

Linjär Algebra

Matrisoperationer 3x3

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1. Calculate $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Calculate $\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D}$.

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Calculate $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{F}$.

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. Calculate $\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{H}$.

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Evaluate $\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{Z}$.

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Compute $3\mathbf{P}$.

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. Find $-2\mathbf{Q}$.

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Determine \mathbf{EF} .

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

9. Calculate both \mathbf{GH} and \mathbf{HG} .

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. Find \mathbf{IJK} .

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. Compute \mathbf{Av} .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

12. Determine \mathbf{Bu} .

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

13. Determine \mathbf{Ct} .

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{t} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. Determine \mathbf{Ds} .

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

15. Calculate $(\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{N})\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q}$.

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$