جامعة الملك سعو د كلية العلوم قسم الرياضيات الإختبار النهائي

الفصل الأول 1438-1439 هـ 244 مـ 244 ريض الزمن ثلاث ساعات السؤال الأول 3+3 درجات)

و $|AB^T|=-2$ مصفوفتين بحيث B و A مصفوفتين بحيث (1) (1). (1) $(3A)^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ او جد قيمة المحدد |B|

$$\begin{array}{lll}
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\hline
\text{mislew} & 3 & A & = & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]^{-1} \\
3A & = & \frac{1}{2+3} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
A & = & \frac{1}{15} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\
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$$|AB^{T}| = -2$$

$$|A||B| = -2$$

$$|B| = -2$$

$$|B| = -9$$

$$v_1=(1,2,-1,3)$$
 او جد قيم كل من a و a التي تجعل المتجهات $v_3=(-1,a-2,a-1,b)$ ، $v_2=(-2,-3,1,-1)$ مرتبطة خطيا في \mathbb{R}^4

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & a - 2 \\ -1 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 3 & -1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 5 & b + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 5 & b + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 5 & b + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & b - 5a + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & b - 5a + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 &$$

السؤال الثانى

$$\begin{cases} x - y - 2z &= 2\\ x + my - z &= 1\\ mx + y + z &= -1 \end{cases}$$

ليكن النظام الخطي

- (۱). او جد قيم m حتى يكون للنظام الخطي حل وحيد.
 - (۲). أو جد قيم m حتى لا يكون للنظام الخطي حل.
- (٣). او جد قيم m حتى يكون للنظام عدد لا نهائي من الحلول.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 \\
1 & m & -1 & | & -1 \\
m & 1 & | & -1 & | & -1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & 2m+1 & | & -2m-1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & -2 & | & 2 & | \\
0 & m+1 & | & -1 & | \\
0 & m & | & -m
\end{bmatrix}$$

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m = p

m=0)

ABO MOHANNAD/0509891763/math 140/150/106/111/151/200/244final Exam/204/sta324

(5 در جات)

السؤال الثالث

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 تكن المصفوفة

- (١). أو جد الصيغة الدرجية الصفية المختزلة للمصفوفة A.
- A إستنتج أساسًا للفضاء العمودي و أساسًا للفضاء الصفي للمصفوفة.
 - . A^T و صفریة (nullity) و صفریة (Rank) المصفوفة (۳)

السؤال الرابع C و \mathbb{R}^2 اساسا للفضاء $B=\{v_1=(1,1),v_2=(1,2)\}$ و يكن $T\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ اساسا للفضاء \mathbb{R}^2 و ليكن التحويل الخطي T(x,y)=(x-y,2x+3y) المعرف كما يلي:

- $\cdot_B P_C$ و $\cdot_C P_B$ و المصفوفات (۱). او جد المصفوفات
- (۲). او جد $[T]_C$ مصفوفة التحويل الخطي T بالنسبة للأساس B و او جد $[T]_B$ مصفوفة التحويل الخطي $[T]_B$

$$[T(v)]_B$$
 اوجد $v=(2,1)$ اوجد (۲)

 $CP_{B} = \left[\left[\left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_{c} \right]_{c} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_{c} \right]_{c} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_{c}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_{c} \left[\left(\frac{1$

$$B^{\circ} c = (R_{\circ})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2-1} \left[\frac{2}{2-1} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T \\ c \end{bmatrix}_{c} = \begin{bmatrix} T \\ (1/2) \end{bmatrix}_{c} \begin{bmatrix} T \\ (-1/3) \end{bmatrix}_{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{3}$$

$$B = \{T(2)\}_{B} = \{(-1)^{2}\}_{B}$$

$$= \{B \mid \frac{1}{4}\} = \{\frac{1}{2} \mid \frac{1}{4}\}_{B}$$

$$= \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B} = \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B}$$

$$= \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B} = \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B}$$

$$= \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B} = \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}_{B}$$

(7 در جات)

السؤال الخامس

T(1,1,0)=(2,1,3) حيث $T:\mathbb{R}^3\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}^3$ بيكن التحويل الخطي T(1,0,0)=(0,1,2) , T(1,0,1)=(-1,3,2) او جد قاعدة التحويل الخطي T

V=(X,9,3) ER3 6 jes

= y(2,1,5)+2(-1,3,1)+5(1,0))

T(X1)10) = (2)-2/X+22))+2X)

تيكن التحويل الخطي
$$\mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow T \colon \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow T$$
 المعرف بالقاعدة (٢).

$$T(x, y, z) = (x + 2y + z, -y - z, 3x + 5y + 2z, x + 4y + 3z)$$

$$T$$
 او جد أساسا لنواة التحويل الخطي (۱)

$$T$$
 (ب) اوجد اساسا لصورة التحويل الخطى (ب

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(4 در جات)

السؤال السادس

ر۱). اثبت آن المجموعة S تمثل أساسا عياريا للفضاء الإقليدي \mathbb{R}^3 حيث آن $S=\{v_1=(0,1,0),v_2=(-\frac{4}{5},0,\frac{3}{5}),v_3=(\frac{3}{5},0,\frac{4}{5})\}$. [u] يا الان كان $u=(1,1,1)\in\mathbb{R}^3$ الحسب u] الحسب u

$$||v_{2}|| = |\langle v_{3}, v_{3} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{25} + 3 + \frac{16}{25}} = 1$$

$$||v_{2}|| = |\langle v_{3}, v_{3} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25} + 3 + \frac{16}{25}} = 1$$

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ABO MOHANNAD/0509891763/math 140/150/106/111/151/200/244final Exam/204/sta324

السؤال السابع
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 يتكن

- $\lambda_2=-1$ و $\lambda_1=1$ او جد كثيرة الحدود المميزة للمصفوفة A و اثبت ان $\lambda_1=1$ و $\lambda_1=1$ و (١). او جد كثيرة للمصفوفة $\lambda_1=1$
 - λ_2 و λ_1 اوجد المتجهات المميزة المقابلة للقيم المميزة λ_1 و (٢).
 - $A=PDP^{-1}$ اوجد مصفوفة P و مصفوفة قطريه D بحيث (٣)
 - A^{14} و A^{13} و (۱). او جد

$$\frac{\lambda_{(2)}}{\cos^{2}} = \frac{\left[(-2)(2)(2)-16\right]-\left[-8+4(-2)-4(2)\right]}{-8-16+8+8+8=9}$$

$$\frac{\lambda = -1}{2} \left[(-4)(0)(0) - 8 - 8 \right] - \left[-4(0) + 4(-4) - 4(0) \right].$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
3=t \\
y=5 \\
x=6+5
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

12 1 2 leis leis (126)

$$D = P A P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 & \delta_0 \\ \delta_1 & \delta_0 \\ \delta_2 & \delta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A'' = P D''' V''$$

$$= \left[\left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \right] \right]$$

$$A'' = A^3 \cdot A$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2 - 2 \\ 2 - 1 - 1 \\ 2 - 2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$