

### 3. ZÁRTHELYI DOLGOZAT

MATEMATIKA A2  
VILLAMOSMÉRNÖK HALLGATÓKNAK

BME, Természettudományi Kar, Matematika Intézet, Analízis Tanszék

2016. május 12.  
Munkaidő: 90 perc

Név:

Neptun kód:

Gyakvez.:

Gyak. kurzuskód:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

$\sum$

A zárthelyin semmilyen segédeszköz nem használható!

1. (20 pont)

Számolja ki az

$$I = \iiint_V \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$$

integrált, ahol

$$V = \{(x, y, z) : \sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2} \leq z, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 9, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 81\}.$$

2. (20 pont)

Legyen  $L$  az  $\mathbb{R}^4$  vektortér azon vektorainak halmaza, amelyekre fennáll, hogy a koordinátáinak összege 0. Mutassa meg, hogy  $L$  altér és adjon meg egy bázist  $L$ -ben!

3. (20 pont)

Adja meg az alábbi lineáris egyenletrendszer megoldásait a  $\lambda$  valós paraméter függvényében!

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \lambda x_4 &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

4. (20 pont)

Határozza meg az

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

mátrix sajátértékeit, sajátvektorait és inverzét, amennyiben létezik! Mennyi  $A^{100}$  determinánса?

5. (20 pont)

Írja fel az  $x - y + \sqrt{2}z = 0$  síkra vett merőleges vetítés mátrixát a kanonikus bázisban. Adja meg a mátrix sajátértékeit és sajátvektorait! Mi lesz a leképezés képtere, illetve magtere?

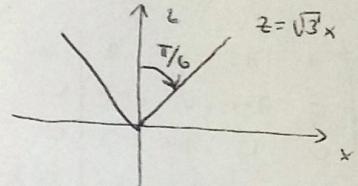
A2 3 zH -negativer

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dV \quad V = \left\{ (x, y, z) : \sqrt{3x^2+3y^2} \leq z, \ x^2+y^2+z^2 \geq 9, \ x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 81 \right\}$$

gelenkkoord:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \vartheta \\ |r| &= r^2 \sin \vartheta \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

$$V: \quad 3 \leq r \leq 9 \\ 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi/6 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$



$$I = \iiint_{0 \ 0 \ 3}^{2\pi \ \pi/6 \ 9} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \vartheta \ dr \ d\vartheta \ d\varphi = \underbrace{\left[ r \right]_3^9}_{6} \cdot \underbrace{\left[ -\cos \vartheta \right]_0^{\pi/6}}_{1 - \sqrt{3}/2} \cdot \underbrace{\left[ \varphi \right]_0^{2\pi}}_{2\pi} = \frac{6(2 - \sqrt{3})\pi}{1 - \sqrt{3}/2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_i, y_j \in L \iff \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\circ \quad \underline{x} + \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ x_3 + y_3 \\ x_4 + y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x_1 + y_1) + \dots + (x_4 + y_4) = (x_1 + \dots + x_4) + (y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4) = 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \underline{x} + \underline{y} \in L$$

$$\circ \quad \lambda \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda x_1 + \dots + \lambda x_4 = \lambda(x_1 + \dots + x_4) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda \underline{x} \in L \\ \Rightarrow \text{vektoriel}$$

$$\underline{x} \in L \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{lin. abh. pl. } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$S_4 \leftrightarrow S_3$

$S_2 - S_1$

$S_3 - S_1$

$S_4 - \lambda S_1$

$$\sim \underset{S_3 + S_2}{\overbrace{\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{array} \right)}} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3-2\lambda-\lambda^2 & 1-\lambda \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$2-\lambda-\lambda^2$

$S_4 + S_3$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda+3)(\lambda-1)\lambda^{-1} & 1-\lambda \end{array} \right) \sim (\lambda+3)(\lambda-1)x_4 = \lambda-1$$

$\Rightarrow$  o  $\lambda = -3 \Rightarrow \# \text{ megoldás}$

o  $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow x_4 = p, x_3 = q, x_2 = r \text{ téboly's paraméterek}$

$$x_1 = 1 - p - q - r \quad \text{o több megoldás 3 működő paraméterrel}$$

o  $\lambda \neq 1, \lambda \neq -3$

$$\hookrightarrow x_4 = \frac{1}{\lambda+3}, \quad x_3 = x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda+3}, \quad x_2 = x_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda+3}$$

$$x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3 - \lambda x_4 = 1 - \frac{2+\lambda}{\lambda+3} = \frac{1}{\lambda+3}$$

pontban 1 megoldás:

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = \frac{1}{\lambda+3}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(1+\lambda)(\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2v_1 - v_2 - v_3 \\ -v_2 \\ 2v_2 + v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\circ \underline{\lambda_1 = 2} \rightarrow 2v_1 - v_2 - v_3 = 2v_1$

 $-v_2 = 2v_2 \rightsquigarrow v_2 = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow v_1 = 1 \\ v_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$ 
 $2v_2 + v_3 = 2v_3 \rightsquigarrow v_3 = 0$ 
 $\boxed{\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}$

$\circ \underline{\lambda_2 = -1} \rightarrow 2v_1 - v_2 - v_3 = -v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{1}{3}(v_2 + v_3)$

 $-v_2 = -v_2$ 
 $2v_2 + v_3 = -v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_3 = 1 \quad \boxed{\underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$

$\circ \underline{\lambda_3 = 1}$

 $2v_1 - v_2 - v_3 = v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_3$ 
 $-v_2 = v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$ 
 $2v_2 + v_3 = v_3$

$$\det \underline{A} = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 = -2 \Rightarrow \text{nichtscheinbar}$$

$$\det \underline{A}^{100} = (\det \underline{A})^{100} = (-2)^{100} = \underline{\underline{2^{100}}}$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)  $x - y + \sqrt{2}z = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad |\underline{u}| = \sqrt{1+1+2} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{u}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P} = \underline{u}_0 \circ \underline{u}_0 = \underline{u}_0 \cdot \underline{u}_0^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

• reelle Vektoren, reell linear:

sich vektoriell  $\lambda=1$  reell linear pb:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

sich vektoriell  $\lambda=0$  reell linear:

$$\underline{u}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

•  $\text{Im } \underline{P} = \{x - y + \sqrt{2}z = 0 \text{ reell}\}$

$\text{Ker } \underline{P} = \underline{u}$  reellen auf der Form