

1) Kiinduló feltétel rendszer: x_1, x_2 azaz

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - \frac{\langle x_1 \rangle}{\langle 1,1 \rangle} = x - \frac{2x}{2} = x - 1 = x - 1 \\
 p_2(x) &= x - \frac{\langle x_1^2 \rangle}{\langle 1,1 \rangle} = x - \frac{\langle x_1^2 \rangle}{2} = x - \frac{2x^2}{2} = x - x^2 = x - x^2 \\
 &= x^2 - \frac{15}{5} = x^2 - 3 = x^2 - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Sajátértékek: $\det(A - \lambda I) = (2 - \lambda)(-2 - \lambda) - 3 \cdot (-1) = -4 + 2\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 3 = \lambda^2 - 1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$ $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$

Keresendő olyan $h(\lambda, t) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda t^k$, melyre

$$h(-1, t) = a_0 - a_1 t = f(-1, t) = e^{-t}$$

$$h(1, t) = a_0 + a_1 t = f(1, t) = e^t$$

Innen $a_0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})$ és $a_1 t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t})$, tehát $e^{At} = h(A, t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})I + \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t})A$

3) $y' - 4y = f(t)$, $y(0) = 0$ / α'

$$\alpha(y, s) = 4 \cdot \alpha(y, s) = s \cdot Y(s) - y(0) - 4 \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} \alpha(f, s)$$

a) $\alpha(\eta(t), s) = \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-4)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{s} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{s-4}$

$$\eta(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \eta(t) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{4t} \cdot \eta(t)$$

b) $\alpha(t \cdot \eta(t), s) = (-1) \cdot (\alpha(\eta(t), s))' = \frac{1}{s} \alpha'$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s-4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{C}{s-4} = \frac{As(s-4) + Bs(s-4) + Cs^2}{s^2(s-4)}$$

$s^2: A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{16}$
 $s: -4A + B = 0 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{16}$

const: $-4B = 1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{s-4}$$

$$\eta(t) = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \eta(t) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot t \eta(t) + \frac{1}{16} \cdot e^{4t} \cdot \eta(t)$$

9) $\alpha(\eta(t-3), s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$

$$Y(s) = e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{1}{s(s-4)} = e^{-3s} \cdot \left(\frac{-1/4}{s} + \frac{1/4}{s-4} \right)$$

$$\eta(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \eta(t-3) + \frac{1}{4} e^{4(t-3)} \eta(t-3)$$

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4) ξ : 1 gépre érkezés n-ismerte eszma \sim Poisson, azaz $P(\xi = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} \Rightarrow P(\xi = 0) = \frac{1}{e^3} \Rightarrow \lambda = 3$

1 gépre 1-nél több hívás:

$$P(\xi \geq 2) = 1 - P(\xi < 2) = 1 - P(\xi = 0) - P(\xi = 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^3} - \frac{3}{e^3} = 1 - \frac{4}{e^3} =: p$$

τ : azon gépek száma, melyekre legalább 2 hívás érkezett \sim binom(20, p)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\tau \leq 2) &= P(\tau = 0) + P(\tau = 1) + P(\tau = 2) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{20}{k} \cdot p^k (1-p)^{20-k} = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

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