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$$\underbrace{(1-3i)(1+3i)}_{-i(3+i)} -2i^{18} = \underbrace{\frac{1-9i^2}{-3i-i^2}}_{-3i-i^2} + 2 = \underbrace{\frac{10}{1-3i}}_{-3i} + 2 = \underbrace{\frac{10+R-6i}{1-3i}}_{-3i} =$$

$$= \frac{12-6i}{1-3i} = \frac{(12-6i)(1+3i)}{(1-3i)(1+3i)} = \frac{12+30i-18i^2}{1-9i^2} = \frac{12+18+30i}{1+9} =$$

$$= \frac{30i + 30}{40} = 3i + 3$$

$$2 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$2 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$2 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$4\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}k + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + i \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + i \cos$$

$$K = 0$$
:  
 $E_{i} = \sqrt[4]{2} \left( \cos \frac{\sqrt{I}}{12} + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{I}}{12} \right)$ 

$$C_2 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{7JT}{12} + i \sin \frac{7JT}{12} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{3} = \sqrt[4]{\mathcal{E}} \left( \cos \frac{13JT}{12} + i \sin \frac{13JT}{12} \right)$$

(3) 
$$x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 12$$
  
no exeme Popuepa

1 3 2 6  
-3 1 0 2 0  

$$(x-2)(x+3)(x^2+2)$$
  
 $x^2+2=0$   
 $x^2=-2$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}i$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}i$   
 $x=\pm\sqrt{2}i$ 

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 14 & -5 & -4 & -23 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 8 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 0 & -13 \\ 7 & 8 & 6 & -4 & -26 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 14 & -5 & -4 & -23 \\ -3 & 5 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 8 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 0 & -13 \\ 7 & -14 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = =$$

$$= 3\left(11\left(168 + 736 + 138 + 140\right) + 13\left(-448 - 312 - 260 - 84\right)\right) +$$

$$+7\left(-13\left|\frac{-5}{8}\right| - 2\left(-182 + 308 + 253 - 676\right)\right) =$$

$$= 3\left(11 \cdot 1182 + 13 \cdot \left(-1104\right) + 7\left(-13 \cdot 27 - 2 \cdot \left(-297\right)\right) =$$

$$= 3 \cdot \left(-1350\right) + 7 \cdot 243 = -2349$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 4 + 2 = 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\boxed{5} \begin{cases}
2x + y + 7 = 7 \\
x + 2y + 7 = 8
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
x + 2y + 7 = 9 \\
x + y + 27 = 9
\end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
npubeg eur & cryner uaravy bugy \\
1 & 1 & 2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{(2)-(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{(3)-\frac{1}{2}(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 1,5 \end{pmatrix}^{(3)-\frac{1}{2}(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 3 & | & 1 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

истема совместна

Merogen Paycea:

Методом Крашера

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 1 - 1 = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_2 = 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 7 + 1 = 8$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 1 - 7 = 12$$

$$x = \frac{a_1}{a}$$
  $y = \frac{a_2}{a}$   $z = \frac{a_3}{a}$ 

$$x = \frac{4}{4}$$
  $y = \frac{8}{4}$   $x = \frac{12}{4}$ 

в матричкам виде.

$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \times = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

det A = 4 (us meroga Rpamepa)

det A \$0 -> uncerne oparman marpung

$$x=1$$
  $y=2$   $z=3$ 

$$\begin{cases}
3\chi_{1} - \chi_{2} - 2\chi_{5} - \chi_{4} + \chi_{5} = 0 \\
2\chi_{1} - \chi_{2} + 3\chi_{3} - \chi_{4} + 2\chi_{5} = 0 \\
5\chi_{1} - 2\chi_{2} + \chi_{5} - 2\chi_{4} + 3\chi_{5} = 0
\end{cases}$$

Опредеши ранг системы

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(2)}{=} 0.4/3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 2.6 & -0.2 & 0.8 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{5}{3}(1)$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} x_5, x_4, x_5 - cbody \text{ we us become} \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 2 - 0, 2x_2 + 2,6x_3 - 0,2x_4 + 0,8x_5 = 0 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ll} x_2 - 3x_1 = -2x_3 - x_4 + x_5 \\ 0,2x_2 = 2,6x_3 - 0,2x_4 + 0,8x_5 \end{array}$ 

$$\begin{cases} -3x_{1} = -15x_{3} - 3x_{5} & \begin{cases} x_{1} = 5x_{5} + x_{5} \\ x_{2} = 13x_{3} - x_{4} + 4x_{5} \end{cases} & \begin{cases} x_{1} = 5x_{5} + x_{5} \\ x_{2} = 13x_{3} - x_{4} + 4x_{5} \end{cases}$$

3agaguu 
$$X_1$$
:  $X_5 = 1$ ,  $X_4 = 0$ ,  $X_5 = 0$   
 $X_2$ :  $X_3 = 0$ ,  $X_4 = 1$ ,  $X_5 = 0$   
 $X_3$ :  $X_5 = 0$ ,  $X_4 = 0$ ,  $X_5 = 1$ 

For  $x = x^6 - 3x^4 + 2x^3 - 1$ For  $x = x^6 - 3x^4 + 5x^5 + 3x^4 - x^5$ For  $x = x^6 - 3x^6 + 5x^5 + 3x^6 - 3x^6 + x^5 - 1$ 

(8) 
$$\vec{J} = (4, 0, -1)$$
  $\vec{\sigma} = (2, -1, -3, -1)$   $\vec{t} = (0, -1, 2)$   $\vec{J} = \lambda \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \beta \cdot \vec{b} + \gamma \cdot \vec{c}$ 

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 22 + \beta = 21 \\ -2 - \gamma = 0 \\ 32 - \beta + 2\gamma = -1 \end{cases}$$

решим меходам Крашера

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

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 -4 = -6$$

$$A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$\lambda = \frac{a_1}{a} = \frac{-3}{-3} = 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{a_2}{a} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$$

Metogow Payeca

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 = \begin{cases} 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ -x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_2 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = -x_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Проверка: Лусть 
$$x_1 = 1$$
, тогда  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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

Истодом Раусса

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (3) + (2) / 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} r = 2 \quad n = 3$$

$$x_5 - (bologram newsbearms)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 = > \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_3 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -0.5 x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

Проверка: Лусть 
$$x_3 = 2$$
, тогда  $X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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

$$A \times X = R \cdot X$$

Other: 
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
  $X = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\lambda_{2,3} = 3 \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$