

SEM I - GA

Lista ex

① a) Calculati  $\det A = \Delta$  pt  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

b)  $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow a+b+c=0$  sau  $a=b=c$

② Fie  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

Calculati  $\det(A) = V(a, b, c)$

③ Fie  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a^2 & ba & ca \\ ba & 1+b^2 & cb \\ ca & bc & 1+c^2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

Calculati  $\det(A^*)$

④ Fie  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3m+4 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z})$

a) Determinati  $m$  ai  $A^{-1} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z})$

b) Pt  $m=0$ , calculati  $A^{-1}$ . Precizati mai multe metode

⑤ Fie  $A \in M_2(\mathbb{Q})$

Dacă  $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 2$  ai  $A^k = O_2$ , at  $A^2 = O_2$ .

⑥ Fie  $f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(X) = \det X$   
Precizati dacă  $f$  este inj, resp. surjectivă



7) Fie  $f: M_2(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{-2-} M_2(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $f(X) = X^n$   
 Să se arate că  $f$  nu e inj, nu e surj,  $\forall n \geq 2$

8) Fie  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

a) Dacă  $A^2 = O_n$ , at  $I_n - A, I_n + A$  sunt inversabile

b) Dacă  $A^3 = O_n$ , at  $I_n - A, I_n + A$  — —

9) Fie  $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ ,  $a_{ij} = \min\{i,j\}$ ,  $1 \leq i,j \leq n$   
 Să se arate că  $\Delta_n = \det A = 1$

10) Fie  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1-a \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

$\text{rg } A = ?$  Discutie

11) Fie  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3,4}(\mathbb{R})$

$a, b = ?$  at  $\text{rg } A = 2$

12) Fie  $A \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $A^{2023} - 2023A - I_3 = O_3$

a)  $\text{rg } A = ?$

b)  $\text{rg}(2023A + I_3) = ?$

13) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ a^2 & a^2+2a & 2a+1 & 1 \\ a & 2a+1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)^6$$



Ex. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{2}a+b & \hat{2}c+a & \hat{2}b+c \\ a+\hat{2}b & b+\hat{2}c & c+\hat{2}a \\ a+b+c & a+b+c & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}_3$$

Ex. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & \dots & x^n \\ 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^n \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad a_1, a_n \text{ dist. } 2 \text{ c\acron{a}le } 2.$$

Ex.  $A^T = -A, \quad A \in M_{2n+1}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \det A = 0.$

Ex. S\acron{a} \(\propto\) det. tot\acron{a} det. Vandermonde  $V(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ , cu elem din  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ , s\acron{a}re sunt nenuli.

Ind.  $V(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_3 - a_2)(a_3 - a_1)(a_2 - a_1) \neq 0$

$u = \hat{1}, v = \hat{2}$  sau  $u = \hat{2}, v = \hat{1}$

$a_3 = \hat{1} + a_2; \quad a_2 = \hat{1} + a_1; \quad a_3 = \hat{2} + a_2, \quad a_2 = \hat{2} + a_1$

Generalizare:  $V(a_1, \dots, a_p) \neq 0$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_p, p = \text{prim} \quad (p! \text{ det. nenuli})$

Ex. Precizati dac\acron{a} matricele sunt inversabile si, in caz afirmativ, aflati inversa

a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} & \hat{4} \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_5), \quad b) A = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \hat{3} \\ \hat{1} & \hat{2} & \hat{1} \\ \hat{2} & \hat{3} & \hat{0} \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$

c)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{2} & \hat{2} \\ \hat{1} & \hat{3} \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_6)$

Ex.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} s & -t & -u & -v \\ t & s & -v & u \\ u & v & s & -t \\ v & -u & t & s \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$

$A \neq O_4 \Leftrightarrow A$  inversabil\acron{a}

Ind  $AA^T$