

## LINEER CEBİR VİZE SORULARI

Soru 1.  $2x - y + 4z = 0$

$x + 3z = -1$

$-3x + y = 2$

lineer denklem sistemini çözünüz.

NOT  
(İstediğiniz yöntemi tercih ediniz. Gauss, Gauss-Jordan, Cramer vs.)

Soru 2.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  matrisinin tersini hesaplayınız.

Soru 3.  $\det \begin{bmatrix} -a & a-1 & a+1 \\ a & 0 & 2 \\ 2a & a-1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$  ise  $a = ?$

NOT  
(Determinantın özelliklerini kullanarak bulunuz. Sarrus kullanmayınız.)

Soru 4.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{bmatrix}$  ve  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & y & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  ise  $x+y = ?$

NOT  
( $A$  nın matrisi için  $AB = BA = I_n$  olacak şekilde bir  $B$  nın matrisi varsa,  $B$  ye  $A$  nın tersi denir ve  $B = A^{-1}$  dir.)

Sınav süresi 80 dakikadır.

Her sorunun altındaki notları dikkate alarak çözüm yapınız.

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RASARILAR

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① Gauss-Jordan yoketme yöntemi ile gözelim.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} (-2)R_2+R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ 3R_2+R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2+R_3 \rightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ \frac{1}{7}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} (-2)R_3+R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ (-3)R_3+R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -10/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -16/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/7 \end{array} \right] \text{ olduğundan}$$

$x = -10/7$ ,  $y = -16/7$ ,  $z = 1/7$  olarak bulunur.

②  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} (-3)R_1+R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ (-4)R_1+R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-2)R_3+R_2}$

$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} (-1) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 1.$    
 *üst üçgensel matris*

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -26$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -7$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 11$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = -5$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 12 \quad A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = -5$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = 2.$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \text{Adj} A = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} -26 & 11 & -5 \\ -7 & 3 & -1 \\ 12 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -26 & -7 & 12 \\ 11 & 3 & -5 \\ -5 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

( $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$  olduğu kontrol edildi!)

$$3) \det \begin{bmatrix} -a & a-1 & a+1 \\ a & 0 & 2 \\ 2a & a-1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{R_1+R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ 2R_1+R_3 \rightarrow R_3}]{} \det \begin{bmatrix} -a & a-1 & a+1 \\ 0 & a-1 & a+3 \\ 0 & 3(a-1) & 2a+b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-3R_2+R_3} \det \begin{bmatrix} -a & a-1 & a+1 \\ 0 & a-1 & a+3 \\ 0 & 0 & -a-3 \end{bmatrix} = (-a) \cdot (a-1) \cdot (-a-3) = 0 \text{ ise}$$

$a=0, a=1 \text{ veya } a=-3 \text{ olur.}$

4)  $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$  olduğundan,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & y & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2-4x & 1+2y+2x & 2x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

olup, buradan  $1+y=0$ ,  $2-4x=0$ ,  $1+2y+2x=0$ ,  $2x=1$

olur. Buradan da  $y=-1$  ve  $x=\frac{1}{2}$  olarak bulunur. Böylece,

$$x+y = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ dir.}$$