

Oppgave 1 :

$$\text{a) } p(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -5 \\ -4 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) - 20 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 18 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+72}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 9}{2}$$

A har egenverdiene $\lambda = 6$ og $\lambda = -3$.

$\lambda = 6$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x - y = 0, \quad y = x$$

$$x = t$$

$$y = t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \neq 0$$

$\lambda = -3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -5 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-4x - 5y = 0, \quad y = -\frac{4}{5}x$$

$$x = 5t$$

$$y = -4t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \neq 0$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{La } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1}AP \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = D \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6u \\ -3v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = c_1 e^{6t}$$
$$v = c_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = c_1 e^{6t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 e^{6t} + 5c_2 e^{-3t}$$
$$y = c_1 e^{6t} - 4c_2 e^{-3t}$$

Oppgave 2 :

a) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sin 1$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{2}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x^2}{2} = 0$

b) i) $y' = 2x \cdot \cos(x^2) - x^2 \cdot 2x \sin(x^2) = 2x \cos(x^2) - 2x^3 \sin(x^2)$

ii) $2y^3 + x^2y^2 + x = 0$

Implisitt derivasjon gir

$$6y^2 y' + 2x \cdot y^2 + x^2 \cdot 2y y' + 1 = 0$$

$$(6y^2 + 2x^2y) y' = -(2xy^2 + 1)$$

$$y' = -\frac{2xy^2+1}{6y^2+2x^2y}$$

c) $f(x) = e^{-x} - x$ er kontinuerlig i $[0, 1]$.

$$f(0) = e^0 - 0 = 1 > 0, \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0$$

Ifølge skjæringssetningen har f minst ett nullpunkt i $(0, 1)$.

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} - 1 < 0 \text{ for } x \in (0, 1).$$

f er derfor strengt avtagende og har nøyaktig ett nullpunkt i $[0, 1]$.

Newtons metode med $x_0 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{e^{-x_n} - x_n}{-e^{-x_n} - 1} = \frac{x_n(e^{-x_n} + 1) + (e^{-x_n} - x_n)}{e^{-x_n} + 1} = \frac{(x_n + 1)e^{-x_n}}{e^{-x_n} + 1}$$

$$x_0 = 0, \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{(3/2)e^{-1/2}}{e^{-1/2} + 1} = \frac{3}{2(1 + \sqrt{e})}.$$

Oppgave 3 :

La y være lengden av fiskesnøret fra tuppen av fiskestangen og ut til sluket mens det trekkes inn, og la x være avstanden fra sluket inn til land. Da er

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}$$

Vi deriverer med hensyn på tiden t .

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Når $y = 5$ og $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{2}{5}$, er $x = \sqrt{y^2 - 9} = 4$ og

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Sluket nærmer seg land med en hastighet på $1/2$ m/s.

Oppgave 4 :

$$\text{a) } S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{gir at } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

gir at $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

b) Matrisen til transformasjonen ST er

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Matrisen til transformasjonen TS er

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

c) Alle vektorer $v \neq 0$ i yz -planet ligger i ro når vi bruker S . De er derfor egenvektorer med egenverdi 1.

$$\lambda = 1 : v = s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ hvor } s \text{ og } t \text{ ikke begge er } 0.$$

Alle vektorer $v \neq 0$ langs x -aksen blir motsatte når vi bruker S . De er derfor egenvektorer med egenverdi -1 .

$$\lambda = -1 : v = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ hvor } t \neq 0.$$

Kontroll :

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ s \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -t \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Oppgave 5 :

a) i) $\int_0^1 x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$

$$u = x^2 + 1, \quad du = 2x dx$$

ii) $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \left(x - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du + \arctan x$

$$u = x^2 + 1, \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$(x^3 + 1) : (x^2 + 1) = x$$

$$\frac{x^3 + x}{-x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + \arctan x + C = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \arctan x + C$$

b) $A = \int_0^1 [f(x) - g(x)] dx = \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx = \left[x - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi [f(x)^2 - g(x)^2] dx = \pi \int_0^1 (1 - x^6) dx = \pi \left[x - \frac{1}{7} x^7 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

Oppgave 6 :

a) $\frac{y'}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sin y} = 0$

$$\frac{y'}{x^2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{\sin y}$$

$$-\int \sin y dy = \int (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x + C$$

Hvis løsningen skal gå gjennom punktet $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, må

$$C = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

Løsning av initialverdiproblemet :

$$y = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)$$

b) $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} \quad (1)$

Tilhørende homogene likning :

$$y'' + 2y' + y = 0 \quad (2)$$

Karakteristisk likning :

$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 0}{2} = -1$$

$$(r + 1)^2 = 0$$

$r = -1$ er dobbeltrot.

Generell løsning av (2) :

$$y_h = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x}$$

$$y_p = Ax^2 e^{-x}$$

$$y'_p = A(2x - x^2) e^{-x}$$

$$y''_p = A(2 - 2x) e^{-x} - A(2x - x^2) e^{-x} = A(2 - 4x + x^2) e^{-x}$$

Vi setter inn i differensiallikningen (1) :

$$A(2 - 4x + x^2) e^{-x} + 2A(2x - x^2) e^{-x} + Ax^2 e^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$2Ae^{-x} = e^{-x}, \quad A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x}$$

Generell løsning av (1) :

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{-x}$$

$$y' = (c_2 + x) e^{-x} - (c_1 + c_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{-x} = (c_2 - c_1 + x - c_2 x - \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{-x}$$

$$y(0) = c_1 = 1, \quad c_1 = 1$$

$$y'(0) = c_2 - c_1 = 1, \quad c_2 = 1 + c_1 = 2$$

Løsning av initialverdiproblemet :

$$y = (1 + 2x + \frac{1}{2} x^2) e^{-x}$$

Oppgave 7 :

$$\text{a) } 2B = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$B^2 + A^3$ er ikke defineret.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -3 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 8 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -6 \\ -4 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 & a+3 \\ 3 & a & -(a+4) \\ 1 & 1 & a+3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & a & -(a+4) \\ 1 & 1 & a+3 \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & -(a+4) \\ 1 & a+3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a[a(a+3) + (a+4)] = a(a^2 + 4a + 4) = a(a+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Eksakt en løsning når $a \neq 0$ og $a \neq -2$.

$a = 0$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} -3 \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\} -1 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -13 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ingen løsning når $a = 0$.

$a = -2$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} -3 \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\} 1 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & 10 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{-1}{5}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ -2 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ -1 \\ \end{array}$$

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

Uendelig mange løsninger når $a = -2$.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & -1 \\ y + z & = & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = -2 - z \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = -2 - t \\ z = t \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & -6 \\ -4 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 11 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = -2, y = 11, z = -6.$$