

Opgave 1.

1. Homogent lineært ligningssystem $A_{3 \times 3} X = \underline{0}$.

$$\underline{I} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Thap}(\underline{I}).$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Sætter } x_3 = A \text{ f\u00e5s } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2. $\underline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Det oplyses, at 2 er en egenv\u00e6rdi for \underline{B} .

$$\underline{K}(2) = \underline{B} - 2\underline{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{A} \quad (\text{NB! } \underline{B} - 2\underline{E} \text{ singular} \Leftrightarrow 2 \text{ egenv\u00e6rdi for } \underline{B})$$

Egenvektorerne for \underline{B} h\u00f8rende til egenv\u00e6rdien 2 findes ved l\u00f8sning af:

$$(\underline{B} - 2\underline{E}) X = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{A} X = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow X = A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Tre forskellige egenvektorer for \underline{B} h\u00f8rende til egenv\u00e6rdien 2 f\u00e5s for tre forskellige v\u00e6rdier for A . F.eks.:

$$A = -1: \underline{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = 0: \underline{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = 1: \underline{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Opgave 2.

1. $\underline{z} = -2 + 2i$. $\text{Re}(\underline{z}) = -2$, $\text{Im}(\underline{z}) = 2$.

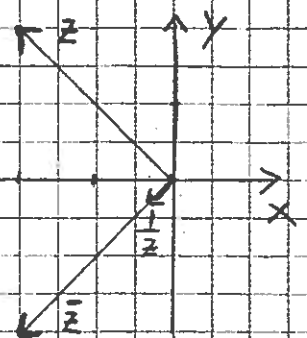
$$\overline{\underline{z}} = -2 - 2i, \quad \frac{1}{\underline{z}} = \frac{\overline{\underline{z}}}{\underline{z}\overline{\underline{z}}} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i = \frac{1}{8}\overline{\underline{z}}.$$

2. $X''(t) + a_1 X'(t) + a_0 X(t) = 0$, $A \in \mathbb{R}$.

Karakterligning: $\lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0$.

Samtlige l\u00f8sninger:

$$X(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} \cos 2t + c_2 e^{-2t} \sin 2t, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$



Opgave 2 fortalt.

Heraf aflases, at $-2 \pm 2i$ er rødderne i karakterligningen.
Vi har da

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_0 &= (\lambda - (-2 + 2i))(\lambda - (-2 - 2i)) = ((\lambda + 2) - 2i)((\lambda + 2) + 2i) \\ &= (\lambda + 2)^2 + 4 = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 8. \end{aligned}$$

Dvs $a_0 = 8$ og $a_1 = 4$. Differentialligningen er da
 $x''(t) + 4x'(t) + 8x(t) = 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$3. \quad x(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \kappa_1 = 0 \text{ og } \kappa_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \kappa_1 = 0 \text{ og } \kappa_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Samtlige løsninger der opfylder $x(0) = 0$ og $x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ er da

$$\underline{x(t) = \kappa_2 e^{-2t} \sin 2t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \kappa_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Der går således uendelig mange løsninger gennem punkterne $(0, 0)$ og $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$.

$$x(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \kappa_1 = 1 \text{ og } \kappa_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x(\pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \kappa_1 = 0 \text{ og } \kappa_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Der er ingen løsninger, der opfylder $x(0) = 1$ og $x(\pi) = 0$.

Der er således ingen løsninger, der går gennem punkterne $(0, 1)$ og $(\pi, 0)$.

Opgave 3

$f: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_1(\mathbb{R})$ er lineær og givet ved

$$f(P(x)) = (2-x)(P(1) - 2P''(x)).$$

$$Q_1(x) = 1+x+x^2 \in P_2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ og } Q_2(x) = -2+x \in P_1(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \underline{f(Q_1(x))} &= (2-x)(Q_1(1) - 2Q_1''(x)) = (2-x)(3-4) = -(2-x) \\ &= -2+x = \underline{Q_2(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \underline{f(1)} = 2-x, \quad \underline{f(x)} = 2-x \text{ og } \underline{f(x^2)} = (2-x)(1-4) = \underline{-6+3x}.$$

$$\underline{m \times m} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{f(1)} & \underline{f(x)} & \underline{f(x^2)} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right].$$

Opgave 3 fortsat

$$3. P(x) := a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 \in P_2(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$f(P(x)) = Q_2(x) \Leftrightarrow \underset{m}{f} \underset{m}{P(x)} = \underset{m}{Q_2(x)} \Leftrightarrow \underset{m}{F} \underset{m}{P(x)} = \underset{m}{Q_2(x)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \underline{I} = \underline{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$a_0 + a_1 - 3a_2 = -1. \quad \text{Sætter } a_1 = t_1 \text{ og } a_2 = t_2 \text{ fås}$$

$$(a_0, a_1, a_2) = (-1, 0, 0) + t_1(-1, 1, 0) + t_2(3, 0, 1), \quad t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Samtlige løsninger er da

$$P(x) = -1 + t_1(-1+x) + t_2(3+x^2) = (-1-t_1+3t_2) + t_1 x + t_2 x^2, \quad t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(Sætter $t_1 = t_2 = 1$ fås $P(x) = Q_1(x)$ i overensstemmelse med 1.)

Anden metode: $P(x) := a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 \in P_2(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(P(x)) &= (2-x)(P(1) - 2P'(x)) = (2-x)(a_0 + a_1 + a_2 - 4a_2) \\ &= (2a_0 + 2a_1 - 6a_2) + (-a_0 - a_1 + 3a_2)x. \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \text{ Sætter } a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = 1 \text{ fås } f(Q_1(x)) = Q_2(x)$$

$$2. \underset{m}{f} \underset{m}{P(x)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_0 + 2a_1 - 6a_2 \\ -a_0 - a_1 + 3a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underset{m}{P(x)}.$$

Heraf følger, at f er linear og at $\underset{m}{F} \underset{m}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\underset{m}{f} \underset{m}{(1)} = \underset{m}{F} \underset{m}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underset{m}{f} \underset{m}{(x)} = \underset{m}{F} \underset{m}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underset{m}{f} \underset{m}{(x^2)} = \underset{m}{F} \underset{m}{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Dvs. } f(1) = 2-x, \quad f(x) = 2-x \text{ og } f(x^2) = -6+3x.$$

$$3. f(P(x)) = (2a_0 + 2a_1 - 6a_2) + (-a_0 - a_1 + 3a_2)x = -2 + x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a_0 + 2a_1 - 6a_2 = -2 \\ -a_0 - a_1 + 3a_2 = 1 \end{cases}. \quad \underline{I} = \underline{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hvodefter man sum ovenfor finder samtlige løsninger

$$P(x) = (-1-t_1+3t_2) + t_1 x + t_2 x^2, \quad t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Opgave 4.

$$f(x, y) = (\cos x + y)^2, \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$1. \quad f(A) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right) = 1, \quad f(B) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -1\right) = 1.$$

Da $f(A) = f(B) = 1$ så ligger både A og B på niveau = kurven K_1 .

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)) = (-2 \sin x (\cos x + y), 2(\cos x + y))$$

$$\nabla f(A) = (-2, 2), \quad \nabla f(B) = (2, -2).$$

$$2. \quad \text{Givet kurven } \underline{r}(u) = (x(u), y(u)) = (u, 1 - \cos u), \quad u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\underline{r}(u_0) = (u_0, 1 - \cos u_0) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right) \Leftrightarrow u_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Da $f(\underline{r}(u)) = (\cos u + 1 - \cos u)^2 = 1$ for alle $u \in \mathbb{R}$, så er den givne kurve en del af niveaukurven K_1 nemlig den del, der går gennem A.

Det bemærkes at den givne kurve har ligningen

$$y = 1 - \cos x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3. \quad f(x, y) = (\cos x + y)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x + y = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 1 - \cos x.$$

Niveaukurven K_1 består da af de to kurver $y = 1 - \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ og $y = -1 - \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Kurven med ligningen $y = 1 - \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ har parameter = fremstillingen $\underline{r}(u) = (u, 1 - \cos u), u \in \mathbb{R}$ og er ifølge 2. den del af K_1 , der går gennem A.

Kurven med ligningen $y = -1 - \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ har parameter = fremstillingen $\underline{s}(u) = (u, -1 - \cos u), u \in \mathbb{R}$ og er den del af K_1 , der går gennem B, idet $\underline{s}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -1\right)$.

K_1 :

