## IX1303 VT24, KS4 Losningar

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 5 & -10 \\
1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

Egenvärden, 
$$\lambda : (B-I\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det (B-I\lambda)=0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 5 & -10 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -10 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

## Utveckla determinanten kring rad I

$$(1-\lambda)^2 \cdot [ \cdot ] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & -10 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot [ \cdot \cdot \cdot ] + 0 \cdot [ \cdot \cdot \cdot ] = 0$$

Utveckla determinanten kring kolum 1.

$$(1-\lambda)^{2} \cdot \left[ \cdot \left( 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot |...| + 0 \cdot |...| \right) = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)=0$$

a) Egenværden: 
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
,  $\lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 3$ 

- Dubhelrot:  $\lambda=1$ , from  $(1-\lambda)^2=(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)$ , betyder att  $\lambda=1$  har multipliciteten 2.
- Egenrumenet till B = r mångden veluterer,  $\bar{x}$ , så att  $B\bar{x} = \lambda\bar{x}$  $(B-\lambda I)\bar{x} = \bar{0}$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{i} = 1 : \begin{cases} 1 - 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 1 & 5 & -10 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 - 1 \\ \end{cases} \sim \begin{cases} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ \end{cases} 0 = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ \end{cases}$$

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Svar: Nollrummet till B spanns upp av 
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

- 2) Sannalikheten till sol dag k: xk
  - Sannalikheten till molnigt dag k: yk
  - Sannalikheten till regn dag k: Zk

Tillstandsvektor: 
$$X_k = \begin{bmatrix} X_k \\ Y_k \\ Z_k \end{bmatrix}$$

Regnar på dag 
$$k=-2: X_{k-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{X}_{-1} = P \overline{X}_{-2} \implies \overline{X}_{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_{0} = P \bar{x}_{-1} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{cases} 12 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 12 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 12 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{108} \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 26 \\ 56 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 13 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$$

Svar: Initial villkor: 
$$\bar{X}_{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
Sannolikheter:  $\bar{X}_{0} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 13 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Sannolikheter For Lotta's Fiars dag:

$$\frac{1}{X_{365}} = A^{365} = X_{0}$$

$$1^{5} = A^{365} = X_{0}$$

Vi kan inte rokna A365 ... det skulle ta väldigt lång tid.

Men, om vi kan hitta egenvarden h, h, h, h, a och egenvektorarna V, , V, V, så år den allmäna lösningen:

$$\frac{1}{X_{365}} = c_1 \lambda_1^{365} \overline{V}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2^{365} \overline{V}_2 + c_3 \lambda_3^{365} \overline{V}_3 \qquad (1)$$

dar C, Ce, C3 bestans au beynnelse villhoret.

Exempel: Jamfor  $\lambda_i = 0.11 & \lambda_i = 0.11$  (ink egunvardu, men exempel som illustrerar olikhete (\*))

$$(\lambda_{1})^{365} = 0.11$$

$$= 1.1^{365} \cdot 0.1^{365}$$

$$= (.1^{365} \cdot (\lambda_{2})^{365}) \approx 1.28 \cdot 10^{15} (\lambda_{2})^{365}$$

- L parmitachet

Så vi behøver bara ta med termen med storsta cy

Enligt Lay, sid 340, är stirsta egenvärdet till en stochastisk motris 1.

Lat 
$$\lambda_1=1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 < 1$$
,  $\lambda_3 < 1 \Rightarrow$ 

$$\overline{X}_{365} = C_1 \cdot 1^{365} \overline{V}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2^{365} \overline{V}_2 + c_3 \lambda_3^{365} \overline{V}_3$$

$$\overline{X}_{365} \approx c_1 \overline{V}_1 = \lambda_1 \overline{V}_1 \Rightarrow (P-1 \cdot \overline{I}) \overline{V}_1 = 0$$

Ta bort genom

all multiplicera med 18

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ -6 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2 + 3R1}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -16 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & -12 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2/4}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2/4}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R2/4}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{k} = t \Rightarrow V_{1} = \begin{cases} 3/4t \\ 3/4t \\ t \end{cases} = \frac{t}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sannolileheterna for Fiarsdagen

$$\overline{X}_{365} \approx C, \overline{V}_i = C_i \frac{t}{4} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Men summan av sannolikheterna måste vara 1.

$$c_1 \frac{t}{4} \cdot 3 + c_1 \frac{t}{4} \cdot 3 + c_1 \frac{t}{4} \cdot 4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \frac{t}{4} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{365} \approx \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Svar: Sannolikheten for sol ar: 30%.

Sannolikheten for målnigt är: 30%.

Sannolikheten for regn är: 40%.

3) Allmana lösningen our en linjar kombination au egenfunktionerna: e lit Vi

Har ar di egenvarden och Di egenveleterer.

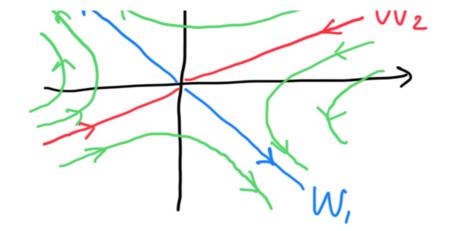
a) 
$$S_{var}$$
:  $\bar{z}(t) = c_1 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

b) Egenrumnet till  $\lambda_i = 2$  spanns upp au:  $\nabla_i = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Egenrumnet till  $\lambda_2=-1$  spanns upp au  $V_2=\begin{bmatrix}2\\1\end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $W_2 = Span([2])$ 

TAL



- Svar: Sadelpunkt, en egenfunktion minsker med tiden och en ökor med tiden.
- d) Om  $\lambda_1$  byte techen till  $\lambda_1 = -2$  så kommer båda eganfinktionerna minska med tiden

Svar: Attralter

Egenvarden, 2, och egenvektoren. V, uppfyller:

$$\Delta \bar{v} = \lambda \bar{v} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda \bar{I}) \bar{v} = \bar{0}$$

Ichetriviala losninger finns om

Berahna determinaten:

determination.

$$\operatorname{det}(A - \lambda I) = \begin{cases} 1 - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{cases} = (1 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - (-1) \cdot 1$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2$$

$$det(A-\lambda I)=0 \Rightarrow \lambda=1\pm\sqrt{1^2-2}=1\pm\sqrt{-1}$$

Egenveletrer: (A-AI) V = 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - (1+i) & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 - (1+i) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -i & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -i & 0 \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -i & 0 \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Enligt: Om X, och 2, ar komplexkonjuget, d.us. X,= 1/2,
sc ar V, och V2 komplexkonjuget

$$\Rightarrow \overline{V}_2 = \overline{V}_i^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{vor}: \lambda_1 = 1 + i, \overline{V}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}}{\lambda_2 = 1 - i, \overline{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}}$$

b) Enligt Lay teorem 9 (sid 309), samt exempel (sid 308).

Svar 
$$\begin{cases} a = Re(\lambda_1) = 1 \\ b = Im(\lambda_1) = i \end{cases}$$

$$r = |\lambda_1| = \sqrt{Re(\lambda_1)^2 + Im(\lambda_1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\phi = arg(\lambda_1) = arg(1+i) = \sqrt{Im(\lambda_1)}$$
Vinkely

$$1 \xrightarrow{\phi} Re(\lambda_1)$$

$$arg(1+i) = \phi = 45^{\circ} \times \pi/y \text{ rad}$$

$$W = \operatorname{Span}(\{\overline{V}_{1}, \overline{V}_{2}\})$$

$$\overline{Av} \quad \overline{V}_{1} \ \ \overline{V}_{2} \text{ or togonala}?$$

$$\overline{V}_{1} \ \ \overline{V}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}_{0} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 1+2-1=2 \implies Nej!$$
Or tegral bas,  $\{\overline{N}_{1}, \overline{N}_{2}\}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\overline{U}_{1} = \overline{V}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\overline{U}_{2} = \overline{V}_{2} - \overline{\overline{U}}_{1} \cdot \overline{\overline{U}}_{1} \\
= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{$$

$$\overline{X} \circ \overline{U}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \circ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$\overline{X} \circ \overline{U}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \circ \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\overline{u}_{1} \cdot \overline{u}_{1} = 3$$
 $\overline{u}_{2} \cdot \overline{u}_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (1 + 16 + 25) = \frac{142}{9} = \frac{14}{3}$ 

Proj\_w(x) = 
$$\frac{2}{3}\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{-1/3}{14/3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{14 \cdot 3}\begin{bmatrix} 28 - 1 \\ -28 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{42}\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ -24 \\ -33 \end{bmatrix}$ 

· ·

Linjara holjet, W = Span ({a, b, c})

Ortogonalbas till W: { u, , u, u, u, }

Enligt Gram-Schmidt:

$$\overline{u}_{1} = \overline{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{u}_{2} = \overline{b} - \frac{\overline{b} \cdot \overline{u}_{1}}{\overline{u}_{1} \cdot \overline{u}_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{b} \cdot \overline{u}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{u}_3 = \overline{c} - \frac{\overline{c} \cdot \overline{u}_1}{\overline{u}_1 \cdot \overline{u}_1} \overline{u}_1 - \frac{\overline{c} \cdot \overline{u}_2}{\overline{u}_2 \cdot \overline{u}_2} \overline{u}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\overline{C} \cdot \overline{u}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$\overline{C} \cdot \overline{u}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$\overline{u}_{2} \cdot \overline{u}_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 18 - 6 - 6 \\ 18 - 12 - 0 \\ 18 + 6 - 6 \\ 18 + 0 - 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{9/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 18 - 6 - 6 \\ 18 + 6 - 6 \\ 18 + 0 - 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 18 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\underline{\underline{\underline{Svar}}}$ : En ortogonalbas  $\overline{ar}$ :  $\left\{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{0} \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{3}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}\right\}$