

Anta A er en symmetrisk matrise.

$$\text{(dvs. } A^T = A \quad a_{ij} = a_{ji} \text{ alle } i \text{ og } j \text{)}$$

Resultat Anta \vec{v}_1 og \vec{v}_2 er to egenvektorer med forskjellige egenverdier, da er \vec{v}_1 og \vec{v}_2 ortogonale (dvs. $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0$)

Vi viser dette.

Anta \vec{v}_1 og \vec{v}_2 er søylevektorer

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 \quad \left(\left[\vec{v}_1^T \right] \left[\vec{v}_2 \right] \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1^T \cdot (A \cdot \vec{v}_2) &= \vec{v}_1^T (\lambda_2 \vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_1^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 \\ &= \lambda_2 (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2) \end{aligned}$$

Dette er også lik

$$(\vec{v}_1^T \cdot A) \cdot \vec{v}_2 =$$

$$\left((M \cdot N)^T = \right. \\ \left. N^T \cdot M^T \right)$$

$$(A^T \vec{v}_1)^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 =$$

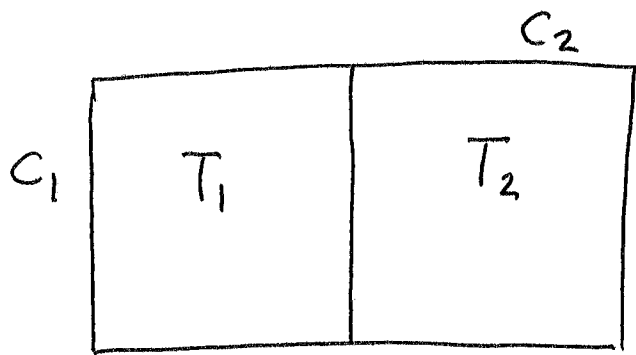
$$(A \vec{v}_1)^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \quad (\text{siden } A^T = A)$$

$$(\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1)^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 =$$

$$\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1^T \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \lambda_1 (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2)$$

$$\text{Så } \lambda_1 (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2)$$

så $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2$ må være lik 0 hvis $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$.



T konstant.

Varmestrømmen mellem rum 1 og 2 er C .

Varmekapacitet K_1 K_2

(enhet $J/^\circ C$ (eller Kelvin istede for $^\circ C$))

(enheten til varmestrøms koeff. C er $W/^\circ C = J/s \cdot ^\circ C$)

$$K_1 \cdot \frac{dT_1}{dt} = C (T_2 - T_1) + C_1 (T - T_1)$$

$$K_2 \frac{dT_2}{dt} = C (T_1 - T_2) + C_2 (T - T_2)$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\frac{C+C_1}{K_1}\right), & \frac{C}{K_1} & \frac{C_1}{K_1} \\ \frac{C}{K_2} & -\frac{(C+C_2)}{K_2} & \frac{C_2}{K_2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T \end{bmatrix}$$

Alternativt kan vi benytte variablene

$$T_1 - T \quad \text{og} \quad T_2 - T$$

$$\frac{d(T_1 - T)}{dt} = \frac{dT_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{K_1} \left(c \left((T_2 - T) - (T_1 - T) \right) + \overbrace{c_1 (T - T_1)}^{-c_1 (T_1 - T)} \right)$$

$$\frac{d(T_2 - T)}{dt} = \frac{dT_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{K_2} \left(c \left((T_1 - T) - (T_2 - T) \right) + \overbrace{c_2 (T - T_2)}^{-c_2 (T_2 - T)} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 - T \\ T_2 - T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{(c+c_1)}{K_1} & \frac{c}{K_1} \\ \frac{c}{K_2} & -\frac{(c+c_2)}{K_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 - T \\ T_2 - T \end{bmatrix}$$

Potensrekken av kvadratiske
diagonale matriser

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{els.} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^n = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 + D + D^2 + D^3 + \dots + D^n$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^3 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^3 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_2^n \end{bmatrix}$$

Hvis λ_1^n og λ_2^n går mot 0 når n går
mot uendelig, da er

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D^n = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_2^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1-\lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1-\lambda_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\exp(D) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_1^n}{n!} & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_2^n}{n!} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Siden

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \exp(x) = e^x$$

La M være matrisen $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

M er symmetrisk så den kan diagonaliseres.

Den karakteristiske ligningen er

$$\det(M - \lambda \cdot I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1/2 - \lambda & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 1/2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

Egenverdier er $\lambda_1 = -1$ og $\lambda_2 = 2$

Egenvektor til $\lambda_1 = -1$: $\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 - (-1) & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 1/2 - (-1) \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$$

så $\vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $|\vec{v}_1| = 1$

Egenvektor til $\lambda_2 = 2$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{v}_2| = 1$$

$$M = P D P^{-1}$$

$$P = [\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2] \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P^{-1} = P^T$ siden \vec{v}_1 og \vec{v}_2 er ortonormale

$$M = P \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\exp(M) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} M^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (P \cdot D^n P^{-1})$$

$$= P \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} D^n \right) P^{-1}$$

$$= P \exp(D) P^{-1}$$

$$\exp(M) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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