

2014-04-23

①  $2x_3 + 2x_4 = c \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{c}{2} - x_3$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 - x_3 + \frac{c}{2} - x_3 = -1 \\ -3x_1 + 6x_2 + 2x_3 - \frac{c}{2} + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -4 & -2 & -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ -3 & 6 & 3 & 3 + \frac{c}{2} \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \textcircled{\frac{3}{2}} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -4 & -2 & -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 + \frac{c}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4}c \end{array} \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -4 & -2 & -1 - \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} - \frac{c}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

Om  $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{c}{4} \neq 0$  så har lösning,

det om  $c \neq 6$ .

Antag att  $c = 6 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$  sät  $x_2 = s, x_3 = t$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = -2 + 2s + t$  och  $x_4 = 3 - t$

Svar  $c \neq 6$  så har lösning, om  $c = 6$

-1-

$\times$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 + 2s + t \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = t \\ x_4 = 3 - t \end{cases}$

$$(2) \quad AX = BA - X$$

$$AX + X = BA$$

$$(A + I)X = BA$$

$$X = (A + I)^{-1} BA$$

$$A + I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A + I)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{around Alex} \\ \text{Jacobi method} \end{array} \right)$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A + I)^{-1} BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{Svar}} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

X

3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 & x \\ x & 1 & x & 1 \\ 2x & -2 & x & 2 \\ 1 & 2x & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ (-2) \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 & x \\ x & 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ (-2) \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (x+1) & x & 1 & x \\ (x+1) & 1 & x & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ (-2) \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (x+1) & x & 1 & x \\ 0 & (1-x) & (x-1) & (1-x) \\ 0 & -4 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(x-1) \begin{vmatrix} (x+1) & x & 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cancel{-(x-1)(x+1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(x-1)(x+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & -x & 0 \\ x & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

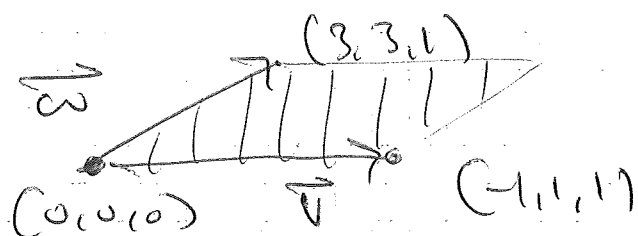
$$= -(x-1)(x+1) \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -x \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(x-1)(x+1)(-4+x^2) =$$

$$= -(x-1)(x+1)(x+2)(x-2)$$

for  $x = -1, x = -2, x = 1, x = 2.$

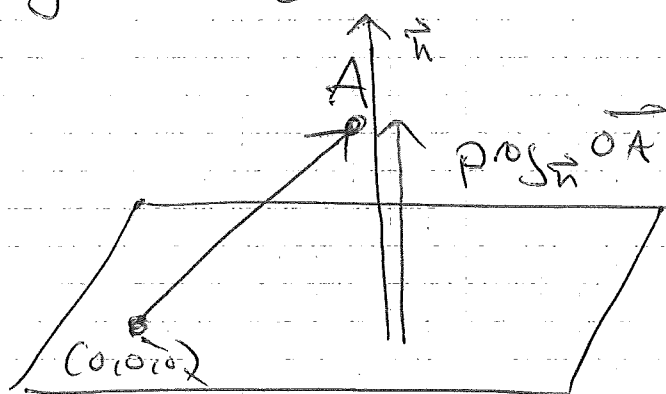
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Normalvektor  $\vec{n}$ :

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_1 & \hat{e}_2 & \hat{e}_3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, 4, -6)$$

$$\text{vel. } \vec{n} = (1, -2, 3)$$



Q

$$\vec{OQ} = \vec{OA} - 2 \text{ proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{OA} = (1, 3, -3)$$

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{OA} = \frac{(1, -2, 3) \cdot (1, 3, -3)}{1 + 4 + 9} (1, -2, 3)$$

$$= - (1, -2, 3)$$

$$\vec{OQ} = (1, 3, -3) + 2(1, -2, 3) = (1+2, 3-4, -3+6)$$

$$= (3, -1, 3) \quad \text{---} \quad \underline{\text{SRY}} \quad (3, -1, 3) \quad \times$$

$$\textcircled{5} \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x-2y+z=0 \end{cases} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-1} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

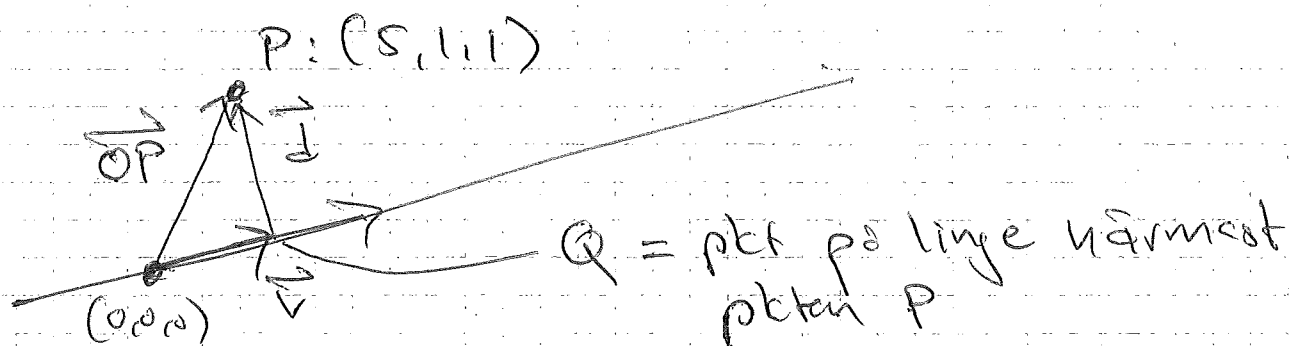
$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \textcircled{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \textcircled{-1} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{så } z=t \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -t \\ y = 0 \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

linjen på parameterform:

$$(x, y, z) = t(-1, 0, 1) = t\vec{v}$$



$$\vec{OP} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{OP} + \vec{d} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{OP} - \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{OP}$$

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{OP} = \frac{(-1,0,1)(5,1,1) \cdot (-1,0,1)}{1+1} = (2,0,-2)$$

$$\vec{d} = (5,1,1) - (2,0,-2) = (3,1,3), \quad \|\vec{d}\| = \sqrt{19}$$

$$\text{avstånd} = \sqrt{19} \quad Q: (2,0,-2) \quad \text{X-5-}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} \vec{n}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 1 \quad 1 \times 3$

$$\vec{n}^T \vec{n} = (2, 1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6$$

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{svår}}$$

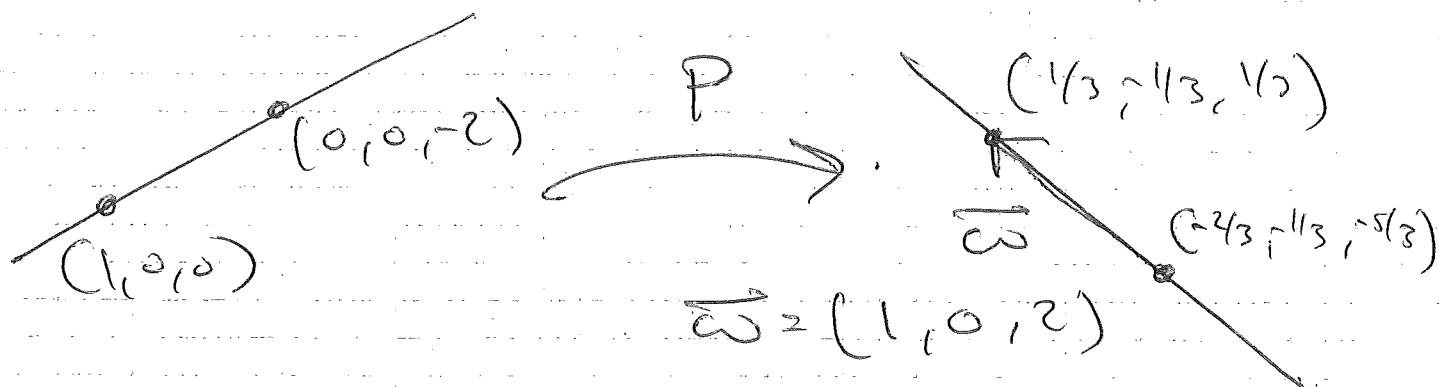
b)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  avbildas enligt:

$$[P] \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

vilj. en annan pkt på linjen,

t.ex  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  som avbildas enligt:

$$[P] \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$



over  $\frac{1}{3}(1,-1,1) + t(1,0,2), t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

~~X~~

7

(a) En bas i  $\mathbb{R}^n$  är  $n$  st  
linjärt oberoende vektorer  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$   
som uppfyller  $\text{span}\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\} = \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$(b) V = [\vec{v}_1 \quad \vec{v}_2 \quad \vec{v}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$  bas i  $\mathbb{R}^3$  om  $\det V \neq 0$

$$\det V = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 12 = 0$$

$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$  bildar inte en bas i  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$(c) \quad c_1 \vec{u}_1 + c_2 \vec{u}_2 + c_3 \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

på matrixform:  $\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \text{ solves nothing}$$

$$(d) \quad c_1 \vec{u}_1 + c_2 \vec{u}_2 + c_3 \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

på matrixform:  $\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad c_3 = t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -2t \\ c_2 = \frac{1-t}{3} \end{cases}$$

f.ex  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

X



8

$$(a) \quad \frac{1}{171} \begin{bmatrix} 122 & -77 & 7 \\ -77 & 50 & 11 \\ 7 & 11 & 170 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{171} \begin{bmatrix} 122 \cdot (-7) + (-77)(-11) + 7 \cdot 1 \\ (-77) \cdot (-7) + 50 \cdot (-11) + 11 \cdot 1 \\ 7(-7) + 11(-11) + 170 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{171} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

dvs  $[T]\vec{v} = 0\vec{v}$ .

(b) Om  $T$  är ortogonal projektion  
så måste  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  vara normalvektor

till planet. Planet's ekvation är i så

fall  $7x + 11y - z = 0$ , vilket på  
parametrisk form kan skrivas

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Eftersom}$$

$$[T] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \text{ och } [T] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

Så är  $T$  ortogonal projektion på

planet  $7x + 11y - z = 0$ .