Tobropenue 6.3 a) $a_1 = (1, 2, 3)$ $a_2 = (3, 6, 7)$ da a 1 + d 2 a 2 20 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ o) a, = (4, -2, 6), az = (6, -3, 9) $a_1 a_1 + d_2 a_2 = 0$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ $a_1 a_2$ $a_2 a_2$ Hempulerantenal cumenca ypadriement Mr. Koseppuyuenner diverym Toums the kyriebore, Cuemena us « u « z unenono jabucunearlo

6.12 Kawmen kerrow - render de grace Cerement Carrent Comander de Grace Comander Com 3) a, = 12, 1, -31, a, = (3, 1, -5), a, = 14, 2, -1), ay = (1,0, -2), Eun mundet A = 0, mo cuemena benno-mo jabucunare eun me det Ato me memerea bennopob regaliminas. a = a, az az $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ det A det A = 1-1)3. (7.5 - 1-21.0) 2-5 1 3 det A \$ 0 => (a, a, a, a,) - run, regal. c.b. 01 2 3 4 1 7 6 8 12 3 2 1 1 2 0 ~ 6 6 12 0 ~ -3 -5 -1 -7 6 10 2 14

d1=1, d2=7, d3=-1 ay = 1a, + 1a, - 1a, a' 2 (1) H) a, = (2, 1), a2 = (3, 2), a3 = (1, 1), a4 = (2, 3) A=(2 3)~ (0-1)~ (0 -1)~ (00) det A = 0.0 - 1.1 z - 1

det A +0 => (a1, ar) - nus. regols. cuemena
Beauople (23/1)~ (23/1)~ (0-1/-1/2)~ (0-1/-1/2)~ ~ (0 1 1 0) ~ (0 1 1 1) az = ay -az ; az = (-1) (2 3 1 2) - (2 3 1 2) - (2 3 1 2) - (2 3 1 2) - (2 3 1 4) -2 (2 2 | -2) ~ (7 1 | -1 | - (1 0 | -5 | ay = 4a2 - 5a, ; a' = (4)

34.11 Doragame, uno kanigal ly glyn, shuelmure Sagurous. Heaving mampung mampung Mune A) X 1 α) S=((1,2,1),(2,3,3),(3,8,2))A (x+4) 5 = 1(3,5,8), 15, 14, 131, (7,8,2)) AX + A $e_1 = \binom{7}{2}$ $e_2 = \binom{2}{3}$ $e_3 = \binom{8}{2}$ of Duce $e_{1}^{\prime} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ $e_{2}^{\prime} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$ $e_{3}^{\prime} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ B) 2 H Donesomer debi your gozagam, sino 5 4 5'2 - Lagues . Tronga, & (x+ uampuya nepezuga

omogramenus B aceggrouper rapil uz протрешенивия Commencer Commencer Операторани: Мыстопия жинебивания a) x 10 a (a - quincupobanium \$ (x+y) = a chowcombo A(X+y) = & x +the He Consumentel 2) Ax + by = a +a zy blamaquioe combo in eleverence purewellen orgeongion 5) Luce xxx x+a ananonino B) 2 1-> XX (d - guncing Bernes change) & (x +4) = d(x+4) = dx+dq no Clouremba nunewinow onepamora: Ax + xy = dx + dy \$ (xx) = d(xx) @ A(12)=1A2 AAX = A(dx)

18.9 De Rawmu Deparingro warmensy A= 3-3 1 3 -5 -1 det A = (-1)²·3·(3+5) + + 1-1)3.2. (9 +25) + + (-1)4.3. (-4 + 15) = 29-58 +33 =-1 A11 = |-3 1 1 · (-1)2 = 8 A 12 - 2 1 - 1-1)3 = 5 + (-1) A13 = 1 2 -3 - (-1) = -1 A212 1-4 5 0 (-1)32 -29 A222 13 5/0 (-1) 2 -18 A23 = 3 -4) . (-1) = 3 A31 2 1-4 5 1.1-1) 4- 11 A 33 = 13 -4 1 (-1) 6 = -1

A 2 det A 3 mparenomy obannae mangega
ospannoe
yanpuya
yanpuya
3 onemerene

-1 2 -8 28 -11
2 -5 18 -7
7 -3 1 u) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ det A = (-1)2.2.18.3-5.4) + + (-1)3.3. (7.3-5.3) + + (-1)4. (1). (7.4-8.3) 219-18 +12 A11 = 1 5 3 (-1) 2 = 7 A32 = 1 3 4 1 -15 = A12 2 /3 4/(-1)3 2 -5 A33 = /3 7 1-1)6= A13 2 /3 81 (-1) 2 6

Hawmu M. g. u M. d. Cluyen my det (A-)E) = 0: · (1-7)(-1)6. ((-7)·(2+7)+1)= 2 (1-2)2 (7-1)32 (7-224 Harrin:) = 1), aur. k. (A-NE) 2 (-1 1 0 0) 2) Pank (A-NE) 2

Unyeur pank (A-NE) 7 (3 -3 0 0) 21 = h - rank (A-)E) augen 2: 2

5, 5, 5, 5, Unyeur godanlammund bekningt: (-1 1 0 0) >> V = \(\frac{\cup 1}{\cup 2} \) = \(\f $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$ -3C, = C2 2 C3) your bue colonnement Rogerepaem uen regalon cocom bennopa: Ryent C, 21, Jul VI; C2 = 1 gue v I. Thouga:

Bee Beamore, runeatro regardo beerlessore a gula run

Banciente que guirobre

Colonia emunicación Совишевени hours genie amont

Hopganoba goopina: 7= /0000 1 000 1 000 1 Hegyelus Eazer: $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ dt = t'dx dx = f, dt $\int x e^{-x^2} dx = \int dt = (x^2) dx = 2x dx = 2$ $= \int x e^{-x^2} dx = \int dt = \int e^{-x^2} dx^2 = \int x e^{-x} dx$ 689 1655 1703 1710 1712 1723 1725 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-e^{-x^2}) + (-e^{-x^$ 1742 1749 9742 1754 16 95 Ssin x cosx dx = Ssin 5 x dsin x = 5 dx = 5 sin x dx = 5 - d(cos x)

sin x dx = 5 - d(cos x)

2 (1) 好 至1+ C $\int \frac{dx}{(arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{7-x^2}} = \int \frac{darcsin x}{(arcsin x)^2}$ $\frac{2}{\alpha \operatorname{rcsin} x} + C$ $\frac{y_{k\alpha_{j}\alpha_{4}\alpha_{6}}}{(1 + \frac{1}{x^{2}}) dx^{2}} = d(x - \frac{1}{x})$ $\frac{17/2}{x^{4} + 1} dx = d(x - \frac{1}{x})$ $= \int \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{x^2+\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcbe} \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + c$ $\frac{1723}{5-4x} = \int \frac{\chi^2}{4x} = \int \frac{\chi^2 + 2x + 1 - 2x - 1}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+x}$ $= \int \frac{(1+x)^2 - 2x - 1}{1+x} dx = \int (1+x) dx - \int \frac{2x + 1}{1+x} dx^2$ $\frac{2x+2^{2}}{2} - \int \frac{2(x+1)-1}{x+1} dx = x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \int 2dx + \frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x$ +) = 1 dx 2 x + x2 -2x + ln/x+1/+ C 2 3 2 - x + ln/x+1/+ C

 $\frac{1+25}{1+x^2} \int \frac{(9+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1+2x+x^2}{1+2x^2} dx = \int \frac{1+$ 28 551 $= \int 1 \cdot dx + \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2x} \frac{1}{2x} dt$ 2 ((1759 = x + \\ \frac{2}{1+x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2x}\right) d6 \quad \quad \chi \chi \chi \frac{1}{1+6} d6 \quad \quad \chi \chi \chi \frac{1}{1+6} d6 \quad \quad \quad \quad \chi \quad \chi \quad \qua 2) 51 2 x + (n | 1+x2 | + C 1742 Scos2x dx = \ 1 + cos2x dx = $= \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{12}{2} \int x^{2} \ln x$ $= \left\{ \frac{t}{dx} = \frac{2x}{t}, dt^2 = \frac{1}{2}dt \right\} = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t \, dt^2 = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \int \cos t \, dt^2 = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4$ aztax du Zh + Sin + + C = 2 + 4 sih 22 + C 1799 Ssin 3x · sin5x dx = (-1) (tos 8x-- (es 2x) dz = - 1 5 cos 8x dx + 2 5 cos 2x di z - 16 sin 8x + f s/h 2x + C Cosd - cos \$ = -2 sin = 2 sin = 2

1349 Ssin3 x dx = S (sinx) (sin2x) dx = $\frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos^{2} x) (1 - d\cos x) = -\int (1 - \cos^{2} x) d\cos x = \frac{1}{2} - \cos^{2} x + \cos^{2} x$ $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \cos^2 x = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cos^2 x$ 2 5 51h2x dx + 5 cos2x dx 2
51h2x cos2x = - Cbg x + bgx + ((((aresin x3-2. li 1792 1736 (Sudv = 4v - Soda 1752 Sahlina dx = (193226 $= \int u = \ln x \quad dx = \frac{1807}{2 \ln x} \left(\frac{1807}{17876} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x \quad dx = \frac{1$ 17 99) - \(\frac{\chi}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} d\(\chi \) ediws Bx, 1808 1820 1818

 $= x^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-2x} 2x dx \right] =$ + \frac{1}{2}\left(2\chi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\chi}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-2\chi}\right) \frac{2}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\chi}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-2\chi}\right) \frac{2}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2\chi}\right) \frac{2}{2}\left(-\frac{1 2 - 22. e-24 + 1/2 (2x. (- fe-2x) + + f. L. (-½)e-2x)+C= -1 (x2e-2x +xe-2x 1e-2x) +(-2 e /x2 + x+ 1 + (

2 = Sint dt = /2 x 2 o (- 1) cos 2x + 2 1 (- cos 2 n) + C + 1 (cos 2x) 2x dx 2 $\frac{z}{z} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right) x^{2} \cos 2x + \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^{2} \int (\cos 2x) x \, dx = \frac{1}{z} \int \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{z} \int \cos 2x$ - 2\sin2x dx = ... + 000 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + (= $z - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + C =$ = 1 (-x2 cos2x + xssn2x + 1 cos2x)+(= 1802 Sanctog x dx = $\left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2\right) \cos 2x$ } $\left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2\right) \cos 2x$ $\left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2\right) \cos 2x$ \(\frac{1}{1 + x^2} \, \dx = \begin{array}{c} \dx = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \, \

(807) (m (x + V1+x2) dx = (uz lm 1x+071x2) } Sudv = uv - (vdu) | dv = dx | v=x = x (n/x+J,+x2) - \x - 1 /121 dx = $\frac{2}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ = x (n (x + J7+x21) - { . * + C = = x (n (x + V7 + 221) - U7 + 221 + C Sin (h(x1) dx = $\begin{cases} h = S1h /(hx) \\ du = cos((hx) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \end{cases}$ = $\begin{cases} u dv = cos((hx) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx) \\ v = dx \end{cases}$ 2. X 5ih (ln x) -) 2 cos (ln x) dx = $\chi \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \int du = -\sin(\ln x)$ $\int du = dx$ $\int du = dx$ $\int du = dx$ $\int du = dx$ $\int du = dx$ 9182 = x sin (mx) - x cos (mx) - Sintant 2 A = x sin((nx) - xws((nx)) = = = (sin(lnx) - cos (lnx)) + (

VT R 1828 Se Sin Bx dx = 2 du a e ax dx } 2 du a e ax dx a 2 - 1 eax cos(Bx) + 1/6 cos(Bx) a eax dx z 2 - 1 e ax cos (Bx) + a s cos (Bx) e ax dx = + (3 $\frac{2}{du} = \frac{e^{ax}}{du} = \frac{e^{ax}}{dx}$ $\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{e^{ax}}{e^{ax}} = \frac{dx}{dx}$ $\frac{dv}{dv} = \frac{e^{ax}}{e^{ax}} = \frac{e^{$ +x2 + x1 /2 dx 2 sin (bx) a endn eax (28(6x) + 2 eax sin (6x)

 $\int u dv = uv - \int v dy$ $\int \frac{\chi^2}{(1+\chi^2)^2} d\chi = \int u = \chi$ $\int \frac{\chi}{(1+\chi^2)^2} d\chi = \int u = \chi$ 905 3) 1/x232 2 db 2 2 5 82 d6 2 = 2 to to 2 to 2 to 1 to) 2/22 2 - 1 - 2 + 25 1 2 - 1 + 22 + 25 1+x2 2 - - 2 0 x + 2 1 dx = 1 (-x + x2 x + 1- = + arc 6g x) + C = = (arc 6g x - x)+C * Hare 5 HOUT Sudo = 45 - 55 dy $\frac{1787}{9e^{-x^{2}}dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{$ du= 2x dx = z dv=xe-x2dx Vz - 1 e-x2

 $\frac{2}{2} - \frac{e^{-\chi}}{2} \left(\chi^2 + 1\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$ Jarcells $x dx = \int u = arcells n$ $\int arcells x dx = \int dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int x - x arcells x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$ $\int dv = dx$ $\int z dx = x^2 \left(x arcells x - \sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$ = x2 (x arc cos x - 51-x2)-= x arccosx + Sx J-x dn = -2 Sxarccosx - VIn) xdi 2/62 7-22 /2 2 ··· + + (- =)) = 018 = - xarccos 2 - - 2. 2.6 2

 $\frac{1869}{3x^{3}-5x^{2}+6x} dx = \int x^{3}-5x^{2}+6x + 5x^{2}-6x+1 = 2$ 1869 1872 1880 1876 $= \int \left(1 + \frac{5x^{2} - 6x + 1}{x^{3} - 5x^{2} + 6x}\right) dx = \left(1 + \frac{5x^{2} - 6x + 1}{x(x^{2} - 5x + 6)}\right) dx$ 1870 1871 18++ - S (1 + 5x2-6x+1) dx = S (1+ A + B + x-2 + x-3)/2 - K oxus, grameneum: $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3} = \frac{A(x-2)(x-3) + Bx(x-3) + Cx(x-2)}{X(x-2)(x-3)}$ $\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-3)}}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-3)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1}{x(x-2)(x-2)}{\frac{1+\frac{5x^2-6x+1$ 5x2-6x+7= A(x2-5x+6)+B(x2-3x)+((x2-2x) 22 => \ \frac{29}{-631} = B + C \ 2\ \frac{31}{6} = 2 - 3B - 2C \ 2\ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{

 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{5x^2 - 6x + 7}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$ $A^{2}(x-2)(x-3)$ $= \frac{7}{6}$ $B = \frac{5x^2 - 6x + 1}{x(x-3)} \Big|_{x=2} \frac{s}{2}$ 3)+40 $(2 - \frac{5x^2 - 6x + 1}{x(x-2)} | \frac{28}{x^2 3}$ = $\int (1 + \frac{1}{6x} - \frac{9}{2(x-2)} + \frac{28}{3(x-3)}) dx =$ 2-2X) 2x + \frac{1}{6} ln 1x1 - \frac{9}{2} ln 1x-2) + \frac{28}{7} ln 1x-31 + C $\frac{1872}{\int (x+1)^2 (x-1)} dx = \int -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{2(x+1)} dx + \int \frac{1}{2(x-1)} dx^2$ $\frac{\chi^2+1}{(2+1)^2(\chi-1)} = \frac{A}{(\chi+1)^2} + \frac{B}{\chi+1} + \frac{C}{\chi-1}$ ln/x+11 + = ln/x-11+ <=