Omlyke: Falesning: ansdag Plenum: Landag Inverse mohiser

Husk: Hvis A en nxn-mahure, po belles B en mus hil A lesson

$$AB = BA = T_{\sim}$$

En prochese har høyd ha ér innes, og der belegrer i med  $\Delta^{-1}$ 

En mahier som har en mous, helles <u>mutitel</u>, og en notuse som alle har en mous helles singular.

Myling vik: Derson AB=In, så er BA=In

BA=In, så er AB=In

melle den ene av liktelene AB=In og BA=In

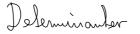
Ehrempel: Finn der innere mahiser hil  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-2z & y-2u \\ 2x+z & 2y+u \end{pmatrix}$$

Mà ha x-2z=1 -2 y-2u=0 -2 2y+u=1 -2x+4z=-2 -2y+4u=0.  $A^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$  5z=-2 5u=1  $2=-\frac{2}{5}$   $4x=-\frac{2}{5}$   $3x=-\frac{2}{5}$   $3x=-\frac{2$ 

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Regneregler for invertering: Aula al A of B en investedere nxn-indiser.
(i) His D & O, Dà er (DA) opè melular, og (DA) = = [A]
(ii) AB or unablar, og (AB)^{-1} = B^{T}A^{-1}

(iii) A^{T} or in unbalar og (A^{T})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{T}
   (iv) A-1 er moulubar og (A-1)-1 = A
 Beris: (ii) Del er not à vir al (AB)(B-'A-')=In. Ved den avanishin
        (AB)(B_1 Y_1) = ((AB)B_1) \cdot Y_1 = (Y(BB_1))Y_1 =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       = AA^{-1} = I_{\infty}
                                                                                                                                                                              Nomen til en mahise
                      A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m_1} & a_{m_2} & \cdots & a_{m_n} \end{pmatrix}
||A|| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha_{11}^2 + \alpha_{12}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{1n+1}^2 + \alpha_{21}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{m_1}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{m_n}^2 + \cdots +
                   Sohung: Oula al X en en mxn-malise, al X= (?) og el
                               \vec{q} = A\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m. Da en |\vec{q}| \leq ||A|||\vec{x}|
                     Bais: Vi han \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{y}_1 \\ \vec{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \times \\ \vec{a}_2 \times \\ \vdots \\ \vec{a}_m \end{pmatrix} der \vec{a}_1 or finde luige i \vec{A} cov.
                      Donned
                                                                              |\vec{x}| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{12} + 12} = \sqrt{\left(\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{x}\right)^2 + \left(\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{x}\right)^2 + \left(\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{x}\right)^2 + \left(\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{x}\right)^2} 
|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}| \leq |\vec{a}| |\vec{x}| 
|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}|^2 \leq |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{x}|^2
                                                                                                \leq \sqrt{\left|\left|a_{n}\right|^{2}\left|\vec{x}\right|^{2}+\left|\vec{a}_{2}\right|^{2}\left|\vec{x}\right|^{2}+\ldots+\left|\vec{a}_{m}\right|^{2}\left|\vec{x}\right|^{2}}
                                                                                       = \left| \overline{\chi} \right| \sqrt{\left| \overline{Q}_{1} \right|^{2} + \left| \overline{Q}_{2} \right|^{2} + \cdots + \left| \overline{Q}_{m} \right|^{2}}
      = |\bar{X}| \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha_{11}^2 + \alpha_{12}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{1M}^2}} + \frac{2}{\alpha_{21}^2 + \alpha_{22}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{2M}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{M1}^2 + \cdots + \alpha_{M1}^2
                              = 11A1 |X
                                                                                                 Also 14[=11/41/1/2].
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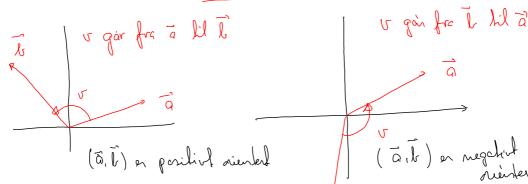


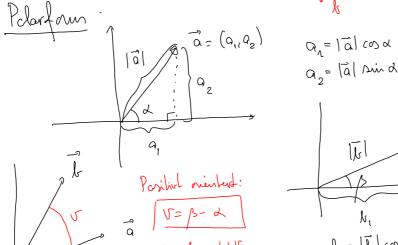
Til entra nxn-maluse A firms del al fall det (A) Dan halles delennimenten hil t. Hvis A= (2xb). Då en

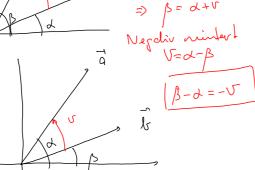
Elsengel 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-7) - 4 \cdot 3 = -14 - 12 = -26$$

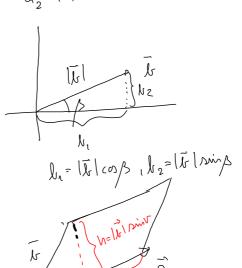
Hua belige belenninganter geannehist?

Aula d (ā, tr) en d ordud par au reliferer: Ti en anneuvelde







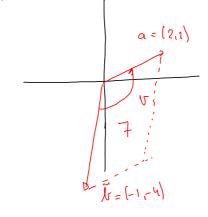


Gitt et velloper à, b, lan u  $det(\vec{a},\vec{b}) = det(\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \frac{a_2}{b_2}) = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1$ På pdarform del (a, b) = del (la cosa la sind)  $= |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos d \sin \beta - |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|| \sin d \cos \beta$ =  $|\vec{a}||\vec{k}|$  (sinpcuse - cospsind) =  $|\vec{a}||\vec{k}|$  sin( $p-\alpha$ ) Dur (p-d) = + Jā | 1/2 | Din J Selving: del (ā, b) en positiv dersom (ā, b) han positiv overstering og pregchis dessom paul har negstis nientering. Talberdien

lit det (ā, t) er lik are ald lil par ellell agrammed ulapent av ā og Tr.

Elsempel: La a= (2,1) og b= (-1,-4). De en  $dif(\bar{a}_1\bar{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-4) - 1 \cdot (-1) = -8 + 1 = -\frac{7}{4}$ 

Vi ser al paul (ā,t) en reegchil crienter og al parallelogrammel ulsquel au de la uldruse har areal 7



negelis nientenng

$$\frac{det}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha_1 & -\alpha_2 - \alpha_3}{b_1} & b_2 \\ \frac{b_1}{b_2} & \frac{b_2}{b_3} & \frac{b_3}{b_3} \\ \frac{b_2}{b_4} & \frac{b_3}{b_4} & \frac{b_4}{b_5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 & b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_3 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_2 &$$

$$= \alpha_{1} \left( b_{2} c_{3} - b_{3} c_{2} \right) - \alpha_{2} \left( b_{1} c_{3} - b_{3} c_{1} \right) + \alpha_{3} \left( b_{1} c_{2} - b_{2} c_{1} \right) = \dots$$

Sammuhung med hypoprodukt:
$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \cdot \vec{j} & -\vec{k} \\ \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_2k_3 - a_3k_2)\vec{k} - (a_1k_3 - a_3k_1)\vec{j} + (a_1k_2 - a_2k_1)\vec{k}$$

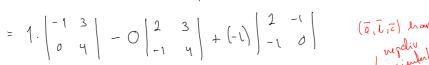
$$= \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

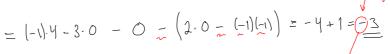
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \leftarrow$$

Setning: Volumet hit parallellepipealet ubjud av a, t, 2 en lik | del (à, t, t) |. Volumet his pyramider ulspul au ā, b of c e 6 ( del (à, b, c)).

Ebsempel: Firm volumed het perpamiden alsped av āc (1.0,-1)

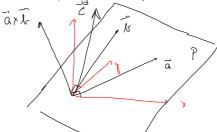
$$dif\left(\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$





$$V = \frac{1}{6} \left| \text{del} \left( \overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{6} \left| -3 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$
 the below dense

Ovenfering au trippelet aibië: Derson à ligger pà



same side ou planet til a of I som ax b, so a (ā, b,c) positil overal.

nov 11-13:26