428. Namma um systemini eru asymptodiskt stabil. Per setning 2.45 nýtest vit bert at kanna asymptodiskan stabilitet av homogenn skipanini.

(i)
$$\dot{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & + \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\det(A - \lambda \mathbf{1}) = (1 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) + 1 = 0$

(i)
$$\dot{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{u}$$
, $\det (A - \lambda \mathbf{1}) = (1 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) + 1 = 0$

$$(= 1) \lambda^{2} + \lambda - \lambda - 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$(= 2) \lambda^{3} = 0 \quad (= 2) \lambda = 0$$

Per Routh-Hurwitz er systemið, so hava ell eginvirðin: ikki Re(X)<0, tí koefficientarnir a,=0 +0 °9 az=0 +0. Per setning 2.36, so er systemið ikki asymptodiskt stabil.

(ii)
$$\dot{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{z}$$
,
$$\det \left(A - \lambda \mathbf{1} \right) = \left(\mathbf{1} - \lambda \lambda (2 - \lambda) - 2 \right) = 0$$

$$= \lambda \mathbf{1} - \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda^{2} - 2 = 0$$

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Per Routh-Hurwitz er systemið, so hava ell eginvirðini ikku Re(X)<0, tí koefficientarnir a,=-3 +0 og az=0 +0. Per setning 2.36, so er systemið ikki asymptodiskt stabil.

(iii)
$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -(-0) \\ -1 & -(-0) \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \times + \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos 2t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = (-1)^{\frac{5+5}{3}} \cdot (-1 - \lambda) \cdot \left((-2 - \lambda) \cdot (-1 - \lambda) - 1\right) = 0$$

$$t = \lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} - \lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} - 3\lambda^{\frac{1}{3}} - \lambda = 0$$

$$t = \lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} + 4\lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} + 4\lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} + 4\lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} + 4\lambda^{\frac{5}{3}} = 0$$

Allir koefficientarnir eru positivir, og vit fåa

Per Routh-Hurwitz hava all eginvirðini Re(a)<0, og per setning 2.36 er systemið asymptodiskt stabilt.

Per Routh-Hurwitz er systemið, so hava ell eginvirðin: ikki Re(x)<0, tí koefficientærnir a,=0+0, az=-2+0 og az=0+0. Per setning 2.36, so er systemið ikki asymptodiskt stabil.

1. Vis at shipanirnar eru asymptodish stabil.

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \qquad \text{of} \qquad \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}.$$

Vit leanna homogena systemið.

Per korollor 2.40 (Routh-Hurwitz), co hava eginvirðini negativan realpart. Setningur 2.36 gevur nú, at homogena skipanin er asymptodisk stabil. Við setning 2.45 fylgir, at inhomogena skipanin cisim er asymptodisk stabil.

2. Kanna um tolfylgjan er konvergent, og avger grensu virðið.

(1)
$$x_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n} , \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Vit have
$$2n = \frac{n^2+1}{n} = \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{1} = n+\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \infty$$
 to $n \rightarrow \infty$. (Divergent)

(2)
$$z_n = \frac{1}{\ln m+1}$$
, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Av ti at ln(n) - so tá n-so, so vil zn - o tá n-so. (Konvergent)

(3)
$$z_n = \frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln (n^2)}$$
, $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$.

Vit have, at
$$z_n = \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n^2)} = \frac{\ln(n)}{2 \cdot \ln(n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, so $z_n \to \frac{1}{2}$ to $n \to \infty$. (Kunegut)

(4)
$$z_n = \frac{3n^4 + 45n^2 + 217n - 1015}{4n^4 + 300000n + 5}$$
, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Vit fac
$$z_n = \frac{3 + \frac{45}{n^2} + \frac{217}{n^3} - \frac{1015}{n^4}}{4 + \frac{300000}{n^3} + \frac{5}{n^4}} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{to } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad \text{(Konvergent)}$$

3. Kauma um begantliga integraliot er konvergent og anger virtit.

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} x^{2} dx$$
. $\int_{1}^{t} x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3}\right]_{1}^{t} = \frac{1}{3}t^{3} - 1$

Grensan fyri integralið er öavnar kað $\lim_{t\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{3}t^3-1\right)=\infty$, so integralið er divergent.

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{3}} dz = \left[-\frac{1}{2z^{4}}\right]_{1}^{t} = -\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad ta \quad t \Rightarrow \infty.$$

(3)
$$\int_0^\infty \sin(z) dz = \left[-\cos(z)\right]_0^t = -\cos(t) + 1.$$

Fulctionin cos(t) hever ilhi eitt grensuvirði fyri t-> , so integralið er divergent.

$$(4) \qquad \int_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} dz \qquad \int_{1}^{t} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} dz = \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}\right]_{1}^{t} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{t} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\ln(3) - \ln(3)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{t} \implies \frac{1}{3}\ln(3) \quad t \neq \infty .$$

4. Givit
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000-n} \right)$$
 lat $S_N = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1000-n} - \frac{1}{1000-n} \right)$ vera assnits um fyri $N = 0,1,...$

$$S_{0} = \sum_{h=0}^{c} \left(\frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} \right) = 0 \qquad S_{1} = \sum_{h=0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} \right) = \frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} = \frac{1}{\log c}$$

$$S_{2} = \sum_{h=0}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} \right) = \frac{1}{\log c} + \frac{1}{\log c} - \frac{1}{\log c} = \frac{1}{\log c} + \frac{2}{\log c} = \frac{751}{2507500}$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000+h} \ge \frac{1}{2000} \quad \forall n \ge N.$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000 + h} \ge \frac{1}{2000} \stackrel{(=)}{=} \frac{1}{1000 + h} \stackrel{(=)}{=} \frac{1}{2000} \stackrel{(=$$

hat N=1000, so passar Elikningin fyri all n≥N.

(3) Vis, at how first eith MEN, so at
$$S_N \ge S_{1000} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{N}{2000}$$
 fyright N>M.

Vit vurdera up við at shifta indehs.

$$S_{N} = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000 - n} \right) = S_{1000} + \sum_{n=1001}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000 + n} \right)$$

$$\geq S_{1000} + \frac{N - 1000}{2000} = S_{1000} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{N}{2000}, \quad \text{fyr. } N > 1000 = M.$$

Per (iii) er
$$S_N = S_{1000} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{N}{2000}$$
 fyri $N > 1000$, og av ti at $S_{1000} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{N}{1000} \rightarrow \infty$ to $N \rightarrow \infty$, so vil

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1000 \cdot n} \right) \quad \text{vera divergant.}$$

- 5. (1) Greið frá at $\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n} \ge \int_{1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} dz$ fyri N=1,2,... út frá grafinum.

 Integralið svarar til arcalið undir grafinnum hjá $\frac{1}{2}$. Hetta er altíð dominerað av rektanglunum við interval [n,n+1] á breiði 1 og hædd $\frac{1}{n}$.
 - (2) Vis, at $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ or divergent. $\int_{1}^{t} \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln(x) \right]_{1}^{t} = \ln(t) \rightarrow \infty \quad ta \quad t \rightarrow \infty.$

(3) Konhludera, at
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
 er diverget.

Per (i) er
$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n} \ge \int_{-\infty}^{N} \frac{1}{x} dx$$
, men við (ii) er $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ divergent, og so er reldýan $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ eisini divergent, to hendan er meiri can integralið.