

# FORELESNING 20

EIVIND ERIKSEN

FEB 10, 2016

MET1180

BI

MATEMATIKK

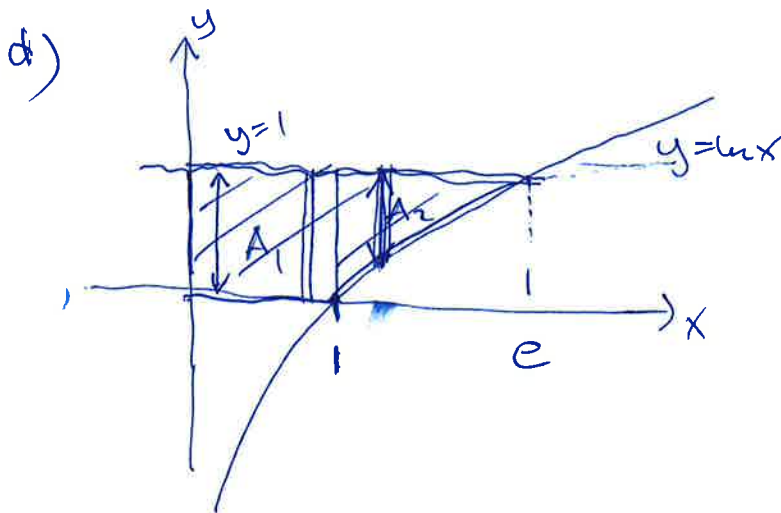
Plan:

- ① Oppgaver integrasjon
- ② Likningssystemer
- ③ Lineære systemer

Pensum:

- [S] 1.7-1.8, 10.1  
[E] 6.1-6.2

① Eksamener MET1180S, 12/2015 Oppg. 2



$$\ln x = 0$$
$$\underline{x = 1}$$

$$\ln x = 1$$
$$x = e^1 = e$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^1 (1-0) dx + \int_1^e (1-\ln x) dx$$

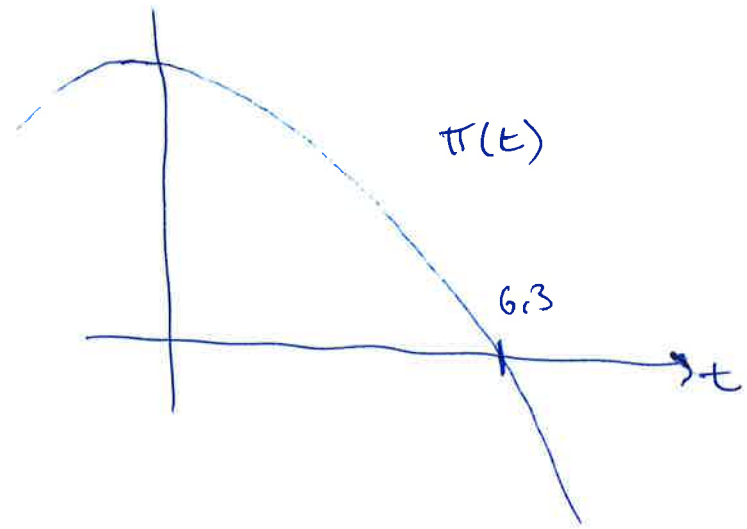
$u = x$	$v = \ln x$
$u' = 1$	$v' = 1/x$

$$\int \ln x dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx$$
$$= u \cdot v - \int u v' dx$$
$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

$$= \int_0^1 1 dx + [x - (x \ln x - x)]_1^e$$
$$= [x]_0^1 + [e - e \ln e + e] - [1 - \frac{1 \cdot \ln 1}{1} + 1]$$
$$= 1 + 2e - e - 2 = \underline{\underline{e-1}}$$

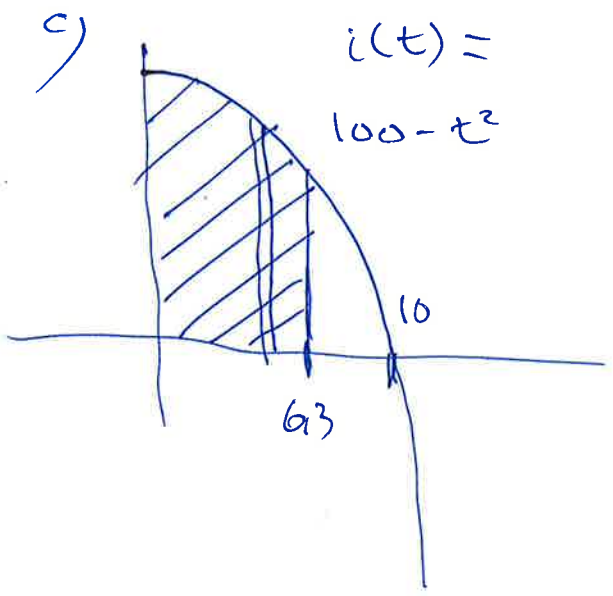
9.38.

a)  $\pi(t) = i(t) - u(t)$   
 $= \underline{(100 - t^2)} - (28 + 5t) = \underline{72 - 5t - t^2}$



$$\pi(t) = 0$$
$$72 - 5t - t^2 = 0$$
$$t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 4 \cdot 72}}{-2}$$
$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{313}}{-2}$$

b)  $t = \frac{5 - \sqrt{313}}{-2} = \frac{\sqrt{313} - 5}{2}$   
 $\approx \underline{6.3}$



Totale Erlohfte:

$$\int_0^{6.3} (100 - t^2) dt$$

$\frac{\sqrt{313} - 5}{2} \approx 6.3$  ✓

$$= \left[ 100t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right]_0^{6.3}$$
$$= 100 \cdot 6.3 - \frac{(6.3)^3}{3} \approx \underline{549.14}$$

## ② Likningsystemer

En eller flere ligninger i én eller flere variable.  
= likningsystem.

Ex: 
$$\begin{cases} x+y=4 \\ x^2+y^2=10 \end{cases}$$

Løsninger av  
likningsystemet:  
Tallpar  $(x,y)$  som  
tilfredstiller alle  
likn. samtidig.

Innsettingsmetode:

$$x+y=4 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=4-x}$$

$$x^2+y^2 = x^2 + (4-x)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 16 - 8x + x^2 = 10$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6}}{4} = 2 \pm 1$$

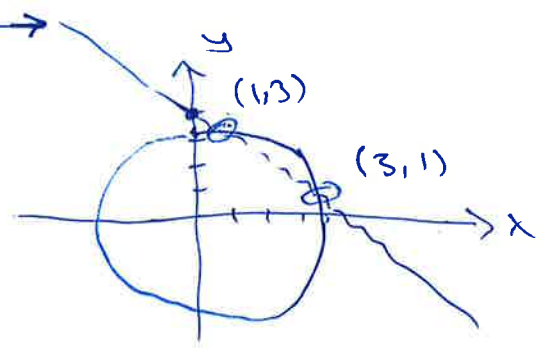
$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{x=3} \quad \text{eller} \quad \underline{x=1} \\ y=1 \quad \quad \quad \underline{y=3} \end{array}$$

Løsning:  $(x,y) = \underline{(3,1), (1,3)}$

Viktig: Bruk den enkleste likninger først.  
Vær systematisk.

Geometrisk løsning:

Exs:  $x + y = 4$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 10$



$x + y = 4$  linær (rett linje)  
 $y = 4 - x = -x + 4$

$x^2 + y^2 = 10$  sirkel  
senter: (0,0) radius =  $\sqrt{10} \approx 3.1$

Skjæringspunkt = løsning av likn. systemet.

Exs:  $4x^3 - z = 0$   
 $x + y + z = 0$   
 $x - 4z^3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -x - z$

$\Downarrow$

$\Rightarrow z = 4x^3$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^3 - z = 0 \\ x - 4z^3 = 0 \end{cases}$

⊥

$$x - 4 \cdot (4x^3)^3 = 0$$

$$x - 4 \cdot 4^3 \cdot x^9 = 0$$

$$x(1 - 4^4 \cdot x^8) = 0$$

$$\underline{x=0}$$

$$\text{oder } 1 - 4^4 \cdot x^8 = 0$$

$$x^8 = 1/4^4 = 1/256$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt[8]{1/256}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt[8]{\frac{1}{4^4}} = \pm \sqrt[8]{\frac{1}{2^8}}$$

$$= \pm 1/2$$

$$\underline{x=1/2} \quad \text{oder} \quad \underline{x=-1/2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = 4x^3 \\ y = -x - z \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{x=0} \Rightarrow z=0 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$\underline{x=1/2} \Rightarrow z = 4 \cdot 1/8 = 1/2 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

$$\underline{x=-1/2} \Rightarrow z = 4 \cdot -1/8 = -1/2 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

Lösung:

$$\underline{\underline{(0, 0, 0), (1/2, -1, 1/2), (-1/2, 1, -1/2)}}$$

### ③ Lineære ligningsystem:

Et ligningsystem er lineært hvis alle ligninger er lineære.

Gjerne mange ligninger og mange ubekjente.

Vanlig skrivemåte:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  (for de ubekjente)  
lineært ligningsystem

Et matriseligningsystem:  $m$  ligninger  
 $n$  ubekjente

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \vdots & \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m \end{aligned}$$

$a_{ij}$  : koeff. foran  $x_j$  i lign.  $i$  (tall)  
 $b_i$  : konstantleddet i lign.  $i$  (tall)

Eksempel:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 4 \\ x - y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

2x2 lineært system

Eksempel:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

2x3 lineært system

# Løsnings av lineære system:

- innsettning metode
- eliminerings metode

Skal gå gjennom:

Gauss-eliminering  
 Gauss-Jordan eliminering

Eksp:

$$x + y = 4 \quad \leftarrow 3 + y = 4$$

$$x - y = 2 \quad \quad \quad \underline{y = 1}$$

$$\underline{2x = 6}$$

Løsn:  $(x, y) = \underline{\underline{(3, 1)}}$

x = 3

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x + y = 4$$

$$x - y = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x + y = 4 \\ 2x = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ x = 3 \end{array}$$

Koeff. matriser:

Eksp:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

↑      ↑  
koeff.    " "  
foran    " "  
x        y

Utvidet koeff. matrise

Eksp:  $\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$

Louise operasjoner:

Defn. Louise operasjon = operasjon som  
beholder løsningen i lkn. systemet.

Elementære radoperasjoner:

Louise operasjoner på  
utvidede koeff. matriser.

Enrad = en lkn's

Eks:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3 \\ x + 2y + 4z &= 7 \\ x + 3y + 9z &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

↓

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right)$$

Elementære radoperasjoner:

- ① Bytte om to rader
- ② Multiplisere én rad med et tall  $\neq 0$
- ③ Legge til et multiplum av en rad til en annen rad.

\* Louise operasjoner  
\* nok til å løse alle lineær system



Eq:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 7 \\ 3x - y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Legs til  $\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R_1}$

Ønsker å eliminere  $x$  fra ligning 2.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -4.5 & -6.5 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} R_1 \\ \downarrow \\ (-3/2) \end{array}$$

$-\frac{3}{2} \cdot R_1 \rightarrow (-3 \quad -4.5 \quad | \quad -10.5)$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -5.5 & -6.5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_2 := R_2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot R_1$$

Skriveremåte:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{2}R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -5.5 & -6.5 \end{array} \right)$$

elementær radop. av type 3  
eliminere  $x$  fra lkn 2

Løsn:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 7 \\ -5.5y &= -6.5 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6.5}{-5.5} = \underline{\underline{\frac{13}{11}}} \end{aligned}$$

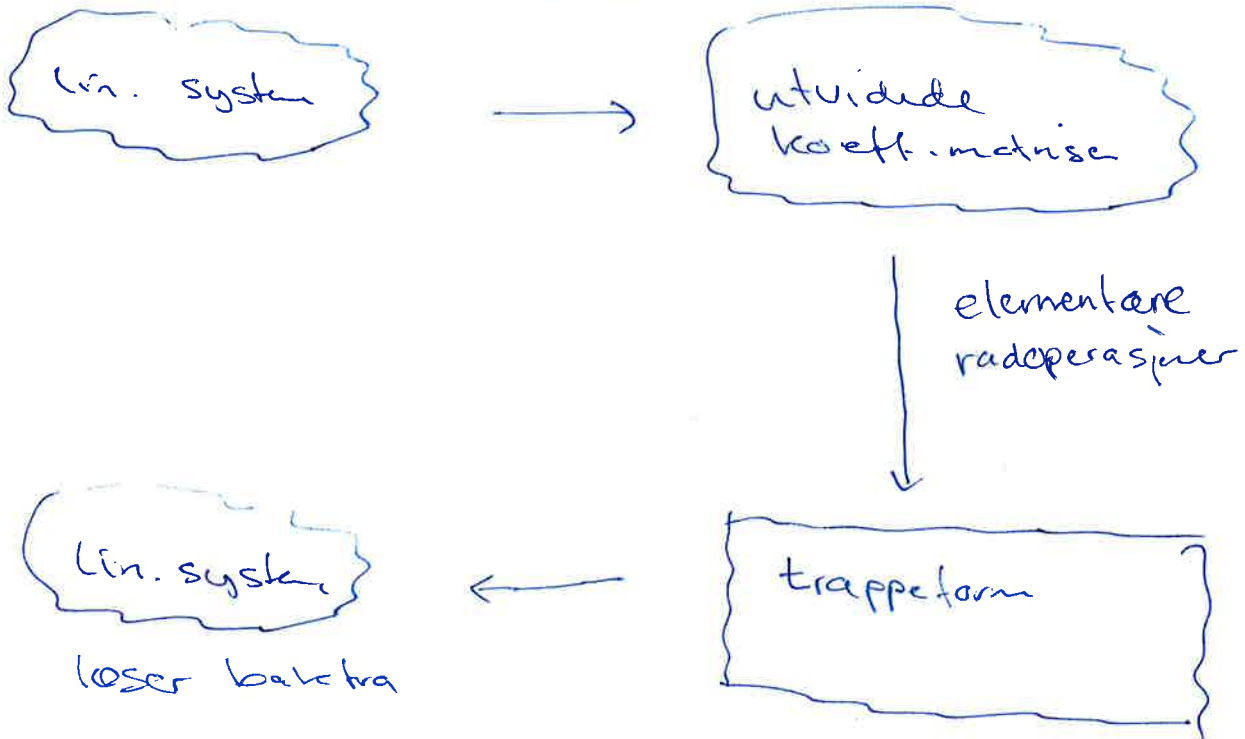
$$2x + 3 \cdot \frac{13}{11} = 7$$

$$2x = 7 - \frac{39}{11} = \frac{77 - 39}{11} = \frac{38}{11}$$

$$x = \frac{38}{11 \cdot 2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{19}{11}}}$$

$$(x, y) = \underline{\underline{\left( \frac{19}{11}, \frac{13}{11} \right)}}$$

Gauss - eliminering



Ekse:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 3 \\ x + 2y + 4z &= 7 \\ x + 3y + 9z &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ & 3 & 9 & 13 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow -1 \\ \downarrow -1 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 10 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \downarrow -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x + y + z} &= 3 \\ \underline{y + 3z} &= 4 \\ \underline{2z} &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3 - 4 + 1 = \underline{1} \\ y &= 4 - 3 \cdot 1 = \underline{1} \\ z &= \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

trappetform!

Løs:  $(x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{(1, 1, 1)}}$

Løser baktra, for variablene med store le ver - s u c e r t o k k o e d h t h e d r i n s g.