

Adı Soyadı:

PAMUKKALE ÜNİVERSİTESİ

..... KASIM 2023

Bölüm:

MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ

İmza:

2023-2024 EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM YILI

LİNEER CEBİR ARASINAV SORULARI

S1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ matrisi için $B = \frac{1}{3} (A^2 - A - 5I)$ ifadesini bulunuz ve A.B çarpımının sonucu nedir?

S2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ matrisinin çarpmaya göre tersini bildiğiniz bir yoldan bulunuz (Ek matris yöntemi, satır indirgeme yöntemi, Cayley Hamilton yöntemi.....).

S3) Lineer bağımlı, lineer bağımsız ve lineer birleşim ne demektir? Açıklayınız.

S4) $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8$
 $2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 6$ lineer denklem sistemi bildiğiniz bir yöntemle çözünüz (Gauss yok
 $x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$
etme, cramer yöntemi, $X = A^{-1}B$ yöntemi.....)

S5) $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8$
 $2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 6$ lineer denklem sistemini $A X = B$ biçiminde yazınız. Katsayılar matrisini,
 $x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$
genişletilmiş Katsayılar matrisini, X matrisini ve B matrisini yazınız. $X = A^{-1}B$ sonucu ile ne elde ederiz.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = A^3 - A^2 - 5A - 3I = 0$$

$$A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{3} (A^2 - 5A - 3I)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 13 & -10 & 8 \\ 24 & -19 & 16 \\ 20 & -14 & 17 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 7/3 & -7/3 & 4/3 \\ 20/3 & -19/3 & 8/3 \\ 14 & -11/3 & 5/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -7 & 4 \\ 20 & -19 & 8 \\ 14 & -11 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \times B = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Basada } B = A^{-1} \Delta N$$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |A| = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -24 & 18 & 5 \\ 20 & -15 & -4 \\ -5 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{almost.}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{|A|} = \frac{\text{EK}(A)}{|A|} = A^{-1} \checkmark$$

$$[A|I] \rightarrow [I|A^{-1}] \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow -5R_1 + R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 15 & | & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 5 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow -R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow -4R_3 + R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 20 & -15 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow -2R_2 + R_1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & | & -24 & 18 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 20 & -15 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -5 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |A| = 1$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -24, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-20) = 20$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-18) = 18, \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -15$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -(6-10) = 4$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(8-3) = +5, \quad A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(-4) = 4$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T = \text{EK}(A) = A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -24 & 20 & -5 \\ 18 & -15 & 4 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\text{ek}(A) = \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -24 & 18 & 5 \\ 20 & -15 & -4 \\ -5 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{|A|} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -24 & 18 & 5 \\ 20 & -15 & -4 \\ -5 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$a_i \in \mathbb{R} \\ v_i \in V$$

$$i) a_i v_i = a_i v_i + \dots + a_n v_n \quad \text{linear combination}$$

$$ii) a_i v_i = 0 \quad a_i = 0 \quad \text{is linear combination}$$

$$iii) a_i v_i = 0 \quad a_i \neq 0 \quad \text{is linear combination}$$

$$5) \quad x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}}_B \Rightarrow AX = B$$

A: Koeffizientenmatrix

[A|B] Gaußsche Methode

$$X = A^{-1} B \quad \text{in } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \text{ Form alle editen}$$

$$4) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 6 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 106/9 \\ 28/9 \\ 62/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & -3 & 2 \\ 7 & -3 & -1 \\ 11 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot B \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{106}{9} \\ \frac{28}{9} \\ \frac{62}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ii) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ 0 - x_2 - x_3 = -10 \\ 0 - 6x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ +x_2 + x_3 = 10 \\ -6x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 8 \\ x_2 + x_3 &= 10 \\ 0 + 3x_3 &= 62 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{62}{3} \checkmark \\ x_2 + x_3 &= 10 \Rightarrow x_2 + \frac{62}{3} = \frac{90}{3} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{90-62}{3} = \frac{28}{3} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 8 \Rightarrow x_1 + \frac{28}{3} - \frac{62}{3} = \frac{72}{3} \\ x_1 &= \frac{34+72}{3} = \frac{106}{3} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$