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1-)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 3 & 2 \\ \alpha & b \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\alpha^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ise c'nin positif de geri?

A)3 B)4 C)5 D) 6 E) 7

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0 + 5.3 & 2.6 + 5.9 \\ 0.0 + 1.3 & 0.6 + 1.4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 32 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 0 = 3$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 25 = c^2$$
 45

2-)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 , $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$, $A \cdot X = B$ olduguna gare X modrus hong isi oldulur $A_{2x3} \cdot X = B$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = B$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $A \cdot X = B$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X \text{ motros: } 3x2 \text{ boystanda almds. } C)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E)\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[2 \ 03] \ [e \ F] \ [3 \ 13]$$

$$1 = 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1 \quad e=1$$

$$3 = 0.6 + 0.7 + 1.6 \quad F=3$$

$$[0 \ 2]$$

$$3 = 0.6 + 0.d + 1.6$$
 $F = 3$ $5 = 2.0 + 0.c + 3.e$ $0 = 0$

$$13 = 2.b + 0.d + 3f$$
 $b=2$

3-) Asagidakilerden hangisi ya da hangileri her zaman doğru dmayabilir? I- A.B=0 ise A=0 vayor B=0 dir. II- A.B= B.A III-A. (B+C)= A.B+A.C A) Yalnie I B) I ve II C) I ve III D) II ve II E) Hepsi I-A= [1 2 1], B= [1 0] => AxB= [0 0] Goroldogo 02ere A ve ya B II-A= [a:j]2x3) B=[bij]3xh oldugunu desenorsek A.B ≠ B.A oldugunu geroruz III-A. (B+C) if odesinde Bue C non toplandolmesi sein tiplerinin aynı olmasi gereker. $4-)\begin{bmatrix}2\\6\\7\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}3\\6\\7\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}3\\6\\9\\8\end{bmatrix}=?$ $A)\begin{bmatrix}5\\9\\5\\6\\16\\9$ $B)\begin{bmatrix}5\\6\\9\\15\end{bmatrix}$ 2 matrisin toplanabilmesi C) [9 10] D) [5 9] E) Hesaplanamas için teplerimin aynı olmasi gereker. $5 -)\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = C$ C matrisinin tipi? Cozono 3x2 . 3x2 sellinde bir islem A) 9x4 B) 3x2 geralelesemez. C) 6x6 D) 2x3 E) C matrisi hesaplanamaz

6-)
$$\times \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\times + 9 = ?$

A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6 E) 7

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 3y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X + 18 = 20 \\ 6x + 3y = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X + 2 = 2 \\ 12 + 3y = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X + 3 = 21 \\ 12 + 3y = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 7-) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{olmok is 2eve} & A^{2000} = ? \\ A) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & B) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & C \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & D) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & E) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ Cozens \\ A^{2} = A \times A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & . \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 + 0.0 & 1.0 + 0.1 \\ 0.1 + 1.0 & 1.0 + 1.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{2} = A \\ A^{2000} = A^{2} & A^{2000} = A^{2000} = A^{2000} = A^{250} = A^{250}$$

8-) c E 2 vz AT, A'nin transpozesidir.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ve} \quad A. A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c^{2} & 8 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{olmak} \quad \tilde{v} \neq \text{ene} \quad c = ?$$

$$A) 5 \quad B) 6 \quad C) 8 \quad D) 10 \quad E) 12$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 \\
1 & 2
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 \\
1 & 2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4+1 & 2+2 \\
2+2 & 1+4
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
5 & 4 \\
4 & 5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bigotimes = \begin{bmatrix}
25+16 & 20+20 \\
20+20 & 16+25
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
2 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
2 & 1
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1+4 & 2+2 \\
2+1 & 4+7
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
5 & 4 \\
4 & 5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bigotimes = \begin{bmatrix}
25+16 & 20+20 \\
20+20 & 16+25
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= > \begin{bmatrix} 41 & 40 \\ 40 & 41 \end{bmatrix} \quad a = 41 \qquad \dot{a}^2 = b^2 + x^2 \\ b = 40 \qquad (41)^2 = (49)^2 + (9)^2$$

$$\dot{a}^2 = b^2 + x^2$$

$$(41)^2 = (40)^2 + (9)^2$$

10-)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $a = ?$

A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 16 E) 25

 $\begin{cases} \frac{C_{02} \times m^2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times$

$$\sqrt[3]{\begin{bmatrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{bmatrix}}^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X^2 & 0 \\ 0 & y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \bigoplus = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \alpha = 25$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bigoplus = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0=25$$