

1. Računski izpit iz Matematike 1

26. januar 2024

Čas pisanja: **90 minut**. Dovoljena je uporaba dveh listov velikosti A4 za pomoč. Prepisovanje, pogovarjanje in uporaba knjig, zapiskov, pametnega telefona in ostalih elektronskih naprav je **strogo prepovedano**.

1. naloga (25 točk)

a) (10 točk) Utemelji: Če sta λ in μ lastni vrednosti matrike A , potem je $\lambda(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)$ lastna vrednost matrike $A \otimes A^2 + A^3 \otimes I$.

Recimo $A\vec{u} = \lambda\vec{u}$ ter $A\vec{v} = \mu\vec{v}$. Tedaj

$$\begin{aligned} (A \otimes A^2 + A^3 \otimes I)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) &= (A \otimes A^2)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) + (A^3 \otimes I)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) = \\ &= (A\vec{u}) \otimes (A^2\vec{v}) + (A^3\vec{u}) \otimes (I\vec{v}) = (\lambda\vec{u}) \otimes (\mu^2\vec{v}) + (\lambda^3\vec{u}) \otimes \vec{v} = \\ &= \lambda\mu^2(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) + \lambda^3(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) = (\lambda\mu^2 + \lambda^3)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}) = \lambda(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}), \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}$ je torej lastni vektor $A \otimes A^2 + A^3 \otimes I$ z lastno vrednostjo $\lambda(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)$.

b) (15 točk) Poišči lastne vrednosti in pripadajoče lastne vektorje matrike $A \otimes A^2 + A^3 \otimes I$, če je A matrika

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

Poišamo najprej l. vred. in l. vekt. A :

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2 = 0 \dots \lambda_1 = -\sqrt{2}, \lambda_2 = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\bullet \lambda_1 = -\sqrt{2}, \quad A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{bmatrix} 1+\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & -1+\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1+\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} (1-\sqrt{2})x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{x_2=1}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \lambda_2 = \sqrt{2}, \quad A \text{ je simetrična, torej } \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Lastne vrednosti in lastni vektorji $A \otimes A^2 + A^3 \otimes I$ so po (a) torej:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \lambda_1(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1^2) = -4\sqrt{2} & \lambda_1(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) = -4\sqrt{2} & \lambda_2(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1^2) = 4\sqrt{2} & \lambda_2(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2^2) = 4\sqrt{2} \\ \vec{v}_1 \otimes \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3-2\sqrt{2} \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \vec{v}_1 \otimes \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+\sqrt{2} \\ 3-2\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} & \vec{v}_2 \otimes \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1+\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \\ 3-2\sqrt{2} \\ 1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} & \vec{v}_2 \otimes \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1+\sqrt{2} \\ -1+\sqrt{2} \\ 3-2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}.$$

2. naloga (25 točk)

Naj bo

$$W = \{p \in \mathbb{R}_4[x] : p(-x) = p(x)\}$$

vektorski podprostor sodih polinomov v $\mathbb{R}_4[x]$. (Ni treba preverjati, da je W vektorski podprostor v $\mathbb{R}_4[x]$.) Definirajmo preslikavo

$$\phi: W \rightarrow W \quad \text{s predpisom} \quad \phi(p)(x) = x^2 p''(x) + x p'(x).$$

a) (5 točk) Izberi (in zapiši) bazo \mathcal{B} vektorskega prostora W . Določi $\dim(W)$.

Za $p(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ iz $p(-x) = p(x)$ dobimo $b=0$ in $d=0$.
Torej $p(x) = ax^4 + cx^2 + e$, kar pomeni, da je $\mathcal{B} = \{1, x^2, x^4\}$ ena možna baza za W . $\dim(W) = |\mathcal{B}| = 3$.

b) (5 točk) Utemelji, da je definicija ϕ smiselna, tj. $\phi(p) \in W$ za vsak $p \in W$. Pokaži, da je ϕ linearna preslikava.

Najprej linearnost: $\phi(\alpha p + \beta q)(x) = x^2(\alpha p + \beta q)''(x) + x(\alpha p + \beta q)'(x) =$
 $= \alpha x^2 p''(x) + \beta x^2 q''(x) + \alpha x p'(x) + \beta x q'(x) = \alpha \phi(p)(x) + \beta \phi(q)(x)$.

Smiselnost sedaj sledi iz linearnosti in izračuna ϕ na baznih polinomih spodaj.

c) (5 točk) Zapiši matriko A_ϕ , ki pripada preslikavi ϕ glede na bazo \mathcal{B} prostora W .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi(1)(x) &= 0 \\ \phi(x^2)(x) &= x^2 \cdot 2 + x \cdot 2x = 4x^2 \\ \phi(x^4)(x) &= x^2 \cdot 12x^2 + x \cdot 4x^3 = 16x^4 \end{aligned} \right\} A_\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

d) (10 točk) Poišči lastne vrednosti ter pripadajoče lastne polinome preslikave ϕ . Koliko je $\dim(\ker \phi)$?

\ker je A_ϕ diagonalna, so njene lastne vrednosti $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 4$ ter $\lambda_3 = 16$. To so tudi lastne vrednosti ϕ . Pripadajoči lastni polinomi so tisti iz c) dela: $p_1(x) = 1$, $p_2(x) = x^2$ ter $p_3(x) = x^4$.

$$\dim(\ker \phi) = \dim(N(A_\phi)) = 3 - \text{rang}(A_\phi) = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

3. naloga (25 točk)

Telo T v \mathbb{R}^3 je dano z neenačbama

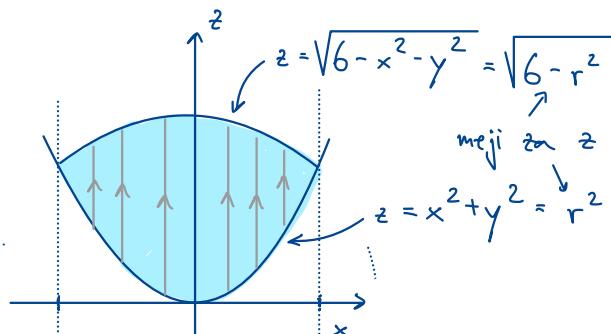
$$z \geq x^2 + y^2 \text{ in } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 6.$$

Izračunaj

$$\iiint_T z \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

Namig: Uporabi valjne koordinate.

Projekcija območja na xz -ravnino:



Presek obeh robnih ploskev je pri:

namesto $x^2 + y^2$
vstavimo $z = x^2 + y^2$

$$z + z^2 = 6 \dots z^2 + z - 6 = 0$$

$$(z-2)(z+3) = 0$$

$$z = 2 \text{ ali } z = -3$$

$$z = r^2 \dots z = r^2 = 2 \dots r = \sqrt{2}$$

zg. meja za r .

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_T z \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\int_{r^2}^{\sqrt{6-r^2}} z \, r \, dz \right) dr \right) d\varphi = \cancel{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(r \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_{z=r^2}^{z=\sqrt{6-r^2}} \right) dr = \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r (6 - r^2 - r^4) \, dr = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (6r - r^3 - r^5) \, dr = \\ &= \pi \left(3r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} - \frac{r^6}{6} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{2}} = \pi \left(6 - 1 - \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{11\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

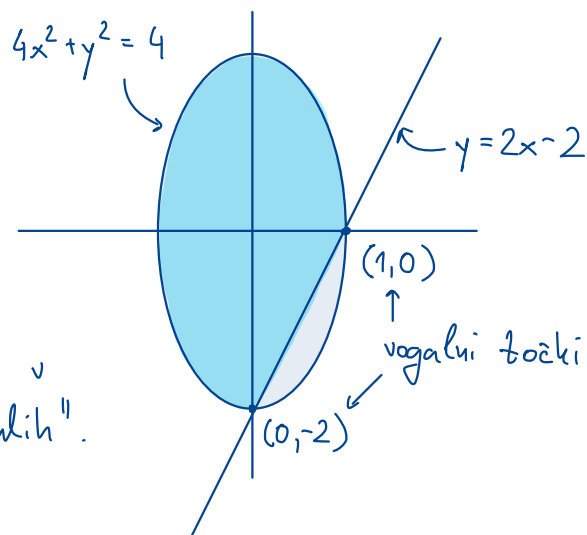
4. naloga (25 točk)

Poišči najmanjšo in največjo vrednost funkcije

$$f(x, y) = 2x + y$$

pri pogojih

$$4x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \text{ in } y \geq 2x - 2.$$



Ločeno poiščemo kandidate za ekstreme v notranjosti, na robnih krivuljah in v "vogljih".

- notranjost: grad $f = [2, 1] \neq [0, 0]$, kandidatov v notranjosti ni.

- robna elipsa $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ oz. $4x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$:

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 2x + y - \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 - 4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 2 - 8x\lambda = 0 \dots \frac{1}{\lambda} = 4x \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} &= 1 - 2y\lambda = 0 \dots \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2y \end{aligned} \right\} y = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -(4x^2 + y^2 - 4) = 0 \dots 4x^2 + 4x^2 = 4 \dots x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dots x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Dva kandidata $T_{1,2} \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \sqrt{2} \right)$.

Ali to ustreza 2. neenakosti? Ustreza!

- robna daljica $y = 2x - 2$ $2x - y - 2 = 0$:

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 2x + y - \lambda(2x - y - 2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 2 - 2\lambda = 0 \dots \lambda = 1 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} &= 1 + \lambda = 0 \dots \lambda = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{protislovje} \left. \begin{aligned} & \\ & \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ta sistem nima rešitev}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \dots$$

(x, y)	T_1	T_2	$(1, 0)$	$(0, -2)$
$f(x, y)$	$2\sqrt{2}$	$-2\sqrt{2}$	2	-2

največja in najmanjša vrednost