SF 1604, 111215



On det(a)
$$\neq 0$$
 har $M_{V} = w$ en with lösning for ella $w \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$.

det(M) = $a^{2} - ha + h = (a-2)^{2}$;

System har with lösning our $a \neq 2$

for god to debth $b \in W$.

On $a = 2$ ger haves about from

 $\begin{pmatrix} 2n & 3 & 2 \\ 2n & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \times \dots \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-2 \end{pmatrix}$

vilbely $a = 1$ osbart own $b = 2$.

by god both $a \neq 0$?

i. System $a = 2$, $b = 2$.

Ej with $a = 2$, $b = 2$.

Ej with $a = 2$, $a = 2$ (och $a = 2$);

hans a dimination $a = 2$ (och $a = 2$);

 $a = 2 - 2t$, $a = -(4) + 2$

: Lösningman $a = 2 + 2$
 $a = 2 - 2t$, $a = -(4) + 2 = 1$

: Lösningman $a = 2 + 2$
 $a = 2 + 2 = 2$
 a

[2] Let
$$w_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $w_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $w_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $w_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Guh $V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $V_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Let $B_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ van b_{11} due b_{12} (hyperbank oberoends!)

och let $B_2 = \{w_1, w_2, e_2\}$ van b_{11} due b_{12} (hyperbank att the sponne upp!)

Do $w_3 = 3w_1 - 2w_2$ och $w_4 = 2w_2 - 2w_1$

See vi att $M = \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix}_{B_2, B_1} = \begin{bmatrix} Av_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B_2, \dots} \begin{bmatrix} Av_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B_2}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B_2} \dots \begin{bmatrix} w_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{B_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Efterson M is p^2 trylorum for v^2 omodulout att $R_{anye}(M) = S_{ann}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0 \text{ och}$

att $K_{anye}(M) = S_{ann}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0 \text{ och}$

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att $K_{anye}(M) = S_{ann}(A)$

att $K_{ann}(A) = S_{ann}(A)$

2, forts. Do
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4 \quad \text{(och Av}_i = w_i)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Efterson Range (A) = Span (w,, wz)

och w,, wz,
$$\binom{3}{3}$$
 & obevounde

Salenar $A \times = \binom{3}{3}$ losning.

(3) Lot
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Inspedition => 1, =-1 or en rot.

Polynom dhosion gen att
$$P_A(\lambda) = -(\lambda+1) \cdot (\lambda^2-2\lambda-3)$$

= -(\lambda+1) (\lambda+1) (\lambda-3)

$$\therefore \quad \lambda = -1 \quad \text{ar en dubbel not;} \quad \text{ma} \left(-1\right) = 2.$$



(4.) Slærningen mellem de trê Stofnemnde planen des grown att løsa $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ => y = t, x = 3 + t, z = -1 - 2tdus $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$. For uttenlinjens mellen (i) och (3) +t (1) shall vara garallell meel 3x+2y-2=2 (med normal (2)) si miste $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{, dus}$ 3.(2+t)+2.(t-1)+(-1).(-1-2t)=0(=) \$27++5=0 (=> +=-5/7. : Linjans rintury gus av $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{-5}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$



$$(5) \qquad (2+3i)^2 = -5+12i$$

$$(2+3i)^3 = (-5+12i)(2+31) = -46+9i$$

In settining in
$$x^3 + ax + b$$
 gen:
 $-46 + 9i + a(2 + 3i) + b = 0$

$$=) a = -3, b = 52.$$

Let
$$g(x) = x^3 - 3x + 52 = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)$$
.

g har reelle koetticienter och x=2+3i

Son rot => 2=2-3i 2, en rot.



(a) Olikheten kom skrived som

(b)
$$x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}-\frac{2}{3}(xy+yz+xz) \leq \frac{2}{3}(x+y+z)$$
,

du((xyz) $A = \begin{cases} 1-\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ oh $K = \{1,1\}$.

det $(A - \frac{1}{3}1) = 0$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{1}{3}x \end{bmatrix}$ oh $K = \{1,1\}$.

det $(A - \frac{1}{3}1) = 0$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 &$

 V_1, V_2, V_3 en ON-6N av ejenvelidae for A.

Let $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ V_1 & V_2 & V_3 \end{bmatrix}$, och introducene varvabelbytet $V = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = P\begin{pmatrix} G \\ G \end{pmatrix} = PW$

(x) às de élaisalent med (**) VTAV 5 3KV wtptAPW < 2KPw 3 (4a2+4b2+c2) < 3 (111) P (6) 3 (ha² + 4 b² + c²) = = = 2 (0 0 3/5) [6] = 2 · C · (=) 13 (4a²+46²)+ 13 (c²-253c) < 0 \frac{1}{3} (422462) + \frac{1}{3} ((c-1/3)^2 - 3) \left\ = 7 $\frac{d^2}{(\sqrt{5}/2)^2} + \frac{b^2}{(\sqrt{5}/2)^2} + \frac{(c-\sqrt{3})^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2} \leq 1; \text{ enellipsoid!}$... Hund axlaman har longel 3, 5, 5 och volymen ges av 47. 13. 15. 15. 17. 15.

 $\frac{7a}{2a} \quad 0: \quad (\frac{5}{5}) = 2 \cdot (\frac{7}{3}) + 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})$ $\frac{far}{A^{n}(5)} = 2 \cdot 1^{n}(\frac{7}{3}) + 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n}(\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow 2 \cdot (\frac{7}{3}) = \frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{10}{2} \quad 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$

di noso.

Lat $w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ och $V_3 = W_1 - V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. v, ovs = v2 ov3 = 0 => v3 e Span (v, v2). Detiviena en metos B genom att tita Bui = vi , i=1,2, Bv3 = 2 v1. D: 2- BW, = B (V2+V3) = 1 V2+(2) V3 -> V2 do nosa. Lit 5,, v2 van on- 600 de Sp-(v, v2) on lit vs = 13/v1. Di on \$1,102, 02 en ON-ber for 123, wed genorde 1=12=1 Bess atom 2- BC; = 1.5; for i=1,2 och Bis= = 203, de Bhom en ON-bas ar egenelitar = > 13 t = 13. (Speletonlenben!). Efterson 1, tr, is in nolisbility in det (B) 76, dus B a delie-sityalor. Dan lanstræmte metricen Bupptyllen alla Enstande eguns langer.

Sur: Ja, B existerar.

