

Opg 1

$$1) \quad Lx = \bar{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 + R_2 \\ -R_2 \\ R_3 + 2R_2 \end{array}$$

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

$$\cdot Lx = \bar{0} \Leftrightarrow x = \bar{0}, \text{ des}$$

$N(L) = \{0\}$ og L er injektiv.

$$2) \quad R(L) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \text{ hvor de to søjler}$$

er en basis da de er lin. uafh. (Jf. 1)

$\dim R(L) = 2 < 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$, så L er ikke surjektiv

$$3) \quad Lx = y \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & y_1 \\ 2 & 1 & y_2 \\ 0 & 2 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & y_1 \\ 0 & -1 & y_2 - 2y_1 \\ 0 & 2 & y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 + R_2 \\ -R_2 \\ R_3 + 2R_2 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & y_2 - y_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2y_1 - y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & y_3 + 2y_2 - 4y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Heraf ses, at $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 - y_1 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 \end{bmatrix}$ og

$$y_3 = 4y_1 - 2y_2 \quad \text{hvis } y \in R(L)$$

4) $\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3 = \vec{0}$

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

De tre vektorer er lin. uafh. og derfor en basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .

5) Søjlerne i afbildningsmatricen er koordinaterne til billederne af ~~en~~ basisvektorerne i \mathbb{R}^2 m.h.t den valgte basis i \mathbb{R}^3 . Vi skal altså finde

søjlerne $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ og $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$'s koordinater

mht v_1, v_2, v_3 .

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \alpha_3 v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

løses som

$$\beta_1 v_1 + \beta_2 v_2 + \beta_3 v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_3 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

hvorfor $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (-1, 2, 0)$
 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (0, -1, 2)$

så $L = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

mht v_1, v_2, v_3 .

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3

Da $v_1 \cdot v_2 = 0$ er $v_2 = (1, -1)$ en mulighed.

2) ~~Da $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$~~

Da $B = Q D_B Q^T$, med $D_B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
og $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$ gælder

$$\underline{B^T} = (Q D_B Q^T)^T = Q^{TT} D_B^T Q^T = Q D_B Q^T = \underline{B}$$

3) $AB = Q D_A Q^T Q D_B Q^T$, $D_A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= Q D_A D_B Q^T$
 $= Q \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} 11/2 & -5/2 \\ -5/2 & 11/2 \end{bmatrix}$

4) $\det(A^{-2}B) = \det(A^{-2}) \cdot \det(B)$
 $= (1 \cdot \frac{1}{4}) \cdot (3 \cdot 4) = \underline{\underline{3}}$.

5) $D_A^{-2} D_B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Egenverdier for $A^{-2}B$ hørende til v_1
er 3, så $A^{-2}B v_1 = 3 v_1 = \underline{\underline{(3, 3)}}$.

6)

$$\rho(AB) = Q \begin{bmatrix} P(3) & 0 \\ 0 & P(8) \end{bmatrix} Q^T =$$

$$Q \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

opg 3

$$\int \cos(2ax) \cos^2(ax) dx =$$

$$\int \left(\frac{e^{i2ax} + e^{-i2ax}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{e^{iax} + e^{-iax}}{2} \right)^2 dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int (e^{i2ax} + e^{-i2ax}) (e^{i2ax} + e^{-i2ax} + 2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int e^{i4ax} + 1 + 2e^{i2ax} + 1 + e^{-i4ax} + 2e^{-i2ax} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int (e^{i4ax} + e^{-i4ax}) + 2(e^{i2ax} + e^{-i2ax}) + 2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos(4ax) + 2\cos(2ax) + 1 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4a} \sin(4ax) + \frac{1}{a} \sin(2ax) + x \right) + k.$$

Opg 3

$$2) \quad z^2 = 3 + i2$$

$$z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i2xy, \text{ så}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 3 \quad 2xy = 2 \quad . \text{ Da } x, y \neq 0 \text{ er}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ så}$$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 3x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = u > 0$$

$$u^2 - 3u - 1 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \right)$$

kun + der da $u > 0$. Så er $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(3 + \sqrt{13})}$ og

$$\text{Så er } z = x + iy = \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(3 + \sqrt{13})} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(3 + \sqrt{13})}} \right)$$

Opg 4

$$1) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (g(x))^n, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{e^{2x} - 2e^{x+1}} = \frac{1}{(e^x - 1)^2}$$

Konvergent når $|g(x)| < 1$, dvs $\frac{1}{(e^x - 1)^2} < 1$

dvs $1 < (e^x - 1)^2$, hver for $1 < (e^x - 1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 < e^x$$

$$\underline{\underline{\ln(2) < x}}$$

2) For $\ln(2) < x$ er

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-g(x)} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{(e^x-1)^2}}$$
$$\left(= \frac{(e^x-1)^2}{(e^x-1)^2-1} \right) \text{ (evt.)}$$

3)

Monotoniforhold som $g(x) = (e^x-1)^{-2}$
 $g'(x) = -2(e^x-1)^{-3} \cdot e^x < 0$ for
 $x > \ln(2)$. f er altså aftagende og
dermed injektiv.

4)

For $x \rightarrow \ln(2)^+$ vil $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$
For $x \rightarrow \infty$ vil $f(x) \rightarrow 1$

$$V_m(f) =]1, \infty[$$

5)

$$\frac{1}{1-(e^x-1)^{-2}} = y, \quad \underline{y > 1.}$$

$$1 = y - y(e^x-1)^{-2}$$

$$y(e^x-1)^{-2} = y-1$$

$$(e^x-1)^{-2} = \frac{y-1}{y} \quad (> 0, \text{ NB!})$$

$$(e^x-1) = \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}} \quad (\text{kun + da } e^x-1 \geq 0)$$

$$e^x = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}}, \quad \underline{\underline{x = \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-1}}\right)}}$$