

$$10.3 (b) \quad y_n + 6y_{n-1} + 9y_{n-2} = 4(-3)^n$$

Zhom. vorkurs:  $y_n + 6y_{n-1} + 9y_{n-2} = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9 = (\lambda + 3)^2 = 0, \quad \lambda = -3$$

$$y_n = C_1 (-3)^n + C_2 n (-3)^n$$

↙  
n ist abh-  
s + 2

Partikuläre vorkurs - methode  
gemini vorkurs:

$$y_n = a n^2 (-3)^n, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

↳ dradime do

$$y_n + 6y_{n-1} + 9y_{n-2} = 4(-3)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow a n^2 (-3)^n + 6a (n-1)^2 (-3)^{n-1} + 9a (n-2)^2 (-3)^{n-2} = 4(-3)^n / (-3)^{n-2}$$

$$\underline{9a n^2} - 18a (\underline{n^2} - \underline{2n} + 1) + 9a (\underline{n^2} - \underline{4n} + 4) = 36$$

$$\rightarrow (-18 + 36)a = 36$$

$$18a = 36 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

Zároveň

$$y_n = C_1 (-3)^n + C_2 n (-3)^n + 2n^2 (-3)^n$$

Podľa podmienok zadania platí  $y_0 = y_1 = 0$ .

$$y_0 = C_1 = 0$$

$$y_1 = -3C_1 - 3C_2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 0, C_2 = -2$$

$$y_n = -2n (-3)^n + 2n^2 (-3)^n$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2n(n-1) (-3)^n}}$$

10.4:  $y_{n+4} - 2y_{n+2} + y_n = 3$

Char. pol.  $\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

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

$$\lambda_2 = -1 \leftarrow (\lambda + 1)^2 (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$$

Řešení zhom. rovnice je

$$y_n = C_1 + C_2 n + C_3 (-1)^n + C_4 n (-1)^n$$

Partikulární řešení

práva strana je  $3 = 3 \cdot 1^n$

$$y_n = a n^2$$

keren  
množobnosti 2

$$a(n+4)^2 - 2a(n+2)^2 + a n^2 = 3$$

$$a(\underline{n^2} + \underline{8n} + 16) - 2a(\underline{n^2} + \underline{4n} + 4) +$$

$$(16 - 8)a = 3 \quad \left[ a = \frac{3}{8} \right] + a n^2 = 3$$

Zadanie:

$$y_n = C_1 + C_2 n + C_3 (-1)^n + C_4 n (-1)^n + \frac{1}{8} n^2$$

Poćoćećm' p'odum'nyj -----

10.5 (a)  $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2$

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2, \quad S_0 = 0$$

Char. pol.:  $\lambda - 1 = 0, \lambda = 1$

Part. v'niem': p'rovaćta. =  $n^2 (1)^n$

$$S_n = (an^2 + bn + c)n$$

$$(an^2 + bn + c)n - (a(n-1)^2 + b(n-1) + c) \overset{n-1}{=} = n^2$$

---

$$\underline{an^3} + \underline{bn^2} + \underline{cn} - a(\underline{n^3} - \underline{3n^2} + \underline{3n} - \underline{1}) - b(\underline{n^2} - \underline{2n} + \underline{1}) - c(\underline{n} - \underline{1}) = n^2$$

$$3am^2 + (c - 3a + 2b - c)m + (a - b + c) = m^2$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow -3a + 2b = 0$$

$$-1 + 2b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a - b + c = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + c = 0$$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{1}{6}}$$

Общее решение:

$$S_m = C_1 + \frac{1}{3}m^3 + \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{6}m$$

$$S_0 = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{S_m = \frac{1}{3}m^3 + \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{6}m}$$

111: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_m \\ d_m \\ s_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{m+1} \\ d_{m+1} \\ s_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Leslieho matice A

VR: matice M je primitivna,  
 jestliže  $M^k$  pro nějaké  $k \in \mathbb{N}$   
 je pozitivní matice

$\Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} >0 & >0 & >0 \\ >0 & >0 & >0 \\ >0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^4$  je pozitivní  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow A$  je primitivní

$\Rightarrow$  dlouhodobý nejvyšší  
 množství na počátečním  
 vložení populace

Další důsledek primitivnosti:  
 existuje dominantní dom  
vlastní číslo, je  $\lambda_1$   
 vlastní vektor určuje  
 dlouhodobé rozložení populace.

$\lambda_{dom} > 1$   
 $\lambda_{dom} = 1$   
 $\lambda_{dom} < 1$

vzrostající popul.  
 stacionární  
 klesající

$\lambda_{dom} \geq 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 5/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 - \lambda & 5/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\lambda (-1)^{3+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 - \lambda & 3/2 \\ 1/2 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) - \lambda \left(\lambda \left(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{4}\right) \\
 & = -\left[\lambda^3 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{8}\right] = 0 / -8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 1 = 0$$

→ rationalisierte Wertem

(Mordell)  $\lambda = \pm 1, \pm \frac{7}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{1}{8}$

	8	-4	-6	-1
$-\frac{1}{2}$	8	-8	-2	0

$$= (\lambda + \frac{1}{2})(8\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 2) =$$

$$= (2\lambda + 1)(4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{1,2} &= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{8} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Vlastní díla  $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_{dom} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} > 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  populace dlouhodobě roste

Vlastní vektor

$$A - \lambda_{dom} E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 - \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ / (1 - \sqrt{2}) \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 - \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 - \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2})(1 - \sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$x_2 \quad x_1 \quad x_3$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x_3 = P \\
 x_2 = (1 + \sqrt{2})P \\
 x_1 = (3 + 2\sqrt{2})P
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 x_1 - (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 P = 0 \\
 x_1 - (1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2)P = 0
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$\checkmark$  vektor  
 vektor

$$v = (3 + 2\sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}, 1)$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $\lambda : \alpha : \beta$

11.2 Matice keslieho modelu

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

$$B^N = \dots \quad B^4 = \dots \quad B_{\text{primitivni}}$$

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

ma mat  
 vektor  
 cisla 1

$$C \cdot E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ a & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \cdot a \\ \text{Singen-} \\ \text{l\u00e4rm-} \end{array}$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2a-1 & 4a & 2a \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \swarrow -(2a-1) \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8a-2 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \swarrow -(8a-2) \\ \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18a-4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ 18a-4=0 \\ a = 2/9 \end{array}$$

$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{2}{9} \Rightarrow$  prirodni  
populac  
voste

Farmari by meli predat  
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{9-4}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$  jahniat  
na kosi sime.

Rozlozeni (5 tab: km<sup>2</sup>) populac.

Poprodaji jahniat je nides  
vlastnim velkor pro daban = 1

$$N = (18, 4, 2, 1)$$