

MATRICE

$$\begin{matrix} & & n \\ m & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{m1} & & & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

matrica tipa $m \times n$

\rightarrow kvadratna $\Rightarrow m=n$

Jednakost matrica Dvije matrice su jednake ako:

- su istog tipa ($m_1 = m_2$ i $n_1 = n_2$)
- imaju jednake odgovarajuće elemente tj. $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$ za sve i, j

Null matrica

- svi elementi su 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dijagonalna matrica \rightarrow samo za kvadratne matrice!

- svi elementi osim na dijagonali jednaki su 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jedinična matrica

\rightarrow dijagonalna matrica

- el. na dijagonali = 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

Trokutaste matrice \rightarrow kvadratne matrice

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{gornja} \end{bmatrix}$$

- svi njezini elementi ispod gl. dijagonale = 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{donja} \end{bmatrix}$$

- svi njezini el. iznad gl. dijagonale su 0

transponirana matrica $(B)_{ij} = (A)_{ji}$

-elemente prvog retka matrice A zapišemo kao elemente prvog stupca matrice B

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

transponiranu matricu označavamo simbolom A^T

$$(A^T)_{ij} = (A)_{ji} \quad \forall i, j$$

Primer 1.)

- D je dijagonalna matrica $\rightarrow D^T = D$ (transponirano joj je jednako)
- Ako je L gornja trokutasta $\rightarrow L^T$ je donja trokutasta (i obrnuto)
- $(A^T)^T = A$ za svaku matricu A

Simetrične matrice A je simetrična ako je $A^T = A$ (tj. $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$)

- \rightarrow nužno kvadratna
- \rightarrow zrcaljenjem s dijagonalom na dijagonalu se ne mijenja

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ili} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

anti simetrična $A^T = -A$ $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$

- \rightarrow nužno kvadratna
- \rightarrow ima nule na dijagonali

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

Vektor kao matrica (trebat će u 4 i 5. cjelini)

! matrice koje imaju samo jedan redak ili stupac = VEKTORI

VEKTOR STUPCA

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

dimenzija 2 dimenz. 3 dimenzije n

→ transponiranjem vektor-redka dobiva se vektor stupac

VEKTOR REDKA

- b je vektor-stupac
↳ b^T je vektor-redak

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}^T = [b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n]$$

OPERACIJE:

Zbrajanje matrica

$$(A+B)_{ij} = (A)_{ij} + (B)_{ij}$$

→ matrice moraju biti istog tipa

→ rezultat je matrica istog tipa

- el. mat $A+B$ na mjestu i, j jednak je zbroju elemenata mat. A i mat B na tom istom mjestu

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & \dots & a_{1n}+b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}+b_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn}+b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Množenje matrice skalarom

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ je bilo koji skalar

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda A)_{ij} = \lambda (A)_{ij}$$

$A \in M_{mn}$

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{m1} & \dots & \lambda a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

ALGEBRA MATRICA

Množenje matrica

Umnožak vektor-rette i vektor stupca

$$a = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n] \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n$$

\Rightarrow Da bi postojao umnožak dviju matrica one moraju biti uklopljene

\hookrightarrow broj stupaca = broj redaka
prve m. druge mat.

da bi postojao AB , A mora biti $m \times n$, a B $n \times p$

$$(AB)_{ij} = a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \dots + a_{in} b_{nj} \\ = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

Primer:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (AB)_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 2 + 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 & 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$4 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 3 \quad \rightarrow 4 \times 3$

! Ako je definiran AB to ne znači da je definiran i BA

! Ako postoje AB i BA , $AB \neq BA$

! $AB = 0 \rightarrow$ to ne znači da je $A = 0$ ili $B = 0$

Primjer:

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = ?$
 $2a$ koje vrijedi
 $AB = 0$.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

* istog tipa

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot a + 2 \cdot c & 1 \cdot b + 2 \cdot d \\ 3 \cdot a + 6 \cdot c & 3 \cdot b + 6 \cdot d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a + 2c = 0$$

$$3a + 6c = 0 \quad / : 3 \quad \leftarrow \text{isto}$$

$$b + 2d = 0$$

$$3b + 6d = 0 \quad / : 3 \quad \leftarrow \text{isto}$$

$$a + 2c = 0$$

$$a = -2c$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b + 2d = 0 \\ b = -2d \end{array} \right\} B \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2c & -2d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

Komutacija matrica : matrice A i B za koje vrijedi $AB = BA$

Primjer: Odredi sve A tako da komutiraju s $X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & k \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} AX = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & d & e \\ 0 & g & h \end{bmatrix} \\ XA = \begin{bmatrix} d & e & f \\ g & h & k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \underline{0 = d} \quad a = e \quad e = k \\ \underline{0 = g} \quad \underline{0 = h} \\ \underline{0 = 0} \quad b = f \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrični umnožak vektora

- a i b su vektor-stupci istog tipa
- gledamo ih kao matrice \rightarrow umnožci $a^T b$ su $a^T b$ i $a b^T$

npr. $a = 3 \times 1$ $b = 3 \times 1 \rightarrow a^T b = 1 \times 1$, $a b^T = 3 \times 3$

$$\rightarrow a^T b = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = [a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n]$$

$$\rightarrow a b^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n] = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \dots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \dots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \dots & a_n b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

! matrično množenje možemo opisati na potpuno identičan način shvatimo li retke / stupce mat. kao zasebne vektore

MATRICA A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

vektor
-retci

$$a_1 = [a_{11} \ a_{12} \ \dots \ a_{1n}]$$

$$a_2 = [a_{21} \ a_{22} \ \dots \ a_{2n}]$$

$$a_n = [a_{n1} \ a_{n2} \ \dots \ a_{nn}]$$

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

↓ vektor-stupci

$$a^1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dots a^n = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow A = [a^1 \ a^2 \ \dots \ a^n]$$

onda je umnožak \Downarrow ovako zapisan:

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{np} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{bmatrix} [b^1 \ b^2 \ \dots \ b^p]$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b^1 & a_1 b^2 & \dots & a_1 b^p \\ a_2 b^1 & a_2 b^2 & \dots & a_2 b^p \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_m b^1 & a_m b^2 & \dots & a_m b^p \end{bmatrix}$$

\rightarrow opći element
matrice

$$(AB)_{ij} = a_i b^j$$

Primer: $x = [3, 1, 2]$ $y = [2, -1, 1]$ izračunajmo $x^T y$ i $x y^T$

$$x^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 2 & 3 \cdot (-1) & 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot (-1) & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot (-1) & 2 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x y^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$1 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 1$

$$\rightarrow x y^T = 7$$

Matrice i linearna preslikavanja

Umnožak matrice i vektora 4. i 5. godine

mat A tipa $m \times n$ definiram umnožak \Rightarrow $y = A x$ \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

vektor-stupac n defini \Rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} y \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$ \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$

\rightarrow prema def. mat. množenja

$$y_1 = a_{11} \cdot x_1 + a_{12} \cdot x_2 + \dots + a_{1n} \cdot x_n$$

$$y_2 = a_{21} \cdot x_1 + a_{22} \cdot x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} \cdot x_n$$

\vdots

$$y_m = a_{m1} \cdot x_1 + a_{m2} \cdot x_2 + \dots + a_{mn} \cdot x_n$$

\rightarrow matrica inducira preslikavanje $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ koji elementu (x_1, \dots, x_n) pridružuje element (y_1, \dots, y_m)

\Rightarrow Linearno preslikavanje inducirano matricom A

Kompozicija linearnih preslikavanja i umnožak matrica

1) $\rightarrow B$ je kvad. mat. reda 2 : $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ pripadno linearno preslikavanju

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{možemo zapisati:}]{y = Bx} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\rightarrow odnosno komponentama

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11} \cdot x_1 + b_{12} \cdot x_2 \\ y_2 = b_{21} \cdot x_1 + b_{22} \cdot x_2 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11} \cdot x_1 + b_{12} \cdot x_2 \\ y_2 = b_{21} \cdot x_1 + b_{22} \cdot x_2 \end{cases}} \right\} \text{ dakle } \textcircled{f} \text{ paru } (x_1, x_2) \text{ pridružuje par } (y_1, y_2)$$

2) A je matrica drugog reda koja preslikava vektor y u vektor z , i g o njom određeno linearno preslikavanje:

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = a_{11} \cdot y_1 + a_{12} \cdot y_2 \\ z_2 = a_{21} \cdot y_1 + a_{22} \cdot y_2 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} z_1 = a_{11} \cdot y_1 + a_{12} \cdot y_2 \\ z_2 = a_{21} \cdot y_1 + a_{22} \cdot y_2 \end{cases}} \right\} \text{ Dakle } \textcircled{g} \text{ paru } (y_1, y_2) \text{ pridružuje par } (z_1, z_2)$$

Onda za kompoziciju funkcije $g \circ f$ koji paru (x_1, x_2) pridružuje par (z_1, z_2) vrijedi

$$z_1 = a_{11}(b_{11} \cdot x_1 + b_{12} \cdot x_2) + a_{12}(b_{21} \cdot x_1 + b_{22} \cdot x_2)$$

$$z_2 = a_{21}(b_{11} \cdot x_1 + b_{12} \cdot x_2) + a_{22}(b_{21} \cdot x_1 + b_{22} \cdot x_2)$$

\Downarrow

$$z_1 = (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21})x_1 + (a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22})x_2$$

$$z_2 = (a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21})x_1 + (a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22})x_2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{kompoziciji } g \circ f \\ \text{odgovara matrica} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = AB$$

SVOJSTVA MATRIČNOG MNOŽENJA

Asocijativnost matričnog množenja $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$(AB)_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \quad (BC)_{jl} = \sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} c_{kl}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(AB)C]_{il} &= \sum_{k=1}^p (AB)_{ik} \cdot c_{kl} = \sum_{k=1}^p \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \right) c_{kl} = \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{kl} = \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} c_{kl} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (BC)_{jl} = \underline{\underline{[A(BC)]_{il}}} \end{aligned}$$

Distributivnost $(A+B)C = AC + BC$

$$\begin{aligned} [(A+B)C]_{ik} &= \sum_{j=1}^n (A+B)_{ij} \cdot c_{jk} = \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) \cdot c_{jk} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} c_{jk} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} c_{jk} \\ &= (AC)_{ik} + (BC)_{ik} = \underline{\underline{[AC + BC]_{ik}}} \end{aligned}$$

Umnožak s jediničnom matricom $A \cdot I = I \cdot A = A$

Lako imamo jediničnu mat., uje smijemo pomnožiti s bilo kojom matricom i ta se neće promijeniti

Transponiranje produkta $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

→ ulaznost

$$A \text{ tipa } m \times n \rightarrow A^T \Rightarrow n \times m$$

$$B \text{ tipa } n \times p \rightarrow B^T \Rightarrow p \times n$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \cdot B & = & AB \\ m \times n & n \times p & m \times p \end{array}$$

$$(AB)^T_{m \times p} = B^T A^T_{m \times p} \rightarrow \text{morali smo obrnuti}$$

Matricni polinom

• ako je A kvadratna matrica (samo u tom slučaju!)

$$A^2 := A \cdot A \quad \downarrow$$

$$A^p = \underbrace{A \cdot A \cdot \dots \cdot A}_p \text{ faktora}$$

• zbog asocijativnosti množenja:

$$A^p A^q = A^q A^p = A^{p+q}$$

$$(A^p)^q = A^{p \cdot q}$$

za sve $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$

$$* A^0 = I$$

definicija matricnog polinoma:

$$f(x) = \alpha_p x^p + \alpha_{p-1} x^{p-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_0$$

\Downarrow

$$f(A) = \alpha_p A^p + \alpha_{p-1} A^{p-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 \cdot I$$

Izračunaj A^n ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & 2a \\ 0 & a^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & a^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} a^4 & 4a^3 \\ 0 & a^4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{A^n = \begin{bmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & a^n \end{bmatrix}}$$