## TATA24 2024-08-23 SVAR & LOSNINGSSKISSER

1) 
$$l_a/\!\!/ T \iff (l_1 l_2 a) \cdot (l_1 l_1 l_2) = 0 \iff 3 + 2a = 0 \iff a = -\frac{3}{2}$$
.  
Svar:  $a = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

2) Tag 
$$\vec{b}_1 = (3,5)$$
 och  $\vec{b}_2$  ortogonal mot  $\vec{b}_1$ , t.ex.  $\vec{b}_2 = (5,-3)$ . Normera.  
Svar:  $(\sqrt{3y}(3,5))$   $\sqrt{3y}(5,-3)$ .

3) Lat 
$$P = (3,5,7)$$
,  $Q = (46,8)$ ,  $R = (3,3,3)$ . Solut ovea:
$$\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = \frac{1}{2} |\underline{e}(1) \times \underline{e}(-\frac{2}{4})| = \frac{1}{2} |\underline{e}(-\frac{2}{4})| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{6}.$$
Svor:  $\sqrt{6}$ .

4) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 - 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 5 = 10.$$

5) 
$$F(\bar{u}) = \bar{u} - 2\bar{u}/(1,2) = \bar{u} - 2\frac{\bar{u} \cdot (1,2)}{5}(1,2), s^{\alpha}$$
  
 $F((1,0)) = (1,0) - \frac{2}{5}(1,2) = (\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}) = \frac{1}{5} e(\frac{3}{4}) \text{ och}$   
 $F((0,1)) = (0,1) - \frac{4}{5}(1,2) = (-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) = \frac{1}{5}e(-\frac{4}{3}).$   
Svas:  $\frac{1}{5}(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{3}).$ 

6) 
$$p(x) = a(x^2 + x + 1) + b(x + 1) + c(x + 2) \iff \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a + b + c = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(c = -2)$$

Svas: koordinatmatrisen ar (3)

7) Forst en ortogonal bas for 
$$U: b_1 = (1,2,1,2), b_2 = (2,1,2,1) - (2,1,2,1)/b_1 = (2,1,2,1) - \frac{4}{5}(1,2,1,2) = \frac{1}{5}(6,-3,6,-3)/(2,-1,2,-1)$$

Nu for 
$$U^{\perp} = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4): \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} =$$

$$= \cdot \cdot \cdot = [(1, 0, -1, 0), (0, 1, 0, -1)], \text{ så tag } b_3 = (1, 0, -1, 0),$$
Normera.

Svat: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\left(1,2,1,2\right), \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\left(2,-1,2,-1\right), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(1,0,-1,0\right), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(0,1,0,-1\right)\right)$$

8) 
$$Q_{a}(x,y) = (x y) A(y)$$
 med  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2 & a \\ a & a+2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

A: s sekularpolynom as  $(a+2-\lambda)^2 - a^2 = 2a(2-\lambda) + (2-\lambda)^2 = (2-\lambda)(2a+2-\lambda)$ , so  $A$ : s equivarilen as  $2$  och  $2a+2$ .

a)  $Q_{a}$  pos. def.  $(-)$  alla  $A$ : s equivarilen as positiva.

Size  $a > -1$ .

b)  $D_{a}^{a} = 2$  as equivarilen  $a > 0$ .

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c)  $(a | 1)^2$  med likher omm  $a > 0$ .

Enhels circled ges as  $(a | 1)^2 = 0$ .

Enhels circled ges as  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ .

Size: max:  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ .

9)  $A^{\dagger}A = I$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , so  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ .

En veltor  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , or ortogonal mot det satta planet om  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , or ortogonal mot det satta planet om  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , discondition  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ , discondition  $(a | 1)^2 = 1$ ,  $(a | 1)^2$ 

Vinkel: arccos q.

