

Ime Predmeta

Naslov predavanja

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Vsebina

- Matrike
- Matrike Ponovno

Poglavje – 1

Matrike

$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = p.$$

Primer: Imamo sistem treh ravnin

$$4x + 2y + z = 7$$

 $2x + y - z = 5$
 $x + 2y + 2z = 3$ (1)

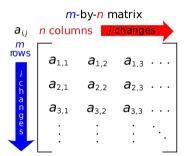
16:9

L = 14.0 cm

H = 7.87 cm

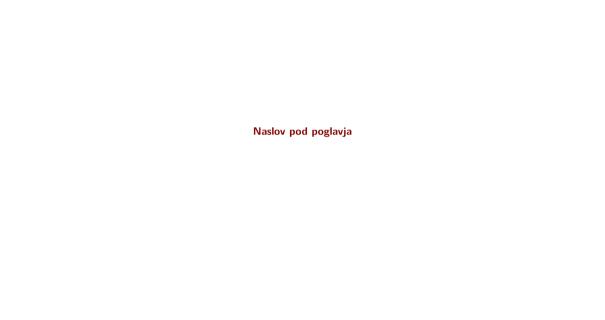
Delovna površina prosojnice

Slikovna razlaga matrike kot tabele



Code insert

```
1 % Test Octave script
2
3 close all; % close all plots
4 clear all; % clear workspace buffer
5 clc; % clear command window
6
7 x = -10:0.1:10; % Create an evenly-spaced for 0.1 vector from -10...10
8 x = linspace(-10,10,100) % similar with number of division points
9 y = sin(x); % y is also a vector
10 plot(x, y);
11 title("Simple 2-D Plot");
12 xlabel("x");
13 ylabel("sin (x)");
```



$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = p.$$

Primer: Imamo sistem treh ravnin

$$4x + 2y + z = 7$$

 $2x + y - z = 5$
 $x + 2y + 2z = 3$ (2)

$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = p.$$

Primer: Imamo sistem treh ravnin

$$4x + 2y + z = 7$$

 $2x + y - z = 5$
 $x + 2y + 2z = 3$
(3)

Poglavje – 2

Matrike - Ponovno

$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = p.$$

Primer: Imamo sistem treh ravnin

$$4x + 2y + z = 7$$

 $2x + y - z = 5$
 $x + 2y + 2z = 3$
(4)

16:9

L = 14.0 cm

H = 7.87 cm

Delovna površina prosojnice



- G. James, Modern Engineering Mathematics, 2015, 5th Edition
- A. Turnšek, **Tehniška matematika**, 2007, 2.izdaja