

## Обратная матрица.

### Матричные уравнения

### Домашняя работа.

1.4.37

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

□

$$1) \det A = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0,5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 0 + 0 =$$

$$= (-1) \cdot (0 - 2 \cdot 0,5) = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0,5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1; A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0,5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,5 \end{vmatrix} = 0,5;$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2;$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.38

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 3 & -6 \\ -4 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

$$1) \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 3 & -6 \\ -4 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 8 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-6) \cdot$$

$$(-4) - (-1) \cdot 3 \cdot (-4) - 1 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot (-6) \cdot (-1) =$$

$$= 9 + 8 + 24 - 12 - 24 - 6 = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -6 \\ -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (8 \cdot 3 - (-6) \cdot (-4)) = 0$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot (-4) = 4$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(3 - 1) = -2$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - (-1) \cdot (-4) = -1$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1 - (-4)) = -3$$



$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 3 = -3$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6 + 8) = -2$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 8 = -5$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.39

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

$$1) \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 -$$

$$- 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = -4 + 8 + 4 + 8 - 8 - 2 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1}$$

$$2) A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 2 = -6$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(8 - 8) = 0$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - (-4) = 6$$



$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(4-2) = -2$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4-8 = -4$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-4) = 3$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2-(-2) = 4$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(2-4) = 2$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1-2 = -3$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 6 \\ -2 & -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & -2/3 & 1/3 \\ 1 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.40

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

$$1) \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 -$$

$$- 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot (-3) \cdot 5 = -12 - 12 + 20 + 8 - 8 + 45 =$$



$$= 41 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$2) A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - (-15) = 11$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(2 - (-3)) = -5$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - (-4) = 14$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(4 - 10) = 6$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(15 - 4) = -11$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 - (-8) = -4$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -(-9 - 4) = 13$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -12 - 8 = -20$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -5 & 14 \\ 6 & 1 & -11 \\ -4 & 13 & -20 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 6 & -4 \\ -5 & 1 & 13 \\ 14 & -11 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{41} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 6 & -4 \\ -5 & 1 & 13 \\ 14 & -11 & -20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{41} & \frac{6}{41} & -\frac{4}{41} \\ -\frac{5}{41} & \frac{1}{41} & \frac{13}{41} \\ \frac{14}{41} & -\frac{11}{41} & -\frac{20}{41} \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.41

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

□

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-3) \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 - \\ &\quad - 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 4 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 0 - 3 + 24 + 6 - 0 - 27 = \\ &= 0 \Rightarrow \nexists A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



1.4.42

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot (-3) \cdot 3 + 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - \\ &\quad - (-1) \cdot (-3) \cdot 1 - 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = -45 + 16 - 4 - 3 - \\ &\quad - 48 - 20 = -36 - 48 - 20 = -104 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -9 - 4 = -13$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(6 - 2) = -4$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - (-3) = 7$$



$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(24 + 2) = -26$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 15 - (-1) = 16$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(10 - 8) = -2$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 16 - 3 = 13$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(10 + 2) = -12$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - 16 = -31$$

$$3) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -4 & 7 \\ -26 & 16 & -2 \\ 13 & -12 & -31 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -26 & 13 \\ -4 & 16 & -12 \\ 7 & -2 & -31 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{-104} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -26 & 13 \\ -4 & 16 & -12 \\ 7 & -2 & -31 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{26} & -\frac{2}{13} & \frac{3}{26} \\ -\frac{7}{104} & \frac{1}{52} & \frac{31}{104} \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.43

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

□

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 -$$



$$-(-1) \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4 + 1 + 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{II} + \text{I} \\ \text{III} + \text{I} \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III} \\ \sim \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \Gamma_2$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.44

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 + 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 - 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 -$$

$$- 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 54 + 28 + 45 - 27 - 63 - 40 = 127 - 130 = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot \text{II} - 3 \cdot \text{I} \\ 2 \cdot \text{III} - \text{I} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{III} + \text{II} \end{array} \sim$$



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$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} + \frac{7}{3} \cdot \text{II} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{III} \\ \text{II} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{III} \\ \end{array} \sim$$

-II+III  
~

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & -14/3 & 4 & -2/3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} : 2 \\ \text{II} : (-3) \\ \text{III} : 2 \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7/3 & 2 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/3 & -1 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \Gamma_2$$

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

1.4.45

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\square \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} -$$

$$-2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (6 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 0 - 0 - 0 -$$

$$-6 \cdot 2 \cdot 5) - 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) + 0 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 0 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5) -$$

$$-2 \cdot (0 + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 - 0 - 6 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4) - 4 \cdot (0 + 6 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) +$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 - 0 - 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 1) = (-24 + 8 - 60) - \\
 &- 2 \cdot (-8 - 2 + 12 - 20) - 2 \cdot (-12 + 72 - 16) - \\
 &- 4 \cdot (-6 + 12 - 90 - 8) = -76 + 36 - 88 + 368 = \\
 &= 240 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{II} - 2 \cdot \text{I} \\ \text{III} - 3 \cdot \text{I} \\ \text{IV} + \text{I} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -8 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 7 & -10 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{IV} + 3 \cdot \text{II} \\ \text{IV} - 3 \cdot \text{II} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -8 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & -34 & -9 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & 24 & 7 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ 11 \cdot \text{IV} + 6 \cdot \text{III} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -8 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & -34 & -9 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 & 23 & -15 & 6 & 11 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} - \text{II} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 22 & 0 & -7 & 12 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 44 & 5 & -8 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & -34 & -9 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 & 23 & -15 & 6 & 11 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} 22 \cdot \text{I} + 7 \cdot \text{III} \\ 22 \cdot \text{II} - 5 \cdot \text{III} \\ \\ \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 22 & 0 & 0 & 26 & 3 & -1 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 44 & 0 & -6 & 1 & 7 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & -34 & -9 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 & 23 & -15 & 6 & 11 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} 30 \cdot \text{I} - 13 \cdot \text{IV} \\ 10 \cdot \text{II} + \text{IV} \\ 30 \cdot \text{III} + 17 \cdot \text{IV} \\ \end{array}$$



$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 660 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -209 & 165 & 132 & -143 \\ 0 & 440 & 0 & 0 & 33 & 55 & -44 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 660 & 0 & 121 & -165 & 132 & 187 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 60 & 23 & -15 & 6 & 11 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I}/660 \\ \text{II}/440 \\ \text{III}/660 \\ \text{IV}/60 \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc} -19/60 & 1/4 & 1/5 & -13/60 \\ 3/40 & 1/8 & -1/10 & 1/40 \\ 11/60 & -1/4 & 1/5 & 17/60 \\ 23/60 & -1/4 & 1/10 & 11/60 \end{array} \right) = \Gamma_2$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{19}{60} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{13}{60} \\ \frac{3}{40} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{40} \\ \frac{11}{60} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{17}{60} \\ \frac{23}{60} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{11}{60} \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.50

$$X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 3 = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{II} - 3 \cdot \text{I} \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} + \text{II} \\ \sim \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{II} / -2 \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1,5 & -0,5 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1,5 & -0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1,5 & -0,5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



1.4.51

$$X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -16 - (-15) = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma = \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ 4 \cdot \text{II} + 5 \cdot \text{I} \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 4 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} + 3 \text{II} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 0 & 16 & 12 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 4 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} / 4 \\ \text{II} / -1 \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -4 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.52

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \nexists A^{-1}$$

Ответ: решение нет.

1.4.53

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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



$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \nexists A^{-1}$$

Ответ: решение нет.

(1.4.54)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 2 = 5 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\det C = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -25 + 24 = -1 \Rightarrow \exists C^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} \cdot \tilde{C} = \frac{1}{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

(1.4.55)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (см. w/ 1.4.54)}$$



$$\det C = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 8 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists C^{-1}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} \cdot \tilde{C} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2,5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

1.4.56

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

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

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6; A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3; A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0; A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.57

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$- 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 = 3 - 12 - 2 + 4 = -7 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1}$$

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1; A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2; A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4;$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4; A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1; A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2;$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7; A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7; A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7;$$



$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -7 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \tilde{A} = -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2+4-21 \\ -4-1+21 \\ -8-2+21 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ 16 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15/7 \\ -16/7 \\ -11/7 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.4.58

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Заметим, что  $C = B \Rightarrow B \cdot C^{-1} = B \cdot B^{-1} = E \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot E = A^{-1}$ , если  $\exists A^{-1}$  и  $C^{-1}$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (см. 1.4.57)}$$

$$\det C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 7 \cdot (12 - 15) - 8 \cdot (6 - 12) = -21 + 48 = 27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists C^{-1}$$



Значит  $\exists A^{-1}$  и  $C^{-1} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot E = A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{4}{7} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} & -1 \\ \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$