

4.6.11 a) $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 er lin. uafh. siden begge søjler er pivot-søjler.
De er dermed også en basis siden en basis for \mathbb{R}^2 altid har to elementer.

b) $\vec{e}_1 = x_1 \vec{v}_1 + x_2 \vec{v}_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{årlidst matrice} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{e}_1 = x_1 \vec{v}_1 + x_2 \vec{v}_2, \vec{e}_2 = y_1 \vec{v}_1 + y_2 \vec{v}_2$ kan løses samtidig
ved at reducere $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Derfor: $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_2, \vec{e}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_2$

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{x_1, x_2} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{y_1, y_2}$

$$c) T(\vec{v}_1) = 2\vec{v}_1, \quad T(\vec{v}_2) = -\vec{v}_2$$

Følger fra setning 4.6.13, og at \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 er en basis

For enhver basis $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ for \mathbb{R}^n , og vektorer $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n$ finnes en unik T slike at
 $T(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{y}_1, \dots, T(\vec{v}_n) = \vec{y}_n$

$$d) T(\vec{e}_1) = T\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2\right) = \frac{1}{2}T(\vec{v}_1) + \frac{1}{2}T(\vec{v}_2) \\ = \frac{1}{2}2\vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2}(-\vec{v}_2) = \vec{v}_1 - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2 \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = T\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_1 - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2\right) = \frac{1}{2}T(\vec{v}_1) - \frac{1}{2}T(\vec{v}_2) \\ = \frac{1}{2}2\vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2 \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{matrisen til } T = [T(\vec{e}_1) \quad T(\vec{e}_2)] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 4.8.2 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{II+I} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{II \cdot \frac{1}{3}} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{I-2II} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} & & E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{vi kan skrive: } A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} I = E_3 E_2 E_1 A \\ \Downarrow \\ E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} = A \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

4.9.7

Vi skal vise at $\det(rA) = r^n \det A$

rA får vi ved å gange hver rad i matrisen med r
 Ved å gange en rad i matrisen med r blir også
 determinanten ganget opp med r

Siden vi gjør dette n ganger får vi derfor
 $\det(rA) = r^n \det A$,

$$A \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{gang rad 1 med } r}]{E_1} A_1 \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{rad 2} \\ \text{med } r}]{E_2} A_2 \sim \dots \sim rA$$

$$rA = E_n \cdots E_2 E_1 A \Rightarrow \det(rA) = \det(E_n) \cdots \det(E_1) \det A$$

$$= r \cdots r \det A = r^n \det A$$

4.9.8 $\det(A^n) = (\det(A))^n$?

Holder opplagt for $n=1$

Anta vi har vist at $\det(A^k) = (\det A)^k$

Skal også vise at $\det(A^{k+1}) = (\det A)^{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A^{k+1}) &= \det(A^k A) = \det(A^k) \det A = (\det A)^k \det A \\ &= (\det A)^{k+1}, \text{ som fullfører induksjonsbeviset.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.9. \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 6 & & \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-2-2) + 3 \cdot 1 \\
 & = -8 + 3 = \underline{\underline{-5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4.9.2$$

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_1, E_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{III - 2II} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{5} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_4} B \Rightarrow \det B = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$B = E_4 E_3 E_2 E_1 A$$

$$\det B = \det E_4 \det E_3 \det E_2 \det E_1 \det A$$

$$\frac{9}{5} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \det A \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\det A = 9}}$$

4.8.1

a) E_n matrise er elementar hvis den fremkommer ved å gjøre en radoperasjon på identitetsmatrisen I
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ får dere ved å bytte om rad 1 og 2 i I

b) $I - 3II$

4.8.3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}+I} \dots \xrightarrow{\text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{III}} \dots \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4}\text{III}} \dots \xrightarrow{\text{I}-2\text{II}} \dots \xrightarrow{\text{I}-\text{III}} I_3$$

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} E_4^{-1} E_5^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4.6.2 \quad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{b}} = \lambda_1 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{a}_1} + \lambda_2 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{a}_2} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

augmented matrix: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

4.6.3 b)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\vec{a}_1
 \vec{a}_2
 \vec{a}_3

her har ikke alle raderne pivotlementer, og søjlene vil derfor ikke udsperre hele \mathbb{R}^3 (Sætning 4.6.2)

4, 6, 7 ✓

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

trede søjle er ikke en pivot søjle, derfor er vektorene
ikke lineært uafhængige.

4.6.8

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Siden søjle 1 og 3 er pivotsøjler, så danner disse en lineært uafhængig delmængde.

4.6.9 d)

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

Alle søjler er pivotsøjler, så vektorene danner basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .