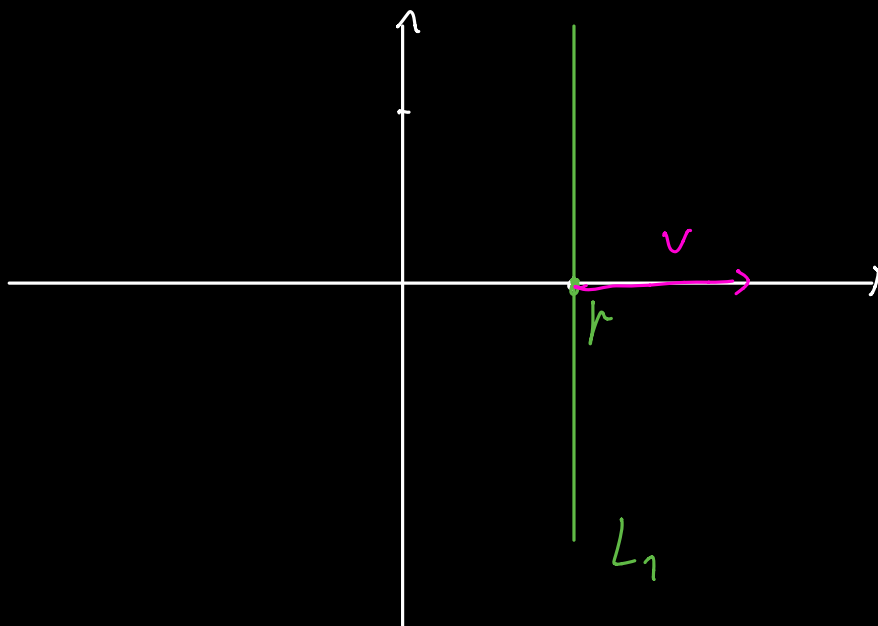


Prøveeksamensett nr. 3 (fortsett)

Oppgave 2 a) $L_1 =$ linja $x=1$.



$$\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A =$ Householder-matrisen Q_v

$$= \frac{1}{\|v\|^2} \begin{pmatrix} v_2^2 - v_1^2 & -2v_1v_2 \\ -2v_1v_2 & v_1^2 - v_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x) &= \mu + A(x - \mu) \\ &= Ax + (I - A)\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = (I - A)\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

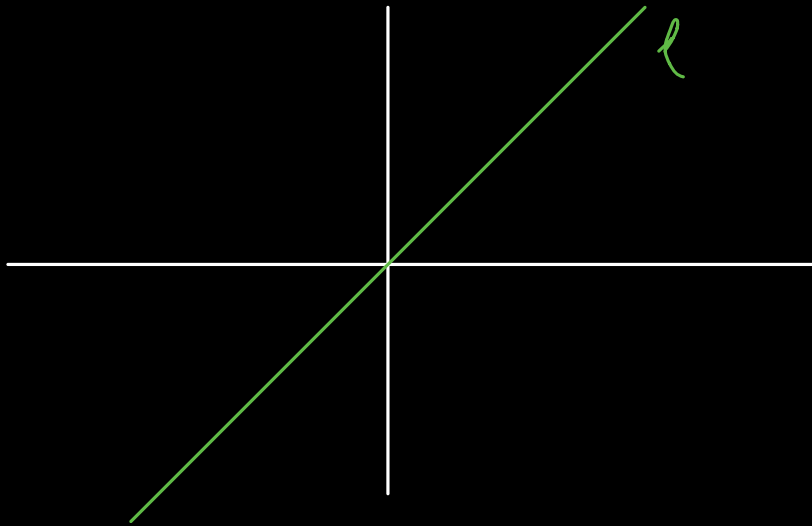
$$w) S_1 m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = S_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_1 m \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = S_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_1 m \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = S_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) S_{1m}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}, \quad \text{altre}$$

$S_2 = S_{1m} =$ spiegeling in lijn $x=y$.



Opgave 3

a) La M een orthogonale matrix.

Daar

$$M^2 = I \Leftrightarrow M^2 = M^T M \Leftrightarrow M = M^T$$

$$b) Q_v = I - \frac{2}{\|v\|^2} v v^T$$

j'te søyle i $vv^T = v_j \cdot v$

$$\text{For } v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ blir } vv^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$Q_v^2 = I$: Verst i forelesningen.

$$c) \chi_{Q_v}(\lambda) = \det(Q_v - \lambda I)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \left[\lambda^2 (\lambda-1) - (\lambda-1) \right]$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(1-\lambda^2)$$

$$= -(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2$$

$\Rightarrow Q_v$ har egenverdier $\neq 1$.

d) Vist i forelesningen.

Öppgagn 4 $B = \{ \cos^2 x, \sin^2 x, \cos x \cdot \sin x \}$

a)

$$D \cos^2 x = -2 \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$D \sin^2 x = \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$D(\cos x \cdot \sin x) = -\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

b) D har matrisen

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

D^2 har matrisen

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^2(\cos x \cdot \sin x) = -4 \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$D^{2n}(\cos x \cdot \sin x) = (-4)^n \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$D^{2n+1}(\cos x \cdot \sin x) = (-4)^n (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow D^k \neq \text{Id for all } k \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D \text{ has nondiscrete order.}$$

$$c) f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$$

$$g(x) = \cos x \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle f(x), g(x) \rangle &= f(0) \cdot g(0) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) g\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\
 &= 1 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \quad \cos^2 0 = 1, \quad \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\langle \cos^2 x, \cos^2 x \rangle = 1^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{10}{16} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{13}{8}$$

$$\|\cos^2 x\| = \sqrt{\frac{13}{8}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{13}{2}}}}$$

Oppgave 5

a) Rotasjonssymmetrier:

180° rotasjon om et hjørne, midtpunktet på en side, eller midtpunktet i en firkant.

Speilingssymmetrier:

Speiling i ei linje i K

eller i ei linje som er parallell med ei linje i K og som halverer de firkantens diagonaler.

b) Generatorene for translasjonssymmetriene:

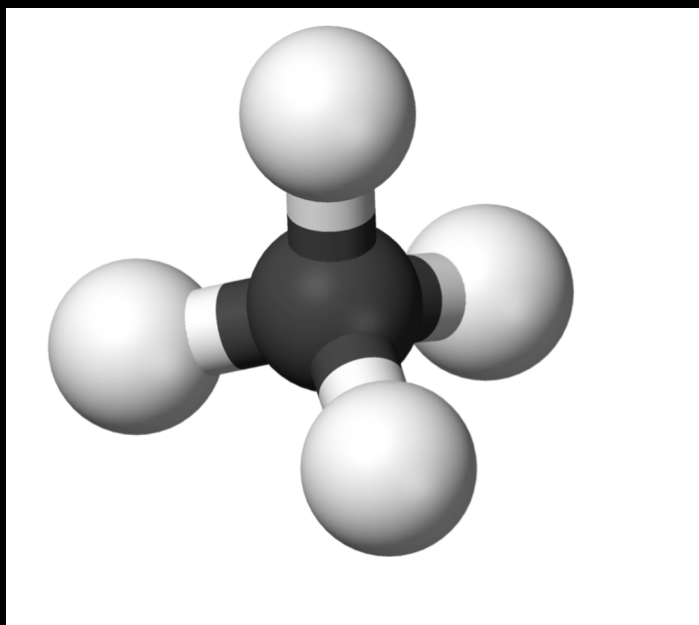
\bar{T}_a, \bar{T}_b , hvor a, b er som på figuren.

c) Vi velger en horisontal linje L i midtpunkt.

$S =$ speiling i L

$G(x) = S(x) + a$: glide-refleksjon
og symmetri av K .

Oppgave 6



Metanmolekyl CH_4 har samme symmetrigruppe som et tetraeder:

- * Rotasjoner av orden 3 og 2

- * Speilinger.