

Lineaire afbeeldingen juni 2009

1. Schrijf $y_1 = x_1'$ en $y_2 = x_2'$.
 Dan

$$a. \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ y_1' \\ x_2' \\ y_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_1'' \\ x_2' \\ x_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2k}{m} & 0 & \frac{k}{m} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{k}{m} & 0 & -\frac{2k}{m} & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b. \det(\lambda I - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2k}{m} & \lambda & -\frac{k}{m} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & 0 & \frac{2k}{m} & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & \frac{2k}{m} & -2k \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & 0 & \frac{2k}{m} & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda \cdot (\lambda \cdot (\lambda^2 + \frac{2k}{m})) + 1 \cdot (-\frac{k}{m}) \cdot (-\frac{3k}{m} - 2\lambda^2)$$

$$= \lambda^4 + \frac{2k}{m} \lambda^2 + \frac{3k^2}{m^2} + 2\frac{k}{m} \lambda^2$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + \frac{k}{m}) (\lambda^2 + \frac{3k}{m})$$

$$\lambda^2 = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \text{of} \quad \lambda = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{3k}{m}}$$

Neem aan dat $\frac{k}{m} = 1$:

$$\lambda = \pm i \quad \text{of} \quad \lambda = \pm i\sqrt{3}$$

eigenvectoren:

$$\ker(iI - A) = \ker \begin{bmatrix} i & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & i & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & i \end{bmatrix} = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\ker((-iI) - A) =$$



$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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$$\ker(i\sqrt{3}I - A) = \ker \begin{bmatrix} i\sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & i\sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i\sqrt{3} & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & i\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i\sqrt{3} \\ -1 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\ker(-i\sqrt{3}I - A) = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \\ -1 \\ i\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

algemene oplossing:

$$\underline{x}(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} e^{it} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} e^{-it} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i\sqrt{3} \\ -1 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} e^{i\sqrt{3}t} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i\sqrt{3} \\ -1 \\ i\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\sqrt{3}t}; \quad c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{C}$$

algemene reële oplossing:

$$\underline{x}(t) = d_1 \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \\ \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix} + d_2 \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \\ \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix} + d_3 \begin{bmatrix} \cos \sqrt{3}t \\ -\sqrt{3} \sin \sqrt{3}t \\ -\cos \sqrt{3}t \\ \sqrt{3} \sin \sqrt{3}t \end{bmatrix} + d_4 \begin{bmatrix} \sin \sqrt{3}t \\ \sqrt{3} \cos \sqrt{3}t \\ -\sin \sqrt{3}t \\ -\sqrt{3} \cos \sqrt{3}t \end{bmatrix}$$

met $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 \in \mathbb{R}$



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c. "vasthouden" en "loslaten" betekent:

$$x_1'(0) = x_2'(0) = 0, \text{ en wel}$$

$$y_1(0) = y_2(0) = 0.$$

wel in:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = d_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + d_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + d_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + d_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, d_3 = -\frac{1}{2}, d_2 = d_4 = 0$$

$$\text{oplossing: } x_1(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t + \\ x_2(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t.$$

2. a. $S(f+g)(x) = (f+g)(x-1) = f(x-1) + g(x-1)$
 $= (Sf)(x) + (Sg)(x) = (Sf + Sg)(x)$
 dus $Sf + Sg = S(f+g)$.

met c : $S(cf) = cS(f)$.

b. wel achtereenvolgens $x = 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ in:

x	$f_1(x)$	$f_2(x)$	$f_3(x)$	$f_4(x)$
0	1	0	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	-1	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$

dus matrix is inverteerbaar, dus
 als $\sum c_i f_i = 0$, dan volgt $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0$



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c. $(Sf_1)(x) = f_1(x-1) = \cos(2\pi x - 2\pi) = \cos 2\pi x = f_1(x)$
 dus $Sf_1 = f_1$

Niet zw: $Sf_2 = f_2$

$(Sf_2)(x) = (x-1)\cos(2\pi x) = f_2 - f_1$

$(Sf_4)(x) = (x-1)\sin(2\pi x) = f_4 - f_2$

elke functie $f \in U$ is een l.c. van de f_i ,
 dus Sf een l.c. van de f_i 's $f_1, f_2, f_2 - f_1, f_4 - f_2$, dus $Sf \in U$.

d.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & -1 \\ & 1 & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

e. eigenwaarden: alleen 1 (matrix van T is bovendiagonaal, dus ew. staan op diagonaal).

eigenruimte bij 1: $\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$

dus niet diagonaliseerbaar, want meerkundige mult. van 1 is 2 en alg. mult. is 4.

f. Alle getallen in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.



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Verg. voor $\lambda = \frac{x^T A x}{x^T x} = 1$ met

$$3. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \cdot ((\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) - 1)$$

$$+ 1 \cdot (-\lambda + 2 - 1)$$

$$- 1 \cdot (1 + \lambda - 1)$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1) - 2\lambda + 1$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 1 - 2\lambda + 1$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 2\lambda = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2)$$

eigenwaarden: $\lambda = 0$ of $\lambda = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$.

eigenruimten: bij $\lambda = 0$: $\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

bij $\lambda = 2 + \sqrt{2}$: her $\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{2} & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 + \sqrt{2} & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

en bij $\lambda = 2 - \sqrt{2}$:

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$



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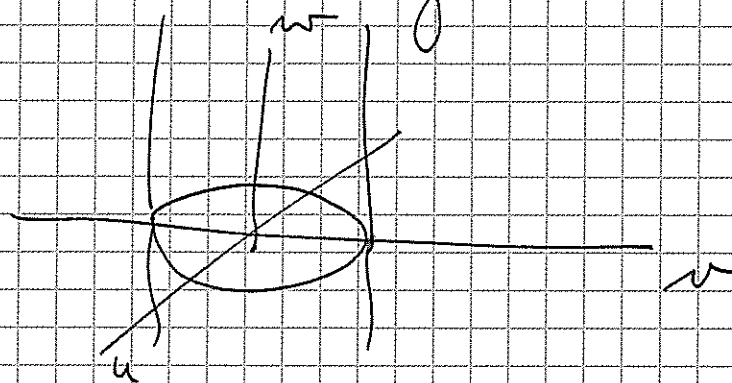
$$\text{dus } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \text{ uit opgave : } 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\mu \text{ " " : } 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{verg. lukt : } (2 + \sqrt{2})u^2 + (2 - \sqrt{2})v^2 = 1$$

b. Dit is een cylinder :



alleen w -as snijdt hem niet.

in x, y, z -coördinaten :

de ~~1ste~~ 1-dim. ste opgespannen door

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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4. a. matrix van T t.o.v. standaardbasis

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

eigenwaarden:

* 1 met eigenvector $\langle (1, 0, 1) \rangle$

* -1 met eigenvector $\langle (-1, 0, 1) \rangle$

* i met eigenvector $\langle (0, 1, i) \rangle$

b. $TA(-1, 0, 1) = AT(-1, 0, 1)$

$= -A(-1, 0, 1)$. Dus $A(-1, 0, 1)$

ligt in de eigenvector van T bij eigenwaarde -1, die door $(-1, 0, 1)$ opgespannen wordt.

Dus ~~$A(-1, 0, 1) = \lambda \cdot (-1, 0, 1)$~~
 ~~$A(-1, 0, 1) = \lambda \cdot (-1, 0, 1)$~~
behoort λ .



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