

Lösningar till
HMG 200 del 2
2016-04-08

① f s s f s f s f

② Sats 2 i 6.1.

③ Sats 2 i 2.1

④ Lösteknationssystemet:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

g) $z = t, y = \frac{1}{2} + 3t, x = 2 + 4t$. Skärningslinjer:
 $(x, y, z) = (2, \frac{1}{2}, 0) + t(4, 3, 1)$

h) Normalvektor till planet = riktninguvektör till skärningslinjen = $n = (4, 3, 1)$ och
 planet: $4(x-1) + 3(y-2) + (z+1) = 0$, dvs

$$4x + 3y + z = 9$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \sim \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$x_1 = t, x_2 = s$ ger $x_3 = -t$, $x_1 = 2s+t$ och
 $\mathbf{R} = s(\underline{\mathbf{u}_1}) + t(\underline{\mathbf{u}_2})$

{ $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ } är då en bas. Ortogonalisera:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1 &= \mathbf{u}_1, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{u}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\|\mathbf{u}_2\|^2} \mathbf{v}_1 = \\ &= (2, 1, 0, 0)^T - \frac{2}{3} (1, 0, -1, 1)^T = \frac{1}{3} (4, 3, 2, -2)^T \\ \text{ON-bas: } &\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 0, -1, 1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{33}} (4, 3, 2, -2)^T \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ vilket visar att } \mathbf{b} \notin \text{Nul A. Lös } \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} :$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & 2 \end{array} \right] \sim \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Ger lösningen $\mathbf{x} = (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 0) + t(-1, 1, 1)$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}_n, \text{ där } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Sök egenvärden:}$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-5). \text{ Egenvektoren}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{v}_1 = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 5 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_n = a(-1)^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + b \cdot 5^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ger}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ och } \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = 4 \cdot 5^n - 3(-1)^n$$

\textcircled{8} $\mathbf{u}_1 = (1, 1, -1)^T, \mathbf{u}_2 = (1, 3, -5)^T$. Ortogonalisera:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{u}_1, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{u}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{u}_2}{\|\mathbf{u}_2\|^2} \mathbf{u}_2 = (1, 3, -5) - \frac{2}{3}(1, 1, -1)^T = -2(1, 0, 1)^T$$

Välj $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$. Projicera standardbasvektorena

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{e}_1) = \frac{\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\|\mathbf{v}_1\|^2} \mathbf{v}_1 + \frac{\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\|\mathbf{v}_2\|^2} \mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, -1)^T + \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, 1)^T =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(5, 2, 1)^T. \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{e}_2) = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, -1)^T, \text{ och}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{e}_3) = -\frac{1}{3}(1, 1, -1)^T + \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, 1)^T =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(1, -2, 5)^T. \quad \text{Då är } \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$