

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{n+3} = 5x_{n+2} - x_{n+1} - 6x_n - 4n$$

1, Řešme homogenní rovnici

$$x_{n+3} = 5x_{n+2} - x_{n+1} - 6x_n$$

$$x^3 = 5x^2 - x - 6$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 1 & -5 & 1 & 6 \\ \hline -1 & 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x^2 - 5x + 6) =$$

$$= (x+1)(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_3 = 3$$

Řešením dané homogenní dif. rovnice je vekt. prostor

postupnosť tvaru $a \cdot (-1)^n + b \cdot 2^n + c \cdot 3^n$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$-4n$

\Rightarrow Riešenie predpokladáme vo tvaru $2n + l$, $2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$2(n+3) + l = 4(2(n+2) + l) - 2(n+1) - l - 6(2(n+1) - l)$$

koefficienty n : $2 = 4 \cdot 2 - 2 - 6 \cdot 2 - 1 \Rightarrow 1 = -4 \Rightarrow$
 $2 = -1$

abs. člen: $3 \cdot 2 + l = 8 \cdot 2 + 4l - 2 - l - 6 \cdot 2 = 7 \cdot 2 - 3l$

$$-4 \cdot 2 = -4 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \Rightarrow l = -1$$

$-n - 1$... partikulárnymi riešeniami danej
nehomogénnej rec (bez poi. podmienok)

Prostor všech reálných daných nekonn. rce

$$-n-1 + a(-1)^n + b2^n + c3^n \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_0 = 2, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 11$$

$$n=0:$$

$$2 = -1 + a + b + c$$

$$a + b + c = 3$$

$$n=1:$$

$$2 = -2 + (-a) + 2b + 3c$$

$$-a + 2b + 3c = 4$$

$$a + 7b + 9c = 14$$

$$n=2:$$

$$11 = -3 + a + 9b + 9c$$

$$a = 3 - b - c$$

$$b + c - 3 + 2b + 3c = 3b + 4c - 3 = 4$$

$$3 - b - c + 9b + 9c = 3b + 8c + 3 = 14$$

$$3b + 4c = 7$$

$$3b + 8c = 11$$

$$4c = 4 \Rightarrow c = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

Jedinou posloupností vyhovující raděm je
posloupnost

$$x_n = -n-1 + (-1)^n + 2^n + 3^n$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

po měšici bude stav:

$$(3x_2 + 3x_3, x_1, \frac{2}{3}x_2)$$

\sim lineární zobrazení s maticí

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Užíváme vl. čísla a vektory:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 2 + 3\lambda = -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & -1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

Dominantní vlna $\lambda = 2$
odpovídající vl. vektor:

$\langle (6, 3, 1) \rangle$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 = 2x_2 &\Rightarrow -4x_2 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 3x_3 \\ x_1 &= 6x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$L \cdot A = U$$

$$A = L^{-1}U$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right) =$$

$$U = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = L^{-1} \cdot U$$

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

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

Poloha bolónu v určitom čase

\sim pravdepodobnostný vektor $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

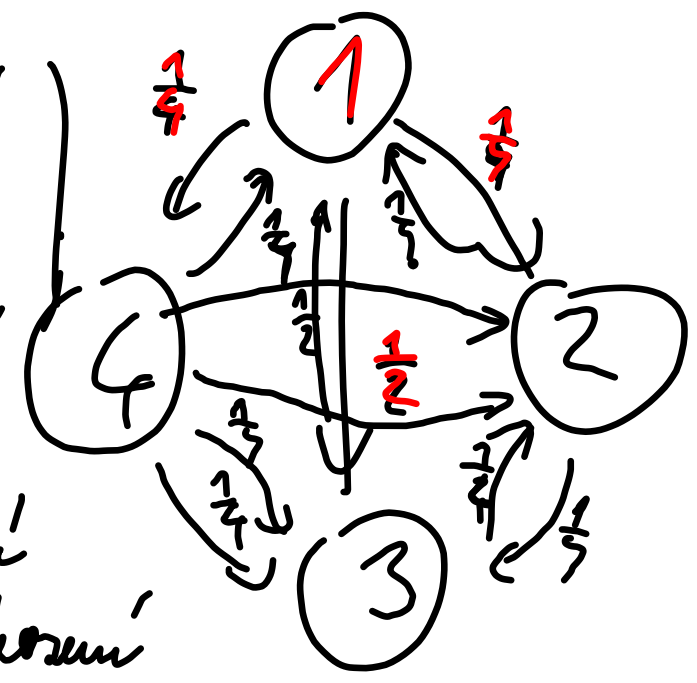
Počítal: $(1, 0, 0, 0)$

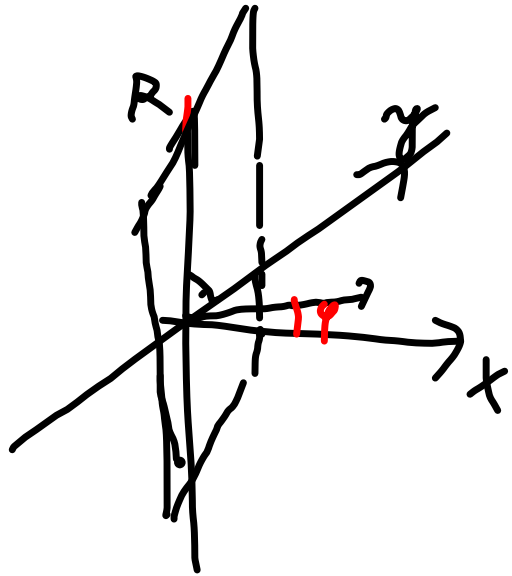
Matrice daného Markovova procesu:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \dots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

- pshi, ide u nachadi
mick po jedinom kosem

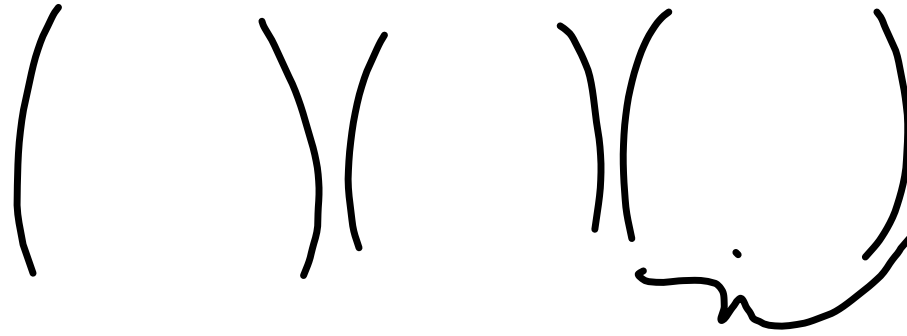




$f \sim A$

$g \sim B$

$h \sim C$



$$f \circ g \circ h(x) = A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot (x)$$