Axel Beke 990820-9696  $f(t) = e^{-2t}\Theta(t)$  $f'(t) = -ze^{-zt}\theta(t) + e^{-zt}\delta(t) = \frac{1}{-ze^{-zt}}\theta(t) + \delta(t)$  $f''(t) = 4e^{-2t}\theta(t) + 2e^{-2t}(t) + \delta' = 4e^{-2t}(t) - 2\delta(t) + \delta(t)$ b)  $\int f(t)dt = \int_{e^{-2t}}^{e^{-2t}} \Theta(t)dt = \left(F(t) - F(0)\right) \theta(t) =$  $= \left[-\frac{e^{-2t}}{2}\right]^t \theta(t) = \left(-\frac{e^{-2t}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \theta(t) =$ = \ \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{e^{-2t}}{e^{-t}} \right) \theta(t) \right) ()  $y''-4y=e^{-z+}$ , y(0)=1, y'(0)=2: Y"6-4y0=e-2t Portial Brahsuppdelning av /5+2)2/2-2/ Lat (yo) = Y(s) ger L(y'6) = 52 Y(5) - 5-2 1 5+2<sup>2</sup>(5-2) = 4 5+2 + (5+2)2 + 5-2 : [(y"0-4y0)=[e-2+6 1 = A52-4A + B5-2 B+ (63+45C+42

 b) For Systemet S och insignal with orh wisignal yet) och tider t gäller:

> om Sw(t)=y(t) och w(t)=0 tor t < to Sa gäller det aft y(t)=0 då t 2 to.

() Systemet med supulssuar hlt) = tO(t)

$$\frac{d}{dt} (f(t) * f(t)) = 20(t)$$

$$f(t) * f(t) = \int 20(t) dt$$

$$\int (F^{2}) = \int 20(t) dt$$

$$\int = \frac{2}{5^{2}}$$

$$F = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{2} \cdot 0(t)$$

$$\int \sqrt{2} \cdot (f(t)) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 0(t)$$

(8)
3. A = 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(AI-A) =  $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{-2} & -5 \\ 5 & \lambda^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$ 

(AI-A) =  $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{-2} & -5 \\ 5 & \lambda^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$ 

(AI-A) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & \lambda^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$ 

(7) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(7) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(7) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(7) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(8) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5x_1 - 5x_2 = 0 & x_1 = t \\ -5x_1 + 5x_2 = 0 & x_2 = t \end{bmatrix}$ 

(1) =  $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(1) =  $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(2) =  $\begin{bmatrix} -5x_1 - 5x_2 = 0 & x_2 = t \\ -5x_1 - 5x_2 = 0 & x_1 = -t \end{bmatrix}$ 

(3) =  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(4) =  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(5) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(5) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(6) Q ar ortogoral galler det att  $a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(7) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(8) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(9) =  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$e^{D} = d_{T}ag(e^{\lambda t}, e^{\lambda t}) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{7t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = S^{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} da S ar Ortogoral$$

$$e^{At} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} & -e^{-3t} \\ e^{7t} & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} + e^{-3t} & e^{7t} - e^{3t} \\ e^{7t} - e^{3t} & e^{7t} - e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\chi' = 2x + 5y \\
\chi' = 5x + 2y
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi(0) = 1 \\
\chi(0) = 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi(1) = 2 \\
\chi(1) = 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi(1) = 2 \\
\chi(1) = 2
\end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 2$$
=>  $u(t) = e^{tA}u(0)$ :
$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{7t} - \frac{3t}{2} e^{7t} - \frac{3t}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{3} e^{7t} - \frac{3t}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{3} e^{7t} - \frac{3t}{2} \right) \left( \frac{3}{2} e^{7t} - \frac{3t}{2} \right)$$

$$\chi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3e^{7t} - e^{-3t} \right)$$
  
 $\gamma(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 3e^{7t} + e^{-3t} \right)$ 

4. 
$$y'+y=w'$$

Syls) +  $y(s) = sw(s)$ 
 $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s+1}$ 

Die  $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s+1}$ 

Die  $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s+1}$ 

Die  $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s+1}$ 
 $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{s+1}$ 
 $y'(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac$ 

(6) d) 
$$y_1(t) = h(t) * (053+0(t)) = \frac{1}{5+1} \cdot \frac{5}{5+1} \cdot \frac{5}{5^2+9} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{5+1} \cdot \frac{9}{5^2+9} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5+1} + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{5^2+9} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot$$

Partial Bransuppdelningen:

$$\frac{S^{2}}{(S+1)(S^{2}+9)} = \frac{A}{S+1} + \frac{BS+C}{S^{2}+9}$$

$$S^{2} = AS^{2}+9A+BS^{2}+BS+CS+C$$

$$A + B = 1$$

$$B+C=0 \iff 9A+C=0 \iff 9A+C=0 \iff 10A=1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$B = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$C = -\frac{9}{10}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 11 & b \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

en hundratish tom Dirfor ar a = -3 och b= 1 |a=-3 |b=1

 $f(X) = x_1^2 + 11x_2^2 + 5x_2^2 - 6x_1x_2 - 7x_1x_3 + 7x_2x_3$ 

b) 
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = t \cap A = 1 + 11 + 5 = 17$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 11 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 11 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 11 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 11 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{b_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

di, dr och de är storre än noll ar den madratisma formen +(X) Positivt definit

(1) 
$$d_1 = 1$$
  $d_2 = 2$   $d_3 = 2$ 

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad D_{\tilde{i}}^{\tilde{i}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

L= Det. som finns larar effer gauss eliminationer at 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= D_{2}^{2} L = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{1}{(S-2)^2}$$

a) 
$$\theta b_{1i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(s-i)^2} = te^{2t}\theta(t)$$

$$b_{2i} = te^{2t}$$

b) 
$$e^{0.4} = I$$
,  $b_{2i}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow i = 2$   
Svar: Nej

Svar: Nej A ar inte dragonaliserbar.

Da b = t'ezt ger att k # 0 i tk ar
matrisen A inte dragonaliserbar.

Our  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  och  $(sI-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-z)^{-1}} \begin{pmatrix} d-b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$  och  $a+t = \frac{1}{(s-z)^{-1}}$  waste b = -1. Om b = -1 och  $det(sJ-A) = (b-z)^{-1} = s^{-1} + 4$  waste a = 3, c = 1 och d = 1 alt. a = 1, c = 1 och d = 3.  $det(sJ-A) = \begin{vmatrix} s-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}$ 

Da A=(3-1) elr A=(1-1) ser vi att A

Inte ar symmetrish, men den ar inverterbar du

det A=4 +01 | svar: inverterbar men inte |

symmetrish.