

Aufgabe 7.1

(1)

(i) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$ Eigenwerte: $\det(A - \lambda I_{2 \times 2}) = 0$

$$\det(A - \lambda I_{2 \times 2}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\lambda}{2} + \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1/2 \pm \sqrt{1/4 + 2}}{2} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1/2$$

• Eigenvektor: $(A - \lambda_i I) v_i = 0$

* $\lambda_1 = 1$, $(A - \lambda_1 I) v_1 = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{1,1} \\ v_{1,2} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad v_{1,1} = v_{1,2} \rightarrow$$

zugehöriger
Eigenvektor:
 $v_1 = [1 \ 1]^T$

* $\lambda_2 = -1/2$, $(A - \lambda_2 I) v_2 = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{2,1} \\ v_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad v_{2,1} = 2v_{2,2} \Rightarrow v_2 = [-2 \ 1]^T$$

zugehöriger
Eigenvektor:
 $v_2 = [-2 \ 1]^T$

• ausreichende Anzahl von Eigenvektoren:

\hookrightarrow diagonalisierbar

Transformationsmatrix: $T = [v_1 \ v_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$T^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(T)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} //$$

Diagonales System: $J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)

$$e^{Jt} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{J^k t^k}{k!}, \quad J^2 = J \cdot J = \begin{pmatrix} 1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1/2)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-1/2)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore e^{Jt} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1/2)^k t^k}{k!} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} //$$

wird $e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k t^k}{k!}$ ist. Da die Matrix J diagonal ist, könnten wir einfach die Formel

$$e^{Jt} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix} \text{ verwenden.}$$

$$e^{At} = T e^{Jt} T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t & -2e^{-t/2} \\ e^t & e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t + 2e^{-t/2} & 2e^t - 2e^{-t/2} \\ e^t - e^{-t/2} & 2e^t + e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$\phi(t) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t + 2e^{-t/2} & 2e^t - 2e^{-t/2} \\ e^t - e^{-t/2} & 2e^t + e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$\text{Probe: } t=0 \rightarrow \phi(0) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^0 + e^{-0} & 2e^0 - 2e^{-0} \\ e^0 - e^{-0} & 2e^0 + e^{-0} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\phi(0) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_{2 \times 2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \dot{\phi}(t) &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot e^t + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) 2 \cdot e^{-t/2} & 2 \cdot 1 \cdot e^t - 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-t/2} \\ 1 \cdot e^t - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-t/2} & 2 \cdot 1 \cdot e^t + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t - e^{-t/2} & 2e^t + e^{-t/2} \\ e^t + \frac{e^{-t/2}}{2} & 2e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot \phi(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t + 2e^{-t/2} & 2e^t - 2e^{-t/2} \\ e^t - e^{-t/2} & 2e^t + e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^t - e^{-t/2} & 2e^t + e^{-t/2} \\ e^t + \frac{e^{-t/2}}{2} & 2e^t - \frac{e^{-t/2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\phi}(t) = A \phi(t) \quad \checkmark$$
