

10. april 2014

### 3.3 Cramers regel. (fortsetter fra sist gang)

①  $A$   $n \times n$  matrise, tala  $\det A \neq 0$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}(A)$$

$\text{adj}(A) = C^T$   
adjungerede cofaktorer (matrisene til  $A$ )

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

fjern rade  $i$  og kolonne  $j$  fra  $A$ .

Eks  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

Invers matrisen til  $\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 2 & d \end{bmatrix}$  er

$$\frac{1}{ad-2} \begin{bmatrix} d & -1 \\ -2 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Cramers regel

$$A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \vec{b}$$

$A$   $n \times n$  matrise.  $A = [\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n]$

La  $A_i(\vec{b}) = [\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{b}, \dots, \vec{a}_n]$   
byttet at søyle nr.  $i$  ( $\vec{a}_i$ ) med  $\vec{b}$

Resultat:

$$X_i = \frac{\det A_i(\vec{b})}{\det(A)}$$

(2)

Cramers regel (og formelen for  $\vec{A}$ ) brukes helst i tilfeller hvor matrisen  $A$  ikke bare består av tall, men også parametre.

Hva er løsningen til  $y$  i likningssystemet

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b^2 & 0 \\ c & b & 2 \\ b & 0 & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$   $\vec{b}$

(kofaktor ekspansjon med 3. søyle)

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b^2 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{3+3} a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b^2 \\ c & b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -2(-b^3) + a^2(a \cdot b - c \cdot b^2) \\ &= 2b^3 + a^3b - a^2b^2c \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(A_2(b)) = \det \begin{bmatrix} a & 2 & 0 \\ c & 1 & 2 \\ b & -1 & a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 \\ b & -1 \end{vmatrix} + a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 \\ c & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2(-a - 2b) + a^2(a - 2c) = 2a + 4b + a^3 - 2a^2c$$

$$y = \frac{2a + 4b + a^3 - 2a^2c}{2b^3 + a^3b - a^2b^2c}$$

ved Cramers regel.

(här nevneren er ulik 0)

③

Løs likningssystemet

$$5x + y = s + t$$

$$7x + s^2y = 1$$

i variablene  $x$  og  $y$

Sog  $t$  er parameter.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ t & s^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s+t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ t & s^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} s+t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^3 - t} \begin{bmatrix} s^2 - 1 \\ -t \quad s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s+t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^3 - t} \begin{bmatrix} s^3 + s^2t - 1 \\ -st - t^2 + s \end{bmatrix}$$

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når  $s^3 \neq t$ .

Repetisjon

Komplekse tall

Gjennomgang i pausen

$$z = x + i \cdot y$$

$x, y$  reelle tall

$$i^2 = -1$$

(4)  $\bar{z} = x - i y$

$i$  er bestemt opp til fortegn av denne egenskapen.

Noen skrive

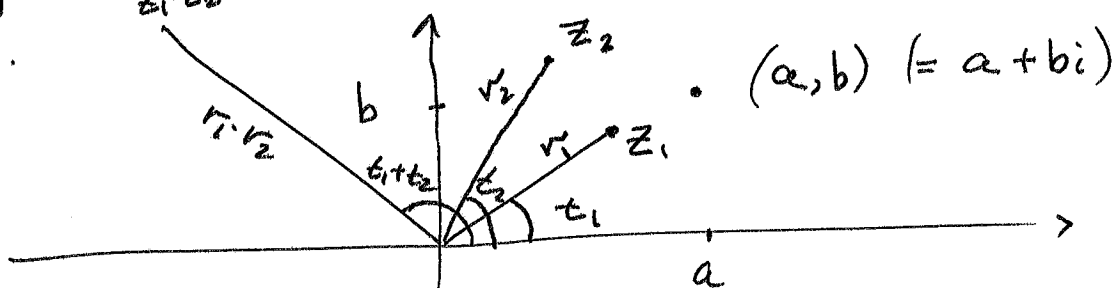
$$\sqrt{-1} \text{ for } i.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2-i) + (3+2i) &= (2+3) + i(-1+2) \\ &= 5 + 1 \cdot i = 5 + i. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2-i)(3+2i) &= 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2i + (-i) \cdot 3 + (-i) \cdot 2i \\ &= 6 + 4i - 3i + 2(-1)(i^2) \\ &= 6 - 2(-1) + (4-3)i \\ &= \underline{\underline{8+i}} \end{aligned}$$

Det komplekse plan.

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = z_2 \cdot z_1$$



$$(a, b) (= a + bi)$$

Avstand fra origo til  $z$  :  $|z| = |(a, b)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$z = r e^{i\theta} = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$r = |z|$$

Eulers formel.

$$(\theta = \text{Arg } z)$$

$$r_1 e^{it_1} \cdot r_2 e^{it_2} = r_1 \cdot r_2 e^{i(t_1+t_2)}$$

$$z_1 \quad z_2 \quad z_1 \cdot z_2$$

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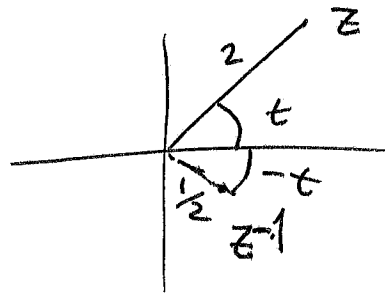
$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

Vinkelen med <sup>den</sup> positive reell akse til  $z_1 \cdot z_2$  er summen av vinklene til  $z_1$  og  $z_2$  med den positive reelle akse (opp til  $2\pi \cdot n$ )

Alle komplekse tall  $\neq 0$  har en mult invers

$$z = r e^{it}$$

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-it}$$



Resultat De komplekse tall er algebraisk lukke  
d.v.s alle polynomer over de komplekse tall  
kan faktoriseres som et produkt av  
lineære faktorer

$$p(z) = a(z - v_1) \cdots (z - v_n)$$

els.  $z^2 + 1 = (z + i)(z - i)$

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Komplekse tall kan uttrykkes ved matriser.

$$i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{også } (-i)^2 = (-1)1_2)$$

$$i^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + bi &= a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Komplekse tall  $\leftrightarrow$  matriser  $\pi i$  forme

$$(a, b) = a + ib \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \quad \leftrightarrow \quad +$$

$$\times \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \times$$

$$1 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad 1_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

kompleks konjugering  $\leftrightarrow$  transponering

⑦

separabel diff likninger (repetisjon)

$$f(x) \cdot g(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$\int \dots dt$  integrerer begge sider

$$\int g(t) dt = \int \frac{1}{f(x)} \underbrace{\frac{dx}{dt} dt}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \quad (\text{ved substitusjon})$$

$$\int g(t) dt = \int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$x' = \underbrace{-2x}_{\text{funksjon av } x} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{\text{funksjon av } t}$$

$$\frac{1}{-2x} dx = 1 dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int 1 dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| = t + c$$

$$\ln|x| = -2t + c_1$$

$$|x| = e^{-2t} \cdot e^c$$

$$x = e^c \cdot e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{eller } -e^c \cdot e^{-2t}$$

$$X(t) = k \cdot e^{-2t}$$

$k$  reell konstant

( $X(t) \equiv 0$  er også en løsning.)

⑧ 5.7 system av lineære differensial likninger

$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = X'(t) = -2X(t)$$

Løsningene er  $X(t) = k \cdot e^{-2t}$   
 $k$  et reelt tall.

$X(t)$  bestemmes entydig hvis vi spesifiserer verdien for en gitt  $t$ . (Initialbetingelse)  
(Randbetingelse)

For eksempel.  $X(0) = 3$ . initialbetingelse

$$k \cdot e^{-2 \cdot 0} = k = 3 \quad \text{så}$$

$$X(t) = \underline{3 \cdot e^{-2t}}$$

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = X'(t) = i X(t)$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$X(t) = k e^{iz} = k (\cos t + i \sin t)$$

Eulers formel



# System av diff likningar

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$$a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 = x_1'$$

$$a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 = x_2'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hvis  $a_{12} = a_{21} = 0$  :  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

$$a_{11} x_1 = x_1' \quad x_1 = k_1 e^{a_{11} t}$$

$$a_{22} x_2 = x_2' \quad x_2 = k_2 e^{a_{22} t}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1' = x_2 \quad x_1'' = x_2' = x_1$$

$$x_2' = x_1 \quad x_2'' = x_2$$

$$x_1 = k_1 e^t + k_2 e^{-t} \quad (= c_1 \cosh(t) + c_2 \sinh(t))$$

$$x_2 = x_1' = k_1 e^t - k_2 e^{-t}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1' = x_2 \quad x_1'' = -x_1$$

$$x_2' = -x_1 \quad x_2'' = -x_2$$

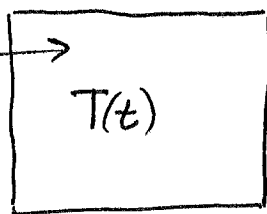
$$x_1 = k_1 \cos t + k_2 \sin t \quad (c_1 e^{it} + c_2 e^{-it})$$

Praktisk eksempel

Varmetap til et elromsbygg.  
Temperaturutvikling med tiden.

$T_{ute}$  temperatur ute  
konstant

Varme-  
kapasitet  
 $K = 10^6 \text{ J}/^\circ\text{C}$



Varmeledning

$$L = 50 \text{ W}/^\circ\text{C}$$

10

$$K \frac{dT}{dt} = -L(T - T_{ute})$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{L}{K}(T - T_{ute})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} T_{ute} = 0$$

$T_{ute}$  er konstant

$$\frac{d}{dt} (T - T_{ute}) = -\frac{L}{K} (T - T_{ute})$$

$$T - T_{ute} = c \cdot e^{-\frac{L}{K}t}$$

$$T = T_{ute} + c e^{-\frac{L}{K}t}$$

Anta

$$T_{ute} = 3^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T(0) = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T(0) = 20^\circ\text{C} = 3^\circ\text{C} + c e^0 = 3^\circ\text{C} + c$$

$$c = 17^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T(t) = \underline{3^\circ\text{C} + 17^\circ\text{C} e^{-\frac{L}{K}t}} = \underline{3^\circ\text{C} + 17^\circ\text{C} e^{-0.18t}}$$

$$\frac{L}{K} = \frac{50 \text{ W}/^\circ\text{C}}{10^6 \text{ J}/^\circ\text{C}} = \frac{50}{10^6} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{J}} = \frac{50}{10^6} \frac{\text{J s}^{-1}}{\text{J}} = \frac{50}{10^6} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ h} = 3600 \text{ s}, \quad \text{s}^{-1} = 3600 \text{ h}^{-1} \quad = \frac{50 \cdot 3600}{10^6} \text{ h}^{-1} = \underline{0.18 \text{ h}^{-1}}$$

## Generell fremgangsmåte

$$(11) \quad A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix}.$$

Anta  $A$  kan diagonaliseres

$$A = P D P^{-1} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(AP = P \cdot D)$$

$$P D P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\forall a \quad \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_1' \quad \text{og} \quad \lambda_2 \bar{x}_2 = \bar{x}_2'$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = k_1 \cdot e^{\lambda_1 t}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = k_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} k_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ k_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Eks  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Løs diff. ligningene  $A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

(12)

$$-4x_1 - 3x_2 = x_1'$$

$$3x_1 - 4x_2 = x_2'$$

Diagonaliser A:

$$\det(A - \lambda I_2) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -4-\lambda & -3 \\ 3 & -4-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (4+\lambda)^2 + 3^2 = 0 \quad \text{karakteristisk ligning.}$$

$$(4+\lambda)^2 = -3^2 \quad \text{så} \quad 4+\lambda = \pm 3 \cdot i$$

Egenverdier er  $\lambda = \underline{-4 \pm 3i}$

$$\lambda_1 = -4 + 3i : \begin{bmatrix} -4 - (-4 + 3i) & -3 \\ 3 & -4 - (-4 + 3i) \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3i & -3 \\ 3 & -3i \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -4 - 3i = \overline{\lambda_1} \quad \text{komplex konjugert}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \overline{\vec{v}_1} = \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{hvorfor?})$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 + 3i & 0 \\ 0 & -4 - 3i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(13)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = D \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 e^{(-4+3i)t} \\ k_2 e^{(-4-3i)t} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{a}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 e^{(-4+3i)t} \\ k_2 e^{(-4-3i)t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = (k_1 \cdot i) e^{(-4+3i)t} - k_2 \cdot i e^{(-4-3i)t}$$

$$x_2 = k_1 e^{(-4+3i)t} + k_2 e^{(-4-3i)t}$$

$$e^{a+bi} = e^a \cdot e^{bi} = e^a (\cos(b) + i \sin(b))$$

$$x_1 = i \left[ k_1 e^{-4t} (\cos(3t) + i \sin(3t)) - k_2 e^{-4t} (\cos(3t) - i \sin(3t)) \right]$$

$$\text{hvis } k_1 = k_2, \text{ da er } x_1 = -2k_1 e^{-4t} \sin(3t)$$

$$x_2 = 2k_1 e^{-4t} \cos(3t)$$