LM August 17 - Losning

(1)
$$\frac{1}{1} \text{Tx} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12345 \\ 01234 \end{bmatrix} R_1 - 2R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 10 - 1 - 2 - 3 \\ 01234 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{1}+2x_{3}+3x_{4}+4x_{5}=0 = X_{2}=-2x_{3}-3x_{4}-4x_{5}=-2s-3t-4r$$

$$x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 = 0 \times 1 = x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5$$

$$X_1 = 5 + 2t + 3r$$

Saer
$$X_1$$
 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_5 X_5 X_6 X_6 X_6 X_6 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_8 X_9 X_9

Vektorerne V1, V2, V3 udgør en basts for N(T), Ter ikle injektiv da N(T) \(\frac{1}{2} \)

$$\sqrt{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} 12345 \\ 01234 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, SA V \in N(T),$$

Koordinaterne bestemmes ved

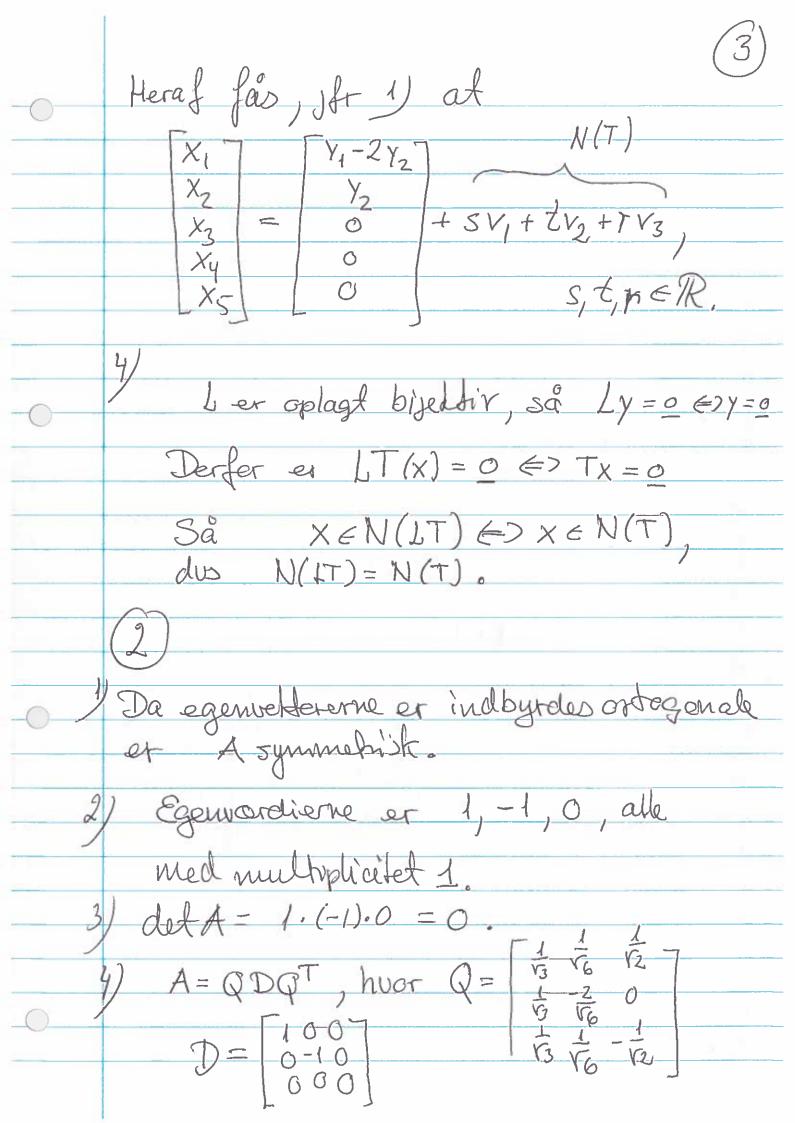
$$X_1V_1+X_2V_2+X_3V_3=V$$
, dus

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & R_1 - 2 R_4 & 10 & 3 & 4 & R_1 - R_3 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 & -9 & R_2 + 2 R_3 & 0 - 3 & -4 & -7 & R_2 + 3 R_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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|---|-------|------------------------------|
| | 01011 | ration say, and |
| | 000,0 | · V = (1,1,0) mbd V1, V2, V3 |
| | 000,0 | |

$$3)$$
 $T_{X=Y}$

Heraf ses, Idi 1) at



Så er
$$A^4 - A^3 = Q(D^4 - D^3)Q^T$$
, wer
$$D^4 - D^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_a^0$$

$$D^{2k+1} = D^{2k}D = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 100 & 100 \\ 010 & 0-10 & 0-10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 0-10 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
Dermed et $A^{2k+1} = A$.

 $3) \int \sin(a-b)x \cos(b+c)x dx$ $= \int \frac{e^{i(a-b)x} - i(a-b)x}{2i} \frac{e^{i(b+c)x} - i(b+c)x}{2i} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(a+c)x + \sin(a-2b-c)x dx$ For atc +0 og a-2b-c +0 fås $\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{a+c}\cos(a+c)x - \frac{1}{a-2b-c}\cos(a-2b-c)x\right)$ His f.eho. atc = 0 er sin(0) = 0 og cos(a+c)x skal erstettes med en vilkarlig konstant - hvorser leddet helt kan fjernes da vi allerede har konstanderne med. analogt for a-2b-c=0.

(3

2)
$$w^2 = 3 + i$$
. Skriv $w = x + iy$, $x_1 y \in \mathbb{R}$
8a er $w^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i2xy = 3 + i$, hvorfer

$$x^{2}-y^{2}=3$$
 NB:
 $2xy=1$ (-> $x\neq 0$ & $y\neq 0$)

Sà fâs
$$y = \frac{1}{2x} - 3$$
 $x^2 - (\frac{1}{2x})^2 = 3$
 $x^2 - \frac{1}{4x^2} = 3 \iff 7 + x^4 - 12x^2 - 30 = 0$

Sa'es
$$x^2 = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4.4.(-3)}}{8} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{190}}{8}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2} \iff 2$$

$$X = + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{2}$$

Så er
$$W = X + i \gamma = X + i \frac{1}{2X}$$

$$= + \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{3} + i - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$=\pm(x+i\beta)$$

$$T z^2 - z - \frac{1}{4}(2+i) = 0$$

$$=\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x}{2}\right)+i\frac{\beta}{2}$$
 fra (*).

1) Her er
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^{4}-x^{2}}$$
 Bemark $g \approx lige$

hat losningerne
$$X = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{5})} = \pm \varphi$$

Da x -x er kontinuert of gar mod & for x -> ± x , er $x^{4}-x^{2} > 1$ for $x \in J-\infty$, $-\varphi[U]\varphi, \infty[=M]$ som ourstet.

2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-g(x)} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{x^{4}x^{4}}} f_{cr}(x \in M)$ 3) $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{(1-g(x))^2}$, $x \in M$, hus $g'(X) = -(X^{4} - X^{2})^{-2} \cdot (4x^{3} - 2x)$ $g'(X) = 0 \iff 2x^{3} - 2x = 0 \iff 2x$ $\chi(4x^{2} - 2) = 0 \iff 2x$ $X=GVX=\pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ NB: Inger af disse ligger i M, så ingen eksterna i M. For X < - 9 er g(x) > 0 g for X > op er g(X) < 0

