

ТРР 1 з вищої математики-1  
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Варіант №24

$$1. a) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{IV \cdot (-1) \\ I \leftrightarrow IV}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{II - I \Rightarrow II \\ III - I \Rightarrow III \\ IV + I \Rightarrow IV}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III - \frac{5}{3}II \Rightarrow III} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{8}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{33} \cdot a_{44} = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3 = \underline{24}$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot A_{11} + 2 \cdot A_{12} + 0 \cdot A_{13} + 0 \cdot A_{14} \\ = (-1) \cdot (-32) + 2 \cdot (-4) = 32 - 8 = \underline{24}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-16 + 0 + 18 - 18 + 48 - 10) = -32$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^6 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 + 0 + 18 - 6 - 24 + 0 = 26 - 30 = -4$$



2. Добуду, що  $A$  задов.  $f(x) = 0$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 5 \\ -5 & -2 \end{vmatrix}; f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 1.$$

$$f(A) = A^2 - 10A + 1 \stackrel{E}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 119 & 50 \\ -50 & -21 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 120 & 50 \\ -50 & -20 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 5 \\ -5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 5 \\ -5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 119 & 50 \\ -50 & -21 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$10A = \begin{vmatrix} 120 & 50 \\ -50 & -20 \end{vmatrix}$$

Добуду.  $f(A) = 0$ .

3. Дана матриця  $A$  знайти  $A^{-1}$ , пер. оберну

$$a) A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \det A = 8 - 9 = -1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* = -1 \cdot A^* = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4-3 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = 4 \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = -3$$

$$A_{21} = -3$$

$$A_{22} = 2$$

Перевіря  $A \cdot A^{-1} \stackrel{?}{=} E$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Перевірено.



$$6) A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = 3 + 12 + 8 - 6 - 4 - 12 = 11 - 10 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A^* = A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 + 4 = 1$$

$$A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6 + 6) = 0$$

$$A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6 + 4) = 2$$

$$A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 + 6 = 3$$

$$A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -(2 - 6) = 4$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 + 2 = -2$$

$$A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2 + 4) = -2$$

$$A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Проверка  $A \cdot A^{-1} = E$

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



$$= \begin{pmatrix} (-1) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 & -1 \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot (-3) \\ -2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & -2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 & -2 \cdot (-2) - 1 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot (-3) \\ -3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 & -3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 & -3 \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot (-3) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Перевіряю.

4. Розв'язати систему рівнянь

а) за формулою Крамера

$$\begin{cases} x + y - 4z = 1, \\ 2x - 3y + 2z = 2, \\ 3x - y - 2z = 6. \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \det A = 3 + 6 + 8 - 36 + 2 + 2 = 21 - 36 = -15$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 3 + 12 + 8 - 72 + 2 + 2 = 27 - 72 = -45$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 6 - 48 + 24 - 12 + 2 = -30$$



$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -18 + 6 - 2 + 9 + 12 = -15$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{-45}{-15} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-10}{-15} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta} = \frac{-15}{-15} = 1$$

$$\underline{X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

б) методом Гаусса.

$$(A|B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 6 \end{array} \right) \sim \begin{array}{l} \text{II} p - 2 \text{I} p \\ \text{III} p - 3 \text{I} p \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 11 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} \text{III} p + \frac{4}{5} \text{II} p \Rightarrow \text{III} p \\ \text{II} p + \frac{10}{3} \text{III} p \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{l} \text{I} p + \frac{4}{3} \text{III} p \\ \text{II} p + \frac{10}{3} \text{III} p \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} \text{I} p \cdot (-\frac{1}{5}) \Rightarrow \text{II} p \\ \text{II} p \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \text{III} p \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{l} \text{I} p - \text{II} p \Rightarrow \text{I} p \\ \text{II} p - \text{III} p \Rightarrow \text{II} p \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

X



5. Досл. на съвместность, найти ФСР  
 известно  $x_{24} = x_{30} + x_{44}$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2, \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 4, \\ 4x_1 + 14x_2 + x_3 + 7x_4 = 4 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$(A|B) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 14 & 1 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \begin{array}{l} I \cdot P - 2II \\ II \cdot P - 2II \\ III \cdot P - 2P \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} II \cdot P + II \cdot P \Rightarrow 2II \\ IV \cdot P - 2II \cdot P \Rightarrow 2IV \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4$

$r(A) = r(A|B) = 2$ , система совместна

$$n = 4$$

$x_1, x_2$  - базис  $x_3, x_4$  - базис свободных

$$(2P) : -4x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{x_3 - x_4}{4} = -\frac{x_4}{4} + \frac{x_3}{4} = \frac{x_3}{4} - \frac{x_4}{4}$$



$$(HP) : 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + 5 \cdot \left( \frac{x_3}{4} - \frac{x_4}{4} \right) + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{5}{4}x_3 + \frac{5}{4}x_4 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{9}{4}x_3 + \frac{7}{4}x_4 = 2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2 - \frac{9}{4}x_3 - \frac{7}{4}x_4}{2} = 1 - \frac{9x_3}{8} - \frac{7x_4}{8}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{9}{8}x_3 - \frac{7}{8}x_4 \\ \frac{x_3}{4} - \frac{x_4}{4} \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{x_{21}} \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{x_{30}}$

$$PCR: e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{9}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$