

Linjär Algebra

Pølse

February 9, 2022

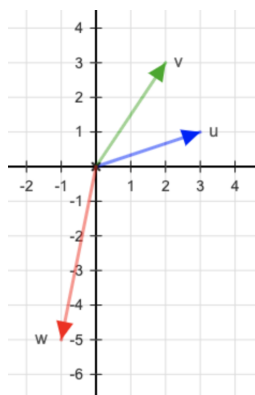
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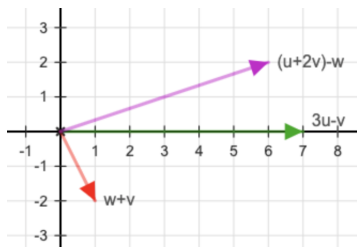
1 Geometrisk vektorer

Avsnitt 1.1 och 1.2

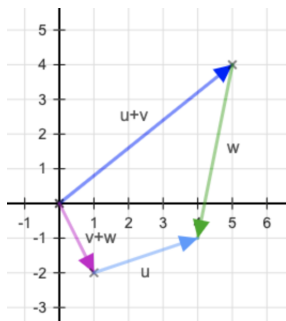
1.1



a) .



b) .



c) $u = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, w = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $w = su + tv$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = s \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{cases} -1 = 3s + 2t \\ -5 = s + 3t \end{cases} \\
&(3s + 2t) - 3(s + 3t) = (-1) - 3(-5) \\
&3s + 2t - 3s - 9t = 14 \\
&-7t = 14 \\
&t = -2 \\
&s = (-5) - (3t) = (-5) - (-6) = 1 \\
&\begin{cases} s = 1 \\ t = -2 \end{cases} \\
&w = u - 2v
\end{aligned}$$

1.2

$$v_{\text{tärna}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -40 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } v_{\text{vind}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_{\text{total}} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -40 \end{pmatrix} \\
||v_{\text{tärna}}|| &= \sqrt{v_{\text{tärna}} \cdot v_{\text{tärna}}} = \sqrt{0^2 + (-40)^2} = \sqrt{1600} = 40 \text{ km/h} \\
||v_{\text{total}}|| &= \sqrt{v_{\text{total}} \cdot v_{\text{total}}} = \sqrt{10^2 + (-40)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 1600} = \sqrt{1700} = \\
&10\sqrt{17} \approx 41.23 \text{ km/h} \\
\cos(\theta) &= \frac{v_{\text{tärna}} \cdot v_{\text{total}}}{||v_{\text{tärna}}|| \cdot ||v_{\text{total}}||} = \frac{0 \cdot 10 + (-40) \cdot (-40)}{40 \cdot 10\sqrt{17}} = \frac{1600}{40 \cdot 10\sqrt{17}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \\
\theta &= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right) \approx 14.04^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } ||v_{\text{vind}}|| &= 10 \\
v_{\text{vind}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{50} \\ \sqrt{50} \end{pmatrix}, v_{\text{total}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{50} \\ \sqrt{50} - 40 \end{pmatrix} \\
||v_{\text{tärna}}|| &= \sqrt{v_{\text{tärna}} \cdot v_{\text{tärna}}} = \sqrt{0^2 + (-40)^2} = \sqrt{1600} = 40 \text{ km/h} \\
||v_{\text{total}}|| &= \sqrt{v_{\text{total}} \cdot v_{\text{total}}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{50}^2 + (\sqrt{50} - 40)^2} = \sqrt{50 + (50 - 80\sqrt{50} + 1600)} = \\
&\sqrt{1700 - 80\sqrt{50}} = \sqrt{1700 - 400\sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}} \approx 33.68 \text{ km/h} \\
\cos(\theta) &= \frac{v_{\text{tärna}} \cdot v_{\text{total}}}{||v_{\text{tärna}}|| \cdot ||v_{\text{total}}||} = \frac{0 \cdot \sqrt{50} + (-40) \cdot (\sqrt{50} - 40)}{40 \cdot 10\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1600 - 40\sqrt{50}}{400\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1600 - 200\sqrt{2}}{400\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}}} = \\
&\frac{8 - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}}} \\
\theta &= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8 - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{17 - 4\sqrt{2}}}\right) \approx 12.12^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c) } v_{\text{vind}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_{\text{total}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}, v_{\text{tärna}} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \\
||v_{\text{tärna}}|| &= 40 \\
x &= \sqrt{40^2 - (-10)^2} = \sqrt{1600 - 100} = \sqrt{1500} = 10\sqrt{15} \\
||v_{\text{total}}|| &= 10\sqrt{15} \approx 38.73 \text{ km/h} \\
\cos(\theta) &= \frac{v_{\text{tärna}} \cdot v_{\text{total}}}{||v_{\text{tärna}}|| \cdot ||v_{\text{total}}||} = \frac{0 \cdot (-10) + (10\sqrt{15})^2}{40 \cdot 10\sqrt{15}} = \frac{(10\sqrt{15})^2}{40 \cdot 10\sqrt{15}} = \frac{10\sqrt{15}}{40} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \\
\theta &= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) \approx 14.48^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

1.3



a) $E = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AD}$

b) $\vec{AB} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{BD}$
 $\vec{AD} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{BD}$

b) $\vec{AF} = \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} = (\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{BD}) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{BD}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{BD} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{AC} - \frac{1}{4}\vec{BD} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{BD}$

Avsnitt 1.3

1.4

$\|u\| = 1, \|v\| = 1, \theta = \pi/3$

a) $u \cdot v = \|u\| * \|v\| * \cos(\theta) = 1 * 1 * \cos(\pi/3) = \cos(\pi/3) = \frac{1}{2}$

b) $(3u - 4v) \cdot (u + 5v) = 3u \cdot u + 3u \cdot 5v + (-4)v \cdot u + (-4)v \cdot 5v = 3(u \cdot u) + 15(u \cdot v) - 4(v \cdot u) - 20(v \cdot v) = 3 * 1 + 15 * 0.5 - 4 * 0.5 - 20 * 1 = 3 + 7.5 - 2 - 20 = \frac{6}{2} + \frac{15}{2} - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{40}{2} = \frac{-23}{2}$

c) $\|3u + 4v\|$

2 Matriser

3 Geometrisk linjära avbildningar

4 Rummet R^n

5 Linjära ekvationssystem

6 Determinant

7 Baser

8 Egenvärden och vektorer

9 Grafer och grannmatriser