

$$1. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \alpha_{13}C_{13} + \alpha_{23}C_{23} + \alpha_{33}C_{33} + \alpha_{43}C_{43}$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 0$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 0 - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -3 + 4$$

$$= 1$$

Invertibel

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 10 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ +R_1 \\ +R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 10 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 11 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 13 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} -2R_2 \\ \\ -3R_2 \\ -4R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} -4R_4 \\ -3R_4 \\ -2R_4 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 14 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 13 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 14 & 0 & -4 \\ -3 & 13 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$2. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} \in \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 & b_1 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & b_2 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 & c & b_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ -2R_1 \\ -3R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1-2a & 4 & -3 & b_2-2b_1 \\ 0 & 2-3a & 4 & c-6 & b_3-3b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & c & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

nullity = 2 \Rightarrow 2 frie ubjente

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & c & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ -2R_1 \\ -R_1 \\ -3R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a-4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & c-3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a=4, c=5, b=3$ gir

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ -R_2 \\ -2R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{nullity}(A) = 2 = 4 - 2 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\underline{a=3, c=5, b=3 \text{ gir nullity}(A)=2}$$

$$x_4 = s$$

$$x_3 = -3s$$

$$x_2 = t$$

$$x_1 = -2t + 3s$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2t + 3s \\ t \\ -3s \\ s \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Basen til nullrummet til A er $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$4. \quad \vec{u} = (1, 1, 2, 1), \quad \vec{v} = (1, 3, 2, 1)$$

$$\langle \vec{x}, \vec{u} \rangle = 0 = \langle \vec{x}, \vec{v} \rangle$$

Brüder GS.

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{u} = (1, 1, 2, 1)$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \vec{v} - \frac{\langle \vec{v}, \vec{x}_1 \rangle}{\|\vec{x}_1\|^2} \vec{x}_1 = (1, 3, 2, 1) - \frac{9}{7} (1, 1, 2, 1) = \left(-\frac{2}{7}, \frac{12}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}\right)$$

$$\tilde{\vec{x}}_1 = \frac{\vec{x}_1}{\|\vec{x}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} (1, 1, 2, 1)$$

$$\tilde{\vec{x}}_2 = \frac{\vec{x}_2}{\|\vec{x}_2\|} = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{42}} \left(-\frac{2}{7}, \frac{12}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} (-1, 6, -2, -1)$$

$$\vec{x} \in \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} (1, 1, 2, 1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} (-1, 6, -2, -1) \right\}$$

$$5 \quad h = (0, 0, 0), \quad t = (5 + 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2})$$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{0^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{2}x = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{2}x = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 + 0^2 + y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{2}y = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Velger positiv retning for x, y

$$(5 + 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2}) = a(1, 0, 0) + b(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + c(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$5 + 3\sqrt{2} = a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b$$

$$4\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 5 + 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 4\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 5 + 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 3\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 3\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ \cdot \sqrt{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = 5, b = 2, c = 6$$

Magnus må ta 5 steg i retning $(1, 0, 0)$, 2 steg i retning $(0, 1, 1)$ og 6 steg i retning $(1, 0, 1)$

$$6. \quad P_1 = (0,0), P_2 = (2,1), P_3 = (-1,1) \\ Q_1 = (0,-4), Q_2 = (0,0), Q_3 = (3,-1)$$

$$\text{Ser at: } T_4\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ T_4\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ T_4\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, T\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}):$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow 1 = 2\alpha + \beta$$

$$0 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = T\left(\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{3}T\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3}T\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow 0 = 2\alpha + \beta$$

$$1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$T\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = T\left(\frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{3}T\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3}T\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_A(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$$

$$7. \quad \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

8. (a) $A+A^T$ er diagonaliserbar $\Leftrightarrow A+A^T$ har n lin. uavh. egenvektorer

$$A+A^T=B, B \text{ symmetrisk}$$

Skal vise B har n lin. uavh. egenvektorer $\Rightarrow B$ er diagonaliserbar

B har n lin uavhengige egenvektorer $\{\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \dots, \vec{p}_n\}$

$$\Rightarrow B\vec{p}_i = \lambda_i \vec{p}_i \text{ for } \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Lar } P = \{\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \dots, \vec{p}_n\}, D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^T B P = D \quad \square$$

$$(b) A = P D P^T$$

$$9. \lambda = k, \lambda = -k$$

$$A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}, A\vec{x} = -\lambda\vec{x}$$

$$\|A\vec{x}\| = \|\lambda\vec{x}\| = \|(-\lambda)\vec{x}\| = |\lambda| \|\vec{x}\| = |-\lambda| \|\vec{x}\|$$

$$|\lambda| = |k|$$

$$\|A\vec{x}\| = |k| \|\vec{x}\| \quad \square$$