

Oppgaver: A4: 3, 4, 7 B: 1, 2, 4

4.3 La $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

a) Finn den karakteristiske likningen.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 8 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 8 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 0 \cdot 8$$

$$= -(1+\lambda)(3-\lambda)$$

$$= (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3)$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \lambda - 3\lambda - 3$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3$$

Den karakteristiske likningen er $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$

b) Finn egenverdiene til A.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) = 0$$

\Rightarrow Egenverdiene til A er $-1, 3$.

c) Finn egenvektorene til A.

$$\text{Vi må løse } (A - \lambda I)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax - \lambda Ix = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \lambda x$$

$\lambda = -1$

$$A + I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{8}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 = 0, \quad x_2 = t$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$\lambda = 3$ $(A - 3I)x = 0$

$$A - 3I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4x_1 + 0x_2 = 0 \\ 8x_1 + 0x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2$ er fritt. $x_2 = t$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{La } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) Finde die charakteristischen Gleichungen.

$$\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$B - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 0 \\ 8 & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 0 \\ 8 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} &= (3 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) - 0 \cdot 8 \\ &= (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) \\ &= \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + \lambda - 3 \\ &= \underline{\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kar. Gleich. er } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

e) Finde Eigenwerte. Eigenwerte er $\{3, -1\}$

f) Finde Eigenvektoren.

$$\underline{\lambda = -1} \quad (B + I)x = 0$$

$$B + I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 + 0x_2 = 0 \\ 8x_1 + 0x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 \text{ frei.} \end{matrix}$$

$$L = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 3} \quad (B - 3I)x = 0$$

$$B - 3I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0x_1 + 0x_2 = 0 \\ 8x_1 - 4x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 \\ x_2 \text{ er frei.} \end{matrix}$$

$$x_2 = t, \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$L = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$4.4 \quad L_2 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finn egenverdier og tilhørende egenvektorer

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4-\lambda)(1-\lambda)^2 + 2(0) - 2(-1 \cdot (1-\lambda))$$

$$= (4-\lambda)(1-2\lambda+\lambda^2) + 2(1-\lambda)$$

$$= 4 - 8\lambda + 4\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 2 - 2\lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 6$$

$$\text{Hint} \Rightarrow = -(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)$$

$$\text{Kar. likn} \quad \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 6 = 0.$$

$$\text{Egenverdier: } (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6) = 0$$

$$\left(\lambda = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$$\text{Egenverdier er } \{1, 3, 2\}$$

4.7 x_n : Antall unge individer etter n sesonger.
 y_n : Antall gamle individer etter n sesonger.

$$\text{Vi antar } \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{3}{2}y_n \\ y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}x_n \end{cases}$$

a) Finn en 2×2 matrise M s.a

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad n \geq 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_n + \frac{3}{2}y_n \\ \frac{1}{2}x_n + 0y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Finn egenverdiene til M .

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = 0 \quad M - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(-\lambda) - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Kar. likn: } \lambda^2 - \lambda - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4})}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1 \pm 2}{2}$$

$$\text{Egenverdiene er } \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Finner egenvektorer.

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2} \quad (M - \frac{3}{2}I)x = 0$$

$$M - \frac{3}{2}I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = t \\ x_1 = 3t \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6+3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3$$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 + \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (M + \frac{1}{2}I)x = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = t \\ x_1 = -t \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$b) \text{ Anta at } \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vi har egenvektorene } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} &= k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3k_1 - k_2 \\ k_1 + k_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Utrikede matrisen har formen:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -4 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} k_1 &= 3 \\ k_2 &= 5 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{(M M)}_{M^2} \begin{bmatrix} x_{n-2} \\ y_{n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dots = M^n \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = M^n \left(3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 3 M^n \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 M^n \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(M^2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = M M \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = M \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right.$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) M \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = 3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= 3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \cdot 3 + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot (-1) \\ &= 9 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &= 3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \cdot 1 + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot 1 \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} &= \frac{\left(9 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{\left(3 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} \\ &= \frac{9 - 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{3 + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} \\ &= \frac{9 - 5 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{3 + 5 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{\underline{3}} \end{aligned}$$