

$$A^{-1} \cdot B = \dots$$

① 12 #3.

$$② A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Легко заметить, что $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow не \exists матрица A^{-1} .

$$② A = \begin{pmatrix} x-2 & 0 & x-2 \\ 2x+2 & -2x-1 & 0 \\ -3x-3 & 2x+2 & -2x-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{B} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 0 & x-2 \\ 2x+2 & -2x-1 & 0 \\ -3x-3 & 2x+2 & -2x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \\ & \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 0 & x-2 \\ -2 & -2x-1 & -2x+2 \\ -6 & 2x+2 & x-5 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x(x+2) \\ \hline \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & x-2 \\ 2x+1 & -2x-2 & 0 \\ -3x-2 & 2x+2 & -2x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & x-2 \\ 2x+1 & -2x-2 & 0 \\ -x-1 & 2x+2 & -2x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \end{array}$$

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

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

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

$$= (x-2) \cdot (-2) \cdot (0 - (2x+1)(x+1)) =$$

$$= (x-2)(2x+1)(x+1) = 0$$

Or best - $x = -1, -\frac{1}{2}, 2$.

3

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3x-2 & 3x+2 \\ -3x-2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-3x-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3x+2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(-3x-2)(-3x-2) = (3x+2)^2$$

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

$$= (-2x-1)(2x-1) = -(2x+1)(2x-1)$$

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

$$= (-3x-1)(-3x+1+4x-2) = - (x+3x)(2x-1)$$

Orber. $-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

$$\textcircled{4} A X B = C \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} C B^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta = 1 \quad \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta = 1 \quad \tilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{B}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad \Delta = 1 \quad \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{A}^{-1} = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\textcircled{6} \begin{cases} E_1 - 2E_2 + 3E_3 = -1 \\ -E_1 + 3E_2 - 5E_3 = 1 \\ E_2 - E_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1. Метод Гаусса

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$E_3 = 0, E_2 = 0, E_1 = -1$$

2. Метод Крамера.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-5+3) + 3 = 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(5-3) - 3 + 2 = -3$$

$$= -3$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = -3 \quad y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = -2 \quad z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad y = -2 \quad z = 0$$

3. Метод обратной матрицы.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} B$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1+1-0 \\ -5+1-0 \\ -1+2+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$