

# Ôn tập

**Câu 2.** Giải các hệ phương trình tuyến tính sau:

$$a) \begin{cases} x + y + z + t = 3 \\ 2x - y + 3z - 4t = 1 \\ x + 2y - z + 4t = 5 \\ 3x - 2y + z - t = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x - y + 2z + 3t = 1 \\ 2x + y - 2z + 2t = 2 \\ x + z - t = -3 \end{cases}$$

Giai:

$$\begin{array}{l} \bar{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{d_2 - 2d_1 \rightarrow d_2 \\ d_3 - d_1 \rightarrow d_3 \\ d_4 - 3d_1 \rightarrow d_4}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 & -4 & -5 \end{array} \right] \\ \xrightarrow{\substack{3d_3 + d_2 \rightarrow d_3 \\ 3d_4 - 5d_2 \rightarrow d_4}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & 18 & 10 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{5d_4 - 11d_3 \rightarrow d_4} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 57 & 39 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hệ} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + z + t = 3 \\ -3y + z - 6t = -5 \\ -5z + 3t = 1 \\ 57t = 39 \end{array} \right. \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 - y - z - t = \frac{33}{19} \\ y = \frac{-5 - z + 6t}{-3} = \frac{-5 - \frac{1}{19} + 6 \cdot \frac{13}{19}}{-3} = \frac{7}{19} \\ z = \frac{1 - 3t}{-5} = \frac{1 - 3 \cdot \frac{13}{19}}{-5} = \frac{4}{19} \\ t = \frac{39}{57} = \frac{13}{19} \end{array} \right.$$

Vậy  $(x, y, z, t) = \left( \frac{33}{19}, \frac{7}{19}, \frac{4}{19}, \frac{13}{19} \right)$

$$b) \begin{cases} x - y + 2z + 3t = 1 \\ 2x + y - 2z + 2t = 2 \\ x + z - t = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{d_2 - 2d_1 \rightarrow d_2 \\ d_3 - d_1 \rightarrow d_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{3} & -6 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{3d_3 - d_2 \rightarrow d_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{3} & -8 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ -12 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hệ} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - y + 2z + 3t = 1 \\ 3y - 6z - 4t = 0 \\ 3z - 8t = -12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 + y - 2z - 3t = 1 + \frac{20t - 24}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{-12 + 8t}{3} - 3t = 1 - \frac{5}{3}t \\ y = \frac{4t + 6z}{3} = \frac{4t + 6 \cdot \frac{-12 + 8t}{3}}{3} = \frac{20t - 24}{3} \\ z = \frac{-12 + 8t}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Vậy} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 - \frac{5}{3}t \\ y = \frac{20t - 24}{3} \\ z = -\frac{12 + 8t}{3} \end{array} \right. , \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

#### Câu 4.

Cho  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$  xác định bởi công thức  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_1, x_1 - x_3)$

a) chứng tỏ  $T$  là ánh xạ tuyến tính

b) Tìm ma trận của  $T$  đối với cơ sở chính tắc

Giai  $\forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall k \in \mathbb{R}: u = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$$v = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

$$T(u+v) = T(u)+T(v) ?$$

$$u+v = (x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2, x_3+y_3)$$

$$T(u+v) = (x_1+y_1 - x_2 - y_2, x_2+y_2 - x_1 - y_1, x_1+y_1 - x_3 - y_3)$$

$$T(u) + T(v) = T(x_1, x_2, x_3) + T(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

$$= (x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_1, x_1 - x_3) + (y_1 - y_2, y_2 - y_1, y_1 - y_3)$$

$$= (x_1 + y_1 - x_2 - y_2, x_2 + y_2 - x_1 - y_1, x_1 + y_1 - x_3 - y_3) = T(u+v)$$

$T(ku) = kT(u)$  ?

$$\begin{aligned} T(ku) &= T(kx_1, kx_2, kx_3) \\ &= (kx_1 - kx_2, kx_2 - kx_1, kx_1 - kx_3) = k(x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_1, x_1 - x_3) \\ &= kT(u) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow T$  là một ánh xạ tuyến tính

b) Cố số chính tắc của  $\mathbb{R}^3$  là  $\{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$

$$T(e_1) = T(1, 0, 0) = (1 - 0, 0 - 1, 1 - 0) = (1, -1, 1)$$

$$T(e_2) = T(0, 1, 0) = (0 - 1, 1 - 0, 0 - 0) = (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$T(e_3) = T(0, 0, 1) = (0 - 0, 0 - 0, 0 - 1) = (0, 0, -1)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Ma trận của  $T$  theo cơ sở chính tắc là:

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

$\sim \quad \sim \quad \sim$   
 $T(e_1) \quad T(e_2) \quad T(e_3)$

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Câu 6. Đưa các dạng toán phương sau về chính tắc:

$$a) x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$(a+b)^2 = \underbrace{a^2}_{\alpha} + 2ab + b^2$$

Giai:  $A = \cancel{x_1^2} + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$

$$= (x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3) + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= [x_1^2 + 2\underbrace{x_1}_{\alpha}(2x_2 + x_3)] + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= [(x_1 + (2x_2 + x_3))^2 - (2x_2 + x_3)^2] + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - \underbrace{(2x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3}_{B}$$

$$B = -(2x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= -(4x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2) + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= -3x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3$$

$$= -3(x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3) = -3[x_2^2 + 2x_2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x_3]$$

$$= -3[(x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 - (\frac{1}{3}x_3)^2]$$

$$= -3(x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9}x_3^2 = -3(x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3^2$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - 3(x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3^2.$$

Đặt  $\begin{cases} X = x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \\ Y = x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 \\ Z = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = X^2 - 3Y^2 + \frac{1}{3}Z^2$

C<sub>2</sub>: Matrice của A là:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Câu 6. Đưa các dạng toàn phương sau về chính thức:

$$a) x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$D_1 = 1 \neq 0, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1+2+2-1-4-1 = -4 \neq 0$$

$$= -1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Dạng chinh tắc của A là:

$$\frac{1}{D_1}X^2 + \frac{D_1}{D_2}Y^2 + \frac{D_2}{D_3}Z^2 = X^2 - \frac{1}{3}Y^2 + 3Z^2$$