

n-tupler og matriser

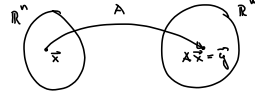
To vektorer: Schwarz' ulighed: $|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| \leq |\vec{x}| |\vec{y}|$

Triangelulighed: $|\vec{x} + \vec{y}| \leq |\vec{x}| + |\vec{y}|$

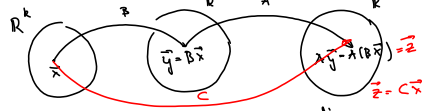
Multiplikation av matrise $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ og vektor $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformasjon



Multiplikasjon av matrise AB



B $n \times k$ -matrise A $m \times n$ -matrise

$$i\text{-te r\u00e5kke} \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ c_{ij} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ a_{ij} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix} \text{ j-te s\u00e5lve}$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots$$

Invers matrise: A en $n \times n$ -matrise. B en invers til

$$A \text{ densom } AB = BA = I_n$$

Fakta: Ikke alle matriser har invers, men ingen kan være sin egen.

A^{-1} er inversen på den inverse vis den findes.

Regnearbejde: $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$, $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$.

Advarsel: Ikke skriv $\frac{A}{B}$. Betyg dette $A \cdot B^{-1}$ eller $B^{-1}A$?

Oppgave 7, 2020: Et plankes samfunn består av

- x_n nysp\u00f8tter: Hver sk\u00e5r fra \u00e5r n til \u00e5r $n+1$.
- y_n unge: Alle nysp\u00f8ttere og \u00e5r vi unge planker.
- z_n voksne: 80% av de unge ansl\u00e5t og \u00e5r vi voksne.

60% - " - voksne - " - \u00e5r de voksne voksne.

Hvor ung planker og hvor voksne planker gir opphav til en nysp\u00f8t planker \u00e5r \u00e5r \u00e5r.

a) Finn en matrise M s\u00e5k at

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \\ z_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= y_n + z_n \\ y_{n+1} &= x_n \\ z_{n+1} &= 0.8y_n + 0.6z_n \end{aligned} \quad \vec{r}_{n+1} = M \vec{r}_n \quad \vec{r}_n = \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Finn en matrise N s\u00e5k at

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = N \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \\ z_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \vec{r}_n = N \vec{r}_{n+1}$$

Har at $\vec{r}_{n+1} = M \vec{r}_n$. Hvis M har en invers matrise N , \u00e5

$$N \vec{r}_{n+1} = N(M \vec{r}_n) = (NM) \vec{r}_n = \vec{r}_n$$

Hvis M har en invers, kan vi sette $N = M^{-1}$.

Tribe: For \u00e5 vite at M har en invers, \u00e5r det nok \u00e5 vise at $\det(M) \neq 0$.

Alternativt: Finn M^{-1} ved ut\u00e6vning:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d+g & e+h & f+i \\ a & b & c \\ 0.8d+0.6g & 0.8e+0.6h & 0.8f+0.6i \end{pmatrix}$$

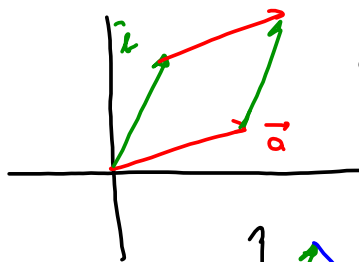
$$\begin{aligned} d+g &= 1 & e+h &= 0 & f+i &= 0 \\ a &= 0 & b &= 1 & c &= 0 \\ 0.8d+0.6g &= 0 & 0.8e+0.6h &= 0 & 0.8f+0.6i &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d+g &= 1 \\ 4d+3g &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ -3d-3g &= -3 \\ 4d+3g &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ d &= -\frac{3}{7} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} e+h &= 0 \\ 4e+3h &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ e &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} f+i &= 0 \\ 4f+3i &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

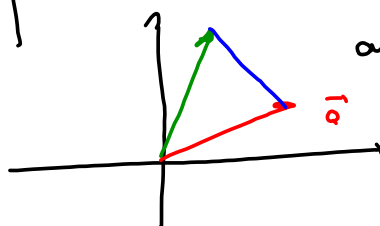
$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Arealer og volumener

] 2- dimensioner

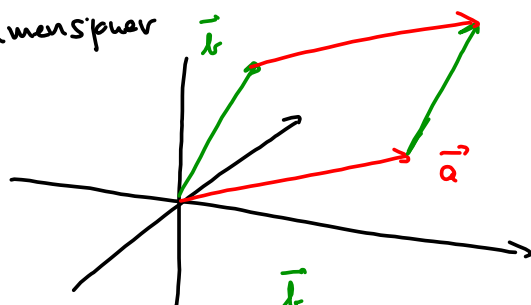


$$\text{areal} = |\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b})|$$

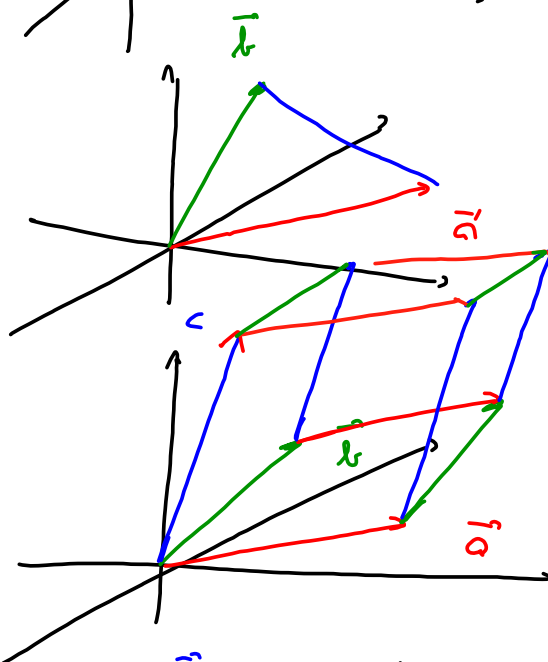


$$\text{areal} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b})|$$

] 3 dimensioner



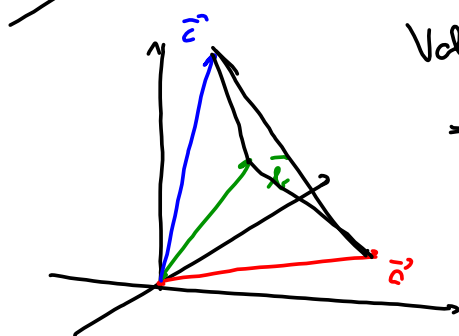
$$\text{areal} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$



$$\text{areal} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volum} &= |\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})| \\ &= |\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})| \end{aligned}$$

Volumener:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volum} &= \frac{1}{6} |\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})| \\ &= \frac{1}{6} |\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})| \end{aligned}$$

Rehningsderiverte

$$f'(\vec{a}; \vec{r}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) - f(\vec{a})}{h} \quad \text{"den rehningsderiverte i punktet } \vec{a} \text{ og retningsen } \vec{r}\text{"}$$

Partiell deriverte:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{a}) = f'(\vec{a}, \vec{e}_i) = \text{den deriverte av } f \text{ mhp } x_i \text{ som alle de andre variablene er konstante.}$$

Gradienten:

$$\nabla f(\vec{a}) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\vec{a}), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(\vec{a}), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\vec{a}) \right)$$

Dersom f er deriverbar i \vec{a} , så

$$f'(\vec{a}, \vec{r}) = \nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r}$$

Dette betyr at $\nabla f(\vec{a})$ peker i den retningsen hvor funksjonen vokser raskest i \vec{a} .

Def: f er deriverbar i \vec{a} dersom

$$\lim_{\vec{r} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma(\vec{r})}{|\vec{r}|} = 0$$

der

$$\sigma(\vec{r}) = f(\vec{a} + \vec{r}) - f(\vec{a}) - \nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r}$$

Satz: Dersom de partiellderiverte er definert i en omegn om \vec{a} og er kontinuerlig i \vec{a} , så er f deriverbar.

Oppgave 2, 2018: $f(x, y, z) = e^{5xy} + \sin z$

a) Finn gradienten $\nabla f(0, 0, 0)$.

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = (e^{5xy} \cdot 5y, e^{5xy} \cdot 5x, \cos z)$$

$$\nabla f(0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 1)$$

b) $\vec{r} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$: Finn $f'(\vec{0}; \vec{r})$. Siden f er deriverbar, så

$$f'(\vec{0}; \vec{r}) = \nabla f(\vec{0}) \cdot \vec{r} = (0, 0, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

I hvilken retnings vokser f raskest i punktet $\vec{0}$?

I retningsen $\nabla f(0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 1)$.

Hvis vi hadde fått $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\nabla f(0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$
 Svar: $(0, 0, 1)$

Anwenderechte $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(\bar{a}) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\bar{a}) \\ \text{fortsatt d disse anvenderet} \\ \text{er kontinuerlig i } \bar{a} \end{aligned}$$

Jacobi-matriser: $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = (F_1(\vec{x}), F_2(\vec{x}), \dots, F_m(\vec{x}))$$

$$\vec{F}'(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Eksamen har 13 punkter som tæller 10 pæng} = 130 \text{ pæng ialt} \\ \text{Midtvejs} = 65 \text{ pæng} \\ \hline \underline{195 \text{ pæng}} \end{array}$$