

Рубенска

Задача 1

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle e_1, x \rangle = \alpha \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle + \beta \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \\ \langle e_2, x \rangle = \alpha \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle + \beta \langle e_2, e_2 \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\langle e_1, x \rangle = -1 + (-2) + (-15) + (-24) = -42$$

$$\langle e_2, x \rangle = 0 + (-2) + (-5) + (-12) = -19$$

$$\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle = 1 + 1 + 9 + 16 = 27$$

$$\langle e_2, e_2 \rangle = 1 + 1 + 4 = 6$$

$$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = \cancel{1 + 1 + 4 = 6} \quad 0 + 1 + 3 + 8 = 12$$

$$\begin{cases} -42 = 27\alpha + 12\beta \\ -19 = 12\alpha + 6\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = -4/3$$

$$\beta = -0,5$$

Zagora 6

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \quad (A - E\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} (6-\lambda) & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & (6-\lambda) & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & (6-\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = -\lambda^3 + 18\lambda^2 - 104\lambda + 192$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4 \quad \lambda_2 = 6 \quad \lambda_3 = 8$$

Zagora 8

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} \cdot x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 15 \\ 11 \end{vmatrix}$$



zadanie 9

$$a_{ijk} \sim \left| \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right|$$

zauważ  $a_{i[jk]}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1,5 \\ 1,5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0,5 \\ -0,5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -1,5 & 1,5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 & -0,5 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

Задача 10

Вычислить сумму элементов  $a_{ij}$

$$a \sim \left| \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$a_{ij}^{ij} = a_{11}^{11} + a_{12}^{12} + a_{21}^{21} + a_{22}^{22} = 2$$

" " " "

$$1 + 0 + 0 + 1$$



zagara 4

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} & \sim \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -1 & 7 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 6 \end{array} & \sim \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Rank}(A) = 3$$

Zagara 4

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -10 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X(x) = (x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-1 & 2 \\ -10 & -8-1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + 4x + 12 = (x+4)(x+3)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-1 \\ 0 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -10 & -8-1 \end{vmatrix} = -4x - 12 = -4(x+3)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-1 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = 10x + 20 = 10(x+2)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2x - 10 = 2(x-5)$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -8-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$Y = (x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2-1 & 2 \\ 0 & -8-1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + 10x + 16 = (x+2)(x+8)$$

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



bagara 3

$$x_1 = 2x_2$$

$$A = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ans: } \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 2 & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \end{array} \right|$$

bagara 2

$$G \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & 2 \end{array} \right|$$

Anslem  $\{ 1, -1; -1, 2 \}$