Plenum 12/4 4.5: 1,6,7,9 (valg. vio. no)

$$\frac{4.6:36,11,12}{4.5:1)c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Så Cer ikke inverterbar; søyle 2 er ikke pivotsøyle (noe den mitte vært for å være radelurivalent med

Iz, og dermed inverterbar).

$$B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \begin{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 - X + X \\ 0 + 1 - 1 \\ 0 + 2 + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C) \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y = 5 \\ y + z = 3 \\ -2y + (a+1)z = b^{-1}D \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & a+1 & b^{-1}D \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & a+3 & b^{2}-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a + 3 : \text{Noyaldig in losning}$$

$$a = -3 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & b^{-4}4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b - 4 = 0 \text{ dis. } b = \pm 2 : \text{Usindelig matings losnings} \text{ (solyte 3 on ildu pivol; fri variabel)}$$

$$b + \{1, 2\} : \text{ Siske rad; } 0 = \text{inde-null i Usant! Ingeneral losnings}$$

$$1) \text{ A, nxn, invertebar. } \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 &$$

Bevis: i) 
$$\overline{X}$$
 er en boning: Sett inn:
$$\overline{X}A = (\overline{b}A^{-1})A = \overline{b}(A^{-1}A) = \overline{b}T = \overline{b}$$
ok!

ii) X er enesk løsning: Fins ingen andre løsninger.

Anta X og y løser ligningen. Da er

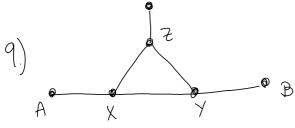
$$\overrightarrow{X}A - \overrightarrow{y}A = (\overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{y})A \qquad (1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{X}A - \overrightarrow{Y}A = \overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{b}' = \overrightarrow{O}' \qquad (\mathbb{I})$$

Fra (I) oy (II): 
$$(x^2 - y^2)A = \overline{0}^2$$
 (A invertible)  $(x^2 - y^2)AA^{-1} = \overline{0}A^{-1}$ 

$$\overline{x}^{p} - \overline{y}^{p} = \overline{0}^{p}$$

$$\overline{x}^{p} = \overline{y}^{p} = \overline{0}^{p}$$
Fins bare en losning.



$$a, b, c, x, y, \overline{z} = spenning i plit.$$

$$x = \frac{a+z+y}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3x-y-z = a$$

M

$$y = \frac{x + z + b}{3} + x + 3y - z = b$$

$$Z = \frac{x + y + c}{3} \not = x - y + 3z = c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
3 & -1 & -1 \\
-1 & 3 & -1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x \\
y \\
z
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
a \\
b \\
C
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & x & -4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & x & -4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

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0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
1 &$$

a) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{12} ha$$
:  $\frac{1}{5} s.a.$ 

A  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} b$ 
 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3}$ 

Si: 
$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$$
 $\overrightarrow{e_2} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{e_2} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{e_2} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 

Dotte filgar aw Sat. 4. 6. It org at  $\overrightarrow{v_1}, \overrightarrow{v_2}$  er en basis for  $(\overrightarrow{R}')$  for a)

A) Vat: Kolomene  $ti(\overrightarrow{A} \text{ er } \overrightarrow{T}(\overrightarrow{e_1}) \text{ ay } \overrightarrow{T}(\overrightarrow{e_2})$ .

Then  $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_1} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{v_2}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 

Si:  $\overrightarrow{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_1}, \dots, \overrightarrow{v_k}$ , where well, normale  $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \overrightarrow{v_1} = \overrightarrow{v_1} + \overrightarrow{v_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Si:  $\overrightarrow{S}$  sof. 4. b. b. A vise  $\overrightarrow{v_1}, \dots, \overrightarrow{v_k}$  ar lin. wash. or det

Samus som a vise at havis  $\overrightarrow{c_1} \overrightarrow{v_1} + \overrightarrow{c_2} \overrightarrow{v_2} + \dots + \overrightarrow{c_k} \overrightarrow{v_k} = \overrightarrow{o}$ 

Si  $\overrightarrow{v_1} = \overrightarrow{c_1} = \overrightarrow{c_2} = \dots = \overrightarrow{c_k} = \overrightarrow{o}$ 

Anta at 
$$C_1\overrightarrow{v_1} + C_2\overrightarrow{v_2} + \dots + C_k\overrightarrow{v_k} = \overrightarrow{o}$$
. Da  $AV$ , for  $i=1,\dots,k$ :

$$0 = (c_1\overrightarrow{v_1} + \dots + c_k\overrightarrow{v_k}) \cdot \overrightarrow{v_i}$$

$$= c_1(\overrightarrow{v_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_i}) + \dots + c_i(\overrightarrow{v_i} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_i}) + \dots + c_k(\overrightarrow{v_k} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_k})$$

$$= c_i(\overrightarrow{v_i} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_i}) = c_i|\overrightarrow{v_i}|^2$$

$$= c_i(\overrightarrow{v_i} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_i}) = c_i|\overrightarrow{v_i}|^$$