

1. Norėdami sudauginti matricas A ir B , jos turi būti suderintos, t. y. pirmosios matricos stulpelių skaičius lygus antrosios eilučių skaičiui.

$A_{m \times n}$ ir $B_{n \times k}$, tai matricų A ir B sandauga yra matrica $C_{m \times k}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 16 \\ 6 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \quad B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 47 & 54 \\ 13 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$, todėl matricų dauginama nekomutatyviai.

2. Turime plokštumą γ , kurios lygtis $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$.

Turime tašką $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$. Jei kore atitinkame h nuo plokštės taško M_1 iki plokštumos γ . Ys M_1 nuleidžiamas statmuo $M_1 M_0$ į plokštumą.

$M_0(x_0; y_0; z_0)$. $h = |M_0 M_1|$. Vektoriai $\vec{M_0 M_1}$ ir plokštumos normalis vektoriaus \vec{n} kolinearūs, tad sudaromas kampas θ yra 0° arba 180° .

$$\cos \theta = -1 \text{ arba } \cos \theta = 1$$

$$M_0 M_1 = (x_1 - x_0; y_1 - y_0; z_1 - z_0) \quad \vec{n} = (A; B; C) \quad \begin{aligned} Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D &= 0 \\ -Ax_0 - By_0 - Cz_0 &= D \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{|\vec{M_0 M_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|} = \frac{|(x_1 - x_0)A + (y_1 - y_0)B + (z_1 - z_0)C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|-Ax_0 - By_0 - Cz_0 + Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} \quad \text{Mūsų dygtis.}$$

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 4 \\ 5 & 9 & 7 & 8 & 6 \\ 6 & 12 & 13 & 9 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot \frac{5}{3} & -2 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \downarrow & & & \\ \leftarrow & & & \\ \leftarrow & & & \\ \leftarrow & & & \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -2 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{2}{3} & -3 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -2 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & -\frac{2}{3} & -3 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -2 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} =$$

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

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

$$= -3 \cdot \left(3 \cdot \left(1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) + 1 \cdot 0 \right) + 3 \cdot \left(2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0 \right) - 1 \cdot \left(2 \cdot (-1) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \right) =$$

$$= -3 \cdot ((-1) + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) - 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right)) = -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3} \right) = \boxed{5}$$

2.

$$X \cdot A = B$$

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

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

$$(A/E) \Rightarrow (E/A^{-1})$$

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-2 \\ -1}} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{/:3} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{+ \\ -}}$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/3 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ -5/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7/3 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ -5/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ -11/3 & 14/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 22/3 & -1/3 & -5/3 \\ -11/3 & 14/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 5 \\ 6x_1 + 9x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 7 \\ 8x_1 + 12x_2 + 7x_3 + 8x_4 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 8 & 12 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1:2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3/2 & 1/2 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 8 & 12 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2-3/2 \\ 3-5/2 \\ 4-7/2}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3/2 & 1/2 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3/2 & 1/2 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \times 3 \\ 3 \times 2 \\ 4 \times 3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3/2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$2x_3 = -2 \\ \boxed{x_3 = -1}$$

$$1x_3 = -1$$

$$x_3 = -1$$

x_2 ir x_4

$$x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2 + x_4 = 2$$

Betkokie
skaičiai

$$x_1 = 2 - \frac{3x_2}{2} - x_4$$

Ats.: $x_1 = 2 - \frac{3x_2}{2} - x_4$ x_2 ir x_4 - betkokie skaičiai,

$$x_3 = -1$$

$$5. \quad a: 5x - 12y + 11 = 0 \quad \vec{n}_a = (5; -12)$$

$$b: x = 2 - 4t$$

$$y = 3 + 3t$$

$$\vec{v} = (-4; 3) \quad \vec{n}_b = (3; 4)$$

$$\vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{n}_b = |\vec{n}_a| \cdot |\vec{n}_b| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{n}_b = 5 \cdot 3 - 12 \cdot 4 = -33$$

$$|\vec{n}_a| = \sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2} = 13$$

$$|\vec{n}_b| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$-33 = 13 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos \alpha \quad | : 13 \cdot 5$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-33}{65}$$

$$\text{Ab.: } \cos \alpha = \frac{-33}{65}$$

$$6. \quad a: \vec{a} = (4; -6; -8)$$

$$b: \vec{b} = (-6; 9; 12)$$

$$\frac{4}{-6} = \frac{-6}{9} = \frac{-8}{12} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$a \parallel b$, tad
yra vieno
ploks tumoje

$$A(2; 0; -1)$$

$$B(7; 2; 0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y & 2+1 \\ 4 & -6 & -8 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x-2) \cdot (-6 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot (-8)) - y \cdot (4 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot (-8)) + (2+1) \cdot (4 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot (-6)) = 0$$

$$(x-2) \cdot (10) - y \cdot (44) + (2+1) \cdot (38) = 0$$

$$10x - 20 - 44y + 38 \cdot 2 + 38 = 0$$

$$10x - 44y + 38 \cdot 2 + 18 = 0 \quad | : 2$$

$$5x - 22y + 19 \cdot 2 + 9 = 0$$