

Mat-1.1310 Matematiikan peruskurssi K1

2. välikoe 15.10.2010 klo 16–19.

Kaikki yo-kokeessa hyväksytyt laskimet ovat sallittuja.

1. Laske $\det A$, $B^2 = BB$ ja B^{-1} , kun

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. Olkoon

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a) Määritä ortogonaalisessa diagonalisoinnissa $A = PDP^T$ esiintyvät matriisit P ja D .
b) Voiko neliömuoto $\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$ saada negatiivisia arvoja joillakin vektoreilla $\mathbf{x} = [x, y, z]^T$?

3. a) Määritä raja-arvot

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{x} \quad \text{ja} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 + x}).$$

Vihje jälkimmäiseen: Kerro lausekkeella a/a , kun $a = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$.

- b) Laske $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$ ja $g'(x)$, kun

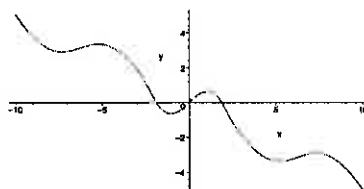
$$f(x) = \cos(5x^2) \quad \text{ja} \quad g(x) = \frac{1 + 2x}{1 - 2x}.$$

4. a) Osoita väliarvolauseen avulla, että

$$|\sin(3a) - \sin(3b)| \leq 3|a - b|$$

kaikilla $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$.

- b) Yhtälö $2 \sin x + \sin y = x + 2y$ määrää yksikäsitteisen implisiittifunktion $y = y(x): \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, vrt. kuva. Määritä pienin sellainen $x_0 > 0$, että $y'(x_0) = 0$. Arvoa $y_0 = y(x_0)$ ei tarvitse laskea.



$$\underline{3. a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(2x)} = 2 \cdot 1 = \underline{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+2x} - \sqrt{x^2+x} &= \frac{x^2+2x - (x^2+x)}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x} + \sqrt{x^2+x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2/x} + \sqrt{1+1/x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f'(x) = -\sin(5x^2) \cdot 10x = \underline{\underline{-10x \sin(5x^2)}}$$

$$f''(x) = -10 \sin(5x^2) - 10x \cdot \cos(5x^2) \cdot 10x$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-10 \sin(5x^2) - 100x^2 \cos(5x^2)}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (1-2x) - (-2)(1+2x)}{(1-2x)^2} = \frac{4}{(1-2x)^2}, \quad x \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{4. a)} f(x) = \sin(3x), \quad f'(x) = 3 \cos(3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \min(3a) - \min(3b) = 3 \cos(3\xi) \cdot (a-b), \quad \xi \in [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow |\min(3a) - \min(3b)| = 3 \underbrace{|\cos(3\xi)|}_{\leq 1} \cdot |a-b| \leq 3|a-b| \text{ min.}$$

$$b) 2 \sin x + \sin y = x + 2y \Rightarrow 2 \cos x + \cos y(x) \cdot y'(x) = 1 + 2y'(x)$$

$$\text{Sij. } x = x_0, \quad y'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x_0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x_0 = 1/2$$

Primärestimationen nachher in $x_0 = \pi/3$

$$\underline{1} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & & \\ \hline \det A = & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 & \\ & 5 & 0 & 0 & 6 & \\ & 0 & 7 & 8 & 0 & \end{array} = 1 \cdot \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} & 3 & 0 & 4 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & 6 & +2 & \\ & 7 & 8 & 0 & - & \\ \hline & & & & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ & & & & 5 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$$

$$= -6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-7) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \cdot 24 + 2 \cdot (-7) \cdot (-20)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{136}}$$

$$B_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 8 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[B|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \uparrow (-3) \\ \uparrow (-2) \\ \uparrow (-2) \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [I|A^{-1}]$$

$$\underline{2.} \quad a) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda((1-\lambda)^2 - 1) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 = -\lambda^2(\lambda-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 2$$

Orn.vektornit: $\bar{v}_1 = [1, 0, -1]^T$, $\bar{v}_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$, $\bar{v}_3 = [1, 0, 1]^T$ (vrim.)

$$|\bar{v}_1| = \sqrt{2}, |\bar{v}_2| = 1, |\bar{v}_3| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, P = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $\bar{x}^T A \bar{x} = x^2 + 2xz + z^2 = (x+z)^2 \geq 6 \quad \text{AlNA} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{E1 \text{ Val}}}$

TN1) $\bar{x}^T A \bar{x} = \dots = 2 \cdot z^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{AlNA}$