LM Januar 2017 Lasninger $Lx=\bar{o}:$ 1) (1001) $x_3=s$, $t_4=t$ (0111) er frie variable, så $X_{2} + X_{3} + X_{4} = 0 \rightleftharpoons X_{2} = -X_{3} - X_{4} = -S - t$ $X_{1} + X_{4} = 0 \rightleftharpoons X_{1} = -X_{4} = -t$ Heraf fas V₁, V₂ = (0,-1,1,0), (-1,-1,0,1) er en barb fer N(h)

g Ler ikke injektiv da N(L) + 103 2) $Lv = \frac{(-0.61)}{(-1)} = \frac{(-0.61)}{(-1)} = \frac{(-0.61)}{(-0.61)} = \frac{(-0.61)}{(-0.61)$ $R(L) = \text{Span} \left[0 \right], \left[07 \right] = \mathbb{R}^2$ Ler surjektiv.

$$4)$$
 $\angle x = y$

$$X_3 = S$$
, $X_Y = t$

$$X_2 = Y_2 - S - \xi$$

 $X_1 = Y_1 - \xi$ Så

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{3} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{4} \\ y_{4} \end{bmatrix} =$$

apg 2c

$$AV = 4V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Egenvardoerne er 2, 4, med rm(2) = 2 rm(4) = 1Da Asym, er rm = em.

$$A = QD_AQ^T$$
, $D_A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $Q = QEQ^T$

$$8\dot{q}$$
 er $(A-4E)^2 = Q(D_A-4E)^2Q^T$, hubr

$$\left(D_{A}-4E\right)^{2}=\begin{bmatrix}-2\\-2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}4\\4\end{bmatrix}.$$

Egenvorcherne er altré 4,0, med rm(4)=2, rm(0)=1. det(A) = 2.2.4 = 16 så $det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{16}$.

5) $A^{-1}v = \frac{1}{4}v = (\frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{4})$.

sin(ax)sin(bx)cco(x)dx =

 $\int \frac{e^{iax} - iax}{2i} \left(\frac{e^{ibx} - ibx}{2i}\right) \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{x}}{2i}\right) \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{x}}{2i}\right) \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{x}}{2i}\right) dt$

 $\begin{cases} -i(a+b)x & -i(a-b)x - i(a+b)x \\ -e & -e + e \end{cases}$

 $\begin{cases} i(a+b+1) \times i(a-b+1) \times -i(a-b-1) \times \\ -e - e - e \end{cases}$ $= i(a+b-1) \times i(a+b-1) \times i(a-b-1) \times \\ +e - e - e \end{cases}$ $= i(a-b+1) \times -i(a+b+1) \times dx$

cos(a+b+1)x - cos(a-b+1)x - cos(a-b-1)x+ cos(a+b-1)x dx

For a-b+1, a-b-1 of $a+b-1 \neq 0$ fas da $= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sin(a+b+1)x}{a+b+1} + \frac{\sin(a-b+1)x}{a-b+1} \right)$ $= -\frac{\sin(a-b-1)x}{a-b-1} + \frac{\sin(a+b-1)}{a+b-1} + \frac{1}{a+b-1}$

Da cos(o) = 1 skal, hvis f.ex. a-b+1=0, det pågældende led erstattes med x i læsningen, i dette tilfælde.

analogt for de andte muligheder.

(Då a g b er positive ved vi at $a+b+1\neq 0$.)

 $2 / (2+i)z^{2} - (3+i) = (1+2i)z^{2} / (=>)$ $(1-i)z^{2} = 3+i / (=>)$ $z^{2} = \frac{3+i}{1-i} = \frac{(3+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)}$ $z^{2} = \frac{3-1+3i+i}{1+1} / (=>)$

2² = 1+2i

Visknier Z=X+iy sà Z²= x²-y²+ i2xy

Da fas $x^2-y^2=1$ of 2xy=2. Da er hverten x eller y lig 0, sa

Y= indsattes:

Med u = x >0 fas

 $u = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

Da uzo ferkastes -, så

 $X = + \sqrt{1+1/5}$

Da fas

 $Z_s = X + i y = \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+is}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1+is}{1+is}}\right)$

 $qpgy/g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (g(x))^{ix}$ med $g(x) = \frac{1}{e^{2\alpha x} + 4} = \frac{1}{(e^{\alpha x} - 2)^2}, \quad \alpha > 0$ 1) Veldefinated for |g/x) / 1, dus (eax2)2 < 1 € $(e^{ax}-2)^2 > 1 = >$ eax_2 <-1 eller eax_2 >1, dw. eax < | eller eax > 3 Sà fas ax <0 des x < 0 (da a>0) $ax > lu(3), dv > \frac{lu(3)}{a}$ Veldef. for X ∈ M = J-w; o [U] = 0 × [of for XEM er $(EM \text{ er}) = \frac{1}{1 - g(x)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{(e^{ax} - 2)^2}}$

3) I har monotoniforhold som q $g(x) = (e^{ax} - 2)$ $q'(x) = -2(e^{ax}-2)^{-3}e^{ax}$ For X < 0 or $e^{\alpha x} - 2 < 0$, hvorfer g'(x) > 0. For x 7 lu(3) er eax 2 > 0, hoorfer g'(x)<0. fer altså aftagende i Jen/s) oo [og voksende i J-05,0 For x -> 0- vil g(x) -> 1 sà f(x) -> 0.

For x -> 6/13) + vil g(x) -> 1 sè f(x) -> 0. For X -> - 00 my g(x) > 4 3å $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$ For X -> 00 2nd g(x) -> 0 sà f(x) -> 1 Da er Vm[f] = 11, 00 [

fer the injehly, do lightyer f(x)=yhar to losninge for $y > \frac{4}{3}$.

 $\begin{cases} f(x) = y & y > 1 \end{cases}$

 $\frac{1}{1-(e^{0x}2)^{-2}} = x$

 $1 = y - y(e^{\alpha x} - 2)^{-2} \rightleftharpoons 0$

 $y(e^{\alpha x}2)^{-2} = y-1 \in \mathcal{I}$

 $\left(e^{ax}-2\right)^2 = \frac{y}{y-1}$

(x) eax = $\pm \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}}$ (=)

 $e^{ax} = 2 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}}$

 $X = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left(2 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}} \right).$

(x) For 1< y \le \frac{7}{3} bost falder - læsudgen

(Se graf.)

6) Netop een losning fer $y \in [1, \frac{4}{3}]$