4.10. $\frac{9}{3}$ er en egenveltor for A, og for Bmedegenveldi λ , med egenveldi λ_2 $AB\overrightarrow{J} = A(B\overrightarrow{J}) = A(\lambda_2\overrightarrow{J}) = \lambda_2(A\overrightarrow{J}) = \lambda_2(\lambda_3\overrightarrow{J})$ $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{J}$ er egenveltor for AB, med 4: Myrende egenv. λ_2

4.10,13
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$bt(2I-A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-a & -b \\ -c & 2-d \end{vmatrix} = (2-a)(2-d) - bc$$

$$det(2I-A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 = a+d \pm \sqrt{(a+d)^2 - 4(ad-bc)}$$

$$2 = a+d \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 2ad + d^2 - 4ad} + 4bc$$

$$= a+d \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2ad + d^2 + 4bc} = a+d \pm \sqrt{(a-d)^2 + 4bc}$$

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$$= a+d \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2ad + d^2 + 4bc} = a+d \pm \sqrt{a-d} =$$

b)
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $dot(3I-M) = (3-0.9)(3-0.9) - 0.1^{2}$
 $2 = \frac{1.8 \pm \sqrt{1.8^{2} - 4.0.8}}{2} = \frac{1.8 \pm \sqrt{3.27 - 3.2}}{2} = \frac{2}{1.83 \pm 0.2}$
 $= 0.9 \pm 0.1 \implies 7. = 0.8$, $3 = 1$

Egenvelther \vec{v}_{1} for $3. = 0.8$, $3 = 1$
 $\vec{v}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 - 0.9 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.8 & -0.9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & -0.1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Hed $\vec{v}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix}$ max $x_{1} = -y_{1}$. Solve \vec{v}_{1} $y_{1} = 1$ for $\vec{v}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Egenvelther \vec{v}_{2} for $3_{2} = 1$:

 $3_{2}\vec{v}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{v}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.9 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & 1-0.9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{v}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Show
$$\binom{2}{4}$$
 som lin, hom δ as $\vec{v}_{i} = \binom{-1}{1}$, $\vec{v}_{2} = \binom{1}{1}$
 $\binom{-1}{1}$ $\binom{2}{1}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{2}{1}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{1}{2}$ $\binom{2}{1}$ $\binom{2$

For hold mellom subcher hos Viktoria oz Emil:
$$\frac{X_n}{y_n} = \frac{3 - 0.8^n}{3 + 0.8^n} > 0.95$$

$$3 - 0.8^n > 0.95 (3 + 0.8^n) = 2.85 + 0.95 \cdot 0.8^n$$

$$0.15 > 1.95 \cdot 0.8^n$$

$$\frac{13}{13} > 0.8^n$$

$$\ln(\frac{1}{13}) > \ln 0.8^n$$

$$\frac{\ln(\frac{1}{13})}{\ln 10.8} < n \quad \text{in} \quad \frac{n > 12}{\ln 10.8}$$

4.11.5
A)
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

kand blank likewing: $det(\lambda I - M) = (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{25}{91} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_4 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_5 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_5 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_6 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_7 = \frac{1}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_8 = \frac{19}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_8 = \frac{19}{18}$

b) x_n : antil mottakelige to smith etter 10n år y_n : antil immune etter 10n år y_n : antil immune etter 10n år y_n : antil immune etter 10(hH) år) somer til y_n - de som var immune, og and er mottakelige: $y_n - \frac{1}{4}y_n - \frac{1}{4}y_n = \frac{1}{4}\frac{y_n}{y_n}$ if do som var mottakelige ogrå etter 10 $\frac{1}{n}$ år $y_n - \frac{1}{4}y_n - \frac{1}{2}y_n = \frac{7}{18}y_n$ if taybubly ar mottakelige på grann ar fodgel og invandring $\frac{(1-\frac{1}{3})\frac{1}{6}(x_n+y_n)}{(x_n+y_n)}$

Antid immune other 10(n +1) &: $y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1$

orded immune:
$$\frac{y_n}{X_n + y_n} = \frac{-3(-\frac{1}{18})^n + 5(\frac{14}{18})^n}{10(\frac{14}{18})^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{y_n}{X_n + y_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-3(-\frac{1}{14})^n + 5}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{10(\frac{14}{18})^n}{10}$$

$$\int_{n \to \infty}^{\infty} \frac{10(\frac{14}{18})^n}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$\int_{n \to \infty}^{\infty} \frac{10(\frac{14}{18})^n}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$\int_{n \to \infty}^{\infty} \frac{10(\frac{14}{18})^n}{10} = \frac{10}{10}$$