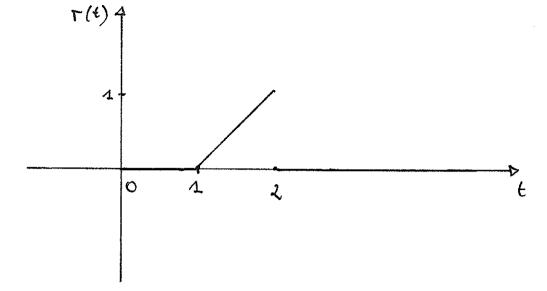
Løsnings for slong i

TMA 4125

THA 4130

TTA 41 35

August 2005



$$\vec{b}$$
) $R(s) = \mathcal{I}(r(t))$

Vi hour
$$r(t) = (t-1) u (t-1) - (t-1) u (t-2)$$

= $(t-1) (u(t-1) - u(t-2))$

$$R(s) = 2((t-1)u(t-1)) - 2((t-1)\cdot u(t-2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{5^2}e^{-5} - e^{-25}(\frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5})$$

ved bruk our anothe skift teorem.

C) Vi tromsformerer oliffligningen

$$S \bigvee - \gamma(0) - 2 \bigvee + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{S} = \frac{e^{-S}}{S} \qquad \gamma(0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{s^2-2s+1}{s}} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

$$V = \frac{e^{-s}}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

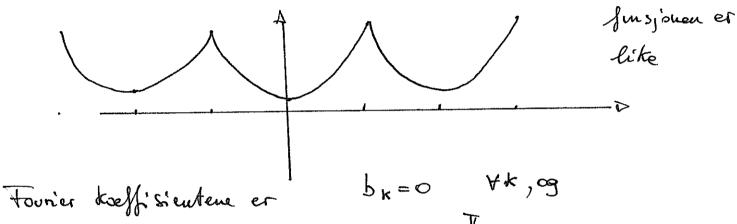
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$
 $y = e^{-s}F(s)$ $f(t) = f^{-1}(F(s))$
 $y = f(t-1)u(t-1)$ on other shift becomes

$$J(t) = Z^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \right) = t e^t$$

$$y(t) = (t-1) e^{(t-1)} u (t-1)$$

Oppgowe 2 Funksjonen er periodisk med periode 2TI opsliket
$$J(x) = \cosh x = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$-TI \le X \le T, \text{ old er}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sinh \left(\pi \right)$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left(e^x + e^{-x} \right) \cos kx \, dx =$$

$$= \pm \int_{\pi}^{\pi} e^{\times} \cos kx \, dx + \pm \int_{\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\times} \cos kx \, dx =$$

$$= \int_{\overline{\Pi}} e^{\times} \cos kx \, dx = \int_{\overline{\Pi}} \int_{-\overline{\Pi}} e^{\times} \left(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx} \right) \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{x(1+ik)} dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{x(1-ikx)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1+ik} \left(e^{\pi(1+ik)} - e^{-\pi(1+ik)} \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-ik} \left(e^{\pi(1-ik)} - e^{-\pi(1-ik)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{11}}} \frac{1}{1+k^{2}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) (1-ik) - e^{-\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) (1-ik) + e^{-\frac{1}{11}} (1-ik) - e^{-\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{11}}} \frac{1}{1+k^{2}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1-ik) + e^{-\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) \right) - e^{-\frac{1}{11}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1-ik) + e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) \right) - e^{-\frac{1}{11}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) + e^{\frac{1}{11}} (1+ik) \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \frac{1}{11} \frac{1}{11} \left(e^{\frac{1}{11}} - e^{-\frac{1}{11}} \right) (-1)^{\frac{1}{11}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{11} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{11}}}{1+k^{2}} \frac{1}{1+k^{2}} \sinh \left(\frac{1}{11} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{11} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{11}}}{1+k^{2}} \sinh \left(\frac{1}{11} \right)$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{T} \sinh(T) + \frac{2 \sinh(T)}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1+k^2} \cos(kx)$$

D) Siden f(x) er kontinuerlig, konvergeser tourier sekka i alle punkter. Vi har

$$f(0) = 1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \sinh(\pi) \left(1 + 2 \frac{5}{\kappa = 1} \frac{(-1)^{\kappa}}{1 + \kappa^2}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\kappa^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{-1}{1+\kappa^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{-1}{1+\kappa^2}$$

$$\frac{11}{2 \sinh(\pi)} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{\kappa = 0} \frac{(-1)^{\kappa}}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

$$\cosh(\pi) = \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi) = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left(1 + 2 \frac{5}{k=1} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{1 + k^{2}} \right)$$

$$\cosh(\pi) = \frac{\sin h \pi}{\pi} \left(1 + 2 \frac{\pi}{\kappa} \frac{1}{1 + \kappa^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{T}{2} \frac{\cosh(T)}{\sinh(T)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{1 + \kappa^2} \frac{1}{1 + \kappa^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{11}{2} \frac{\cosh(\pi)}{\sinh(\pi)} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{k=0} \frac{1}{1+k^2}$$

Opgove 3

Q) Vi ma finne løsninger on type
$$u(x,t) = F(x)G(t)$$

for den gitte diffligningen.

$$\frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{\dot{G}(t)}{G(t)} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F''(x) - kF(x) = 0 & \text{of } x \neq 1 \\ \dot{G}(t) - kG(t) = 0 & \text{for } x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

Fra Tandbehupelsene får vi

$$\begin{cases} F''(x) - KF(x) = 0 \\ F'(0) = 0 \end{cases}, F'(T) = 0$$

for $k = -n^2$ for K=0 op K>0 foir mon trivielle lossninger. har man (knegativt)

op $u(x \neq) = \frac{1}{11} \sinh(T) + 2 \frac{\sinh(T)}{11} = \frac{(-1)^{u}}{11 + u^{2}} e^{-u^{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{x_k}{p(x_k)} \frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{-1} \frac{2}{-1} \frac{3}{1} \frac{4}{5}$$

Vi ma finne polynomet our lawest un lip ground som interpolerer obstasettet. Vi kaller polynomet p(x). Siden p(1) = p(2) = -1, må det være at p(x) + 1 har 1 og 2 som null punkter og oba p(x) + 1 = (x-1)(x-2) q(x).

Now p(x) how ground ≤ 4 (Hotan det interpolarer 5 punkter) eg da q(x) how ground ≤ 2 . Vi finner q(x).

$$2 = p(0) + 1 = 2 q(0) = 0 \quad p(0) = 1$$

$$2 = p(3) + 1 = 2 q(3) = 0 \quad p(3) = 1$$

$$6 = p(4) + 1 = 6 q(4) = 0 \quad q(4) = 1$$

of $p(x) = (x-1)(x-2)-1 = x^2-3x+1$.

Man kon opså benytte Lagrange eller Newton interpolasjon for å nå samme resultat.

Vi skal finne den retningsøleriverte om f(x,y,z) = x + xy + xy z i retning V = -i + j - k i punktet (1, 1, 1).

$$qfoudf(P) = (1-1-1, 1+1, -1) = (-1, 2, -1)$$

$$||\nabla^{2}||_{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2} + 1^{2} + (-1)^{2}}} (-1, 1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 4$$

Oppose 5 TMA4125/30, 6 TMA4135

Vi skal utføre en iterasjon om James-Seislel metoste på systemet

$$-4x + 4y = 16$$

$$x - 4y + 2z = 12$$

$$2y - 4z = 9$$

Ved à la $x^{(0)} = -14$, $y^{(0)} = -7$

Vi har
$$-4x^{(1)} = -4y^{(0)} + 16$$

$$x^{(1)} = 4y^{(1)} = -2 + 2^{(0)} + 12$$

$$2y^{(1)} - 4z^{(1)} = 9$$

$$X^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{4} \left(-4(-10) + 16 \right) = -14$$

$$Y^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{4} \left(14 + 14 + 12 \right) = -10$$

$$2^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{4}(20+9) = -\frac{29}{4}$$

$$X'' + 2x' - x = 3 - t$$
 $\times (0) = 1$, $X'(0) = 2$

i et system om første orden. Vi setter

$$y_{2}(t) = x(t)$$

$$y_{2}(t) = x'(t)$$

$$\overline{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{2}(t) \\ y_{2}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}'(t) = y_{2}(t) \\ y_{2}'(t) = -2y_{2}(t) + y_{1}(t) + 3 - t \end{cases} \qquad y_{1}(0) = 1$$

$$\sqrt[4]{(t)} = \int (t, \sqrt[7]{}) \quad \text{oler} \quad \int (t, \sqrt[7]{}) = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ -2y_2 + y_1 + 3 - t \end{pmatrix}$$
D) Vi skal bruke Hevus metook på systemet med $h = 0.1$.

$$\overline{k}_{1}^{*} = 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2.2 + 1 + 3 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}^{(0)} + 0.1 \vec{j} \left(t_0, \vec{y}^{(0)} \right) = \vec{y}_0 + \vec{k}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{2} = 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2.2 + 4.2 + 3 - 0.1 \end{pmatrix} = 0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}$$