

### Oppgaver til kapittel 3

1. Løs ligningen  $Ax = b$  for

a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -7 & 0 \\ -8 & -7 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 & -8 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -7 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Oppgave 1

a)

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 & \end{array} \right)$$

$x_1$  og  $x_4$  er uavhengige

setter  $x_1 = s$

$x_4 = r$

### Innlevering 2 TMAT4115, våren 2022

Er totalt 7 uavhengige:

$x_2 + x_3 + x_7 = 0$  setter  $x_7 = t$

$x_5 + x_7 = 0$  da blir  $x_5$  og

$x_6 + x_7 = 0$   $x_6$  blir  $-t$

$$x_2 + x_3 = -t$$

$$\text{settet } x_3 = u$$

$$x_2 = -t - u$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -t-u \\ u \\ r \\ -t \\ -t \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -t \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -t \\ -t \\ t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ u \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{s} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{r} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ -8 & -7 & 3 & -7 \\ -4 & 5 & -8 & -3 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim R_1 + R_2 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ -4 & 5 & -8 & -3 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$-2R_3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ -8 & 10 & -16 & -6 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim R_1 + R_3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & 3 & -16 & -9 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{5}{8}R_1 + R_4 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & 3 & -16 & -9 \\ 0 & 3/4 & -4 & -9/4 \end{array} \right) \sim 4R_4 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & 3 & -16 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & -16 & -9 \end{array} \right)$$

$R_3 + R_4$  som eliminerer  $R_4$ .  $\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & 3 & -16 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\sim 3R_2 + 14R_3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & -7 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -14 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & -215 & 96 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{kan ikke bruke } x_1 \text{ og } x_2 \text{ med denne}}$$

har en løsning:  $-215x_3 = 96 \rightarrow x_3 = \frac{-96}{215}$

$$-14x_2 + 3\left(\frac{-96}{215}\right) = -10 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{133}{215}$$

$$8x_1 - 7\left(\frac{133}{215}\right) = -3 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{143}{260}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{x = \left[ \frac{143}{260}, \frac{133}{215}, \frac{-96}{215} \right]}$$

## oppgave 2)

$v = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -7 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  og  $w = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$  finn  $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$  slik at  $u, v$ , og  $w$  spenner ut  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow$  dette betyr at  $u, v$  og  $w$  må være lineært uavhengige

$$u = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -3 & -7 & -3 \\ 8 & -8 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -3 \\ -8 & -4 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 8 & -4 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -7 \\ 8 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4\hat{i} - 36\hat{j} + 80\hat{k}$$

$$= [4, -36, 80] \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}u \rightarrow [1, -9, 20]$$

$u, v$ , og  $w$  er lineært uavhengige, som betyr at den eneste løsningen på  $xu + yv + zw = 0$  er  $x = y = z = 0$ .

$$3) p(x) = x^2 + 5x - 3$$

$$a) q(x) = 4x^2 + 18x + 4 \rightarrow x^2 + 8x + 2 = a(x^2 + 5x - 3) + b(4x^2 + 18x + 4)$$

$$s(x) = x^2 + 8x + 2$$

$$\text{ganger ut: } x^2 + 8x + 2 = ax^2 + 5ax - 3a + 4bx^2 + 18bx + 4b \\ = x^2(a + 4b) + x(5a + 18b) - 3a + 4b$$

$$1) a + 4b = 1 \rightarrow a = (1 - 4b) \text{ setter inn i 3}$$

$$2) 5a + 18b = 8$$

$$3) -3a + 4b = 2 \quad -3(1 - 4b) + 4b = 2$$

$$-3 + 12b + 4b = 2$$

$$16b = 5 \rightarrow b = \frac{5}{16}$$

men: om vi setter inn det

for  $a$  i likning 2 istedenfor:

$$5(1 - 4b) + 18b = 8$$

$$5 - 20b + 18b = 8$$

$$2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

Siden vi får to

ulike verdier for

$b$ , fins det ingen

$a$  som kommer til

a passe.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad r(x) &= a \cdot p(x) + b \cdot q(x) + c \cdot t(x) \\
 &= a(x^2 + 5x - 3) + b(4x^2 + 18x + 4) + c(dx^2 + ex + f) \\
 &= ax^2 + 5ax - 3a + 4bx^2 + 18bx + 4b + cdx^2 + cex + fc \\
 &= x^2(a + 4b + cd) + x(5a + 18b + ce) - 3a + 4b + fc
 \end{aligned}$$

1 forrige oppgave, siden det ikke var noen  $a$  eller  $b$  som passet  $s(x) = ap(x) + bq(x)$ , betyr det at  $[1, 8, 2]$  er lineært uavhengig fra  $[1, 5, -3]$  og  $[4, 18, 4]$ .

$t(x)$  kan da være  $s(x) = x^2 + 8x + 2$ .

## Oppgaver til kapittel 4

1)  $v_1$  og  $v_2 \rightarrow$  vektorer i  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
 $A = 2 \times 2$  matrise

$$Av_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Av_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Aw \text{ der } w = 2v_1 - v_2$$

$$Aw = 2Av_1 - Av_2$$

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}}}$$

2) a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{bmatrix} \det A = i - i = 0$

Matrisen er ikke inverterbar siden  $\det A = 0$ .

b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  er ikke inverterbar siden det ikke er en  $n \times n$ -matrise.

c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$$c) \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim 3R_1 - R_3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim 2R_1 - R_2 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim 2R_2 - R_3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

En hel rad m/ nulr nederst og 3, 0, -1 på andre siden opgør at inversen ikke findes.

$$3a) AX = B$$

$$A[x_1, x_2] = B$$

$A[x_1, x_2] = [b_1, b_2]$  deler B opp i sine respektive kolonnevektorer som i x.

$Ax_1 = b_1$  og  $Ax_2 = b_2$  er ekvivalent med å løse to

lønningssystemer. For  $n \times n$  systemer blir det = løse n separate systemer.

$$b) \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] x = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

deler opp som i a)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_3 &= 1 && \text{dette systemet har uendelig} \\ x_1 + x_3 &= 1 && \text{mange løsninger. } x_1 = x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_1 &= 0, x_3 = 1 \text{ osv.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_2 \\ x_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_2 + x_4 &= 1 && \text{dette systemet har ikke en} \\ x_2 + x_4 &= -1 && \text{løsning for } x_2 \text{ og } x_4. \end{aligned}$$

Det finnes ingen x slik at  $AX = b$ .

$$4) a) AX + XB = C$$

$$A[x_1, x_2] + B[x_1, x_2] = C$$

$$Ax_1 + Ax_2 + Bx_1 + Bx_2 = C$$

X er avhengig av både A og B noe, så man kan ikke løse den som i forrige oppgave.

$$b) AX + XB = C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1x_1 + a_3x_2 & a_1x_3 + a_3x_4 \\ a_2x_1 + a_4x_2 & a_2x_3 + a_4x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1x_1 + b_3x_2 & b_1x_3 + b_3x_4 \\ b_2x_1 + b_4x_2 & b_2x_3 + b_4x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_1x_1 + a_3x_2 + b_1x_1 + b_3x_2 & a_1x_3 + a_3x_4 + b_1x_3 + b_3x_4 \\ a_2x_1 + a_4x_2 + b_2x_1 + b_4x_2 & a_2x_3 + a_4x_4 + b_2x_3 + b_4x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_1x_1 + a_3x_2 + b_1x_1 + b_3x_2 = c_1 \\ a_1x_3 + a_3x_4 + b_1x_3 + b_3x_4 = c_2 \\ a_2x_1 + a_4x_2 + b_2x_1 + b_4x_2 = c_3 \\ a_2x_3 + a_4x_4 + b_2x_3 + b_4x_4 = c_4 \end{array}$$

dette er totalmannsformen i en annen form → faktoriserer ut  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3$  og  $x_4$

$$x_1(a_1 + b_1) + x_2(a_3 + b_3) = c_1$$

$$x_1(a_2 + b_2) + x_2(a_4 + b_4) = c_2$$

$$x_3(a_1 + b_1) + x_4(a_3 + b_3) = c_3$$

$$x_3(a_2 + b_2) + x_4(a_4 + b_4) = c_4$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & c \\ a_1+b_1 & a_3+b_3 & 0 & 0 & c_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & a_4+b_4 & 0 & 0 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_1+b_1 & a_3+b_3 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2+b_2 & a_4+b_4 & c_4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$C) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} (-1+2) & (1+1) & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ (1+1) & (-1+2) & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1+2) & (1+1) & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (1+1) & (-1+2) & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim 2R_1 - R_2 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

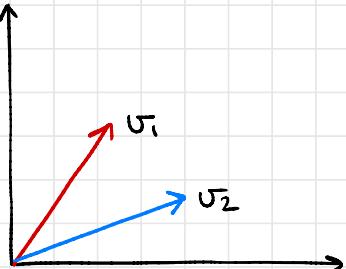
$$\sim \frac{1}{3}R_2 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim 2R_2 - R_1 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim 2R_3 - R_4 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

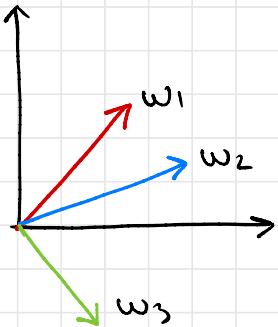
$$\sim 2R_4 - R_3 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right] \sim -1R_1 + R_3 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

oppgaver til kapittel 5:

1)



disse er lineært uavhengige siden de er i  $\mathbb{R}^2$  men ikke parallele



3 vektorer i  $\mathbb{R}^2$  er lineært avhengig om hverandre siden de ikke spenner ut  $\mathbb{R}^3$  for å være lineært uavhengige. De utspenner et plan i  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

2a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$  fra kapittel 4 - 2c ser vi at gauss ikke gir oss pivot-element i hver kolonne, så vektorene er **lineært avhengige**.

b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5-3i \\ 10+2i \\ 4+6i \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & i & 5-3i & 0 \\ 4 & 2i & 10+2i & 0 \\ 2i & -1 & 4+6i & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim i \cdot R_1 - R_3$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & i & 5-3i & 0 \\ 0 & 2i & 10+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7+3i & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim 2R_1 - R_2 \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & i & 5-3i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7+3i & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2(5-3i) - (10+2i) \\ 10 - 6i - 10 - 2i = 8i$$

Fri variabel for  $z \rightarrow$  vektorene er **lineært avhengige** (her ikke pivot i hver kolonne heller)

## Oppgaver til kapittel 6

1 a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\det A = 1 - (4) = -3$

Siden  $\det A \neq 0$  er kolonnene  
i A lineært uavhengige.

b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 7 \\ -6 & 15 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 15 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - (-5) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -6 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2(-4 - (15 \cdot 7)) - (-5)(2 + 42) + 3(30 - 24)$$

$2 + 18 = 20$

Siden  $\det A \neq 0$  er kolonnene  
i A lineært uavhengige.

c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2i & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -4i & 7 \\ -6 & 15 & i \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det A = 2i \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -4i & 7 \\ 15 & i \end{pmatrix}}_{-4i(i) - (15 \cdot 7)} - (-5) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -6 & i \end{pmatrix}}_{4 - (15 \cdot 7)} + 3 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4i \\ -6 & 15 \end{pmatrix}}_{-10i}$$

$-4i(i) - (15 \cdot 7)$        $2i + 42$        $30 - 24i$

$4 - (15 \cdot 7)$

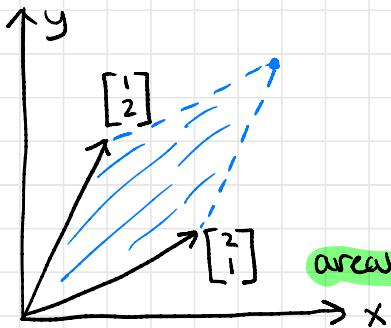
$-10i$

$$2i(-10i) - (-5)(2i + 42) + 3(30 - 24i)$$
$$-20i^2 + 210 - 10i + 90 - 72i$$

$= 300 - 284i$

Siden  $\det A \neq 0$  er kolonnene  
i A lineært uavhengige.

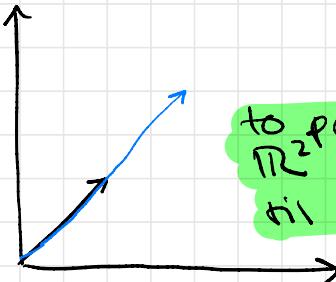
2a)



$$\text{arealet blir det} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3$$

Som funnet i en tidligere oppgave

b)



To parallelle vektorer i  $\mathbb{R}^2$  gir at determinanten til de to vektorene er 0.

3) a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & y & z \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$\det A = a \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & y & z \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{helt blå}} - b \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & y & z \end{pmatrix}}_{-b \cdot c} - b \cdot c \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ y & z \end{pmatrix}}_{(z \cdot 0) - (xy)}$$

$$\det A = +bcxy$$

b) A er inverterbar så lenge verken b, c, x eller y blir lik 0.

