

C3-II / Hausaufgabe 3

A7 $y'' + y = f(t) = t(n(t) - n(t-1)) \quad \parallel \mathcal{L}(\cdot)$

$$\lambda^2 Y(\lambda) - \underbrace{\lambda y(0) - y'(0)}_0 + Y(\lambda) = \mathcal{L}(t n(t) - (t+1)n(t-1))$$
$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - e^{-\lambda} \mathcal{L}(t+1)$$

$$Y(\lambda)(\lambda^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda^2} - \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda}$$

$$Y(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2(\lambda^2 + 1)} - e^{-\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda^2(\lambda^2 + 1)} - e^{-\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda(\lambda^2 + 1)}$$

Laplace $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda(\lambda^2 + 1)}\right)$

$$= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1}\right)(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau = 1 - \cos t =: f(t)$$

je edelle

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 1}\right) = \int_0^t 1 - \cos \tau d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t \{\tau - \sin \tau\} = t - \cos t =: g(t)$$

hinbekomme: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(e^{-a\lambda} F(\lambda)) = f(t-a)u(t-a)$,

sollte $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y) = g(t) - g(t-1)u(t-1) - f(t-1)u(t-1)$

$$= t - \cos t - u(t-1)(t-1 - \sin(t-1) + 1 - \cos(t-1))$$

$$= t - \cos t - u(t-1)(t - \sin(t-1) - \cos(t-1))$$

A2 f on p -yksiläinen $\Leftrightarrow f(t+mp) = f(t)$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(f) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^p e^{-st} f(t) dt + \int_p^{2p} e^{-st} f(t) dt + \int_{2p}^{3p} e^{-st} f(t) dt + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{np}^{(n+1)p} e^{-st} f(t) dt \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Tehdään kunkin integraalin
muuttujan vaihto $\tau = t - mp$
 $dt = d\tau$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{L}(f) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_0^p e^{-s(\tau+mp)} f(\tau+mp) d\tau \right\} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-snp} \int_0^p e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^p e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-sp})^n \end{aligned}$$

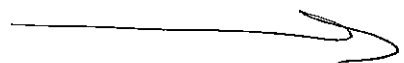
$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sp}} \int_0^p e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau, \text{ oletetaan että } \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0.$$

(numerosa konvergenssi
edellyttää tässä muuttok.)

□

Oletetaan nyt $f(t) = \max\{\sin \omega t, 0\}$,

jolloin $p = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$.



A2 ... Fdellin perntall

$$\mathcal{L}(f) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi s}{\omega}}} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} f(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi s}{\omega}}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \sin \omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi s}{\omega}}} \left/ 0 \right. - \frac{\cos \omega t}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi s}{\omega}}} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{\cos \pi}{\omega} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s/\omega}}$$

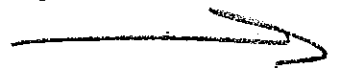
A3 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 25e - 100\delta(t - \pi) \parallel \mathcal{L}(\cdot)$

$$\underbrace{\delta^2 Y(s)}_{-2} - \underbrace{\delta y(0)}_{-5} - \underbrace{y'(0)}_{5} + 2(\delta Y(s) - \tilde{y}(0)) + 5Y(s) = \frac{25}{\delta^2} - 100e^{-\pi s}$$

$$Y(s)(\delta^2 + 2\delta + 5) = \frac{25}{\delta^2} - 100e^{-\pi s} - 2\delta + 5 - 4$$

$$= \frac{25}{\delta^2} - 100e^{-\pi s} - 2\delta + 1$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{-100e^{-\pi s}}{\delta^2 + 2\delta + 5} + \frac{25 - 2\delta^3 + \delta^2}{\delta^2(\delta^2 + 2\delta + 5)}$$



A3...

pelilukke : joutaan jalkaniin lauant
pöyryt loivilla: (to. lauletaan laulemaan
oranssihousuina)

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 5 \quad | \quad -2x + 5 \\ \underline{-2x^3 + x^2 + 25} \\ -2x^3 - 4x^2 - 10x \\ \underline{ 0 \quad 5x^2 + 10x + 25} \\ \underline{5x^2 + 10x + 25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{-10e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 2s + 5} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{s^2}(-2s + 5)}_{= \frac{5}{s^2} - \frac{2}{s} = 5\mathcal{L}(t) - \mathcal{L}(2)}$$

Tannitar vielē

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5}\right) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{(s+1)^2 + 4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \sin 2t \quad \left(\text{w.r.t. } \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s-g)) = e^{at} f(t) \right)$$

t - shiftnessett kshhooli needa

$$y(t) = -\frac{100}{2} \cdot e^{-(t-\pi)} \sin(\underbrace{2t-2\pi}_{2(t-\pi)}) + 5t - 2$$

$$= 5t - 2 - 50 \cdot n(t - \pi) e^{\pi - t} \sin 2t$$

L 7

Funktioiden f ja g konvoluutio on

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= (g * f)(t) = \int_0^t g(\tau) f(t-\tau) d\tau$$

a) $(1 * \cos \omega t)(t) = (\cos \omega t * 1)(t)$
 $= \int_0^t \cos \omega \tau d\tau = \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega}$

b) Käytetään konvoluutiolausetta:

$$\mathcal{L}(f * g) = \mathcal{L}(f) \mathcal{L}(g)$$

$$\text{Nyt } \mathcal{L}(e^{kt} * e^{-kt}) = \mathcal{L}(e^{kt}) \mathcal{L}(e^{-kt})$$
$$= \frac{1}{s-k} \cdot \frac{1}{s+k} = \frac{1}{s^2 - k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \mathcal{L}(\sinh(kt))$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{e^{kt} * e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{k} \sinh kt}}$$

2. Gleiatti polkee $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(G'(s)) = -t g(t)$.

$$\text{Nyt } F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right)$$

eli: pisteellä $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F) = \frac{t}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 16}\right)$

$$= \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t = \underline{\underline{\frac{t}{8} \sin 4t}}$$

L3 $y'' + 4y = \sin 3t, \quad \mathcal{L}(\cdot)$
 $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$

$$\mathcal{L}(y'') - \underbrace{\mathcal{L}(y(0)) - y'(0)}_0 + 4\mathcal{L}(y) = \mathcal{L}(\sin 3t)$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 4) = \mathcal{L}(\sin 3t)$$

$$Y(s) = \mathcal{L}(\sin 3t) \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(\sin 3t) \cdot \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t\right)$$

Convolutionssatz anwenden

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t * \sin 3t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin 3\tau \sin(2t - 2\tau) d\tau$$

Trigonometrische: $\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y))$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t -\cos(2t + \tau) + \cos(5\tau - 2t) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^t -\cos(2t + \tau) + \int_0^t \frac{\sin(5\tau - 2t)}{5} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\sin 3t + \sin \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{5} (\sin 3t - \sin(-2t)) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3 \sin 2t - 2 \sin 3t}{10}$$

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L4

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow$ charakteristisches Polynom:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} a - \lambda & b \\ -b & a - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a - \lambda)^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$a - \lambda = \pm ib$$

$$\lambda = a \pm ib$$

Eigenwerte: $\det. \text{ wenn } b \neq 0.$

$$\lambda_1 = a + ib$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{aligned} (a - (a + ib))x + by &= 0 \\ -ix + y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Validieren } x = 1 \Rightarrow y = ix = i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = a - ib$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow (a - (a - ib))x + by = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} ix + y &= 0 \\ \text{Validieren } x = 1 &\Rightarrow y = -i \\ \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

64...

Jos $b = 0$, on ainoa
ominaisarvo $\lambda = a$,
ja nite vastaavat ominaisvektorit
 $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & -8 \\ 5 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 13 - \lambda & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 - \lambda & -8 \\ 5 & 4 & 7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= (13 - \lambda)((7 - \lambda)^2 + 32) + 5(-40 - 2(7 - \lambda)) \\ + 2(8 - 5(7 - \lambda)).$$

Merkitään $7 - \lambda = \tilde{\lambda}$, jolloin

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\tilde{\lambda} + 6)(\tilde{\lambda}^2 + 32) - 200 - 10\tilde{\lambda} + 16 - 10\tilde{\lambda}$$

$$= \tilde{\lambda}^3 + 6\tilde{\lambda}^2 - 12\tilde{\lambda} + 8$$

$$= (\tilde{\lambda} + 2)^3 \quad (!)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\lambda} = -2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 9$$

(ainoa ominaisarvo)

L4.

Ominaisvektori:

$$(A - \lambda I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -8 \\ 5 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Et siinä on pieni ratkaisu
Gaussian eliminoinnin kalle...

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & -9/4 & -9/2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -9/2 & -9 \\ 0 & -9/4 & -9/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -9/2 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 2z = 0 \\ -9y - 18z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Valitaan $y = 1 \Rightarrow z = -\frac{y}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}(-5y - 2z) = \frac{1}{4}(-5 + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Valitsin vielä normaalisti,
mutta tää ei tehdä kirjannekaan)

L5

Matrisille A on ominisarvo

$\lambda = 0$ jos ja vain jos

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det(A - 0) \\ = \det(A) = 0.$$

Täsiälä A on kääntäjä
termäälä nollä, kun $\det(A) \neq 0$.

$\Rightarrow \square$

Olb. myt A^{-1} olennas jos

$$Ax = \lambda_i x \quad | A^{-1}(\cdot)$$

$$x = \lambda_i^{-1} A^{-1} x$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\lambda_i} x, \text{ eli}$$

$\frac{1}{\lambda_i}$ on A^{-1} :n ominisarvo. $\square$

L6

Tarkentellään alaa j.

Ala j. maksaa alaa k kootteita

$p_k a_{jk}$. Tällöin kokonaissköt ant

$\sum_k p_k a_{jk}$. Tasepaatitassa $p_j = \sum_k a_{jk} p_k$ kaikilla j,

$$\text{eli } Ap = p.$$

Yhtälön ratkais on ominisarvo

1 vastaa on ominisvektori/vektorit.

6...

Eritzen mit (y line)
nutzen yhtelle $(A-I)p = 0$

$$A-I = \begin{pmatrix} -0.9 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.8 & -1 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -9/10 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 4/5 & -1 & 2/5 \\ 1/10 & 1/2 & -2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gauss

$$\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} -9/10 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 4/5 & -1 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 5/9 & -2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} -9/10 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5/9 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 5/9 & -2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} -9/10 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5/9 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{9}{10}p_1 + \frac{1}{2}p_2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{5}{9}p_2 + \frac{2}{5}p_3 = 0$$

$$\text{Oder } p_1 = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2 = \frac{9}{5}\alpha, \quad p_3 = \frac{25}{18}p_2 = \frac{5}{2}\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_1, p_2, p_3)^T = \alpha \left(1, \frac{9}{5}, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \tilde{\alpha} (10, 18, 25)$$

L6...

Summa $\sum_j a_{jk}$ on kaikille
aloille melkein tasan yhtä suuri.

Oletetaan perusteella tasan on
ollut koko tasan, eli

$$\sum_j a_{jk} = 1.$$

Olkoon nyt matriisi

$$V = A - I = \begin{bmatrix} -v_1 & & \\ & -v_2 & \\ & & -v_3 \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & -v_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Edellisestä seuraa, että $\sum_j v_{jk} = \sum_j a_{jk} - 1$
 $= 0$ kaikille k .

Tämä merkitsee, että rivien summa
on $\sum_j v_j = 0$.

Tällöin V :n rivit eivät ole lineaarisesti
riippumattomat, joten

$$\det(V) = 0 \text{ ja}$$

A :lle on ominaisarvo 1. $\square$