JMENO A PRIJMENT: LUKA'S RUNT CISLO ULOHY: 1.1 ZADANI: Uncele matici X tak, aby platilo: $\begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ -67 \end{bmatrix} + \times \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 57 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 35 \end{bmatrix}$ RESENT 45 + X - 52 = 3 5 $\times \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 12 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 7 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} / \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 12 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 52 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} - \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ -67 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 52 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$ $\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 4 \\
 5 & 2
 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{48} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
 2 & -5 \\
 -48
 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
 2 & -4 \\
 -51
 \end{bmatrix}$ dek 14 = 12-20 = -18 $\begin{array}{l}
 A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 2 = 2 \\
 A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 5 = -5 \\
 A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 4 = -4 \\
 A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 = 1
 \end{array}$

-8.2+7.(-5)=-51 -8.(-4)+7.1=39 (Promormy ny počeh mosobem' 2 medic myše) $9.2+(-2)\cdot(5)=28$ $\begin{bmatrix} -87\\ 9-7 \end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} 2-4\\ 9-7 \end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} 2-4\\ -51 \end{bmatrix}$ JMENO A PŘÍJMENI: LUKAŠ RUNT ČÍSLO ÚLOHY: 1.2 ZADANI: Mapishe really a homplem nozklad ma konemove činihele polynomu. P(x) = x⁵ -3 x⁴ - 6 x³ + 11 x² + 15 x + 18

RESENI: Prouzigeme Hornerow schema

1 -3 -6 111 15 18

1 -5 -2 10 -8 -6 -18

1 -5 4 3 9
$$10 \Rightarrow -2$$
 je korien

3 3 -6 -6 -9

1 -2 -2 -3 $10 \Rightarrow 3$ je korien

3 3 3 3

1 1 1 $10 \Rightarrow 3$ je korien

$$x^{2} + x + 1 = 0$$

$$D = 1^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3$$

$$x_{12} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3} i}{2}$$

$$x_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$x_{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

Really northad:

$$P(x) = (x+2)(x-3)^2(x^2+x+1)$$

Komplexne roaklad:

$$p(x) = (x+2)(x-3)^2(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)$$

JMENO A PRIJMENT : LUKA'S RUNT CISLO ULOHY: 1.3 ZADANI: Whashe, se mnosina V= {[3a+2b, -a+b, 4c-5a, a+c] a, b, c ∈ R} je podpostou prostou Ry. Uncete dineusi podpostour V a alexpon jednu basi V. RESENI: Je V podproston R43. V bude podproston, hodyž sečku 2 libovolne proby a výsledny proek bude liket a podpostowi. [3a+2b, -a+b, 4c-5a, a+c] + [3a+2b, -a+b, 4c-5a, a+c] = = [6a+4b, -2a+2b, 8c-10a, 2a+2c] = werdon lesi'n podprostonin Vje nodprostor Ry Dim (V) = 3 (Lipnene dinensi - max 4 probose R4, maine 3 nesmaine => Lipaji 3) Zvolim si 3 vekbory: 1, a=1, b=0, c=0 $\lambda_{1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda_{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ N, [3, -1, -5, 1]T 2, a=0, b=1, c=0 \(\pa_2[2, 1, 0, 0]^\) 3, a=0, b=0, c=1 N3[0,0,4,1]T 32000 ~ 5000 ~ 5000 ~ 6 13=0 => Nekhory joon Lineaune Mesavisle! Generuji basi? $\lambda_{1} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \lambda_{2} \cdot \frac{2}{0} + \lambda_{3} \cdot \frac{0}{4} = \frac{3a+2b}{4c-5a}$

320 3a+2b -110 -a+b -504 4c-5a 101 a+c 101 a+c 1050 5b 1010 -a+b 1010 -a+b 1050 5b 1010 -54-5b+4c ->1+>2 = -a+b=>>= a N, N2, N3 je BAZE dim (V) = 3