1 22.11.

1.1 jak se mela resit minula pisemka

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 03 & 4 \\ 2 & p & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & p \end{bmatrix}$$

REF kam az to pujde

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 03 & 4 \\ 0 & p+1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & p+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

vybereme si jen radky a sloupce co poterbujeme protoze zbytek uz ma pivoty definovane

$$\begin{bmatrix} p+4 & 3 \\ 3 & p+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Zjednodusime a vyzkousime vse v \mathbb{Z}^5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2p+3 \\ 0 & 2p+1-p(2p+3) \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 jsou linearne nezavisle?

v \mathbb{R}^4 : $x_1 = (1, 2, 0, 0)^T$ $x_2 = (2, 1, 1, 3)^T$ $x_3 = (0, 1, 0, 1)^T$ matice pro vypocet:

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

tudiz ma dimenzi 3 a tudiz jsou ty vektory linearne nezavisle jaky vektor jeste muzeme prdat aby byly stale linearne nezavisle?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & d \end{bmatrix} \ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b - 2a + 3c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d - 3c \end{bmatrix} \ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b - 2a + 3c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d - 3c - (b - 2a + 3c) \end{bmatrix}$$

vysledek:

$$2a - b - 6c + d \neq 0$$

1.3 jak vypocist souradnice s jinou bazi

zadani: v
$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
:
 $B = ((1, -3, 7, 2)^T, (3, 2, 1, -4)^T, (0, -1, 4, -3)^T, (-2, 4, -3, 0)^T)$
 $x_1 = (2, 2, 9, -5)^T$
 $x_2 = (-7, 2, 9, -8)^T$
 $x_3 = (-2, 4, -3, 0)^T$

dosazeni do matice:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -7 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 9 & 9 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 & 0 & -5 & -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} RREF \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

tudiz nam vzniknou nove souradnice:

$$[x_1]_B = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

 $[x_2]_B = (0, -1, 4, 2)^T$
 $[x_3]_B = (2, -4, 0, -7)^T$

2 29.11.

2.1 hledani bazi

V \mathbb{R}^5 mejme vektorove podprostory U, V definovane $U = span((2,1,-2,1,-1)^T, (2,4,-2,-1,1)^T, (4,1,-4,3,-3)^T)$ $V = span((0,1,1,0,-1)^T, (1,2,-1,-2,0)^T, (1,1,2,-2,1)^T, (1,4,0,-3,0)^T, (2,6,-1,-5,0)^T)$ Najdete baze podprostoru $U, V, U \cap V$ a U + V

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

tudiz dimenze je tri ($dim(\overline{U}) = 3$)

pozorovani: nektere radky jsou stejne (jen jine znamenko), ty se daji lehce odstranit

 $v \mathbb{R}^5$: dim(U) = dim(V) = 3dim(U+V) = 5

pro sjednoceni i soucet se udela REF vseho v jedne matici, s tim ze se tam nemusi davat duplicitni "sloupecky"

2.2 baze (pokracovani z minula)

$$B = (x^4 + x^3, x^3 + x^2, x^2 + x, x + 1, 1 + x^4)$$

$$f(x) = 4x^4 + 4x^3 + x + 3$$

$$[f(x)]_B = (a, b, c, d, e)^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} RREF \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (3, 1, -1, 2, 1)^T$$

2.3 co se bude dit, kdyz u prvniho prikladu zanedbame transpozici

dimenze sice zustane, ale ztratime prehled o tom ktery vektor je ktery radek, coz se nam pri sloupcovem zapisu nestane

v obou pripadech to ulohu nejak resi, ale vysledek se pak musi "spravne precist"