

(27.05.20)  
 Задание 14.9  
 №1.4.9

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad 1) \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot |a_{22}| = a_{22} \quad A_{12} = -a_{21} \\ A_{21} = -a_{12} \quad A_{22} = a_{11}$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = (A_{ij})^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{21} \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

№1.4.10

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1) \Delta A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta A} \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

№1.4.11

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1) \Delta A = 4 - 6 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

N1.4.12

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2^2 - 8 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2^2 - 8} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{-2^2 - 8} & \frac{-2}{-2^2 - 8} \\ \frac{-4}{-2^2 - 8} & \frac{2}{-2^2 - 8} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{2^2 + 8} & \frac{2}{2^2 + 8} \\ \frac{4}{2^2 + 8} & -\frac{2}{2^2 + 8} \end{pmatrix}$$

N1.4.13

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 \\ -a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta A = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ -a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ab - ab = 0 \Rightarrow \nexists A^{-1}$$

N1.4.14

Minor of Taylor

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 10 - 6 - 2 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) \Gamma = (A|E) \rightarrow \text{Augmentations} \rightarrow \Gamma_2 = (E|A^{-1})$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II}-\text{I}} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II} \cdot \text{II} + \text{III}} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{III} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{I} - \text{II} - \text{III}} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = \Gamma_2$$

Result

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \text{II} \cdot 2 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \text{I} - 2\text{II} - 3\text{III} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) = \text{I}_2 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$