RANG I INVERZ

-Somo kvadratne maxice

Matrična jednadžba

A i B su drije hvad mat reda n

- matricna yidmadéba AX=B

nepoznata hvad, makica

Primyer $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3a + c = -1/(-2) 3b + d = 2/(c-2)

5a+2c=3 5b +2d=1

 $X = \begin{bmatrix} a b \\ c d \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

-Ga -2c =2 / 5a +2c = 3 / -6b-2d=-4 56 +2d =1

 $\begin{bmatrix} 3a + 1c & 3b + d \\ 5a + 2c & 5b + 2d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $-\alpha = 5$ -6 = -3

G = -5 C = 14 C = 14 C = 14 C = 14 C = 14b=3 d=-7

Drugi nacin: pomocna jed. YA=I

prelpostavimo daje y=A' -> A' A=I

 $A \cdot A'A \times = B / A'$ (sligere strong

A'AA'A×=A'B

X = A'B

Inverzna matrica A je brad mot teda n

Mat A' za koju urijedi $\underline{A'A = AA' = I}$ naziva se imverzna mot od mat A. Inversor mat espacavamo a A! - ako postoji inverz matrice za uju kažemo do je regularna. (TH 1) Postoji najviše 1 matrica A' Zer Łoju vrojedi A'A-AA'=I DOKAZ: prespostavimo da postoje drije mat A' i A" koje zadlovoljavaje ovu jednahost (+kd. je AA'= A'A=I) A'A = I / A''A'A'A'' = A'(AA'') = A'I = A' $(A'A)A'' = \overline{I}A'' = A''$ po pretpostavni vrijedi * Acorem ne baže da pooloji A' vic da ato postoji, ouda je samo jedna fativa. (TH2) Umnožat regularnih martrica

A B su regularne mat istog reda

L> AB je regularna i vrijedi (AB) = B'A'

DOKAZ: B'A' postoji po pretpostavai

(AB)(B'A') = ABB'A' = AIA' = AA' +I

(B'A')(AB) = B'A'AB - B'IB = B'B are a surgerns jest inverse

Eksplicitii 224pis inverzne: $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & --- & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & --- & A_{2n} \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & --- & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$

Algoritam za racunanje inverze most Cramerovim provilan

► KORAK 1: 12 računaj det A. Azoje ona rankičita od Ø nastavi. U suprotnome, mautrice nema in verza

NORAK 2: Odredi algebarski komplement svakog matričnog člana i zapiši ih u odgovarajuće mjesto u matrići.

KORAK 3: Transponiraj dolnivenu matricu i podijeli je o det A.

TH5 Notaje A brad mot. i neta zeu motricu A' vrijedi A'A=I. Jod vrijedi i AA'=I, tj. A' je inverzna motrica.

DOKAZ: Po Biretu-Cauchyjevom tearennu je $1 = \det I = \det(A'A)$ als det (A'A) => det A' det A

i postoji njen imverz A-1 L> det A≠o - regulamaje

$$A'A = I / A'(soleona)$$

$$A A A^{-1} = I A^{-1}$$

$$A' I = A^{-1}$$
evm ne
$$A' = A^{-1}$$

* ovaj teorem ne vrijedi ako mije kvad matrica

$$A = A'$$

ELEMENTARNE TRANSFORMACIJE I REDUCIRANI OBLIK MATRICE -> Gaussov algoritam za računavye invertine matrice

- 1) Zamjena dvaju redaka
- 2) Množenje netoga retka skalarom različitim od nule
- 3) Dodavaryi rukoz retka (pomnoženoz stalarom) netom druzom telu
- → lineami sustami
- -> racionanje determinanti => cilj nam je matricu

 -> određivanje ranga => cilj nam je matricu

 rvesti na sto sedmostarniji
- nalaženje inverzne matrice

Reducirani oblik matrice

- · provi ne nul element (>toZER) roakog retter izmosi 1 L svi ostali elementi jednaki su 0 (u shupu)
- · Mri ktu koji sudrže samo nul elemenk (ako ima takvih) nalaze je iza onih koji sadvže bar jedan ne-nul element
- · maki Nyldeli stožer (gledajúći po retcima) nalazi se desmo (u retleu s većim indeksom) od prethodnog stožera

 REDUCIRANI OBLIK: NEREDUCIRANI OBLIK:

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

Primyir:

$$h = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\
2 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\
2 & 2 & 8 & 10
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\
2 & 2 & 8 & 10
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\
2 & 2 & 8 & 10
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 4
\end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\
1 & 3 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\
1 & 3 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\
2 & -3 & 16 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 16 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 16 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} (72) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 16 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 16 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 & 12 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1$$

 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 10 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 3/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 3/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 3/2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -(\frac{3}{2}) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{13}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

ELEMENTARNE MATRICE &

EKVIVALENTNE MATRICE $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & +1 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & +4 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 8 & 5 \\ -2 & 5 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Ly the 2-anyiene redake možemo dravih $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

=> odnomo unyesto raspisivanja strelicama, raspioemo teno ummoženk matrice o tojima staratormo 20 množenje retta os 2 dijeljenje retta os 2 množenje retta os 2

valo omo vai istoristili rulo polje madrie u željenom retu, ouda a staroljemo va valočine valočine va valočine valočine

Oblit clementaine matrice

matrica A mxn -> el mat X reda u (mxu) (jedinicio)

- elementamoj tromsformaciji nad retaima mat A odgovara talva ista transformacija nad retaim je dirnične matrice

- elevialentin mat. Otro cavamo pa £

- Mud B je debrivena iz mat A elementarnim framsformacijana B=Er .. E. A => A; B su elevivalentre po octerma 4 AND M kelacja n je relocija ehrivalencji Lema El mat su regularne. Invert elementame transformacje opet je elementama transformacje

DOKAZ.

reflekaionost An A Inverz # 1 (Ey) = Ey $E_i(\lambda)^{-1} = E_i(\frac{1}{\lambda})$ Invez #2: simuticionat ANB => BNA

 $E_{ij}(\lambda)^{\dagger} = E_{ij}(-\lambda)$ inverz #3: transitionest ANB, BUC - Anc

matrica A i nježina reduciroma forma Az eknivalentne su modnice, jedno se može rekonstruirati iž druge

Rang matrice (rang A) · broj ne nul redaha u reduciramon delibu malnice.

Odredivanje ranga

! potrebno je most svesti nev reducirani dolik

-rang A nije veći od broja redaka matrice, nih od broja stupaca mod

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{reductions} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 2 & 3 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 3 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{cases}
 1 & 0 & 3 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{cases}
 \begin{cases}
 1 & 0 & 3 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{cases}
 \begin{cases}
 1 & 0 & 3 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{cases}
 \end{cases}$

 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow rang A$

Lema: Kvad mat A Kda n ima rang A=n samo ato p A=I. det A 70, ANB -> del B70.

(TM) Kvad met je regularna akko ima puni rang. (rang A = n)
mat A = regularna, mederno ju na reducirani oblit

DVIJE ROGUĆNOSTI

Ar numa niti gladam nul redak Ladelle ama n nožemuh elemenata arouy = n yedan null relate La det he = 0 a nive reg.

> ⇒ ni A nije regularone for my elvivalentry

Algoritam 20 racunarye inverse matrice

Matrice (n×20) u bojoj je lijevo mat A, a desmo mat I

2) Primpenimo el transf. nou most A Sue ils istodolono ursimo i na desmoj strani prosinene med El transformacije daju niz matrica Oblita [A] I] ~ [A, E] ~ [Az | Ez Ez] ~ ... [Az | En ... Ez Ez]

Resultat je [AR] B]

3) Alo je Ar=I -> modrica je regularna
L-> desmo (B) juj je inverzna matrica (B=A')

. Also het I -> nyè regularma: ne postoji inversna mat.

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

 $\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -7 & | & 1 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & | & 0 & -4 & 1
\end{bmatrix} / 10
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1/6 \\
0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1/6
\end{bmatrix} / 10
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 & 1/6 \\
0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1/6
\end{bmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{10} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$

Linearno gavisnost veletoro i rang matrice Vn-prostor svih veletor Lupaca dulyime n

Linearna kombinacija; prostor rosepet velibnima

a, d2, are - veletori iz prostar V"

LINEARNA KOMB: vector oblika N,a, +2, a, +...+ N, a, * 2,, 1/2 - 2 = proizrolyni statari

=> stup ovabrih linearnih kombinacja = prostor rangoet vektorima $L(o_1,...,a_{\ell}) = \{ \times : \times = \lambda, \alpha, + ... + \lambda_{\ell} a_{\ell}, \lambda_{\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell} \}$

Primjer: V^2 , $a_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow L(a_i) = \begin{bmatrix} x = na_i, n \in \mathbb{R} \end{bmatrix}$

= $\{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \}$ odnetu s a,

Primjer: & a2 = [0]

 $G_{1} L(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) = \left\{ \lambda_{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{d} \right\}$ La fordimo da je ovaj prostor jednak V2

D svalu veletor iz V^2 može se napisati u oblitu linearne kombreveltora a_1 ; a_2 UVJERIMO :

 $\rightarrow \times = \mathcal{N}_1 \mathcal{Q}_1 + \mathcal{N}_2 \mathcal{Q}_2$ => uzet ćevno bilokoji voktor XEV2

 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{N} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathcal{N}_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Eupi's u obliku linearing must

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

Lineama resourismost

veltori su linearno pesavisni ato iz 2, a7...+ Nequ=0 sligali da svi skalari moraju biti jednati nuli: 2,=2,= ...=2k=0 + linearno zavisni ato nine linearno nezavimi (LOU) 9, ..., at lin zav. des postoje stalari $N_1 - N_2$ od tojih harrim jedam rije jednak O tato da vrijedi $O_1, Q_1 + ... + N_2 Q_2 = 0$ =7 Lin. bomb. velt. ISZEZAVA NA NETRIVIJALAN NAČIN Primjer: Dra veletora dib su lineamo Lavisna onda i Samo onda alo postoji N≠0 takav da je b=na. Los to enaci da veletor b lezi u prostoru rasapetom o veletorom a, Du isto virjeme i vector a lexi u prostoru rassupetom s b $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, ... $e_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{linear no near is ni}$ Linearna komb: N.e. + N. C. + ... + N. C. = N. a ona je jednaha O samo ako je $=\chi_n=0$ => svahi vektor x = [x1, x2, ... xn] može se prikazuti u obliku lineane kombinacije vektora e, ... en X=x1e+++xncn

TM Et transformacijama ne mijenja se troj lineamo nezavisnih redaka matrice

TM Rong matrice jednak je broju njezinih lireanno nezewisnih relok.

(TM) svaka se regularma mat moze napisati u oblicu produkta clomentamuh matrica

Korolar: A je regularna mot => reug (178) = ray (B)

Primjer Jesu li skjedici vektori linearno nezavisni?

A) $a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ $a_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ also rang $A \neq A$ (3) ouda min nozurini

 $\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (-2) \\ (+7) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \text{ minu binearmo nexavismi}$

= TM Broj linearno nez. redaka hilo egi matrice jednak je hroju njezinih linearno nezevisnih stupaca, dakle $r(A) = r(A)^T$.

THE A je hvad mut reda n. Jednadata A x = 0 ima jedinstvera nještuje x=0 also i samo ato je A regularna modria

UVJETT ZA REGULARNOST MATRICE

A) det A =0

b) r(A) = n

c) Ax=0 some za x=0

UVJETI ZA SINGULARNOST MATRICE

a) det A=0

b) r(A) Ln c) Ax=0 2a ruli x≠0