

1) Täydennetty matriisi:

$$A_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 & -6 & b_2 \\ -3 & -2 & -7 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}+} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}+}$$

↓

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 14 & 10 & 4+b_2 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 3+b_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 3+b_3 \\ 0 & 14 & 10 & 4+b_2 \end{bmatrix} \right. \xrightarrow{\textcircled{-2}+}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 3+b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \underbrace{-2-2b_3+b_2}_{\text{OLTAVA} = 0} \end{bmatrix}$$

Siiä (a) - kohdalla ehdo: $b_2 - 2b_3 = 2$

$$(b) \quad b_3 = -2 \Rightarrow b_2 = -2$$

Sij. $\underline{b_3 = -2}$ (Tässä c: edes tarkisti)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Takaisin sijoitus:

$$x_3 \text{ vapaa}, \quad 7x_2 + 5x_3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{x_2} = \frac{1}{7}(1 - 5x_3)$$

$$x_1 = 1 - 3x_2 - 4x_3 = \dots = \frac{1}{7}(1 - 13x_3)$$

Vast. (b): $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{7}(1 - 13t) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{7}(1 - 5t) \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$

(Merk. $x_3 = t$)

2) Annetaan dataa esittävä funktioonall:

$$p(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_k x^k$$

(a) Ylimääriäytynä yhtälöjärjestelmä:

$$p(x_i) = y_i, \quad i=0, \dots, n, \quad t.s.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_0 + c_1 x_0 + \dots + c_k x_0^k = y_0 \\ c_0 + c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_k x_1^k = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_0 + c_1 x_n + \dots + c_k x_n^k = y_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^k & c_0 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & & x_1^k & c_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & & x_n^k & c_k \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_k \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{array} \right]$$

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}$
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\vec{x} \vec{c} \vec{y}

Normaalilyhtälöt saadaan kertomalla \vec{x}^T :llä:

$$\vec{x}^T \vec{x} \vec{c} = \vec{x}^T \vec{y} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{x}^T \vec{x} \text{ on } (k+1) \times (k+1) - \\ \text{matrssi.} \end{array} \right]$$

(b) PNS - suora $\vec{x} = [2, 3, 4, 5]^T$, $\vec{y} = [0, 4, 10, 16]^T$
 $k = 1$.

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x}^T \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14 \\ 14 & 54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}^T \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 132 \end{bmatrix}$$

Normaaliyhtälöt : $\vec{X}^T \vec{X} \vec{c} = \vec{X}^T \vec{y}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14 \\ 14 & 54 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 132 \end{bmatrix}$$

(jotk. 2:lla)

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 7 & 15 \\ 7 & 27 & 66 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} (-\frac{7}{2}) \\ + \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 7 & 15 \\ 0 & 2.5 & 13.5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{13.5}{2.5} = 5.4 , c_0 = \frac{1}{2}(15 - 7c_1) = -11.4$$

$$p(x) = -11.4 + 5.4x$$

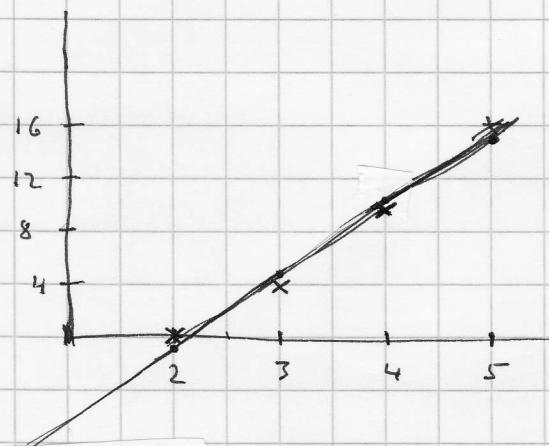
$$x=0 ; p(0) = -11.4$$

$$x=5 ; p(5) = 15.6$$

$$x=2 ; p(2) = -0.6$$

$$p(3) = 4.8$$

$$p(4) = 10.2$$



Suoraan pisto kuvio on

hienompi esittäminen puheen. Se kuvaa joka tapauksessa dataryhmistä sisäisiä suhteita - malla tavalla.

$$3) A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{y}' = A \vec{y}$$

(a) Yleistetä rektangulaarisuus vasteen lasketaan ominaisarvot

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2} - \lambda & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda - \frac{3}{2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2}$$

Ominaisvektori:

$$\lambda_1 = 1 : \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} - 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2.$$

Val. $x_1 = 1$; $\vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = 2$ Lasku sajua aivan vastavasti, mutta noidaan pitäällä suorankin, koska A symmetrisen. En oso. enää vast. om. vekt. ortogonaalista, joten on oltava (tässäkäy ollaan):

$$\vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Yl. ratk.: $\vec{y}(t) = c_1 e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) Jos merkitään $e^t = s$, niin

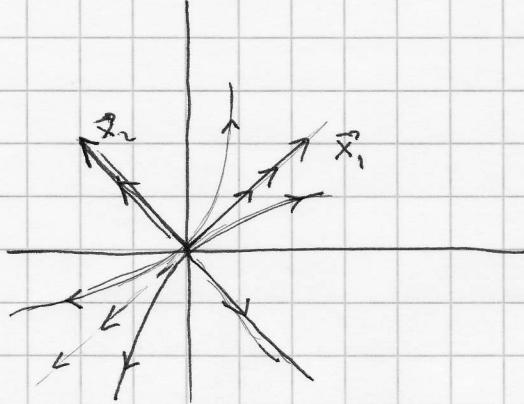
$$\vec{y} = \underbrace{c_1 s}_{z_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{c_2 s^2}_{z_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

KOORDINAATIT OMIAISVEKTORIKANNASTA

$$\frac{z_2}{z_1^2} = \frac{c_2}{c_1^2} = k.$$

Siis ominaisvektorin - koordinaatidorsa kyse on parabelista

$$z_2 = K z_1^2$$



Vysečit on epistabilní
moodi (lähde moodi).

[Jos kuvat jätetellisessä
on kantavissa oikeassa,
mitte "moodi" on hukkava,
min ei nähdä mitä pist.]

$$4) \text{ (a)} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I,$$

$A^5 = A$, j.e. sama toistuu.

$$e^{At} = I + tA + \frac{t^2}{2!} A^2 + \frac{t^3}{3!} A^3 + \frac{t^4}{4!} I + \dots$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -t \\ t & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{t^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{t^2}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{t^3}{3!} \\ -\frac{t^3}{3!} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{t^4}{4!} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t^4}{4!} \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \dots & -t + \frac{t^3}{3!} - \dots \\ t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots & 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \dots \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \quad \vec{y}' = A\vec{y}, \quad \vec{y}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rath: } \vec{y}(t) = e^{At} \vec{y}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= c \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

Kysymys - $|c|$ - säteistä
ympyröiden (0 - keskistä)
perni.

$$(c) \quad \underline{\text{Euler:}} \quad \vec{y}_{m+1} = \vec{y}_m + h \vec{f}(t_m, \vec{y}_m),$$

taun on kysymys DY: $\vec{y}' = \vec{f}(t, \vec{y})$.

$$\text{Nyt } \vec{f}(t, \vec{y}) = A\vec{y}, \quad \text{joten}$$

$$\vec{y}_{m+1} = \vec{y}_m + h A \vec{y}_m = (I + hA) \vec{y}_m.$$

$$(I + hA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -h \\ h & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -h \\ h & 1 \end{bmatrix})$$

Ehkä ei läskin
laskussa tehoste

$$\vec{y}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{y}_1 = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + h \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

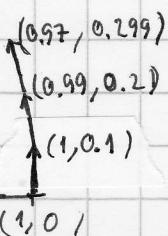
$$\Rightarrow \vec{y}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \underline{\underline{0.1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}_2 = \vec{y}_1 + h \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}_3 = \vec{y}_2 + h \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}}_{(0.97, 0.299)} + 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} -0.2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.97 \\ 0.299 \end{bmatrix}$$



Lähde 1 - ymp. tang.
sumtaan, erkanee nähi -
tellen 1 - ympyrästi. —

$$5) a) \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ t=2k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ (0,2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ (1,2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 37.5 \\ (2,2) \end{array}$$

$$t=k \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ (0,1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ (1,1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ (2,1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ (3,1) \end{array}$$

$$t=0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ (0,0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ (1,0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ (2,0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ (3,0) \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ \vdots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$u_{1,1} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{0,0} + u_{2,0}) = \frac{1}{2}(0 + 50) = 25$$

$$u_{2,1} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{1,0} + u_{3,0}) = \frac{1}{2}(50 + 50) = 50$$

$$\underline{\underline{u_{3,1} = 50}}$$

$$u_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}(0 + 50) = 25$$

$$u_{2,2} = \frac{1}{2}(25 + 50) = 37.5$$

Für $t_1 = 2k = \underline{\underline{0.01}}$, falls in nächster Nähe $x=0.2$
 sammeln Lampen (falls Laskontraheretellmäßig)
 $= \boxed{37.5} (< 40)$

b) Sinuskurve 1. Form. Temperatur

$$\text{vain kerron } b_1 = 2 \int_0^1 50 \sin \pi x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{100}{\pi} \left[\cos \pi x \right]_0^1 = \frac{100}{\pi} (1 - \cos \pi) = \frac{200}{\pi}$$

$$u(x, t) \approx \frac{200}{\pi} \sin \pi x e^{-\pi^2 t}$$

$$u(0.2, 0.01) \approx \boxed{33.9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}$$