# 8. Linearni operatori

zadaci sa ispita

### **ZI23**

3. (10 bodova) Neka je  $A: \mathcal{P}_3 \to \mathcal{P}_3$  preslikavanje definirano s

$$A(p)(t) = (1+t)p'(t) + p(t),$$

pri čemu je  $\mathcal{P}_3$  vektorski prostor svih polinoma stupnja ne većeg od 3.

- (a) Dokažite da je A linearan operator.
- (b) Odredite matricu linearnog operatora A u kanonskoj bazi za  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .
- (c) Je li A regularan operator? Obrazložite.

#### Zadatak 3.

RJEŠENJE a) Neka su  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  i  $p, q \in \mathcal{P}_3$  proizvoljni. Imamo

$$A(\alpha p + \beta q)(t) = (1 + t)(\alpha p + \beta q)'(t) + (\alpha p + \beta q)(t)$$

$$= (1 + t)(\alpha p'(t) + \beta q'(t)) + \alpha p(t) + \beta q(t)$$

$$= \alpha A(p)(t) + \beta A(q)(t), \quad \text{za sve } t \in \mathbb{R} \implies$$

$$A(\alpha p + \beta q) = \alpha A(p) + \beta A(q).$$

Dakle, A je linearan operator na  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .

b) Označimo s  $e = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) = (1, t, t^2, t^3)$  kanonsku bazu za  $\mathcal{P}_3$ . Za određivanje matrice A[e] pridružene operatoru A u bazi e, trebamo odrediti koordinate vektora  $A(e_j)$  u bazi e.

 $A(t^3) = (1+t)(t^3)' + t^3 = 3t^2 + 4t^3.$ 

$$A(1) = (1+t)1' + 1 = (1+t) \cdot 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$A(t) = (1+t)t' + t = 1 + 2t$$

$$A(t^2) = (1+t)(t^2)' + t^2 = 2t + 3t^2$$

Dakle,

Dakle, 
$$A[e] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

c) Napominjemo da je rang operatora A, dimenzija ImA, jednak rangu matrice A[e]. Iz teorema o rangu i defektu slijedi da je d(A)=0 akko je r(A)=4. Dakle, A injektivan akko je surjektivan, akko je regularan, akko je A[e] regularan. Evo nekih od jednostavnijih dokaza je da je A regularan:

1. A[e] se može elementarnim transformacijama svesti na jediničnu matricu, pa je r(A) = 4. Pomnožimo prvi stupac A[e] s -1 i dodamo ga drugom. Pomnožimo drugi stupac s -1 i do-

- damo ga trećem. Još pomnožimo i treći stupac s -1 i dodamo ga četvrtom. Podijelimo sada k-ti stupac s k i pokazali smo tvrdnju.

  2. Determinanta gornje trokutaste matrice je umnožak elemenata na dijagonali, pa je det(A[e]) = 24
- 2. Determinanta gornje trokutaste matrice je umnozak elemenata na dijagonali, pa je  $\det(A[e]) = 24$  i A[e] je regularna.

### ZIR23

6. (10 bodova) Linearan operator  $A:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}^3$  u kanonskoj bazi ima matrični prikaz

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ispitajte postoji li baza u kojoj A ima dijagonalan prikaz te, ako postoji, odredite jednu takvu bazu.

#### Zadatak 6.

RJEŠENJE Baza vektora u kojoj je matrica operatora A dijagonalna je upravo baza vlastitih vektora. Tražimo vlastite vrijednosti:

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -3 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4) = (\lambda - 4)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = -1, \quad \lambda_2 = 4.$$

Vektor v je vlastiti vektor pridružen svojstvenoj vrijednosti  $\lambda_i$  ako i samo ako je rješenje sustava  $(\lambda_i \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})v = 0$ . Riješavamo sustave:

$$\lambda_{1}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \mathbf{v}_{1} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha \neq 0.$$

$$\lambda_{1}\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \mathbf{v}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha, \beta \neq 0.$$

Dakle, takva baza postoji:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-3\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

### LJIR23

- 5. (10 bodova)
  - (a) Kada za dvije matrice kažemo da su slične? Navedite odgovarajuću definiciju.
  - (b) Jesu li matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 & 8 \\ 6 & 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad i \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 9 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 \\ -1 & -8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

slične? Obrazložite svoj odgovor.

(c) Ako su A i B slične matrice, dokažite da su  $A^n$  i  $B^n$  također slične matrice za sve  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

#### Zadatak 5.

RJEŠENJE a) Kažemo da su A i B slične matrice ako postoji regularna matrica T takva da je  $A = TBT^{-1}$ .

b) Slične matrice imaju iste tragove i iste determinante.

$$tr A = 2$$
,  $tr B = 1$ ,  $det A = -94$ ,  $det B = -77$ .

Dakle, A i B nisu slične. (Dovoljno je pokazati da im se ne podudara jedna od ove dvije veličine, trag ili determinanta.)

c) Neka je T regularna matrica takva da je  $A = TBT^{-1}$ . Tada je

$$A^{n} = (TBT^{-1})(TBT^{-1})\dots(TBT^{-1})$$
 (n puta)  
=  $TB(T^{-1}T)B(T^{-1}T)B\dots B(T^{-1}T)BT^{-1}$   
=  $TB\dots BT^{-1}$   
=  $TB^{n}T^{-1}$ .

Dakle,  $A^n$  i  $B^n$  su slične, za svaki  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

### JIR23

#### 5. (10 bodova)

Zadan je linearni operator  $A: \mathcal{P}_2 \to V^3$  s

$$A(at^2 + bt + c) = b\mathbf{i} + 2c\mathbf{j} - 3a\mathbf{k}.$$

- (a) Odredite mu matricu u paru baza  $\{1, t+1, t^2+t+1\}$  i  $\{i+j, j+k, k\}$ .
- (b) Odredite rang i defekt operatora A.

#### Zadatak 5.

RJEŠENJE a) Stavimo  $B_{\mathcal{P}_2} = \{1, t+1, t^2+t+1\}$  i  $B_{V^3} = \{i+j, j+k, k\}$ . Provjeravamo djelovanje A na elemente iz  $B_{\mathcal{P}_2}$  i prikazujemo dane vektore u bazi  $B_{V^3}$ :

$$A(1) = 2\mathbf{j} = 2(\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) - 2\mathbf{k}$$
  
 $A(t+1) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) - \mathbf{k}$   
 $A(t^2 + t + 1) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) - 4\mathbf{k}$ .

Dakle, matrica A operatora A u bazama  $B_{P_2}$  i  $B_{V^3}$  je

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

b) Radimo elementarne transformacije na retcima matrice A:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dakle, r(A) = 3 i prema teoremu o rangu i defektu, d(A) = 3 - r(A) = 0.

### DIR23

5. (10 bodova)

Neka je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Preslikavanje  $\mathcal{T}: \mathcal{M}_2 \to \mathcal{M}_2$  je definirano s

$$\mathcal{T}(X) = AX + XA.$$

- (a) Dokažite da je T linearni operator.
- (b) Odredite matricu operatora T u kanonskoj bazi za  $M_2$ .
- (c) Odredite bazu za jezgru operatora T.

Zadatak 5.

RJEŠENJE a) Neka su  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  i  $X, Y \in \mathcal{M}_2$  proizvoljni.  $A(\alpha X + \beta Y) = A(\alpha X + \beta Y) + (\alpha X + \beta Y)A = \alpha AX + \beta AY + \alpha XA + \beta YA$ 

$$=\alpha(AX+XA)+\beta(AY+YA)=\alpha\mathcal{A}(X)+\beta\mathcal{A}(Y).$$
 Dakle,  $\mathcal A$  je linearni operator.

b) Kanonska baza za Mo je

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ispitujemo djelovanje operatora A na elemente baze:

$$\mathcal{A}(E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2E_1 - E_2 - E_3$$

$$\mathcal{A}(E_3) = \dots = -E_1 + 2E_3 - E_4$$
  
 $\mathcal{A}(E_4) = \dots = -E_2 - E_3 + 2E_4.$ 

Dakle, matrica operatora 
$$\mathcal{A}$$
 u kanonskoj bazi za  $\mathcal{M}_2$  je

c) Neka je X proizvoljna matrica iz jezgre operatora A:

$$0 = AX + XA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - y - z & 2y - x - w \\ 2z - x - w & 2w - y - z \end{bmatrix}.$$
 Izjednačavajući prvu i četvrtu koordinatu, dobivamo  $x = w$ , dok izjednačavanje druge i treće da,

 $\mathcal{A}(E_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 - & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -E_1 + 2E_2 - E_4$ 

 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$ 

Izjednačavajući prvu i četvrtu koordinatu, dobivamo x = w, dok izjednačavanje druge i treće daje y=z. Uvrštavajući, dobivamo 2x-2y=0, pa je x=y=z=w. Dakle, baza za  $\ker(\mathcal{A})$  je

$$y=z$$
. Uvrštavajući, dobivamo  $2x-2y=0$ , pa je  $x=y=z=w$ . Dakle, baza za ker $(\mathcal{A})$  je 
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

#### **ZI22**

3. (10 bodova) Preslikavanje  $A \colon V^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ je zadano formulom

$$A(\mathbf{x}) = (2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{x}),$$

gdje su  $\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ .

- (a) Dokažite da je A linearni operator.
- (b) Nađite matrični prikaz operatora A u paru baza  $\{i, j, k\}$  i  $\{(1, -1), (0, 1)\}$ .
- (c) Odredite rang i defekt od A.

$$A(\overrightarrow{xx}+\overrightarrow{\beta}\overrightarrow{y})=(2\overrightarrow{A}\cdot(\overrightarrow{xx}+\overrightarrow{\beta}\overrightarrow{y}),\overrightarrow{b}\cdot(\overrightarrow{xx}+\overrightarrow{\beta}\overrightarrow{y}))$$

$$A\left(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}\right) = \left(2\vec{x} \cdot (\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}), \vec{z} \cdot (\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y})\right)$$

(b) 
$$\neq a$$
 the veltors base  $\{2, 7, 8\}$  in ano  $(2) = (2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 3) = (-2 \cdot 3) = -2 \cdot (1 \cdot -1) + (91)$ ,

$$A(\vec{x}) = (2 \cdot (-1), 3) = (-2, 3) = -2 \cdot (1, -1) + (0, 1),$$

$$A(\vec{x}) = (2 \cdot (-1), 3) = (0, -2) = 0 \cdot (1, -1) - 2 \cdot (0, 1),$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + (-2) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Dakle, rang and A je jednale r(A)=2, due preme teoremu a

d(A)=diw y3-1(A)=3-2=1.

$$A(7) = (2 \cdot 0, -2) = (0, -2) = 0 \cdot (1, -1) - 2 \cdot (0, 1),$$

$$A(8) = (2 \cdot 1, 3) = (2, 3) = 2 \cdot (1, -1) + 5 \cdot (0, 1),$$

rangu i defektu sijedi

### LJIR22

5. (10 bodova) Preslikavanje  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  zadano je sa

$$f(x, y, z) = (x, -x + z, z)$$

- (a) Dokažite da je f linearni operator.
- (b) Nađite matricu prikaza operatora f u kanonskoj bazi.
- (c) Odredite rang i defekt operatora f.
- (d) Vrijedi li  $f^2 = f$ ? Odgovor obrazložite.

(a) Note a su 
$$x_1 \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$
 i  $(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  projevoljui. Imamo 
$$f(x_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2)) = f(x_1 + \beta x_2, x_1 + \beta y_2, x_2 + \beta z_3)$$

$$= (x_1 + \beta x_2, -(x_1 + \beta x_2) + (x_2 + \beta z_2), x_1 + \beta z_2)$$

$$= x(x_1 - x_1 + z_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, -x_2 + z_2, z_2)$$

$$= x(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2),$$

$$= x(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$= x(x_1, y_2, z_2)$$

$$= x(x_1, y_1, z_2)$$

$$= x(x_1, y_2, z_2)$$

$$= x($$

(b) 
$$f(1,0,0) = (1,-1,0)$$
  
 $f(0,1,0) = (0,0,0)$  =)  $f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $f(0,1,0) = (0,1,1)$   
(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Prema teoreme o rangu i defelitu

d(f) = dim R3 - r(f) = 3-2 = 1.

odable slipedi 12 = 1.

$$f^{2}(e) = f(e) \cdot f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f^{2}(e) = f(e) \cdot f(e) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = f(e),$$

### **JIR 22**

#### 4. (10 bodova)

- (a) Neka je  $A: X \to Y$  linearni operator. Definirajte pojmove jezgre od A, Ker A, te slike od A, Im A.
- (b) Dokažite da je Ker A vektorski potprostor od X te da je Im A vektorski potprostor od Y.
- (c) Neka je  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  te neka je preslikavanje  $A \colon \mathcal{M}_{2,2} \to \mathcal{M}_{2,2}$  zadano s

$$A(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{B}.$$

Dokažite da je A linearni operator te odredite po jednu bazu za Ker A i Im A.

Stilea ad A je skup  $|mA:=\{\vec{z}\in Y\mid (\exists \vec{x}\in X) \ A\vec{z}=\vec{z}\}.$ 

(b) Nelsa su  $\alpha_1\beta \in \mathbb{R}$  te  $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in \ker A$  proizvoljui. Imamo  $A(\alpha \vec{x}_1 + \beta \vec{x}_2) = \alpha A \vec{x}_1 + \beta A \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}$ 

(a) Jergra od A je skup Ker A = {x ∈ X | Ax = 0}.

pa po definiciji slijedi αχη+βχ2 ε Ker A, tj. Ker A je potprostor ad X.

Nelea su soda  $x_1 \ge \mathbb{R}$  te  $\vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2 \in \mathbb{I}_w A$  projevoljivi. Toda postoje  $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in X$  tobvi da  $\vec{y}_1 = A\vec{x}_1$ ,  $\vec{y}_2 = A\vec{x}_2$ . Soda slijedi

pa po definiciji slijedi ij, ijz e lmA, tj. lmA je potpraetor ad Y.

$$= \bowtie A(x) + p A(y)$$

Nelso je soda 
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$
 e Ker A proteudjna matrica. Inomo
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = BX - XB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = BX - XB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a+2c & b+2d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a+b \\ c & 2c+d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2c & 2d-2a \\ 0 & -2c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=d, c=0$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= C_1 \qquad = C_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha C_1 + \beta C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0.$$

Prema teoremu o rangu i defeletu dijd: (A) = dim M2 - d(A) = 2.

Nela je soda Y ∈ hut proizvoljra. Toda postaji X = a b ∈ M2,2

token da

 $Y = A(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 2c & 2d-2a \\ 0 & -2c \end{bmatrix}$ 

Odavde slijedi da matrice D1, D2 i D3 rozapinju lm A. Vocimo

da je D3 = -D1. Buduá da je dim (Im A) = r(A) = 2, stijedi

da je {D1, D2} jedna baza za lun A.

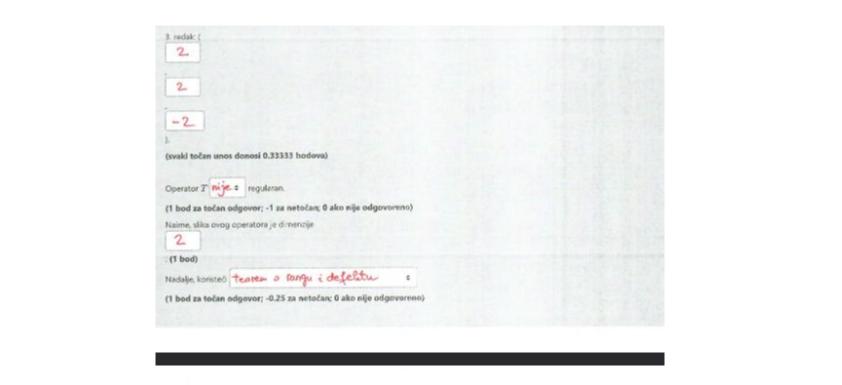
 $= a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + d \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, a_{1}c_{1}d \in \mathbb{R}.$ 

Darle,  $\{C_1, C_2\}$  je jedna baza za Ker A i dim(Ker A) = d(A) = 2.

## **ZI21**

Planje **6**Nije još odgovoreno
Broj bodove od 10,00

Nadopunite sljedeći tekst upisiv brojeve ili decimalne brojeve				Brojeve upisujete kao cijele
Neka je $T \colon \mathbf{R}^3  o \mathbf{R}^3$ preslikav	anje zadano s $T\langle x, arsigns$	y, z) = (-2y - z, z - 3y -	$2z_12x+2y-2z+b$	), pri čemu je $b \in {f R}$ .
Ako je T lineami operator, ondi	je b nužno jednako			
(1 bod)				
To je, između ostalog, i posljedi	a sijedeće činjenice.	nul-veletor je ovijele	element jezque !	linearing operatora
(1 bod za točan odgovor; -0.2				
Za tu vrijednost b matrični prika vektori:  1. redak: (  O	z ovog imearnog opi	eratora u Kanonskoj Dazi je io	wadiatha mainta treceg	reca ciji su reta recom sijedec
1				
2. redak: (				
3				
-2				



vidimo i da jezgra ovog operatora wije a trivijalni vektorski prostor.

(1 bod za točan odgovor; -1 za netočan; 0 ako nije odgovoreno)

a defekt mu je jednak

(1 bod)

(6) Now je T linearan operator, and je ružino  $T(\overline{\partial}) = \overline{\partial}$ . Whime, though subjetue linearmosti

Odarde worens odrediti rang ovog operatora
$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & -2 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{1:(2)} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{1:2} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

i jezqra ovog operatora wie trivijalni velitorski prostor, njene dimenzija,

regularon operator.

Nadalje, preme teoremu o rargu i defektu imamo d(T)=dim 12 -1(T)=3-2=1

ty. defelt and T use gentral ruli.

element jergre linearmog operatora. U tom je sludaju

T(1,0,0) = (0,1,2), T(0,1,0) = (-2,3,2), T(0,0,1) = (1,-2,-2)pu je njegov matricui prikat u kanonskoj bazi  $T(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$ 

Dalle, T(0,0,0) = (0,0,b) = (0,0,0) = 0

 $2T(\vec{\sigma}) = T(2\cdot\vec{\sigma}) = T(\vec{\sigma}) \rightarrow T(\vec{\sigma}) = \vec{\sigma}.$ 

#### ZIR21

- 5. (10 bodova) Neka je  $A: \mathcal{M}_{22} \to \mathcal{M}_{22}$  linearni operator na prostoru kvadratnih matrica reda
  - 2 zadan formulom:

$$A\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + a_{12} & a_{12} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{11} & a_{22} + a_{21} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Odredite matricu operatora A u kanonskoj bazi.
- (b) Odredite rang i defekt operatora A.
- (c) Pronadite sve matrice  $\mathbf{M} \in \mathcal{M}_{22}$  za koje vrijedi  $A(\mathbf{M}) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- (d) Odredite matricu operatora A u bazi  $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

Kanonska barea 
$$e = \int E_{AA}, E_{AZ}, E_{ZA}, E_{ZZ} \int$$
.

$$A(E_{IA}) = A(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E_{AA} + E_{ZA}$$

$$A(E_{IA}) = A(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E_{AA} + E_{ZA}$$

$$A(E_{IA}) = A(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = E_{IA} + E_{ZA}$$

$$A(E_{IA}) = A(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = E_{IA} + E_{ZA}$$

$$A(e, e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(e, e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3.$ Rang operators r(A) = 3. Po teorems o range i defette, defett operators je d(A) = h - r(A) = 1.

 $a_{22}+a_{21} = 5$   $a_{21}+a_{11} = -5$   $= 0 = (a_{11}+a_{12}) - (a_{12}+a_{22}) + (a_{22}+a_{21}) - (a_{21}+a_{11}) = 5$  = 5 - (-5) + 5 - (-5) = 20

=5-(-5)+5-(-5) = 20 => € Doshi smo do kontradikuje, odnosno nema taknih matrica M.

$$A([0,-1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A([0,-1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A([1,1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A([1,-1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$A([1,1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

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$$A([1,1]) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0$$

#### LJIR21

- 5. (10 bodova) Neka su X i Y vektorski prostori.
  - (a) Dokažite tvrdnju:

Linearni operator  $A: X \to Y$  je injekcija ako i samo ako je  $Ker(A) = \{0\}$ .

- (b) Neka je zadan linearni operator  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ . Dokažite da je A injekcija ako i samo ako je r(A) = 3.
- (c) Zadan je linearni operator  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^4$  formulom

$$A(x, y, z) = (x + y, x + az, 2x + 3y + z, x + 2y + z),$$

pri čemu je  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  neki realni parametar. Odredite sve  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  za koje je taj operator injekcija.

(5.) (a) (a) Nelso je 
$$A: X \to Y$$
 injektya i  $\overline{X} \in \text{Ker } A$  proisodjan.

Zbog
$$A\overline{X} = \overline{O} = A\overline{O}$$
te injektyovst  $A$  skijedi  $\overline{X} = \overline{O}$ ,  $\overline{Y}$ . Ker  $A = \{\overline{O}\}$ .

 $r(A)+d(A)=\dim \mathbb{R}^3=3$ 

(-) d(A)=0 (=) 3-r(A)=0  $(=) \Gamma(A) = 3$ 

 $A(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Koństino (6) podzadatak. Neke je A(e) motrice od A u Baronskoj

Znamo da je rang one notnice jednak rangu operatore. A po je davoljuo

raci vrijednosti a za koje je rarg one metrice jednak 3:

=) d(A) = 3-r(A)

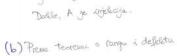
A implecija (=) Ker A = { }

Prema (a) podpodatku imamo

Zloog linearwosti A
$$\vec{\sigma} = A\vec{x} - A\vec{y} = A(\vec{x} - \vec{y});$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\tau} \in \text{Ker } A \text{ pa } \vec{x} - \vec{y} = 0 \text{ oduble sliped: } \vec{x} = \vec{y}.$$





(C) 1. nacin

603i, tj.

Vidino da je 
$$\Gamma(A(e)) = 2$$
 za  $\alpha = -1$  te  $\Gamma(A(e)) = 3$  za  $\alpha \neq -1$  par je  $A$  injekcije za Sve  $\alpha \in |R| \{-1\}$ .

2. račin

Konstino (a) podradatale, tj. određujemo za koje vrijednosti a fromogeni sustav  $AX = 0$  ima jedinstveno rješenje  $X = 0$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} iste + transformacije \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

sustav 
$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$
 ima jedinstveno tjesevije  $\vec{x} = 0$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & a & 0 \\
2 & 3 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$
[iste transformacije]
$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = -1 \quad \text{je rang watrice sustave jednale 2 pa sustav ima beskoračno}$$

Za a=-1 je rang watrice sustave jednole 2 pa sustav ime bestvoračno

muogo rješevja (leoje avise o 3-2=1 parametru), dole u stučeju a+-1

vidino da sustav una jedinstveno tješenje.

Dalle, A je impleaja za sve a +-1.

#### JIR21

- 5. (10 bodova) Zadano je preslikavanje  $A: \mathcal{P}_3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  formulom A(p) = (p(0), p(1), p(2)).
  - (a) Pokažite da je A linearni operator.
  - (b) Odredite matricu operatora u paru kanonskih baza  $\{1,t,t^2,t^3\}$  i  $\{(1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1)\}$ .
  - (c) Odredite rang i defekt operatora A, te po jednu bazu za sliku i jezgru tog operatora.
  - (d) Pronađite sve  $p \in \mathcal{P}_3$  za koje vrijedi A(p) = (1, 2, 3).

5. (a) Nelso su 
$$\propto_1 \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$
 is  $p_1 \ge \overline{p_2} \in \overline{p_3}$  projectly. Include

$$A(\propto_1 p + \beta_2) = ((\propto_1 p + \beta_2)(0), (\propto_1 p + \beta_2)(1), (\propto_1 p + \beta_2)(2))$$

$$= (\propto_1 p(0) + \beta_2(0), (\propto_1 p(1) + \beta_2(1), (\propto_1 p(2) + \beta_2(2)))$$

$$= \propto_1 (\gamma_1 p(1), \gamma_1 p(2)) + \beta_1 (2(0), 2(1), 2(2))$$

$$= \propto_1 (\gamma_1 p(1), \gamma_1 p(2)) + \beta_2 (2(0), 2(1), 2(2))$$

$$= \propto_1 (\gamma_1 p(1), \gamma_2 p(2)) + \beta_2 (2(0), 2(1), 2(2))$$

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$$= \sim_1 (\gamma_1 p(2), \gamma_2 p(2)) +$$

(b) 
$$A(\Lambda) = (\Lambda, \Lambda, \Lambda), A(\pm) = (0)$$

$$A(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda \\ \Lambda & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
(c)  $\begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & 1 & \Lambda \\ \Lambda & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 7
\end{bmatrix} = \int f(A) = 3$   $= \int d(A) = \dim_{3}^{2} - f(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$ (po teorem o rangu i defelitu)

Neka je  $p(t) = \alpha t^2 + b t^2 + ct + d \in P_3$  proizvoljan polinou.

Elements slike and A su oblike A(p) = (p(0), p(1), p(2))

= (d, a+b+c+d, 8a+4b+2c+d) = a(0,1,8)+b(0,1,4)+c(0,1,2)+d(1,1,1), a,b,c,d &R

Buduci da je

Dalele, svi trazeni polinomi su zbroj po i linearne leombinacije elemenata baze od Ker A, tj.

 $A(p_0) = (0+1, 1+1, 2+1) = (1,2,3).$ 

$$p(t) = p_0(t) + x (t^3 - 3t^2 + 2t)$$

$$= \alpha t^3 - 3\alpha t^2 + (2\alpha + 1)t + 1, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

#### **ZI20**

- 3. (10 bodova) Zadan je linearni operator  $A: \mathcal{P}_2 \to \mathcal{P}_2$  svojom matricom  $\mathbf{A} = [a_{ij}]$  u kanonskoj bazi  $\{1, t, t^2\}$ , gdje je  $a_{ij} = i j, i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ .
  - (a) Izračunajte  $A(1+2t+3t^2)$ .
  - (b) Odredite rang i defekt od A.
  - (c) Odredite jezgru operatora A.
  - (d) Je li vektor 1 + t u slici operatora A? Obrazložite svoj odgovor.

$$A(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A(1+2t+3t^2) = -8-2t+4t^2$$
(b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(b) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

=) 
$$\Gamma(A(e)) = 2 =) \Gamma(A) = 2$$

Prema teorem a range i defection
$$\Gamma(A) + d(A) = 3 \Rightarrow d(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$$
(C)  $P(t) = a + bt + Ct^{2} \in \ker A$  (a)  $Ap = 0$ 

$$(=) \begin{cases} p(t) = a + bt + ct \in \text{Ker } A = A \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \text{iste transformacije} \\ \text{Eas } u & \text{(b) dijeth} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a = c$$

Zeto
$$\ker A = \left\{ c - 2ct + ct^{2} \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Zeto  

$$\ker A = \left\{ c - 2ct + ct^{2} \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= L\left(\left\{ 4 - 2t + t^{2} \right\} \right)$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \text{iste transformedie} \\ \text{trans } \text{$\mu$ u ($\mu$) dijelu} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & | -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & | 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | -2 \end{bmatrix}.$ 

rješenja, tj. 1+t & lu.A.

da Ap = 1+t, tj. nješavamo nehomogeni sustav

la priog retha profirere matrice sustava vidimo da sustavi rema

(d) Ispitujemo postoji li veletor p(t) = a+b++c+2 & Pz talav

## ZIR20

4. (10 bodova) Linearni operator  $A\colon X\to X$  u bazi  $\{{\bf a}_1,{\bf a}_2,{\bf a}_3\}$  vektorskog prostora X ima matrični prikaz

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Zapišite vektor  $A(\mathbf{a}_1 2\mathbf{a}_2 + 2\mathbf{a}_3)$  kao linearnu kombinaciju vektora  $\mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2$  i  $\mathbf{a}_3$ .
- (b) Neka je  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{a}_3$ . Odredite matrični prikaz od A u bazi  $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3\}$ .

(4.) (a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

=)  $A(\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2 + 2\vec{a}_3) = -5\vec{a}_1 - 3\vec{a}_2 + 2\vec{a}_3$ 

(b) Matrica prijelazar iz baze  $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$  u bazu  $\{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3\}$ :

 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .



Fato natricii prikaz od A u bazi [to, to, to, b) glas:

 $A' = T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 



#### LJIR20

4. (10 bodova) Zadan je linearni operator

$$D: \mathcal{P}_3 \to \mathcal{P}_4, \quad (Dp)(t) = (t^2 + t)p'(t).$$

Odredite matrični zapis tog operatora u paru kanonskih baza, izračunajte njegov rang i defekt te mu odredite po jednu bazu za njegovu sliku i jezgru. Odredite jedan polinom iz  $\mathcal{P}_4$  koji **nije** element Im D.

#### OKDENITE STD ANICH!

4. D: 
$$\mathcal{J}_{5} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_{6}$$
,  $(\mathcal{D}_{7})(t) = (t^{2} + t) p^{4}(t)$ 

Ze velture  $e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}, e_{4}$  bearonske bare ze  $\mathcal{J}_{5}$  unjedi

 $(\mathcal{D}e_{4})(t) = (t^{2} + t) \cdot t^{4} = (t^{2} + t) \cdot 0 = 0$ ,

 $(\mathcal{D}e_{2})(t) = (t^{2} + t) \cdot t^{4} = (t^{2} + t) \cdot 1 = t^{2} + t$ ,

 $(\mathcal{D}e_{5})(t) = (t^{2} + t) \cdot (t^{5})^{4} = (t^{2} + t) \cdot 2t = 2t^{3} + 2t^{2}$ ,

 $(\mathcal{D}e_{5})(t) = (t^{2} + t) \cdot (t^{5})^{4} = (t^{2} + t) \cdot 3t^{2} = 3t^{4} + 3t^{3}$ ,

 $\left( \text{De}_{5} \right) \left( \, \xi \, \right) = \, \left( \, \xi^{2} + \xi \, \right) \cdot \left( \xi^{4} \right)^{3} = \left( \xi^{2} + \xi \, \right) \cdot 2 \, \xi \, = 2 \, \xi^{3} + 2 \, \xi^{2}.$ 

$$(De_4)(t) = (t^2+t) \cdot (t^3)^3 = (t^2+t) \cdot 3t^2 = 3t^4 + 3t^3$$
,  
pa je matricu: zapis od D u paru Banonskih baza.

 $\begin{bmatrix} D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$ 

(Dp)(t) = (t2+t)(3at2+2bt+c)

on to velitori linearus negavisui:

0+1 = 0 = 1 = 0

Za proizvoljan veletor p(t) = at3+bt2+ct+d e P2 imamo

= 3a(t4+t3)+2b(t3+t2)+C(t2+t),

Dalle, to veletion dire base so had i r(D) = dio((wD) = 3.

pa vidimo da sleup {t+t, t+t, t2+t3 rozapinje lu D. Votimo i da

Prema teorem o rangu i defektu slijedi d(D) = du Pg - r(D) = 4-3=1.

x(+4++3)+b(+3++2)+8(+2++)= x+4+(x+b)+3+(b+1)+3+1 + 1 + 2 =0

Odredimo barn za jezgru: ze p(t)=at + bt + ct + d = Ker D rimamo (Dp)(t) = 3at + (3a+2b)t3+(2b+c)t2+ct = 0  $(=) \begin{cases} 3a & = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \\ 3a + 2b & = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \\ 2b + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0 \end{cases} dc | R,$  c = 0pa je p(t)=d.1. Dalle, {17 je (jedna) laza ze jezgru od D. Da bismo odedili jedan pulinar 17 Ty koji rije element huD, možemo naci neki polinom boji je lirearus rezavisen s onina iz dolivene Laze za hu D (kao bad bismo to love radopurjavali do baza za 34). Uzudno, ne prinjer, seltor fanonske bore to P. +4:  $\propto \left( \, f_{4} + f_{4} \right) + b \left( \, f_{2} + f_{3} \, \right) + g \left( \, f_{2} + f \, \right) + g \left( \, f_{3} + f \, \right) + g \left( \, f_{4} + f \, \right)$ 

Dather to je linearus rezavisan s veletorina lose sa lu D pe vijed to & lu D

( to me more liti element prostora razapetag veletorine s lugima je linearuo rezavrsau).

=) { x + b = 0 = 3 x = 0 x + b = 0 = 3 x = 0

## LJIR20

- 5. (10 bodova) Neka je  $A: X \to Y$  linearni operator.
  - (a) Dokažite da je  $\operatorname{Ker} A$  vektorski potprostor prostora X.
  - (b) Dokažite da je linearni operator  $A: X \to Y$  injekcija ako i samo ako je Ker  $A = \{0\}$ .
  - (c) Neka je dim X=5, dim Y=3 i dim (Ker A) = 3. Je li operator A surjekcija? Obrazložite svoj odgovor.

Iwamo $A(\alpha \times + \beta y) = \alpha \underbrace{A \times + \beta A y}_{=0} = 0,$ $pa slijedi                                   $
pa slijedi xx+βy ∈ Ker A, tj. Ker A je potprostor od X.  (b) ( ) Nobe in A: X → Y injekcija i xe Ker A. Budući da je A lirearan
pa slijedi xx+βy ∈ Ker A, tj. Ker A je potprostor od X.  (b) (b) Nobe in A: X → Y injekcija i xe Ker A. Budući da je A lirearan
(b) (=) Nole in A: X → Y injekcija i xe Ker A. Budući da je A linearan
operator, unjed: $A(0)=0$ , $y$ . $A(0)=A(x)$ , adable 7 log injekti unost
dijedi x = 0. Dalle, ter 4 = {0}.
(=) Obratus, pretpostavium Ker A = 909. Nelsa su x, y ∈ X talevi da
A(x) = A(y). Iwawo

=) x-y=0 =) x=y,

$$A(x) = A(y) \Rightarrow A(x) - A(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x-y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-y \in \text{Ker } A$$

pa po definiciji slijedi da je A injekcija.

(c) Prema teoremu o rangu i defeletu slijed:

diu(lm A) = diu X - diu(ker A) = 5-3 = 2 < 3 = diu Y.

Date, lu A # Y pa A vije svrjekcija.

## **JIR201**

- 4. (10 bodova)
  - (a) Iskažite i dokažite teorem o rangu i defektu.
  - (b) Neka je  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  linearni operator takav da je

$$A(1,0,0) = (1,2,3), \quad A(0,1,0) = (1,2,3).$$

Odredite sve moguće vrijednosti ranga i defekta od A. Obrazložite svoj odgovor.

ger en med e Ker A

Dolle, A(eds),..., A(en) razapinju luA.

 $= \sum \propto_i A(e_i)$ 

2° {A(edin),..., A(en)} je linearus rezavisan skup velitora

Neka sin Notin ..., 
$$\lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$$
 proizvoljui skalari takvi ola

Notin A(edin)+...+  $\lambda_n A(e_n) = 0$ 

(a) A(Notin edin+...+  $\lambda_n e_n$ ) = 0

Dakle, mora biti  $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \lambda_i e_i \in \ker A$  pa postoje (jedinstveni) skalari

minimude in taki da

Adtiedty + ... + Anen= Mien + ... + Maed

(=) - 41e1 - ... - 4ded + 2df1edf1+ ... + 2nen = 0

No odawde 760g linearne nezavisnosti seupe fezi,..., ed, edra, ..., en) (to je baza to X) slijedi pn=...=pd = 2den=...= 2n=0.

Doller {A(ears),..., A(en)} je baza za lu A pa stijedi r(A)+d(A) = (n-d)+d = n.

r(A) = dim | w A = dim {0} = 0,

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \times \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1 \cdot (-2)} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \times \\ 0 & 0 & y - 2x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - 2x \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $t_1$ .  $d(A)+\Gamma(A)=n+0=n$ , par tradinja teorema ponouno virjedi.

(b) Nelsa je A(0,0,1) = (x,y, ?). Todo je natricini zapis od A n poru

U suraju da je d=n, tada bi bilo KerA=X pa bi A bio nul-operator (such veletor prestikave a nul-veltor), odale bi stijedilo

teanorsteth baza

Q.E.D.

Dolle, rang ove matrice je borem 1, a motimo da je najviše 2 (ova matrica

vije regularna jet ima dua rednaka stupca).

Tales, na primjer, 7a X=0, y=2=1 dobivamo r=2 i d=3-r=1 (preme

teorenu o rangu i defetetu), dole za x=y=7=0 dobivamo r=1 i d=2.

# **JIR202**

4. (10 bodova) Zadan je linearni operator

$$A \colon \mathcal{M}_2 o \mathcal{M}_2, \quad A(\mathbf{M}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}.$$

Odredite matrični zapis tog operatora u kanonskoj bazi, izračunajte njegov rang i defekt te mu odredite po jednu bazu za njegovu sliku i jezgru.

$$A(\Xi_{n}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A(\varepsilon_{12}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A(\varepsilon_{12}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$A(\varepsilon_{21}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$A(E_{21}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$A(E_{22}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}'$$

$$A(E_{22}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{1}$$
pa je natrični papis ad A u leanonskoj bazi
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Oderdino lut. Ja prozudju natria M= (x y EMz inamo

 $A(e) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

linearus nezavisuog slupa a M.

= X 2 0 + y 0 2 + 7 4 0 + w 0 4

Reducinguo slap { [1 0], [0 1], [2 0], [0 2] } do

Budući da je
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$
a skup 
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ je linearus negavisan w Miz}$$

$$\propto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = p = 0,$$
slijedt da je taj skup (jedna) baza za A i  $r(A) = 2$ .

Neka je gada  $M = \begin{bmatrix} x & ay \\ 7 & w \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Ker A}$ . Imamo
$$A(M) = 0$$

$$(=) \begin{bmatrix} x + 27 & y + 2w \\ 2x + 47 & 2y + 4w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Buduá de je skup { [-2 0], [0 -2]} linearus nezavisen u Mz:

 $x \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = p = 0$ 

taj je skup (jedne) boza za KerA i d(A)=2

Dalle, M = 22 -2 m = 2 -2 0 + m 0 -2 .

## **JIR202**

5. (10 bodova) Zadani su skupovi

$$X = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_1 + x_2 = 0, \ x_3 + x_4 = 0\},$$
$$Y = \{(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0\}.$$

- (a) Dokažite da su X i Y vektorski potprostori vektorskog prostora ℝ<sup>4</sup>.
- (b) Neka je  $A: X \to Y$  neki linearni operator.
  - i. Koliko redaka, a koliko stupaca ima matrični zapis A tog operatora u nekom paru baza?
  - ii. Ako je  $\dim(\operatorname{Ker} A) = 1$ , koliko je  $\dim(\operatorname{Im} A)$ ?

Obrazložite sve svoje odgovore!

(5.) (a) Nelso su 
$$x_1/3 \in \mathbb{R}$$
 to  $(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4)$ ,  $(b_1,b_2,b_3,b_4) \in X$ ,  $(c_{11}c_{21},c_{31}c_{4})$ ,  $(d_{11}d_{21}d_{31}d_{4}) \in Y$  profesolytic. Imamo  $(x_1a_1+\beta_2b_1)+(x_1a_2+\beta_2b_2)=x$   $(a_1+a_2)+\beta_1(b_1+b_2)=0$ ,  $x_1$ 

$$(xa_1+bb_1)+(xa_2+bb_2) = x(a_1+a_2)+p(b_1+b_2) = 0,$$
  
 $(xa_3+bb_3)+(xa_4+bb_4) = x(a_3+a_4)+p(b_3+b_4) = 0,$ 

$$= \propto \left( c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 \right) + \beta \left( d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4 \right) = 0,$$

indust de je skup {(1,-1,0,0), (0,0,1,-1)} linearus rezavison u 12: x (1,-1,0,0)+p(0,0,1,-1)=(x,-x,p,-p)=(0,0,0,0)=) x=(b=0,

pa x(c1,c2,c3,c4)+β(d1,d2,d3,d4)∈Y, tj. i Y je potprostor od R4.

(b) Nelsa je ₹=(x1, x2, x3, x4) € X proizedjne vretena četvorka. Toda

 $\vec{x} = x_1(1,-1,0,0) + x_3(0,0,1,-1).$ 

sliged: da je taj slup baza za X i dim X = 2.

Jedrako tako, za 
$$\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in Y$$
 imamo
$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0 \implies y_4 = -y_1 - y_2 - y_3 - y_4,$$

$$\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3, -y_1 - y_2 - y_3)$$

$$= y_1 (1,0,0,-1) + y_2 (0,1,0,-1) + y_3 (0,0,1,-1).$$
Budući da je sleup  $\{(1,0,0,-1), (0,1,0,-1), (0,0,1,-1)\}$  linearno
nezavisan u  $\mathbb{R}^4$ :

$$= \frac{1}{31} \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) + \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) + \frac{1}{33} \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right).$$
Buduć da je sleup  $\left\{ (\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} - 1), (\frac{0}{10} \frac{1}{10} - 1), (\frac{0}{10} \frac{1}{10} - 1) \right\}$  linearus

nezavisav v IR<sup>4</sup>:
$$\times \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) + \beta \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) + \delta \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}$$

=) <= 6=8=0, i. Matricui zapis bilo lojeg linearung operatora A: X -> Y u bilo leojem paru baza imat će dim Y=3 retlea i dim X=2 stupca.

$$(1,0,0,-1) + \beta(0,1,0,-1) + \delta(0,0,1,-1) = (\alpha,\beta,\delta,-\alpha-1)$$
=)  $\alpha = \beta = \delta = 0$ ,
taj je skup baza za Y i dim Y = 3.

i Matricui zapis bilo kojeg linearung operatora A: X -

ii. Prema teorem o rangu i defeltu dim (Im A) = dim X - dim (ter A) = 2-1=1

# **ZI19**

- 2. (10 bodova) Neka je  $A:V^2\to V^2$  linearni operator simetrije s obzirom na pravac kroz ishodište koji s pozitivnim dijelom x-osi zatvara kut od 30°.
  - (a) Odredite matricu prikaza A zadanog linearnog operatora u kanonskoj bazi.
  - (b) Pokažite da za zadani linearni operator vrijedi  $A \circ A = I$ , gdje je I jedinični operator.

(2) a) 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 1/4 & \sin 2/4 \\ \sin 1/4 & -\cos 2/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 b)  $A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

#### **ZI19**

- 3. (10 bodova) Neka je  $A: X \to Y$  linearni operator.
  - (a) Dokažite da je jezgra operatora Ker(A) vektorski potprostor od X, a slika operatora Im(A) vektorski potprostor od Y.
  - (b) Neka je  $\{\mathbf{e}_1,...,\mathbf{e}_d\}$  baza od  $\mathrm{Ker}(A),\ d< n=\dim X,\ i\ \mathrm{neka}$  je  $\{\mathbf{e}_1,...,\mathbf{e}_d,\mathbf{e}_{d+1},...,\mathbf{e}_n\}$  baza od X. Dokažite da je onda  $\{A(\mathbf{e}_{d+1}),...,A(\mathbf{e}_n)\}$  baza od  $\mathrm{Im}(A)$ .

3) Vich precovanja iti knjižicu . Lineami operatori!

# LJIR19

5. (10 bodova) Na skupu  $\mathbf{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$  kvadratnih matrica reda n zadano je preslikavanje  $P \colon \mathbf{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbf{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$  formulom

$$P(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}}{2}.$$

- (a) Dokažite da je P linearni operator.
- (b) Dokažite da se jezgra operatora P sastoji od antisimetričnih matrica.
- (c) Kolika je dimenzija prostora Ker(P)?
- (d) Kolika je dimenzija Im(P)? Opišite prostor Im(P).

5 Zadano je proslitavouje P:M, (P) -> M, (P)

P(A) = A+AT

(a) Dotarite da je P livearni operator.

(6) Dobatite da se jezgra operatora P sastoji ed autismetrisnih matrica. (c) Kolika je diwanaja Ker (P)?

(d) Koliba je dimenerija Im (P)? Opisite prostor Im (P).

Dyrstenje

(c) Promotions stop

(a) A,BEM,(P), V,BER

=> d (P)= = (u2-n)

P(UA 10B) = = [ (WA+DB) + (WA+BB)] = = [ WA+BB+WAT+BBT] =

Sje actito Linourus manusam

(d) + (P)+d(P)= N2 => + (P)= = (N2+N)

Uda je A autismetrična matrica, A= (ais) AT = - A => ON = O , OG = - OS.

Slike je jednaka prostoru gruptnicih nedren.

=> A= antiz+ anoto+...+ ano, n Fun, n EL(S) => S je borea prostora antisnihetnih mentrica

= d. = (A+AT) + b. = (B+BT) = KP(A)+ BP(B).

BE IM (P) (=) == = (A+AT) so webs wather A => BT = = (AT+4) = P => B ye Obratuo, ako je B stur natira orda je B= 1 (B+B) = Im(P).

(b) A = Kor(P) (c) P(A)= U (d) A+AT = O (d) AT = -A