Lista ex

Tie a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sa se calculize A-1, utilizand Th. Hamilton-Cayley, respective algoritmul Gauss-Jordan.

$$2) \text{ Five } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

La ce determine forma esalon (redusa). Precigati rg A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = A^{4} - 3A^{3} + 3A^{2} - 2A + 8J_{2}$$

San afle a b ER ai B = aA +bJ2

Sa a ry Discute dupa de R $\begin{cases} x + \alpha y + 2 = 1 \\ \alpha x - y + 2 = 1 \end{cases}$ [a+y- = 2 Ta ox arabe ca not are tol unica mula (90,0) (4x+5y+6=0 x+ 2=0. January pt a1b, c∈R, a + b $\begin{cases} 2 + y + 2 = 0 \\ ax + by + c2 = 0 \end{cases}$ (b+c)x + (a+c)y + (a+b)x = 0(8) Fie DABC ru a_1b_1c lg laturelor $\begin{cases} ay + bx = c \\ cx + az = b \\ bx + cy = a \end{cases}$ La se arate ca pt + DABC sist are sol unica (x0, y0, Z0) si aceasta verifica ×0, y0, ±0 ∈ (-1,1) Sax rex ptable CER, $\begin{array}{l}
\widehat{g} \\
\widehat{b+c} \times + \cancel{y} + \cancel{\xi} = 0 \\
\widehat{b+c} \times + (a+c)\cancel{y} + (a+b)\cancel{\xi} = 0
\end{array}$ distincte Lbcx+acy+ab=0 m = ? ai sist este incompatibil $\begin{cases} x + 2y = m + 1 \\ 2x - 3y = m - 1 \\ mx + y = 3 \end{cases}$