

4.3.2

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I \leftrightarrow II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{II - 2I} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} I + II \\ (-1) \cdot II \end{matrix} \sim \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$44.6 \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & a^2+3a & -3a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{III}+I]{\substack{2 \text{ rows} \\ \text{II}-2\text{I}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2+3a-4 & 3-3a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2+3a-4=0 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} \Leftrightarrow a=1 \text{ eller } a=-4$$

$$a=1: C \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a=-4: C \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \neq 1, a \neq -4: C \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3-3a}{a^2+3a-4} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{a+4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{(a-1)}_{(a-1)} \underbrace{(a+4)}_{(a+4)}$

b) For $a=1$ svarer systemet til $\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} x + y - z &= 0 \\ y + z &= -1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= -y + z \\ y &= -z - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Så $a=1$ gir uendelig mange løsninger (z kan velges fritt)

$a=-4$: Ingen løsninger (siste søyle er pivotsøyle)

$a \neq 1, a \neq -4$: Nøyaktig en løsning (alle søyler unntatt siste er pivotsøyler)

4.5.6
a)
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{HS (6)} \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{III} + 2\text{II} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{I} - 2\text{II} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

Derfor: $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ og løsningen af systemet
er $x = 5, y = 0, z = 3$
(siste søjle)

b) utvidet matrise for $x + 2y = 5$
 $y + z = 3$ har vi skrevet
 $-2y + z = 3$ opp i a)

Vi skal altså løse $B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

som vi også fikk i a)

$$c) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & a+1 & b^2-10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}+2\text{II}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & a+3 & b^2-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \neq -3 \quad \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{b^2-4}{a+3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{en l\u00f8sning} \\ \text{(alle s\u00f8jler er pivot-s\u00f8jler)}$$

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

$b^2-4 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b \neq 2, b \neq -2$: Ingen l\u00f8sninger (siste s\u00f8jle er pivot-s\u00f8jle)

$b^2-4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 2 \text{ eller } b = -2$: Uendelig mange l\u00f8sninger (tredje s\u00f8jle ikke pivot-s\u00f8jle)

4.4.4

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \textcircled{1} & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & -6 & 7 & h \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I \leftrightarrow II} \sim \dots$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & h-6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2h-14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2h-14 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow h \neq 7$: Ingen løsninger (siste søyle pivotsøyle)

$h=7$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \textcircled{0} & -1 & \textcircled{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \textcircled{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I-III} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 - x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

løsninger: $x_1 = x_3$, $x_2 = -2x_3$, x_3 vilkårlig, $x_4 = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.5.9

• Markierungen zu X er A, Z, Y

————— // ——— Y

X, Z, B

————— // ——— Z

X, Y, C

$$x = \frac{1}{3}(a + z + y)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}(x + z + b)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{3}(x + y + c)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$3x - y - z = a$$

$$-x + 3y - z = b$$

$$-x - y + 3z = c$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}}_x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

b)

$$A^{-1}: \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ A^{-1} \end{matrix}$$

c) Vi setter $a=1, b=2, z=3$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ 2 \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = \frac{7}{4} \\ y = 2 \\ z = \frac{9}{4} \end{matrix}$$

d) $x=1, y=2, z=3$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2, c = 6$
