## 3.6. LINEARNA NEZAVISNOST VEKTORA I RANG MATRICE

Linearna Kombinacija vektora a, ... az je vektor oblika

Nia, + N2a+ ... + Nzaz.

pri čemu nu  $\nu_1,...,\nu_k$  po volji odabrani skalari. Skup nrh Ovakrih linuarnih kombinacija nasivamo prostorom razupetim veletorima  $a_1...a_k$  i oznatevamo s

L(q,,..., q) = {x:x - 2, a, + ... + 2, a, , lielly

Pr. 1) geometrishi pravac troz prostor 
$$L(a_1) = [v = \mathcal{X}a_1, \mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{R}]$$
 $\vec{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $\vec{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

vektorou

$$L = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2) - (\vec{x} \in \vec{V} \cdot \vec{X} = \vec{x}_1, \vec{a}_1 + \vec{x}_2, \vec{a}_2 + \vec{x}_2, \vec{a}_1 + \vec{x}_2, \vec{a}_2 + \vec{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$= \{\lambda_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Polazimo da za ovako odabrane  $\vec{a}_i : \vec{a}_2 \neq L(\vec{a}_i, \vec{a}_L) = V_j^2$  odnovno do VSvali veltor  $i \geq V^2$  pu mose prikazali kao linearna kombinacija zadanih veltora  $\vec{a}_i : \vec{a}_L^2$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} \times = \lambda_1 \ a_1 + \lambda_2 \ a_2 & \Longleftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \ \text{moxemo tapisalt } \ u \text{ obliten} \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_1 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_1 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_1 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_1 \\ \lambda_1 = \times_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \times_1 \\ \lambda_1 = \times_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \lambda_2 = \times_1 - \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_1 = \times_2 \end{array}$$

-> Dakle, Zu maki x možemo provaci odgovarajuće koeficjenk 2. i 2. 2a koje će vrijediti. Polaziono da za ovako odabrane  $\vec{a}_i : \vec{a}_2$  je  $L(\vec{a}_i, \vec{a}_i) = V_j^2$ \* odnovno do Svali veltor  $i \ge V^2$  se morže pritazali kau

linearna kombinacija žadanih veltora  $\vec{a}_i : \vec{a}_i^2$ 

Usmimo proibelymi vektor  $\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in V^2$  i gledamo

$$\vec{X} = \chi_1 \vec{Q}_1 + \chi_2 \vec{Q}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \chi_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \chi_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_1 = \chi_1 + \chi_2$$

$$\chi_2 = \chi_1$$

donti smo linearan sustair u vanj. r, i h.

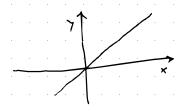
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_1 = x_1$$
 $\lambda_1 = x_2$ 
 $\lambda_2 = x_1 - x_2$ 
 $\lambda_2 = x_1 - x_2$ 

NPR: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + (-3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dable pohozoli muo da 2a svahi  $x \in V^2$  mo žemo maći  $\mathcal{N}_1$  i  $\mathcal{N}_2$   $t \cdot d \cdot j$ .  $\vec{X} = \mathcal{N}_1 \vec{a_1} + \mathcal{N}_2 \vec{a_2}$ 

$$L = (\vec{a}_i) - \left\{ \vec{x} \in V^2; \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{a}_i, ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

grafichi de sve mjednosti
popnime je
y=x pravac



Linearna ne-zavisnost reletora  $\overline{a_1...a_k}$ Kariemo da su veltori  $\overline{a_1}...\overline{a_k}$  linearno nezav
also iz jednalosti  $\mathcal{N}_1 \overline{a_1} + \mathcal{N}_2 \overline{a_2} + ... \mathcal{N}_k \overline{a_k} = \overline{0}$ Slijedi da su no skalari  $\mathcal{N}_1...\mathcal{N}_k$  moraju liti jednaki
nuli  $\overline{q}: \mathcal{N}_1 - \mathcal{N}_2 = \mathcal{N}_k = 0$ .

Voktori Qi.... Que su linearmo Zenrismi also miou linearmo nesservismi (dann)

## DEF Eksplicitha def Linearne avisnossi

Kazemo da mu velt.  $\bar{a}_i$ ... $\bar{a}_e$  lineamo zanimi oko postojo sledani  $N_i$ ... $N_i \in \mathbb{R}$  od tojih barem jedan mje jednaž nuli. td.j. vrijedi  $N_i$ ,  $\bar{a}_i$   $\tau$ ...  $\uparrow$   $N_i$ ,  $\bar{a}_e$  =  $\bar{o}$ 

\* NAP: Vet son ou Farrisoni als se sidan more por lassati las un earna Esomb. Ostalin.

Njihova linearma kombinacija 1882-zava samo na tripijalni način

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{1} = 0 \\ \chi_{2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{1} = 0 \\ \chi_{2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{1} = \chi_{2} = 0 \\ \chi_{2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\vec{a}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\vec{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$   $\rightarrow$  oxide  $\vec{a}_2 = 2\vec{a}_1$ 

Michova lincaina

NAP: Dra su vektora à i b (razlicita od ō) linearmo Zaviana als i sormo also postoji 2000 talso da je b=20.a

ui.) De Potazite do su vettori a, = [] i a2 []
linearmo nezarismi.

Pr-2-) 1V)

$$\vec{C}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\vec{C}_{z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ...  $\vec{C}_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  yeldon's nu unijet mezeurin:

$$\overline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in V^n$$
 Svalu  $\overline{X} \in V^n$  se more prévarenti   
 $\overline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in V^n$  Svalu  $\overline{X} = X_1 \overline{C_1} + X_2 \overline{C_2} + ... + X_n \overline{C_n}$ 

linearnic Kornlinauja veltora
 $\overline{C_1} = \overline{C_1}$ 

A= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Unite da rang mat. A odgovara longu linearmo mes. (me nul reda ea)

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(A) = 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (me nul reda ea)

Tang matrix
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\vec{a}_{1}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Gledomo  $\chi_1 \vec{Q}_1 + \chi_2 \vec{Q}_2 + \chi_3 \vec{Q}_3 = \vec{0}$ 

 $\left( \begin{array}{c} DZ \end{array} \right) \quad \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = \lambda_{3} = 0$ -> a, , a, , a, se ein nez. [TM12] Roug matrice jednat je brogu linearno nez-reagla.

NAP: Svi ne nul redci reducirone forme matrice

[TMI] Element transform ne mijenjaju broj linearno nexavironih redala matrica.

(Ecrivalentine most-imaju ist rang)

[TM 13] Brog linearno rec. redaka hilo koje matrice sedmak je Iroju nyézimin lin. nez. stupaca. (Rang po reteirna jednat jo rangu po stupaima). [ rr /A) = r (AT)

Zad. 1.) Pomolu ranga moit ispitagle da li mi velt.

$$\vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   
Formironno mat cigi ou stupci Zudani veletorom te raci rang.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \Gamma(A) = 3$$

$$\Gamma(A) = \min\{4,3\} = 3$$

Ja kop ou vekt.

Zael 2) Odnovite sur a ER

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ a \end{bmatrix} \quad lim. hc2.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & a \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & 3a \end{bmatrix} \cdot (3 \cdot a)$$

1. slučaj 
$$\alpha=3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix} = > \Gamma(A) = 2 \times 3$$

2 study a \$3







broj radanih

=> Za a=3 Zaelani veltori on lin. zavisn



