

Plenum 29/34.11.8 a) A

- 10% neue Kämpfer (nicht i. antell. Kämpfer abtr.)
- 10% $A \rightarrow B$
- 10% $B \rightarrow A$

$$x_{n+1} = 0.1x_n + 0.9x_n + 0.1y_n$$

B

- 20% neue
- 10% $B \rightarrow A$ } 20% $y_{n+1} = 0.2y_n + 0.8y_n + 0.1(x_n + z_n)$ ↑ antell. abtr. : C
- 10% $B \rightarrow C$ }
- 10% $A \rightarrow B$ }
- 10% $C \rightarrow B$ }

C

- 10% neue
 - 10% $B \rightarrow C$
 - 10% $C \rightarrow B$
- $$z_{n+1} = 0.1z_n + 0.1y_n + 0.1z_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \\ z_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_n + 0.1y_n + 0 \\ 0.1x_n + y_n + 0.1z_n \\ 0 + 0.1y_n + z_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_M \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \det(M-I) = 0 \\ \det(I-M) = 0 \end{array} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad p(\lambda) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 1-\lambda & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 0.1 \begin{vmatrix} 0.1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0.1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 0.98) = (1-\lambda) \left(\lambda - \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right) \right) \left(\lambda - \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 1 + \frac{R}{10}, 1 - \frac{R}{10}$$

$$\lambda_1: M - 1I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Symmetrie für λ_2 og λ_3 :

$$\lambda_2: U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ R \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_3: U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -R \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{x}_0 = c_1 \vec{U}_1 + c_2 \vec{U}_2 + c_3 \vec{U}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} &= \vec{x}_n = M \vec{x}_{n-1} = M M \vec{x}_{n-2} = \dots = M^n \vec{x}_0 = M^n (c_1 \vec{U}_1 + c_2 \vec{U}_2 + c_3 \vec{U}_3) \\ &= c_1 M^n \vec{U}_1 + c_2 M^n \vec{U}_2 + c_3 M^n \vec{U}_3 \\ &= c_1 1^n \vec{U}_1 + c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n \vec{U}_2 + c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n \vec{U}_3 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n + c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n \\ 0 + c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n R + c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n (-R) \\ -c_1 + c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n + c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_1 + c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n + c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n}{\underbrace{c_2 \left(1 + \frac{R}{10}\right)^n R}_{<1} + \underbrace{c_3 \left(1 - \frac{R}{10}\right)^n (-R)}_{<1}} = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{z_n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Els. 2006

1) a)

$$C = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} & A & & \vec{b} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a^2 - a & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & a \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a^2 - a - 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2 + a & a \end{array} \right)$$

1) $\text{II} - 2\text{I}$ 2) $\text{III} + \text{I} - \text{II}$

b) $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

en: $-a^2 + a \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ -a(a-1) \end{matrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 0, a \neq 1$

ingen: $\underbrace{-a^2 + a = 0} \text{ \& } \underbrace{a \neq 0} \Leftrightarrow a = 1$

verderzij range: $-a^2 + a = 0 \text{ \& } a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0$

Exs. 2007

$$2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 0.9 - \lambda & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 1.1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 0.91$$

$$\lambda = 0.7, 1.3 \quad x + 2y = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 0.7}: \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 1.3}: \begin{pmatrix} -0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & -0.2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{x}_{n+1} = A \vec{x}_n, \quad \vec{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = v_1 + 4v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & + & 4 \\ -1 & + & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_n = A \vec{x}_{n-1} = \dots = A^n \vec{x}_0 = A^n (v_1 + 4v_2) = \underbrace{A^n v_1}_{\lambda_1^n v_1} + 4 \underbrace{A^n v_2}_{\lambda_2^n v_2}$$

$$= 0.7^n \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \cdot 1.3^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 0.7^n + 4 \cdot 1.3^n \\ -0.7^n + 4 \cdot 1.3^n \end{pmatrix}$$

⑥ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.9 & 0.4 \\ - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \quad \Sigma = 1$

a) $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ n \text{ long} \right\}$, $A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$

$$A \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \vec{v}_1 + a_{12} \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_{1n} \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \vec{v}_1 + a_{n2} \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_{nn} \vec{v}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + a_{12} + \dots + a_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \dots + a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $|x| \leq 1$

λ eigenvalue u/eigenvector $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_i \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} |v_i| \geq |v_j| & \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \\ \|v\|_1 = 1 \end{matrix}$

$$|\lambda| |v_i| = |\lambda v_i| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} |v_j| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} |v_i| \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Dreiecksungleichung} \\ \text{Dreiecksungleichung} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} |v_i| \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \\ \downarrow \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 1 \end{matrix} = |v_i|$$

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

$$(A\vec{v})_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}v_j = \lambda v_i$$

$$\frac{|\lambda| \cdot |\sigma_i|}{|\sigma_i|} \leq \frac{|\sigma_i|}{|\sigma_i|} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{|\lambda| \leq 1}}$$