

IV) För vilka värden på konstanten a har planen

$x + 2y + az = 1$, $2x + ay + 8z = -1$
 och $ax - 2y = -1$ inten skärningspunkt,
 en skärningspunkt eller mer än en
 skärningspunkt? Och ift vad är
 skärningspunkter?

därför:

Vi har 3 plan:

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + az = 1 \\ 2x + ay + 8z = -1 \\ ax - 2y = -1 \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & a & 8 \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\in \mathbb{R}^3} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & a & 8 \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = |R_2 - 2 \cdot R_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & a-u & 8-2a \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & (a-u) & -2(a-u) \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a-u) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = / \text{Sums}/ \text{Regel}/$$

$$(a-u) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ a & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 0 - ua - a^2 - u - 0$$

$$\cancel{1 \cdot 2 \cdot a} = (a-u)(-ua - a^2 - u) = 0$$

$$(a-u)(-a^2 - ua - u) = 0$$

$$(u-a)(-a^2 + ua + u) = 0$$

$$(u-a)(a^2 + ua + u) = 0$$

$$(u-a)(a+2)^2 = 0$$

anta det $A = 0$ om
 $a = u$ eft $a = -2$
 men låt oss nu se
 vad som händer eft
 a är dessa

$a=4$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] \leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim /R_2 - R_1 \cdot 2 / 2 \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Vi har en motsägelse $0 = -3$!

alltså så har systemet lösning då $a=4$.
Det innebär att för $a=4$ finns
ingen skärningspunkt!

$a=-2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -8 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right] \leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -8 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim /R_2 + R_3 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim /R_2 / 8 \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim /R_1 + R_2 \cdot 2 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim /R_1 + R_3 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim /R_3 - R_1 \cdot 2 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim /R_1 / -1 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/4 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ z = -1/4 \\ y = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$a=-2$ är dock en
korrekt bör lösning:
linje med lösning:



$$\underline{a = -2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

En totalmenig:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim /2 \text{ add } 3 \text{ byt Rad}_2 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim [2_2 + 2_3] \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim / \text{Rad 2 mod Rad 3} /$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim / \text{Rad } 3 - \text{Rad } 2 / 2 \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim / \text{Rad}1 - \text{Rad}2 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim / \text{Rad}2 + \text{Rad}1 - 2 /$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim / \text{Row } 3/2 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim / \text{Rad } 2 + \text{Rad } 3 / \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right) = / \text{skuta m.c.} /$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x - 2z = 0 \\ -2y + u z = 0 \end{cases} \quad | \text{ S\"at'l } z = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x - 2t = 0 \\ -2y + ut = 0 \\ z = 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2t \\ 2y = ut \\ z = t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2t \\ y = \frac{u}{2}t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

vi har antagit fått som svar att

$a = -2$ ger skärningslinjen

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$