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 Grupă: 143

## Lucrare la Algebră Liniară și Geometrie

V (1) (3p.) Fie sistemul omogen

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z + 3t = 0 \\ 2x + 6y - 3z + t = 0 \\ 3x + 7y - 4z + 4t = 0 \\ x + 5y - 2z - 2t = 0. \end{cases}$$

- (a) Găsiți o bază în spațiul soluțiilor acestui sistem;  
 (b) Arătați că vectorul  $(1, 11, 24, 4)$  este soluție a sistemului și determinați coordonatele sale în raport cu baza obținută.

1 (2) (4p) Fie endomorfismul  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  a cărui matrice în baza canonică este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 0,5  
0,5  
2 (3) (2p.) Fie  $A$  o matrice cu proprietatea că suma elementelor de pe fiecare coloană este egală cu o constantă  $r$ . Arătați că  $r \in \sigma(A)$ .

Grupa 143

## Test algebra

ex 1

a)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & -4 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow + \frac{17}{4} t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow + \frac{5}{4} t$$

$$S = \left\{ \left( \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow - \frac{17}{4} t, \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow + \frac{5}{4} t, \rightarrow, t \right) \mid \rightarrow, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \frac{3}{4} \alpha - \frac{17}{4} t, \frac{1}{4} \alpha + \frac{5}{4} t, \alpha, t \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{3}{4} \alpha, \frac{1}{4} \alpha, \alpha, 0 \right) + \left( -\frac{17}{4} t, \frac{5}{4} t, 0, t \right) \\
 &= \alpha \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0 \right) + t \left( -\frac{17}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 0, 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \left\{ \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0 \right), \left( -\frac{17}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 0, 1 \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{in } \dim B = 2$$

$$b) \quad v = (1, 11, 24, 4)$$

$$P_t \quad \alpha = 24 \quad \text{in } \alpha \quad t = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= 24 \cdot \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0 \right) + 4 \cdot \left( -\frac{17}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 0, 1 \right) \\
 &= (18, 6, 24, 0) + (-17, 5, 0, 4) \\
 &= (1, 11, 24, 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

den  $v$  ist solution

$$\text{Für } [v]_B = (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$v = \alpha \cdot \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0 \right) + \beta \cdot \left( -\frac{17}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 0, 1 \right)$$

$$(1, 11, 24, 4) = \left( \frac{3}{4} \alpha, \frac{1}{4} \alpha, \alpha, 0 \right) + \left( -\frac{17}{4} \beta, \frac{5}{4} \beta, 0, \beta \right)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{3}{4} \alpha - \frac{17}{4} \beta = 1 \\
 \frac{1}{4} \alpha + \frac{5}{4} \beta = 11 \\
 \alpha = 24 \\
 \beta = 4
 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow [v]_B = (24, 4)$$

ex 2

a)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[J]_3 = P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} =$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \boxed{1} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) P_A(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 7-x & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10x & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & -3x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (7-x)$$

ex 2

b)

$$P_A(x) = \det(A - x \cdot I_n)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 7-x & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10-x & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (7-x)(-10-x)(3-x) + 17 \cdot (-6) \cdot 2 \\ + (-4) \cdot 5 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot (-10-x) - 5 \cdot (-6) \cdot (7-x) \\ - 17 \cdot (-4) \cdot (3-x)$$

$$= - (21 - 10x + x^2)(10+x) + 204 - 200 \\ - 20 \cdot (-1) \cdot (10+x) + 30 \cdot (7-x) + 68 \cdot (3-x)$$

$$= - (210 - 100x + 10x^2 + 21x - 10x^2 + x^3) \\ - 404 + 200 + 20x + 210 - 30x + 204 \\ - 68x$$

$$= - 210 + 100x - 10x^2 - 21x + 10x^2 - x^3 \\ + 210 - 30x - 68x$$

$$= - x^3 - 119x + 100x$$

$$-x^3 - 19x = 0$$

$$-x(x^2 + 19) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(A) = 0$$

For  $\lambda = 0$   $v = (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$   
 vectorial product associated

$$A \cdot v^t = \lambda \cdot v^t$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 7a - 4b + 2c = 0 \\ 17a - 10b + 5c = 0 \\ 10a - 6c + 3c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -210 - 200 - 10$$

ex 2

c)

$$\text{Ker} = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(v) = 0 \}$$

Aflăm soluțiile sistemului omogen

$$\begin{cases} 7x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 17x_1 - 10x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ 10x_1 - 6x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 & 2 \\ 17 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$



ex 3

$$A \in M_{m,n}(K)$$

$$\sum (c_j) = r \quad \forall j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T \cdot 1 = r \cdot 1$$

$$\text{unde } 1 = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$$

$\Rightarrow 1$  este vector propriu asociat lui  $A^T$  cu valoarea proprie  $r$

$$\Rightarrow r \in \sigma(A^T) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Știm că } \sigma(A) = \sigma(A^T) \quad (2)$$

Din (1) și (2) avem că  $r \in \sigma(A)$