

1. izpit iz Matematičnega modeliranja

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1. Podana je ploskev $\vec{r}(u, v) = (u + v, u - v, uv)$. Zapišite

5 (a) koordinate točke $\vec{r}(1, 1)$ na ploskvi,

5 (b) koordinatni krivulji skozi točko $\vec{r}(1, 1)$,

5 (c) vektor v smeri normale na ploskev v tej točki,

5 (d) enačbo tangentne ravnine v tej točki.

5 Kaj se bo zgodilo z z koordinato točke na ploskvi, če v točki $u = 1, v = 1$ vrednost parametra u čisto malo povečate? Bo zrasla, padla, ali ostala približno enaka?

$$a) \vec{r}(1, 1) = (2, 0, 1)$$

$$b) \vec{r}(1, v) = (1+v, 1-v, v) \\ \vec{r}(u, 1) = (1+u, u-1, v)$$

$$c) \vec{r}_u = (1, 1, v)$$

$$\vec{r}_v = (1, -1, u)$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = (u+v, v-u, -2)$$

$$\vec{n}(1, 1) = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$d) 2x + 0 \cdot y - 2z = 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \\ 2x - 2z = 2$$

$$e) \vec{r}_u = (1, 1, v) \Rightarrow \vec{r}_u(u=1, v=1) = (1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{vrednost bo zrasla.}$$

2. Določite Moore-Penroseov inverz matrike

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

10 in z njegovo pomočjo določite vse posplošene inverze matrike A .

a) $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\det A^T A = 1 \Rightarrow A^T A$ je obrnljiva

$$\Rightarrow A^+ = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Ker je A^+ posplošeni inverz matrike A , so tri posplošeni inverzi enaki

$$G = \underbrace{A^+ A A^+}_{= A^+ \text{ M.P. inverz}} + W - A^+ A W A A^+ = A^+ + W - A^+ A W A A^+$$

kjer je $W = \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} & W_{13} & W_{14} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} & W_{23} & W_{24} \end{bmatrix}$ poljubna matrika.

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

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

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & \cdot & \cdot & W_{14} \\ W_{21} & \cdot & \cdot & W_{24} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & W_{12} & 0 & W_{14} \\ 0 & W_{22} & 0 & W_{24} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} W_{11} & 0 & W_{13} & 1 \\ W_{21} & -1 & W_{23} & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$W_{11}, W_{13}, W_{21}, W_{23} \in \mathbb{R}$.

3. Vsako od dveh stikal je na posamezen dan vključeno ali izključeno. Dne n je vsako stikalo vključeno z verjetnostjo

$$\frac{1 + \text{število vključenih stikal dne } (n-1)}{4},$$

neodvisno od drugega stikala.

Naj bo X_1, X_2, \dots markovska veriga s stanji s_0, s_1 in s_2 , kjer stanje s_i pomeni i vključenih stikal.

- 15 (a) Zapišite matriko prehodov stanj markovske verige, ki je določena s številom vključenih stikal.
- 10 (b) Koliko je verjetnost, da bo po zelo zelo dolgem času prižgano natanko eno stikalo?

a) $s_0, X_n = 0$

$$P(\text{stikalo vključeno}) = \frac{1+0}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=0) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=1) = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{16}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$s_1, X_n = 1$

$$P(\text{stikalo vključeno}) = \frac{1+1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=1) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$s_2, X_n = 2$

$$P(\text{stikalo vključeno}) = \frac{1+2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=0) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=1) = \frac{6}{16}$$

$$P(X_{n+1}=2) = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{16} & \frac{6}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{6}{16} & \frac{9}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$P^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{16} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{6}{16} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{6}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{9}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{9}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{16}z = x \quad / \cdot 16$$

$$\frac{6}{16}x + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{6}{16}z = y \quad / \cdot 16$$

$$\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{9}{16}z = z \quad / \cdot 16$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -7x + 4y + z = 0 \\ 6x - 8y + 6z = 0 \\ x + 4y - 7z = 0 \end{array} \right\} -$$

$$8x - 8z = 0 \Rightarrow z = x$$

$$12x - 8y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} -7x + 4y + z = 0 \\ 6x - 8y + 6z = 0 \\ x + 4y - 7z = 0 \end{array}} \right\} v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \frac{3}{2}x \\ x \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} \quad 1 + \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{7}{2}$$

$\underline{\underline{p = \frac{3}{7}}}$

4. Iščemo rešitev začetnega problema

$$x'' + 5x' + 4x = 0; \quad x(0) = 3 \quad \text{in} \quad x'(0) = -5.$$

5 (a) Diferencialno enačbo zapišite kot sistem diferencialnih enačb prvega reda. Zapišite tudi ustrezne začetne pogoje.

20 (b) Poiščite rešitev problema.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} & x' = u \\ & u' + 5u + 4x = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x(0) = 3 \\ u(0) = -5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{b)} \quad \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 4 = 0 \\ \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \\ \quad \lambda_1 = -4 \\ \quad \lambda_2 = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x(t) = Ae^{-4t} + Be^{-t} \\ x'(t) = -4Ae^{-4t} - Be^{-t} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x(0) = 3 = A + B \\ x'(0) = -5 = -4A - B \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x(0) = 3 = A + B \\ x'(0) = -5 = -4A - B \end{array}} \right\} +$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2 = -3A \\ A = \frac{2}{3} \\ B = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-4t} + \frac{7}{3}e^{-t}$$