Урок З. Матрино и матрачного операции. Роск 1. D'Icranolure, ka kue npouglegenne marking AB y BA onfequence, y mantre popule fuocos nongressione marking: a) A - marpusa 4x2, B -marpuya 4x2 AB u BA nebspuromuno , T. P. Possus cuyranes ne sygyo coluaga as paymel (1001-10) croudyob neplow u kou lo copek bropos nearpuyos. 8) A - waspinga 2 x 5, B - near pinga 5 x 3 BA - uronolare fraguepuoco - 2×3 BA - neloguosino neformormo. 6) A- nea funga 8×3, B- maspinga 3×8. AB - papule usorolots marpingo - 818. BA - papule usorolots marpingo - 3x3. 2) A u B - Hagfarssore wearhings 4x4. AB u BA Eggyt une to usordord faguel 4x4. 2) Havir agreeny u infoughigenue washing $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cup B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ Cyrina $A+B=\begin{pmatrix}1&-2\\3&0\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}4&-1\\0&5\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}5&-3\\3&5\end{pmatrix}$ $Photylogenue A.B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.4 + (-2).0 & 1.(-1) + (-2).5 \\ 3.4 + 0.0 & 3.(-1) + 0.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -11 \\ 12 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ $B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 1 + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 3 & 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 3 & 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 \\ 15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ (3) Ily jakono melnoered cuomenne u quinomenne mathing na sucuo monno e compara lostos, soo meathingo esnoro hapueha objazzior mineriore inhocationerto. Borricuero mineriore constituiro constituiro 34 - 28 + 4 C quie mathing $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. $3A = 3.\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 21 \\ 9 & -18 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 2B = 2.\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $4C = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $34 - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 21 \\ 9 & -18 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 10 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 11 \\ 5 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$ $(3A-2B)+4C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 11 \\ 5 & -20 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -5 \\ 9 & -16 \end{pmatrix}$