

Simboli i oznake

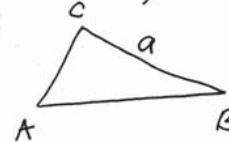
U matematici, mala štampana slova i mala pisana slova predstavljaju različite objekte.

Npr.

a - mala pisano slovo a u Euklidovoj geometriji predstavlja pravu



a - mala štampano slovo a u Euklidovoj geometriji predstavlja stranicu trougla



Nije dozvoljeno, u Euklidovoj geometriji, sa malim pisanim slovom označiti stranicu trougla.

Slijedeća tri simbola su različita x , x , X .

X - je veliko štampano slovo x i može označavati skup

x - je mala štampano slovo x i u algebrici može označavati nepoznatu x

x - je ^{mala} pisano slovo x i u geometriji označava pravu x.

Slijedeći simboli su različiti N , Q , R , n , q , r .

N čitamo debelo N

Q čitamo debelo Q

R čitamo debelo R

U matematici N označava skup prirodnih brojeva, Q označava skup racionalnih brojeva, R označava skup realnih brojeva, dok n , q , r su samo velika štampana slova (koja mogu biti neki skup).

Simboli n, m predstavljaju dva različita objekta.

n - predstavlja pozitivan cijeli broj

m - predstavlja normalu na pravu (ili duž)

(n mala štampano slovo N, m - mala pisano slovo N)

MOD p i mod p su dvije različite oznake za dva različita pojma. Primjetite da u prvom slučaju imamo velika štampana slova a u drugom slučaju mala štampana slova

Npr.

$m \text{ MOD } p$ - označava fiju koja daje ostatak pri djeljenju broja m sa brojem p

$m \text{ mod } p$ - ne predstavlja ništa

$m \equiv n \pmod p$ - čitamo "m je kongruentno sa n modulo p"; predstavlja da je m-n djeljivo sa p; u ovom slučaju mod je dio relacije

$m \equiv n \pmod p$ - ne predstavlja ništa.

ZAKLJUČAK

Bilo bi poželjno da studenti pišu iste oznake koje upotrebljavaju i profesori. Drugim riječima, ako profesor za neki objekat upotrebi mala štampano slovo da i student na tom mjestu upotrebi mala štampano slovo, a ne mala pisano slovo, i sljemo.

Pitanje: Zasto bi se trebali ovoga pridržavati?

Skupovi

Skup je grupa objekata predstavljenih kao celina.
 Skup može sadržavati bilo koji tip objekata uključujući brojeve, simbole ili čak neke druge skupove.
 Objekti u skupu se zovu elementi ili članovi.
 Skupovi mogu biti opisani na više načina

$$\{7, 21, 57\}$$

$$\{n \mid n=2m \wedge m \in N\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Simbolima \in i \notin označavamo da i je neki element član ili nije član skupa.

$A = B$ znači da je svaki x , $x \in A$ tako $x \in B$

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow \forall(x)(x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B)$$

$$\text{npr. } N_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Skup može biti konačan (npr. $\{7, 4, 33\}$) ili beskonačan (npr. N). Pitajuće: Da li je skup $\{N\}$ konačan?

A je podskup od B (pišemo $A \subseteq B$) ako je svaki član od A također član od B.

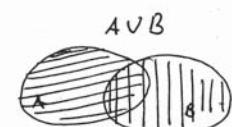
$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall(x)(x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B).$$

Prazan skup označavamo sa \emptyset

Operacije na skupovima

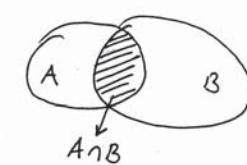
\cup unija, npr. $\{a, b\} \cup \{b, c\} = \{a, b, c\}$

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$$



\cap presjek, npr. $\{a, b\} \cap \{b, c\} = \{b\}$

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$$



\setminus razlika, npr. $\{a, b\} \setminus \{b, c\} = \{a\}$

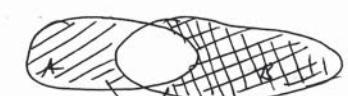
$$A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$



\oplus simetrična razlika

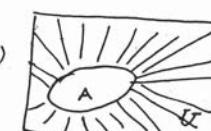
ili disjunktna summa, npr. $\{a, b, c\} \oplus \{c, d, e\} = \{a, b, d, e\}$

$$A \oplus B = \{x \mid x \in A \setminus B \vee x \in B \setminus A\}$$



C komplement (dopuna),

$$C(A) = \{x \mid x \notin A\}$$



$$\text{npr. } \{a, b, c\} \quad C(\{a, b, c\}) = \{e, f, g\}$$

ako je $U = \{a, b, c, e, f, g\}$

x Dekartov proizvod,

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

(a, b) čitano: par brojeva a : b

$$\text{npr. } \{a, b\} \times \{a\} = \{(a, a), (b, a)\}$$

P partitivni skup,

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{S \mid S \subseteq A\}$$

$$\text{npr. } \mathcal{P}(\{a, b\}) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

Pitanje: Koliko elemenata ima skup $\mathcal{P}(\{a, b\})$.

1. Dati su skupovi $A = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge -2 \leq x < 4\}$,

$$B = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge -1 \leq x < 3\} ; U = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge -3 \leq x \leq 5\}$$

Nadi: $C(A \cap B)$, $C(A) \setminus C(A \cup B)$ i $C(A \oplus B) \cap C(B)$.

Rj: Skupovi A, B i C su konaci skupovi.

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

$$U = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\} = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\} = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge -1 \leq x \leq 3\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\} = \{1, 2\} = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge 1 \leq x < 3\}$$

$$C(A) = \{x \mid x \notin A\} = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 4, 5\} = U \setminus A$$

$$C(B) = \{x \mid x \notin B\} = \{-3, -2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$C(A \cap B) = \{x \mid x \notin A \cap B\} = \{-3, -2, 4, 5\} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$C(A \cup B) = \{x \mid x \notin A \cup B\} = \{-3, -2, 4, 5\}$$

$$C(A) \setminus C(A \cup B) = \{x \mid x \in C(A) \wedge x \notin C(A \cup B)\} = \{-1, 0\} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$A \oplus B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge B \vee x \in B \wedge A\} = \{-1, 0, 3\}$$

$$A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\} = \{3\}$$

$$B \setminus A = \{x \mid x \in B \wedge x \notin A\} = \{-1, 0\}$$

$$C(A \oplus B) = \{-3, -2, 1, 2, 4, 5\}$$

$$C(B) = \{-3, -2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$C(A \oplus B) \setminus C(B) = \{x \mid x \in C(A \oplus B) \wedge x \notin C(B)\} = \{1, 2\} \quad \leftarrow$$

2. Dokazati da za proizvoljne skupove A, B, C važi
 $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$.

Rj: uzimimo proizvoljan $x \in A \cap (B \cup C)$

$$x \in A \cap (B \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B \cup C \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in C)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in C) \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B \vee x \in A \cap C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A \cap B) \cup x \in (A \cap C)$$

ime smo dokazali da je $A \cap (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ (*)

uzimimo proizvoljan $x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$$x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B \vee x \in A \cap C \Rightarrow (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \vee$$

$$\vee (x \in A \wedge x \in C) \Rightarrow x \in A \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \vee x \in B \cap C \Rightarrow x \in A \cup (B \cap C)$$

ime smo dokazali da je $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \subseteq A \cup (B \cap C)$ (***)

$$(*) \wedge (***) \Rightarrow A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

3. Dati su skupovi $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ i $B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = 3n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Nadi skup $A \cap B$.

Rj: A i B su beskonaci skupovi. Napisi elemente skupova A, B.

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, \dots\}$$

Vidimo da $A \cap B$ postoji, jer npr. 6 je element i skupu A ; i skupu B .

Uzimajući pretpostavku $x \in A \cap B$,

$$x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists(n \in \mathbb{N}) x=2n \wedge \exists(m \in \mathbb{N}) x=3m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \text{ je djeljiv sa } 2 \wedge x \text{ je djeljiv sa } 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \text{ je djeljiv sa } 6 \Rightarrow \exists(k \in \mathbb{N}) x=6k$$

$$\text{odavdje zaključujemo: } A \cap B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x=6k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

- ④ prikažati u koordinatnom sistemu $A \times B$ ako je
 $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$
 $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2 \vee 3 \leq x \leq 5\}$

Rj. Prije nego što uradimo zadatku pošto vrijede skupovi C i D koji su podskupovi od A i B tako da je $x \in C$ i $y \in D$:

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2 \vee 3 \leq x \leq 5\}$$

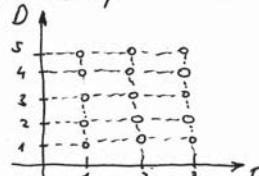
skupovi C i D su konzisti:

$$C = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$D = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

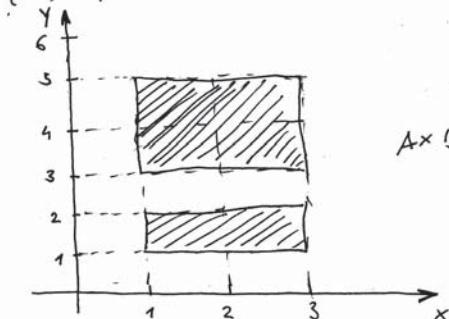
$$C \times D = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5)\}$$

Predstavimo preko skup $C \times D$ u koordinatnom sistemu;



tačke = predstavljanje
elemente skup $C \times D$.

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\} = \{(a, b) \mid 1 \leq a \leq 3 \wedge (1 \leq b \leq 2 \vee 3 \leq b \leq 5)\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 3 \wedge (1 \leq y \leq 2 \vee 3 \leq y \leq 5) \wedge x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge y \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$



Skupovi

Neki posebni skupovi

Simbol \mathbb{N} (čitamo: debelo N) označava skup prirodnih brojeva

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

Simbol \mathbb{Z}^+ (čitamo: debelo set plus) označava skup pozitivnih cijelih
 $\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

Simbol \mathbb{Z} označava skup cijelih brojeva (pozitivni, nula i negativni brojevi)
 $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

Brojeve oblika $\frac{m}{n}$ gde je $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ i $n \neq 0$ zovemo racionalni brojevi. Skup svih racionalnih brojeva označavamo sa \mathbb{Q} (čitamo: debelo kju).

- # Ispisati po pet elemenata koji se nalaze u svakom od sljedećih skupova
- $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ je djeljiv sa } 5\}$
 - $\{2n+1 \mid n \in \mathbb{P}\}$
 - $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\})$
 - $\{2^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
 - $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{P} \right\}$
 - $\{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid 0 < r < 1\}$
 - $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n+1 \text{ je prost}\}$
- P skup prostih brojeva, 1 nije prost
- Kj:
- $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ je djeljiv sa } 5\}$
5, 50, 75, 100, 10 000 pet elemenata iz skupa
 - $\{2n+1 \mid n \in \mathbb{P}\}$
P označava skup prostih brojeva.
Za proste brojeve 2, 3, 5, 7, 107 imamo
5, 7, 11, 15, 215 pet elemenata iz skupa
 - $\mathcal{P}(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{S \mid S \subseteq A\}$ partitivni skup
 $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\})$, $\{\{1\}, \{3, 4\}, \{2, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 4, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
pet elemenata iz skupa
 - $\{2^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, 2, 4, 8, 256, 65 536
(za $n=16$) pet elemenata
 - $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{P} \right\}$, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{113}, \frac{1}{317}, \frac{1}{503}$ pet elemenata iz skupa
 - $\{r \in \mathbb{Q} \mid 0 < r < 1\}$, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{13}{17}, \frac{1}{20}$ pet elemenata
 - $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n+1 \text{ je prost}\}$, 1, 2, 4, 16, 22, 42
jest elemenata

Lepisati sve elemente iz sledećih skupova

a) $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n=1,2,3,4 \right\}$

b) $\left\{ n^2 - n \mid n=0,1,2,3,4 \right\}$

c) $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{P}, n \text{ je parno i } n < 11 \right\}$, skup pravnih brojeva,
1 nije prav broj

d) $\left\{ 2 + (-1)^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

Rj.

a) $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n=1,2,3,4 \right\} = \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4} \right\}$

b) $\left\{ n^2 - n \mid n=0,1,2,3,4 \right\} = \left\{ 0, 2, 6, 12 \right\}$

c) $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{P}, n \text{ je parno i } n < 11 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \right\}$

d) $\left\{ 2 + (-1)^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \left\{ 1, 3 \right\}$

a) \sum^* gdje je $\sum = \{a, b, c\}$

b) $\{w \in \sum^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \leq 2\}$ gdje je $\sum = \{a, b\}$

c) $\{w \in \sum^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) = 4\}$ gdje je $\sum = \{a, b\}$

Koji od skupova i ih sadrži praznu riječ λ .

Rj.

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{skup } \sum \text{ zovemo alfabet} \\ \text{rijec je konacan niz slova iz } \sum \\ \sum^* \text{ je skup svih rijeci koje koniste slova iz } \sum \end{array}}$

a) aab, abcc, cbabc, ccabbbca, a

b) aa, b, ab, ba, bb

c) aabb, aaaa, babaa, bbbaa, bbbb

prazna riječ je riječ bez slova i označavamo je sa λ ili ϵ

$\lambda \in \sum^*$ i $\lambda \in \{w \in \sum^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \leq 2\}$

Odrediti sljedeće skupove, tj. ispisati vijekte elemente ako su neprazni i napisati \emptyset ako su prazni.

f) a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n^2 = 9\}$

b) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 = 9\}$

c) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n^2 = 9\}$

d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid 3 < n < 7\}$

e) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 3 < |n| < 7\}$

f) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 < 0\}$

g) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n^2 = 3\}$

h) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 = 3\}$

i) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 1 \text{ i } x \geq 2\}$

j) $\{3n+1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ i } n \leq 6\}$

k) $\{n \in \mathbb{P} \mid n \leq 15\}$

P skup prostih brojeva
1 nije prost broj

f).

a) 3

b) -3, 3

c) -3, 3

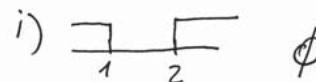
d) 4, 5, 6

e) -6, -5, -4, 4, 5, 6

f) \emptyset

g) \emptyset

h) \emptyset

i)  \emptyset

j) 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19

k) $\{n \in \mathbb{P} \mid n \leq 15\} = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$

Ispisati elemente sljedećih skupova ako su neprazni, i napisati \emptyset ako su prazni.

a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \mid 12\}$

b) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n^2 + 1 = 0\}$

c) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = 8\}$

d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = 8\}$

f).

a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \mid 12\}$ svih prirodnih brojevi koji dijeli 12
to su 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

b) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n^2 + 1 = 0\} = \emptyset$

c) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = 8\}$

Za realan broj k , $\lfloor k \rfloor$ označava najveći cijeli broj koji nije veći od k

$$\lfloor \frac{4}{3} \rfloor = \lfloor 1,33 \rfloor = 1$$

$$\lfloor \frac{23}{3} \rfloor = \lfloor 7,66 \rfloor = 7$$

$$\lfloor \frac{24}{3} \rfloor = \lfloor 8 \rfloor = 8$$

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = 8\} = \{24, 25, 26\}$$

d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = 8\}$

Za $k \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lceil k \rceil$ označava najmanji cijeli broj koji nije manji od k

$$\lceil \frac{9}{2} \rceil = \lceil 4,5 \rceil = 5$$

$$\lceil \frac{15}{2} \rceil = \lceil 7,5 \rceil = 8$$

$$\lceil \frac{17}{2} \rceil = \lceil 8,5 \rceil = 9$$

$$\lceil \frac{14}{2} \rceil = \lceil 7 \rceil = 7$$

$$\lceil \frac{16}{2} \rceil = \lceil 8 \rceil = 8$$

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = 8\} = \{15, 16\}$$

Neka je $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \leq 20\}$. Odrediti sljedeće skupove, tj. ispisati njihove elemente ako su neprazni, i napisati \emptyset ako su prazni.

a) $\{n \in A : 4 | n\}$

b) $\{n \in A : n | 4\}$

c) $\{n \in A : \max\{n, 4\} = 4\}$

d) $\{n \in A : \max\{n, 14\} = n\}$

Rj.
A = $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \leq 20\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 18, 19, 20\}$

a) $4 | n$ -čitamo: 4 djeli n

$\{n \in A : 4 | n\} = \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$

b) $n | 4$ -čitamo: n djeli 4

$\{n \in A : n | 4\} = \{1, 2, 4\}$

c) $\max\{n, 4\}$ -čitamo: najveći broj između n i 4

$\{n \in A : \max\{n, 4\} = 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

d) $\{n \in A : \max\{n, 14\} = \{14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}\}$

Koliko elemenata imaju sljedeći skupovi?

Napišite ∞ ako je skup beskonačan.

a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n^2 = 2\}$

b) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 0 \leq n \leq 73\}$

c) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 5 \leq |n| \leq 73\}$

d) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 5 < n < 73\}$

e) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \text{ je paran} ; |n| \leq 73\}$

f) $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : 0 \leq x \leq 73\}$

g) $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x^2 = 2\}$

h) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 = 2\}$

Rj.
a) 0 elemenata

b) 74 elemenata (0 + svih brojeva od 1 do 73)

c) $1 \leq n \leq 73$ -ima 73 elemenata $\Rightarrow 5 \leq n \leq 73$ ima 69 elemenata

$5 \leq -n \leq 73$ ima 69 elemenata

$\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 5 \leq |n| \leq 73\}$ ima $2 \cdot 69 = 138$ elemenata

d) 68 elemenata

e) $n \leq 72$ ^{imparno} ima 36 elemenata $\Rightarrow n \leq 73$ ^{imparno} ima 36 elemenata

$\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \text{ je parno} ; |n| \leq 73\}$ ima $2 \cdot 36 = 72$ elemenata

f) ∞ mnogo elemenata (između svaka dva racionalna broja postoji racionalan broj, ZATO? DOKAZATI?)

g) 0 elemenata

h) 2 elemenata $(-\sqrt{2} ; \sqrt{2})$,

Koliko elemenata imaju sljedeći skupovi? (Napišite ∞ ako je skup beskonačan).

a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0,99 < x < 1,00\}$

b) $P(\{0, 1, 2, 3\})$

c) $P(N)$

d) $\{n \in N : n \text{ je paran broj}\}$

e) $\{n \in N \mid n \text{ je prost}\}$

f) $\{n \in N \mid n \text{ je paran i prost}\}$

g) $\{n \in N \mid n \text{ je paran ili prost}\}$

h).

$$0,99 = \frac{99}{100} \cdot 2 = \frac{198}{200} < \frac{199}{200} = 0,995 < 1,00$$

Između svakih dva realna broja postoji realan broj.
(ZATTO? DOKAZATI?)

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0,99 < x < 1,00\}$ ima ∞ mnogo elemenata

b) $P(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{S \mid S \subseteq A\}$

0	1	2	3
01	01	01	01

$P(\{0, 1, 2, 3\})$ ima 2^4 elemenata (16 elemenata) ZATTO?

c) ∞ mnogo elemenata

d) ∞ mnogo elemenata $(2, 4, 6, 8, \dots)$

e) ∞ mnogo elemenata $(3, 5, 7, \dots)$

f) 1 element (ZATTO?)

g) ∞ mnogo elemenata $(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, \dots)$

Pamatujemo sljedeća tri alfabeta: $\Sigma_1 = \{a, b, c\}$, $\Sigma_2 = \{a, b, ca\}$; $\Sigma_3 = \{a, b, Ab\}$. Odrediti u koji od Σ_1^* , Σ_2^* ; Σ_3^* svaka ^{dole} riječ pripada, i odrediti njihove dužine kao članove svakog skupa kojem pripada.

a) aba

b) cba

c) caab

d) bab

e) cab

f) baAb

Rj.

Σ je dati alfabet.

rijec je konacan niz slova ^{iz} napisanih jedno posred drugog skup svih riječi koja koriste slova iz Σ označeno sa Σ^*
(citamo: sigma zvjezdica)

svaki podskup od Σ^* zovemo jezik nad Σ

a) aba pripada u sve tri skupa Σ_1^* , Σ_2^* i Σ_3^* .
dužina ove riječi je 3 u sve tri slučaja

b) cba

ova riječ možemo dobiti samo iz Σ_1^* .
dužina ove riječi je 3.

c) caab - ova riječ možemo dobiti iz Σ_1^* i Σ_2^*
kao član Σ_1^* dužina ove riječi je 4
kao član Σ_2^* dužina ove riječi je 3:

d) bab - je riječ iz Σ_2^* , dužina ove riječi je 2

e) cab - je riječ iz Σ_1^* i Σ_2^* . Za Σ_1^* dužina je 3 dok za Σ_2^* dužina je 2

f) baAb - je riječ iz Σ_3^* . Dužina riječi je 3.

Zadaci za vježbu

1.) Koliko elemenata ima u sljedećim skupovima? Napisite & ako je skup beskonačan.

- a) $\{-1, 1\}$ d) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -1 \leq n \leq 1\}$
 b) $\{-1, 1\}$ e) \sum^* gdje je $\sum = \{a, b, c\}$
 c) $(-1, 1)$ f) $\{w \in \sum^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \leq 4\}$ gdje je
 $\sum = \{a, b, c\}$.

2.) Posmatrajmo skupove

$$A = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je neparno}\}$$

Diskutovati koji od

$$B = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je prost}\}$$

svih skupova je

$$C = \{4n+3 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

podeskup od bočeg.

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0\}$$

Razmotriti svih 16

mogućnosti (npr. da

li je $A \subseteq B$).

3.) Posmatrajmo skupove $\{0, 1\}$, $(0, 1)$; $[0, 1]$. Odgovoriti na TAKO ili NE TAKO.

- a) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq (0, 1)$ d) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ g) $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}$ su u $\{0, 1\}$
 b) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq [0, 1]$ e) $[0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ h) $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}$ su u $(0, 1)$
 c) $(0, 1) \subseteq [0, 1]$ f) $[0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ i) $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}$ su u $[0, 1]$

4.) Pretpostavimo da je w neprazna riječ u \sum^* .

a) ako prvo (tj. lijevo-krajnje) slovo od w izbrisemo, da li je dobijeni rezultat riječ iz \sum^* .

b) Šta je u slučaju da izbrisemo slova sa oba kraja od w ?
Da li su dobijeni rezultati riječi iz \sum^* .

c) ako bi imali uređaj koji bi mogao prepoznati slova iz \sum i mogao izbrisati slova iz riječi, na koji način bi mogli koristiti taj uređaj da odredimo da li je proizvoljan rezultat riječi iz \sum^* ?

Neka je $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 12\}$, $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$,
 $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$, $C = \{3, 6, 12\}$ i $D = \{2, 4, 8\}$. Odrediti
 sljedeće skupove

- a) $A \cup B$
- b) $A \cap C$
- c) $(A \cup B) \cap C^c$
- d) $A \setminus B$
- e) $C \setminus D$
- f) $B \oplus D$

e) ispisati sve podskupove skupa C .

R: a) $X \cup Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ ili } x \in Y\}$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$$

b) $X \cap Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ i } x \in Y\}$

$$A \cap C = \{3\}$$

c) $X^c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in U \mid x \notin X\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C^c = \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\} \\ A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (A \cup B) \cap C^c = \{1, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$$

d) $X \setminus Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ i } x \notin Y\}$

$$A \setminus B = \{1, 9\}$$

e) $C \setminus D = \{3, 6, 12\}$

f) $X \oplus Y = \{x \mid \text{ili } x \in X \text{ ili } x \in Y\}$

$$B \oplus D = \{3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11\}$$

e) Postoji 16 podskupova skupa C ...
 To su...

ZAVRŠITI ZA VJEŽBU

Neka je $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je paran}\}$;
 $C = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je neparan}\}$.

- a) odrediti: $A \cap B$, $B \cap C$, $B \cup C$, $B \oplus C$
- b) ispitati sve podskupove od A
- c) koji od sljedećih skupova su beskonačni?
 $A \oplus B$, $A \oplus C$, $A \setminus C$, $C \setminus A$.

R: a) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $A \cap B = \{2\}$
 $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 20, 22, \dots\}$ $B \cap C = \emptyset$
 $C = \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 21, 23, \dots\}$ $B \cup C = \mathbb{Z}^+$
 $B \oplus C = \mathbb{Z}^+$

b) Podskupovi od A su
 $A_1 = \{1\}$, $A_2 = \{2\}$, $A_3 = \{3\}$, $A_4 = \{1, 2\}$, $A_5 = \{1, 3\}$,
 $A_6 = \{2, 3\}$, $A_7 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $A_8 = \emptyset$
 Postoji 8 podskupova skupa A

- c) $A \oplus B$ je beskonačan. ZATO?
- $A \oplus C$ je beskonačan. ZATO?
- $A \setminus C = \{2\}$ je konačan
- $C \setminus A$ je beskonačan. ZATO?

U ovom zadatku univerzalni skup je \mathbb{R} . Odrediti sljedeće skupove

- a) $[0, 3] \cap [2, 6]$
- b) $[0, 3] \cup [2, 6]$
- c) $[0, 3] \setminus [2, 6]$
- d) $[0, 3] \oplus [2, 6]$
- e) $[0, 3]^c$
- f) $[0, 3] \cap \emptyset$
- g) $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$
- h) $[0, \infty) \cap (-\infty, 2]$

$$i) ([0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2])^c$$

j) a) $[0, 3] \cap [2, 6] = [2, 3]$



b) $[0, 3] \cup [2, 6] = [0, 6]$

c) $[0, 3] \setminus [2, 6] = [0, 2)$

d) $[0, 3] \oplus [2, 6] = [0, 2) \cup (3, 6]$

e) $[0, 3]^c = (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty)$

f) $[0, 3] \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

g) $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_+$ (pozitivni cijeli uključujući i nulu)

h) $[0, \infty) \cap (-\infty, 2] = [0, 2]$



i) $[0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2] = \mathbb{R}$

$$([0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2])^c = \mathbb{R}^c = \emptyset$$

Neka je $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $A = \{a, b, aa, bb, aaa, bbb\}$, $B = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \geq 2\}$ i $C = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \leq 2\}$.

- a) Odrediti $A \cap C$, $A \setminus C$, $C \setminus A$ i $A \oplus C$
- b) Odrediti $A \cap B$, $B \cap C$, $B \cup C$ i $B \setminus A$
- c) Odrediti $\Sigma^* \setminus B$, $\Sigma \setminus B$ i $\Sigma \setminus C$.
- d) Ispisati sve podskupove od Σ .
- e) Koliko skupova ima u $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$?

j) a) $A \cap C = \{a, b, aa, bb\}$ $C = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb\}$
 $A \setminus C = \{aaa, bbb\}$
 $C \setminus A = \{ab, ba\}$
 $A \oplus C = \{ab, ba, aaa, bbb\}$

b) $A \cap B = \{aa, bb, aaa, bbb\}$
 $B \cap C = \{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$
 $B \cup C = \Sigma^*$
 $B \setminus A = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) > 2\}$

c) $\Sigma^* \setminus B = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) < 2\} = \{a, b\}$
 $\Sigma \setminus B = \{a, b\}$
 $\Sigma \setminus C = \emptyset$

d) $\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}$ (Σ ima 4 podskupa)
e) 0 $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ ima četiri skupa. Zato?

SKUP

- Kantor*, osnivač teorije skupova, pojam skupa objašnjava na sljedeći način: „Izvjesni, jasno odvojeni i individualizirani objekti naše intuicije ujedinjeni u jednu cjelinu čine skup“. Skup prihvatomo kao osnovni pojam.**
- Ako je x elemenat skupa S , onda ćemo pisati $x \in S$; u suprotnom, $x \notin S$ ili $x \text{ non } \in S$. U tom smislu $S = \{x | x \in S\}$, što čitamo kao „ S je skup elemenata x koji imaju osobinu da x pripada skupu S “. Uopštavajući takav pristup, kažemo da skup S sadrži one elemente x koji imaju svojstvo $P(x)$ ($\Leftrightarrow x \in S$), tj. $S = \{x | P(x)\}$, što treba da znači „ S je skup svih elemenata x koji imaju svojstvo $P(x)$ “.
- Ako svaki elemenat skupa A pripada i skupu B , tada se kaže da je A podskup od B (ili da je B nadskup od A), što se zapisuje kao $A \subset B$ (ili $B \supset A$), tj. prema simbolima matematičke logike

$$A \subset B \Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B).$$

- Jednakost skupova definiše se na sljedeći način:

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow (\forall x)(x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B).$$

Ova definicija je u skladu sa $S = \{x | x \in S\}$.

- \emptyset je oznaka za *prazan skup*, tj. skup koji nema nijednog elementa. Na primjer, \emptyset je skup realnih brojeva koji su rješenja jednačine $x^2 + 1 = 0$. Osim toga, za svaki skup A je $\emptyset \subset A$.

Vodeći računa o definiciji inkruzije i operacija ekvivalencije i implikacije, lako je dokazati:

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subset B \wedge B \subset A.$$

- Neka su A i B skupovi; tada definišemo operacije nad skupovima:

- Unija skupova A i B :

$$A \cup B \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{x | x \in A \vee x \in B\}.$$

- Presjek skupova A i B :

$$A \cap B \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{x | x \in A \wedge x \in B\}.$$

* Georg Cantor (1845 – 1918), njemački matematičar, osnivač moderne teorije skupova.

** Teorija skupova neće ovdje biti tretirana kao formalizirana deduktivna teorija, već samo neformalno kao takozvana „klasična“ ili „naivna“ teorija skupova. Vidjeti o tome: Đuro Kurepa, Teorija skupova, Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1951.

- Razlika (diferencija) skupova A i B :

$$A \setminus B \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{x | x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}.$$

- Ako je $A \subset I$, skup

$$A' \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{x | x \notin A \wedge x \in I\}$$

nazivamo *komplementom skupa A* u odnosu na skup I .

- Partitivni skup $P(A)$ skupa A je skup svih podskupova od A , tj.

$$P(A) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{B | B \subset A\}.$$

Primjer: Neka je $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, tada je:

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}, A\}.$$

- Uređen par elemenata a i b je

$$(a, b) \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\},$$

gdje se a naziva prva koordinata (komponenta ili projekcija) i b druga koordinata uređenog para (a, b) .

Na osnovu ove definicije dokazuje se da je

$$(a, b) = (c, d) \Leftrightarrow (a = c) \wedge (b = d).$$

Analogno se definiše uređena n -torka

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ koja se označava, takođe, sa } \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle.$$

- Neka su A i B skupovi, tada je *Dekartov (Kartezijsev)* proizvod* tih skupova

$$A \times B \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{(a, b) | a \in A \wedge b \in B\}, \text{ tj.}$$

$$(\forall a \in A)(\forall b \in B)(a, b) \in A \times B.$$

Analogno, za kakav god konačan broj (ne nužno različitih skupova)

$$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \text{ je } A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) | a_1 \in A_1 \wedge a_2 \in A_2 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n \in A_n\}.$$

Ako je $A_1 = A_2 = \dots = A_n = A$, umjesto $A \times A \times \dots \times A$ pišemo A^n .

ZADACI

1. Dokazati da za operacije \cup , \cap nad skupovima vrijedi:

- a) $A \cup A = A$, $A \cap A = A$ (idempotentnost \cup i \cap);
- b) $A \cup B = B \cup A$, $A \cap B = B \cap A$ (komutativnost);
- c) $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$, $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$ (asocijativnost);
- d) $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$, $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$ (apsorptivnost);
- e) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$, $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ (distributivnost \cup prema \cap , tj. obratno, \cap prema \cup);
- f) zapisati distributivnost \cap prema \cup , tj. \cup prema \cap i dokazati da odgovara-juće formule vrijede.

2. Dokazati De Morganove* formule:

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B', (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'.$$

3. Ako su $A, B \subset S$ i $A' = C_s A$, $B' = C_s B$, dokazati:

- a) $\emptyset = S$, $S' = \emptyset$;
- b) $(A')' = A$;
- c) $A \cup A' = S$, $A \cap A' = \emptyset$;
- d) $A \subset B \Leftrightarrow A' \supset B' \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = A$;
- e) $A \cap B = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow A \subset B' \Leftrightarrow B \subset A'$;
- f) $A \cup B = S \Leftrightarrow A' \subset B \Leftrightarrow B' \subset A$.

4. Dokazati (Dedekind)*:

$$(A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A) = (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A).$$

5. Neka je simetrična razlika skupova $A \Delta B \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$.

Dokazati da vrijedi:

- a) $A \Delta B = B \Delta A$;
- b) $A \cap (B \Delta C) = (A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C)$;
- c) $(A \Delta B) \Delta C = A \Delta (B \Delta C)$;
- d) $A \Delta \emptyset = A$, $A \Delta A = \emptyset$;
- e) $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$;
- f) $A \Delta B = [A \setminus (A \cap B)] \cup [B \setminus (A \cap B)]$;
- g) Ako je $A, B, C \subset S$, vrijedi

$$\begin{aligned} (A \Delta B \Delta C)' &= [(A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A)] \setminus (A \cap B \cap C), \\ &= [(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A)] \setminus (A \cap B \cap C), \end{aligned}$$

(vidi prethodni zadatak).

6. Ako su A, B, C, D skupovi, dokazati da je:

- a) $(A \cup B) \times C = (A \times C) \cup (B \times C)$;
- b) $(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D)$;
- c) $(A \setminus B) \times C = (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$;
- d) $(A \times B) \setminus (C \times D) = ((A \setminus C) \times B) \cup (A \times (B \setminus D))$;
- e) $(A \times B) \cup (C \times D) \subset (A \cup C) \times (B \cup D)$.

7. Iz $A \Delta X = A \Rightarrow X = \emptyset$. Dokazati.

* Richard Dedekind (1831 – 1916), njemački matematičar.

** Euklid (oko 330 – oko 275), starogrčki matematičar.

RJEŠENJA

1. Sve formule se na osnovu definicija jednakosti skupova i operacija \cap , \cup svode na dokazivanje analognih formula u algebri sudova.

Npr.:

$$d) x \in A \cup (A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A;$$

$$e) x \in A \cup (B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C) \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge (x \in A \vee x \in C) \Leftrightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C).$$

Primjedba: Uporedite ovaj zadatak sa zadatkom 1.1.3!

2. Niz ekvivalencija

$x \in (A \cup B)' \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \cup B \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \vee x \in B)' \Leftrightarrow (x \notin A \wedge x \notin B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A' \wedge x \in B' \Leftrightarrow x \in A' \cap B'$ proizlazi na slijedeći način: prve dvije na osnovu definicije komplementa i unije, treća na osnovu De Morganove formule za sudove, četvrta, opet, prema definiciji komplementa i posljednja prema definiciji presjeka. Sad je, na osnovu tranzitivnosti ekvivalencije: $x \in (A \cup B)' \Leftrightarrow x \in A' \cap B'$, što prema definiciji jednakosti znači da je $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$.

Druga De Morganova formula dokazuje se analogno.

$$3. a) x \in \emptyset' \Leftrightarrow x \in S (\wedge x \notin \emptyset), x \in S' \Leftrightarrow x \notin S \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset;$$

$$b) x \in (A')' \Leftrightarrow (x \in A')' \Leftrightarrow ((x \in A)')' \Leftrightarrow x \in A;$$

$$c) x \in A \cup A' \Leftrightarrow x \in A \vee x \notin A \Leftrightarrow x \in S (A, A' \subset S), \\ x \in A \cap A' \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin A \Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset;$$

$$d) A \subset B \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B) \Leftrightarrow (x \notin B \Rightarrow x \notin A) \Leftrightarrow (x \in B' \Rightarrow x \in A') \Leftrightarrow B' \subset A';$$

$$e) A \cap B = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \Rightarrow x \notin B) \Leftrightarrow A \subset B' \Leftrightarrow B \subset A' \Leftrightarrow A \subset B';$$

$$f) A \cup B = S \Leftrightarrow A' \cap B' = \emptyset \stackrel{e)}{\Leftrightarrow} A' \subset B \Leftrightarrow B' \subset A.$$

4. Neka je $a = x \in A$, $b = x \in B$, $c = x \in C$ i formule $\alpha = (a \vee b) \wedge (b \vee c) \wedge (c \vee a)$, $\beta = (a \wedge b) \vee (b \wedge c) \vee (c \wedge a)$. Tada je Dedekindova formula, prema definiciji jednakosti skupova, ekvivalentna sa formulom $\alpha = \beta$ u algebri sudova.

5. a) Proizlazi iz definicije simetrične razlike na osnovu komutativnosti unije.

b) Dokažimo prvo $A \cap (B \setminus C) = (A \cap B) \setminus (A \cap C)$.
Postupak nastaviti kao u prethodnom zadatku.

$$6. a) (x, y) \in (A \cup B) \times C \Leftrightarrow x \in A \cup B \wedge y \in C \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge y \in C \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \vee (x \in B \wedge y \in C)$$

$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in A \times C \vee (x, y) \in B \times C \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in (A \times C) \cup (B \times C)$, gdje niz ekvivalencija slijedi na osnovu: definicije Dekartovog proizvoda, definicije unije, distribucije \wedge prema \vee , definicije Dekartovog proizvoda i definicije unije, respektivno.

Slično se dokazuju i ostale formule.

7. Pretpostavimo da je $X \neq \emptyset$, tj. neka postoji $x \in X$. Tada postoje dvije mogućnosti:

$$1^o x \in X \wedge x \in A \Rightarrow x \notin A \Delta X,$$

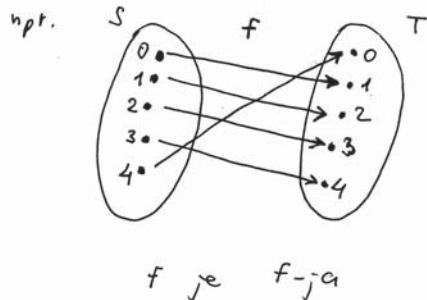
$$2^o x \in X \wedge x \notin A \Rightarrow x \in A \Delta X,$$

što je kontradiktorno sa $A \Delta X = A$, te pretpostavka $X \neq \emptyset$ otpada. Dakle, $X = \emptyset$.

* Arthur Cayley (1821 – 1895), engleski matematičar.

F-je i binarne relacije

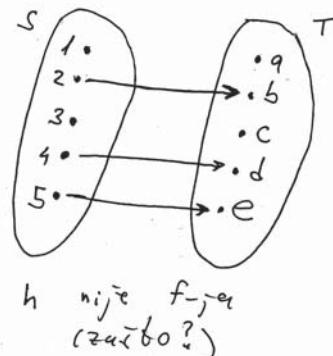
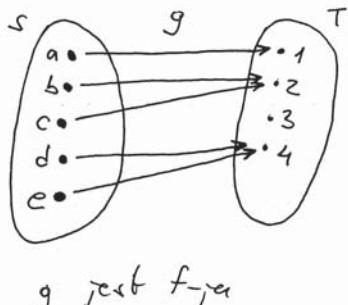
Funkcija $f: S \rightarrow T$ preslikava svaki element se S na tačno jedan element od T , koji označavamo sa $f(s)$.



$$f: \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

n	$f(n)$
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	0

Odgovoriti na pitanje da li su g i h f-je?

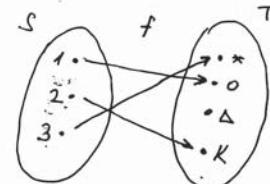


$$f(n) = n^2 \text{ je } f\text{-ja sa } \mathbb{Z} \text{ u } \mathbb{N}$$

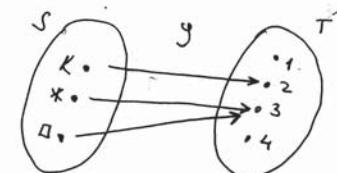
Funkcija f je jedan-na-jeden (1-1 ili injektivna f-ja) ako se nikad dva različita elementa ne preslikavaju na isto mjesto tj.

$$s_1 \neq s_2 \Rightarrow f(s_1) \neq f(s_2)$$

npr.



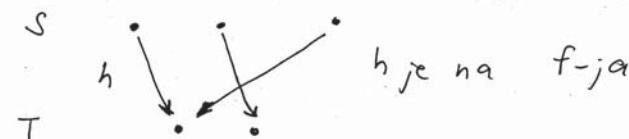
f -ja f je 1-1



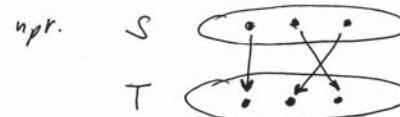
f -ja g nije 1-1

F-ja f je na (ili surjektivna f-ja) ako elementi od S pogodaju sve elemente od T , tj. $\forall t \in T \exists s \in S f(s) = t$

npr. Iz prethodnog primjera f -je f i g nisu surjektivne.



f -ja je bijektivna ako je 1-1 i na.



Binarna relacija na skupu S je podskup od $S \times S$.

npr. $S = \{a, b, c\}$

$$S \times S = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, b), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b), (c, c)\}$$

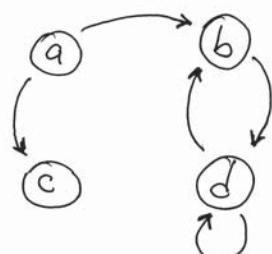
$$R = \{(a, a), (b, c), (c, b)\}$$

jedna

R je binarna relacija na S .

Za konačan skup S relaciju možemo predstaviti kao "orientisan graf".

npr. $R = \{(a,b), (a,c), (b,d), (d,b), (d,d)\}$



$$S = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

vršovi: a, b, c, d
vrice $R \subseteq S \times S$

Relacija $R \subseteq S \times S$ je

- refleksivna, ako je $(a,a) \in R$ za $\forall a \in S$



- simetrična, $\forall (a,b \in S) (a,b) \in R \Rightarrow (b,a) \in R$

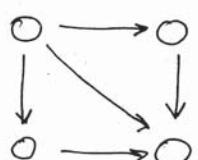
ako je $a \rightarrow b$ kad god je $b \leftarrow a$

- tranzitivna, $\forall (a,b,c \in S) (a,b) \in R \wedge (b,c) \in R \Rightarrow (a,c) \in R$

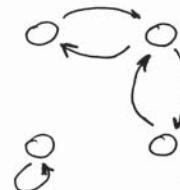
ako je $a \rightarrow c$ kad god je



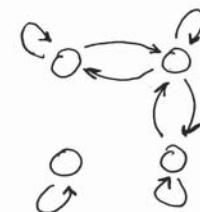
npr.



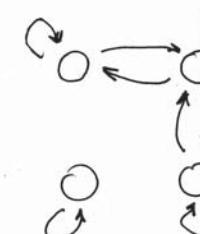
tranzitivna, nije simetrična, nije refleksivna



simetrična, nije refleksivna, nije tranzitivna



refleksivna; simetrična, nije tranzitivna



refleksivna, tranzitivna i simetrična

Rj.: $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_1(x) = x^2$

$f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, $f_2(x) = x^3$

5.) Provjeriti bijektivnost sljedećih f -ja:

$$f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2$$

$$f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty), f_2(x) = x^3$$

1-1 (injektivnost): $\forall (x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}) (x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f_1(x_1) \neq f_1(x_2))$

uzimimo $x_1 = 1$ bud $f_1(1) = 1$

za x_2 uzimimo -1 bud $f_1(-1) = 1$. Našli smo x_1 i x_2 za koje vrijedi $x_1 \neq x_2$ ali je $f_1(x_1) = f_1(x_2)$.

f -ja nije 1-1.

na crivjetivnost: $\forall (x \in \mathbb{R}) \exists (y \in \mathbb{R}) y = f(x) = x^2$

$$y = x^2$$

Ako za y uzimam -1 (ili bilo koji negativan broj) tada ne postoji realan broj x za koji vidi $y = x^2$ ($-1 \neq x^2$ za $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$)

F -ja nije na.

F -ja f_1 nije ni injektivna ni surjektivna pa f_1 -ja nije ni bijektivna.

$$f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty), f_3(x) = x^3$$

Odmah primjetimo da f_2 nije f -ja.
(negativne brojeve preslikava u negativne što nije dozvoljeno po definiciji f_2)

Kako f_2 nije f -ja bijektivnost se ne može ni razgovarati.

6. Dokazati da je f -ja $f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}, f(x) = \frac{2+x}{3-x}$ bijektivna i nati njenu inverznu f -ju.

$$\text{fj. } f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}, f(x) = \frac{2+x}{3-x}$$

1-1 (injektivnost): $\forall (x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}) x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

Možemo napisati i u drugačijem obliku

$$\forall (x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}) f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

po pretpostavljeno da je $f(x_1) = x_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2+x_1}{3-x_1} = \frac{2+x_2}{3-x_2} \quad \text{kako je } 3-x_1 \neq 0 \text{ i } 3-x_2 \neq 0 \text{ to smijemo} \\ / \cdot (3-x_1)(3-x_2)$$

$$(2+x_1)(3-x_2) = (2+x_2)(3-x_1)$$

$$6-2x_2+3x_1-x_1x_2 = 6-2x_1+3x_2-x_1x_2$$

$$3x_1-2x_2 = 3x_2-2x_1 \Rightarrow 5x_1 = 5x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

po bazući smo da $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

što znači f -ja f je injektivna. ... (x)

na surjektivnost: $\forall (y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}) \exists (x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}) / y = f(x) = \frac{2+x}{3-x}$

$$y = \frac{2+x}{3-x} / (3-x) \text{ smjerivo množito reši } x \neq 3$$

$$y(3-x) = 2+x$$

$$3y - yx = 2 + x$$

$$-yx - x = 2 - 3y$$

$$x(-y-1) = 2 - 3y / : (-y-1) \text{ smjero dijeliti tako što je } y \neq -1$$

$$x = \frac{2-3y}{-y-1}$$

koju god je vrijednost realnog broja y uvrstimo u $x = \frac{2-3y}{-y-1}$ dobiveno realan broj x . ($y \neq -1$)

($x \neq 3$ zato što ne bi moglo u formuli izraz $x = \frac{2-3y}{-y-1}$ u suprotnoj

1/2 (x); (x) $\Rightarrow f$ -ja f je surjektivna ... (x)

Inverzna f -ja $f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3\}$ ima obliku $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$

$$\text{tj. } f(f^{-1}(y)) = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{2-3y}{-y-1}$$

sto je trebalo nadi.

7. Dat je skup $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ i u njemu relacije:

$$\rho_1 = \{(a, a), (a, b), (b, a), (b, b), (c, c), (d, d)\},$$

$$\rho_2 = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (d, d), (a, b), (b, c)\},$$

$$\rho_3 = \{(a, a), (b, b), (d, d), (a, c), (c, a)\},$$

$$\rho_4 = A^2.$$

Ispitati refleksivnost, simetričnost i tranzitivnost ovih relacija.

Rj: ρ_1 jest R, jest S i jest T.

ρ_2 jest R, nije S ($(a, b) \in \rho_2$ ali $(b, a) \notin \rho_2$) i nije T

$((a, b) \in \rho_2 \wedge (b, c) \in \rho_2 \text{ ali } (a, c) \notin \rho_2)$

ρ_3 nije R ($(c,c) \notin \rho_3$), jest S i nije T
 $((s,a) \in \rho_3 \wedge (a,c) \in \rho_3 \text{ ali } (s,c) \notin \rho_3)$

ρ_4 jest R , jest S i jest T .

8. U skupu \mathbb{Z} je definisana relacija ρ sa

$$x \rho y \Leftrightarrow 3|(x-y).$$

Dokazati da je ρ relacija ekvivalencije na \mathbb{Z} .

refleksivnost: $\forall(x \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \rho x$

$$x \rho x \Leftrightarrow 3|(x-x) \Leftrightarrow 3|0 \Leftrightarrow \exists(k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad 3 \cdot k = 0$$

čto je tacno

ρ jest refleksivno

simetričnost: $\forall(x, y \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \rho y \Rightarrow y \rho x$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rho y &\Rightarrow 3|(x-y) \Rightarrow \exists(k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad 3 \cdot k = x-y \Rightarrow \\ &\exists(k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad (-3) \cdot (-k) = x-y \Rightarrow (-3)k = y-x \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \exists(g \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad 3 \cdot g = y-x \Rightarrow 3|y-x \Rightarrow y \rho x \end{aligned}$$

ρ jest simetrično

transitivnost: $\forall(x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \rho y \wedge y \rho z \Rightarrow x \rho z$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rho y \wedge y \rho z &\Rightarrow 3|x-y \wedge 3|y-z \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \exists(k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad 3 \cdot k_1 = x-y \wedge 3 \cdot k_2 = y-z \Rightarrow \\ &3k_1 + 3k_2 = x-y+y-z \Rightarrow 3(k_1+k_2) = x-z \Rightarrow 3|x-z \Rightarrow \\ &x \rho z \end{aligned}$$

ρ jest refleksivno

ρ jest relacija ekvivalencije

RELACIJA

10. Neka je $\varrho \subset A \times B$, tada je ϱ (binarna) relacija u skupu $A \times B$. Ako je $A = B$, onda se kaže da je ϱ relacija u skupu A . Umjesto $(x, y) \in \varrho$ uobičajeno je pisati $x \varrho y$. Slično $(x, y) \notin \varrho \Leftrightarrow x \text{ non } \varrho y$.
11. Neka je $\varrho \subset S \times S$, tada su moguća svojstva relacije ϱ , na primjer:
 - 11.1. refleksivnost: $(\forall a \in S) a \varrho a$;
 - 11.2. simetričnost: $(\forall a, b \in S) a \varrho b \Rightarrow b \varrho a$;
 - 11.3. antisimetričnost: $(\forall a, b \in S) a \varrho b \wedge b \varrho a \Rightarrow a = b$;
 - 11.4. tranzitivnost: $(\forall a, b, c \in S) a \varrho b \wedge b \varrho c \Rightarrow a \varrho c$.
12. Binarna relacija ϱ u S je relacija ekvivalencije ako je refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna. Takva relacija se često označava sa \sim .
13. Binarna relacija koja je refleksivna, antisimetrična i tranzitivna zove se relacija (djelimičnog, parcijalnog) uređenja. Relacija uređenja najčešće se označava sa \leq ili sa \leqq . Za skup S u kome je definisana relacija \leq (parcijalnog) uređenja kaže se da je (parcijalno) uređen tom relacijom.
Ako je skup S uređen relacijom \leq koja ima osobinu

$$(\forall a, b \in S) (a \leq b) \vee (b \leq a),$$

kaže se da je S tom relacijom totalno (potpuno) uređen.

FUNKCIJA

14. Neka su X i Y dva neprazna skupa. Preslikanje ili funkcija f skupa X u skup Y je pravilo prema kome se svakom $x \in X$ pridružuje jedno i samo jedno $y \in Y$. Tu činjenicu zapisujemo na jedan od slijedećih načina:

$$f : X \rightarrow Y; f : (x, y), x \in X, y \in Y; X \xrightarrow{f} Y; x \mapsto f(x), x \in X, f(x) = y \in Y,$$

gdje se x naziva original (nezavisno promjenljiva),

* Renatus Cartesius je latinsko ime i prezime francuskog matematičara i filozofa Dekarta (René Descartes, 1596 – 1650).

$y = f(x)$ slika (zavisno promjenljiva), a

X se naziva definicioni skup (ili domen) preslikavanja.

Gornja definicija funkcije može se kraće zapisati:

$$f : X \rightarrow Y \overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} (\forall x \in X) (\exists! y \in Y) f(x) = y.$$

Moguća je slijedeća veza između funkcije i relacije:

Relacija $f \subset X \times Y$ je funkcija $f : X \rightarrow Y$ ako i samo ako su ispunjeni uslovi:

$$(1) (x, y) \in f \wedge (x, z) \in f \Rightarrow y = z;$$

$$(2) \cup \{x | (x, y) \in f\} = X.$$

15. Neka je $f : X \rightarrow Y \wedge A \subset X$, tada je $f(A) = \{y | (\exists x \in A) y = f(x)\}$.
16. Neka je $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Ako je $f(X) = Y$, tada kažemo da je f preslikavanje skupa X na skup Y ili da je f surjekcija (ili preslikavanje na).
17. Ako važi implikacija
 $f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow a = b$, onda se f naziva uzajamno jednoznačno (preslikavanje) ili injekcija, ili 1 – 1 preslikavanje (sa X u Y).
18. Preslikavanje f koje je 1 – 1 i na zove se bijekcija. Ako su X i Y konačni, onda se za bijekciju $f : X \rightarrow Y$ kaže da je permutacija.
19. Ako je $f : A \rightarrow B$ i $g : B \rightarrow C$, onda je složeno preslikavanje $gf : A \rightarrow C$ (ili kompozicija preslikavanja f i g) definisana sa

$$(\forall x \in A) (gf)(x) = g(f(x)).$$

20. Preslikavanje $f : X \rightarrow X$ definisano sa $f(x) = x$ za svako $x \in X$ naziva se identičkim preslikavanjem skupa X .
21. Ako je $f : X \rightarrow X$ i ako postoji preslikavanje $f^{-1} : f(X) \rightarrow X$ takvo da su složena preslikavanja ff^{-1} i $f^{-1}f$ identička preslikavanja, tj. takva da je
 $(\forall y \in f(X)) f(f^{-1}(y)) = y \wedge (\forall x \in X) f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$,
tada preslikavanje f^{-1} nazivamo inverznim preslikavanjem preslikavanja f .
22. Ako je $f : X \rightarrow Y$ obostrano jednoznačno preslikavanje, tada postoji inverzno preslikavanje $f^{-1} : f(X) \rightarrow X$ i ono je jedinstveno.

ZADACI

8. Ispitati osobine binarnih relacija:

- a) $=, <, >, \leq, \geq$ na skupu realnih brojeva;
- b) inkvizije \subset na $P(S)$, tj. na partitivnom skupu skupa S ;
- c) $=$ u skupu brojeva $A \subset R$;
- d) paralelnost \parallel u skupu pravih u Euklidovoju** ravni R^2 ;
- e) okomitost \perp u skupu pravih u R^2 ;
- f) $(N, |)$, gdje je N skup prirodnih brojeva i

$$a|b \overset{\text{Df}}{\Leftrightarrow} (\exists k \in N) b = ka \quad (a, b \in N).$$

- g) „ a je relativno prosto prema b “, tj. kraće $(a, b) = 1$, gdje su $a, b \in N$;
- h) relacije kongruentnosti, koja se definiše na sljedeći način:

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \overset{\text{Df}}{\Leftrightarrow} (\exists k \in Z) a - b = km, \quad (a, b, m \in Z, m \neq 0).$$

(Ako a, b nisu kongruentni \pmod{m} , to se zapisuje kao $a \not\equiv b \pmod{m}$).

RJEŠENJA

- 8. a) $=$ je relacija ekvivalencije na skupu relanih brojeva, $<, >, \leq, \geq$ su relacije porekta;
- b) \subset je relacija porekta na $P(S)$; c) $=$ je relacija ekvivalencije u skupu brojeva $A \subset R$;
- d) \parallel u skupu pravih iz R^2 je relacija ekvivalencije; e) \perp je simetrična;
- f) relacija porekta; g) $(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow (b, a) = 1$; h) relacija ekvivalencije;

RELACIJA

10. Neka je $\varrho \subset A \times B$, tada je ϱ (binarna) relacija u skupu $A \times B$. Ako je $A = B$, onda se kaže da je ϱ relacija u skupu A . Umjesto $(x, y) \in \varrho$ uobičajeno je pisati $x \varrho y$. Slično $(x, y) \notin \varrho \Leftrightarrow x \text{ non } \varrho y$.
11. Neka je $\varrho \subset S \times S$, tada su moguća svojstva relacije ϱ , na primjer:
 - 11.1. refleksivnost: $(\forall a \in S) a \varrho a$;
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12. Binarna relacija ϱ u S je relacija ekvivalencije ako je refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna. Takva relacija se često označava sa \sim .
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Ako je skup S uređen relacijom \leq koja ima osobinu

$$(\forall a, b \in S) (a \leq b) \vee (b \leq a),$$

kaže se da je S tom relacijom totalno (potpuno) uređen.

FUNKCIJA

14. Neka su X i Y dva neprazna skupa. Preslikanje ili funkcija f skupa X u skup Y je pravilo prema kome se svakom $x \in X$ pridružuje jedno i samo jedno $y \in Y$. Tu činjenicu zapisujemo na jedan od slijedećih načina:

$$f : X \rightarrow Y; f : (x, y), x \in X, y \in Y; X \xrightarrow{f} Y; x \mapsto f(x), x \in X, f(x) = y \in Y,$$

gdje se x naziva original (nezavisno promjenljiva),

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$y = f(x)$ slika (zavisno promjenljiva), a

X se naziva definicioni skup (ili domen) preslikavanja.

Gornja definicija funkcije može se kraće zapisati:

$$f : X \rightarrow Y \overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} (\forall x \in X) (\exists! y \in Y) f(x) = y.$$

Moguća je slijedeća veza između funkcije i relacije:

Relacija $f \subset X \times Y$ je funkcija $f : X \rightarrow Y$ ako i samo ako su ispunjeni uslovi:

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18. Preslikavanje f koje je 1 – 1 i na zove se bijekcija. Ako su X i Y konačni, onda se za bijekciju $f : X \rightarrow Y$ kaže da je permutacija.

19. Ako je $f : A \rightarrow B$ i $g : B \rightarrow C$, onda je složeno preslikavanje $gf : A \rightarrow C$ (ili kompozicija preslikavanja f i g) definisana sa

$$(\forall x \in A) (gf)(x) = g(f(x)).$$

20. Preslikavanje $f : X \rightarrow X$ definisano sa $f(x) = x$ za svako $x \in X$ naziva se identičkim preslikavanjem skupa X .

21. Ako je $f : X \rightarrow X$ i ako postoji preslikavanje $f^{-1} : f(X) \rightarrow X$ takvo da su složena preslikavanja ff^{-1} i $f^{-1}f$ identička preslikavanja, tj. takva da je

$$(\forall y \in f(X)) f(f^{-1}(y)) = y \wedge (\forall x \in X) f^{-1}(f(x)) = x,$$

tada preslikavanje f^{-1} nazivamo inverznim preslikavanjem preslikavanja f .

22. Ako je $f : X \rightarrow Y$ obostrano jednoznačno preslikavanje, tada postoji inverzno preslikavanje $f^{-1} : f(X) \rightarrow X$ i ono je jedinstveno.

ZADACI

9. Neka je $f: x \mapsto \frac{2x-a-b}{b-a}$, ($x \in [a, b]$, $a, b \in R$). Dokazati da je f bijekcija sa $[a, b]$ na $[-1, 1]$.

10. Odrediti sve funkcije $f: A \rightarrow B$ ako je:

- a) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{a, b\}$;
- b) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{a, b, c\}$;
- c) $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{a, b, c\}$.

Uoči preslikavanja koja su surjekcija, injekcija ili bijekcija!

11. Ako su $A, B \subset X$, gdje je X domen funkcije f , dokazati da je:

$$f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B), \quad f(A \cap B) \subset f(A) \cap f(B).$$

RJEŠENJA

9. $f^{-1}: y \mapsto \frac{1}{2}[(b-a)y + a + b] (y \in [-1, 1] \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} [a, b]).$

10. a) Skup svih preslikavanja $\{f: A \rightarrow B\} = \{(a, a, a), (a, a, b), (a, b, a), (a, b, b), (b, a, a), (b, a, b), (b, b, a), (b, b, b)\}$, gdje je svaka uređena trojka, u stvari, $(f(1), f(2), f(3))$. Sva preslikavanja, osim (a, a, a) i (b, b, b) , jesu surjekcije, nema injekcija ni bijekcija;

b) u ovom slučaju ima $3^3 = 27$ preslikavanja. Preslikavanja $(f(1), f(2), f(3)) \in \{(a, b, c), (a, c, b), (b, a, c), (b, c, a), (c, a, b), (c, b, a)\}$ su surjektivna i injektivna, tj. bijektivna;

c) ima $3^2 = 9$ preslikavanja. Nema surjekcija, injekcije su $(f(1), f(2)) \in \{(a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b)\}$.

11. $y \in f(A \cup B) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x \in A \cup B) y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x \in A) \vee (\exists x \in B)$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A) y = f(x)) \vee ((\exists x \in B) y = f(x)) \Leftrightarrow (y \in f(A)) \vee (y \in f(B)) \Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cup f(B);$$

$$y \in f(A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x \in A \cap B) y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A) \wedge (\exists x \in B)) y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow ((\exists x \in A) y = f(x)) \wedge$$

$$\wedge ((\exists x \in B) y = f(x)) \Leftrightarrow (y \in f(A)) \wedge (y \in f(B)) \Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cap f(B).$$

Obrnuta inkluzija ne vrijedi u opštem slučaju, može npr. biti $A, B \neq \emptyset, f(A) = f(B), A \cap B = \emptyset$, pa je $f(A \cap B) = \emptyset \neq f(A) \cap f(B) = f(A)$.

2 Skupovi i relacije

Pojam skupa je osnovni pojam u matematici pa se zato i ne definiše. Ovaj pojam objašnjavamo navodeći primjer nekog skupa i ukazujući na pravila njegove upotrebe u matematici.

Skupove označavamo velikim slovima latinice $A, B, C, \dots, X, Y, \dots$ a elemente nekog skupa malim slovima latinice $a, b, c, \dots, x, y, \dots$

Za skupove A i B kažemo da su jednaki ako su sastavljeni od istih elemenata. Za skup A kažemo da je podskup skupa B ako svaki element iz skupa A istovremeno pripada i skupu B . To označavamo sa $A \subseteq B$.

Operacije sa skupovima definišemo sa:

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= \{x : x \in A \wedge x \in B\} \\ A \cup B &= \{x : x \in A \vee x \in B\} \\ A \setminus B &= \{x : x \in A \wedge x \notin B\} \\ A \Delta B &= (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \\ A \times B &= \{(a, b) : a \in A \wedge b \in B\} \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.1 Dokazati:

$$(A \cup B)^C = A^C \cap B^C.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in (A \cup B)^C \\ \iff &x \notin A \cup B \\ \iff &\neg(x \in A \cup B) \\ \iff &\neg(x \in A \vee x \in B) \\ \iff &x \notin A \wedge x \notin B \\ \iff &x \in A^C \wedge x \in B^C \\ \iff &x \in A^C \cap B^C. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.2 Dokazati:

$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^C.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in A \setminus B \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \notin B \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \in B^C \\ \iff &x \in A \cap B^C. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.3 Dokazati

$$(A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C).$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in (A \cap B) \cup C \\ \iff &x \in A \cap B \vee x \in C \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \in B \vee x \in C \\ \iff &x \in A \vee x \in C \wedge x \in B \vee x \in C \\ \iff &(x \in A \vee x \in C) \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in C) \\ \iff &x \in A \cup C \wedge x \in B \cup C \\ \iff &x \in (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C). \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.4 Dokazati:

$$(A \cap B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C).$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in (A \cap B) \setminus C \\ \iff &x \in A \cap B \wedge x \notin C \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge x \notin C \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \notin C \wedge x \in B \wedge x \notin C \\ \iff &(x \in A \wedge x \notin C) \wedge (x \in B \wedge x \notin C) \\ \iff &x \in A \setminus C \wedge x \in B \setminus C \\ \iff &x \in (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C). \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.5 Dokazati:

$$A \setminus B \cap (C \setminus D) = (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cup D).$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in (A \setminus B) \cap (C \setminus D) \\ \iff &x \in A \setminus B \wedge x \in C \setminus D \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \notin B \wedge x \in C \wedge x \notin D \\ \iff &x \in A \wedge x \in C \wedge x \notin B \wedge x \notin D \\ \iff &(x \in A \wedge x \in C) \wedge (x \notin B \wedge x \notin D) \\ \iff &x \in A \cap C \wedge x \notin B \cup D \\ \iff &x \in (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cup D). \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.6 Dokazati:

$$(A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) = (A \times C) \cap (B \times D).$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &\in (A \cap B) \times (C \cap D) \\ \iff x &\in A \cap B \wedge y \in C \cap D \\ \iff x &\in A \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in C \wedge y \in D \\ \iff x &\in A \wedge y \in C \wedge x \in B \wedge y \in D \\ \iff (x &\in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge (x \in B \wedge y \in D) \\ \iff (x, y) &\in A \times C \wedge (x, y) \in B \times D \\ \iff (x, y) &\in (A \times C) \cap (B \times D). \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.7 Dat je skup $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Napisati relacije definisane sa

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x < y\} \\ \rho_2 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x \leq y\} \\ \rho_3 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x > y\}. \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje:

Kako je

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 &= X \times X = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), \\ &\quad (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4)\} \end{aligned}$$

tada je

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x < y\} = \\ &= \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}. \\ \rho_2 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x \leq y\} = \\ &= \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 4)\}. \\ \rho_3 &= \{(x, y) \in X^2 : x > y\} = \\ &= \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (3, 2), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.8 Neka je $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Napisati elemente relacije definisane sa

$$\rho = \{(x, y, z) \in X^3 : x + y \leq z\}.$$

Rješenje:

Kako je

$$\begin{aligned} X^3 &= X \times X \times X = \{(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 1), (1, 2, 2), \\ &\quad (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 1), (1, 3, 2), (1, 3, 3), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 2), \\ &\quad (2, 1, 3), (2, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 3), (2, 3, 1), (2, 3, 2), \\ &\quad (2, 3, 3), (3, 1, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 1, 3), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 2), \\ &\quad (3, 2, 3), (3, 3, 1), (3, 3, 2), (3, 3, 3)\} \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \{(x, y, z) \in X^3 : x + y \leq z\} \\ &= \{(1, 1, 2), (1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 3)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 2.9 U skupu \mathbb{N} definisana je relacija

$$\rho = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : x + 5y = 25\}.$$

Napisati elemente relacije ρ .

Rješenje:

Iz

$$\begin{aligned} x + 5y &= 25 \\ x &= 25 - 5y \\ x &= 5(5 - y) \end{aligned}$$

vidimo da $y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, jer u protivnom x ne bi bio prirodan broj.
Sada

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 1 \implies x = 20 \\ y &= 2 \implies x = 15 \\ y &= 3 \implies x = 10 \\ y &= 4 \implies x = 5 \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : x + 5y = 25\} = \\ &= \{(20, 1), (15, 2), (10, 3), (5, 4)\}. \end{aligned}$$

OSNOVNE OSOBINE SKUPA REALNIH BROJEVA I NJEGOVIH PODSKUPOVA

1. Struktura $(R, +, \cdot)$ je polje, tj.:
 - 1.1. $(R, +)$ je Abelova grupa;
 - 1.2. $(R \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ je Abelova grupa gdje je 0 neutralni element u odnosu na operaciju sabiranja;
 - 1.3. vrijedi distributivnost $(\forall x, y, z \in R) x(y+z) = xy + xz.$
2. U skupu R definisana je binarna relacija $\leq (\subset R^2)$, za koju vrijedi:
 - 2.1. \leq je relacija totalnog porekta;
 - 2.2. $x \leq y \Rightarrow x+z \leq y+z$ za svako $z \in R$;
 - 2.3. $0 \leq x, 0 \leq y \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \cdot y.$
3. Neka je $R \supset A \neq \emptyset$. Kaže se da je A ograničen odozgo (odozdo) ako postoji $M \in R$ (tj. $m \in R$) takav da je $x \leq M$ ($M \leq x$) za svako $x \in A$. Pri tome se M (tj. m) naziva majoranta, (minoranta) skupa A . Skup je ograničen ako je ograničen i odozgo i odozdo.
4. Ako u skupu svih majoranti (minoranti) skupa A postoji najmanji (najveći) element, on se naziva supremum (infimum) skupa A i označava $\sup A$ ($\inf A$). Ako je još $\sup A = a \in A$ ($\inf A = b \in A$), onda je a maksimum (b minimum) skupa A i pišemo $a = \max A$ ($b = \min A$).
5. Svaki neprazan odozgo ograničen podskup skupa realnih brojeva ima supremum u R (aksiom supremuma).
6. Skup realnih brojeva R potpuno je okarakterisan sa 1. 2. i 5. tj. skup realnih brojeva je totalno uređeno polje na kome vrijedi aksiom supremuma. Ostala svojstva realnih brojeva mogu se izvesti iz ovih svojstava.
7. U skupu racionalnih brojeva $Q = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p \in Z, q \in N \right\}$ vrijede sve osobine 1. i 2. ali ne vrijedi princip supremuma.
8. Apsolutna vrijednost realnog broja je preslikavanje $|| : R \rightarrow R_0^+$ koje je definisano formulom:

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Važe slijedeće relacije:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) $ -x = x ;$ | (iv) $ x - y \leq x - y ;$ |
| (ii) $ xy = x y ;$ | (v) $(\forall a > 0) x \leq a \Leftrightarrow -a \leq x \leq a;$ |
| (iii) $ x+y \leq x + y ;$ | (vi) $(\forall a > 0) x > a \Leftrightarrow x > a \vee x < -a.$ |

9. Neki jednostavni podskupovi u R . Neka je $a, b \in R$, $a < b$, tada uvodimo slijedeće oznake:

$$(a, b) = \{x \mid a < x < b\} = I;$$

$$[a, b] = \{x \mid a \leq x \leq b\} = \bar{I};$$

$$(a, b] = [a, b] \setminus \{a\} = (a, b) \cup \{b\};$$

$$[a, b) = [a, b] \setminus \{b\} = (a, b) \cup \{a\}.$$

Skup \bar{I} se naziva zatvoreni interval ili segment, a I se naziva otvoreni interval ili samo interval.

Pored toga, koriste se i slijedeći neograničeni intervali:

$$[a, \infty) = \{x \mid x \geq a\}, (a, \infty) = \{x \mid x > a\},$$

$$(-\infty, b] = \{x \mid x \leq b\}, (-\infty, b) = \{x \mid x < b\},$$

$$(-\infty, +\infty) = R.$$
10. ε – okolina broja $a \in R$ je interval $(a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$, gdje je $\varepsilon > 0$.
11. Neka je $A \subset R$ i neka je $M = \sup A$, tada $(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists a \in A) a > M - \varepsilon$.
(Slijedi neposredno iz aksioma supremuma.)
12. Neki važniji podskupovi skupa R :
 - 12.1. Skup prirodnih brojeva:

$$N = \{1, 2, \dots, n, n+1, \dots\},$$

$$N_0 = N \cup \{0\}.$$
 - 12.2. Skup cijelih brojeva:

$$Z = N^- \cup N_0,$$
gdje je $N^- = \{x \mid (\exists n \in N) x + n = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -n\}.$
 - 12.3. Skup racionalnih brojeva Q .
 - 12.4. Skup pozitivnih realnih brojeva $R^+ = \{x \in R \mid x > 0\}$,
skup nenegativnih realnih brojeva $R_0^+ = R^+ \cup \{0\}$.
 - 12.5. Skup iracionalnih brojeva
13. Vrijedi niz inkluzija:

$$N \subset N_0 \subset Z \subset Q \subset R = I \cup Q.$$
14. Princip matematičke indukcije formulišemo na slijedeći način:

$$((\forall n \in N) P(n)) \Leftrightarrow (P(1) \wedge (\forall n \in N) P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)),$$
tj. iskaz $P(n)$ tačan je za sve prirodne brojeve n ako je tačno $P(1)$ i ako za svakoo $n \geq 1$ vrijedi implikacija $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$.
15. Bernulijeva nejednakost:

$$(\forall h > -1, h \neq 0) (\forall n \in N \setminus \{1\}) (1+h)^n > 1 + nh,$$
za $h=0$ ili za $n=1$ vrijedi znak =.

16. Binomna formula:

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k,$$

gdje je $n \in N_0$ i binomni koeficijent „ n nad k “ je

$$\binom{n}{k} = \begin{cases} 1, & k=0 \\ \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!}, & k \leq n \\ 0, & k > n. \end{cases}$$

17. Vrijede slijedeće osobine binomnih koeficijenata:

$$(i) \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!};$$

$$(ii) \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k};$$

$$(iii) \quad \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1},$$

za sve $(n, k) \in N_0^2$.

Posljednja formula zove se zakon Pascalovog* trougla i daje mogućnost brzog izračunavanja binomnih koeficijenata, što je za $n \leq 4$ prikazano u tabeli:

$n \backslash k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	$(a+b)^n =$
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	=1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	= $a+b$
2	1	2	1	0	0	0	= $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
3	1	3	3	1	0	0	= $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$
4	1	4	6	4	1	0	= $a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$.

ZADACI

1. Neka je $A = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2} \right] \cap Q$. Odrediti skup svih majoranti \overline{A} i skup svih minoranti \underline{A} skupa A ; $\inf A$, $\sup A$, $\max A$, $\min A$ u skupu Q . (Isto pitanje u skupu R .)

2. Dokazati implikaciju:

$$(\forall x, y \in R) x^3 + y^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x + y = 0.$$

3. Dokazati da je:

- a) $\sqrt{2}$ iracionalan broj; b) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ iracionalan broj; c) $3\sqrt{2}$ ili $2 + \sqrt{2}$ iracionalan broj.

Da li su brojevi iz a), b) ili c) algebarski?

4. Dokazati da je svaki beskonačan periodičan decimalni broj racionalan broj.

Slijedeće decimalne brojeve napisati u obliku $\frac{p}{q}$:

$$a) 4.\overline{31}, \quad b) 23.\overline{32}, \quad c) 1.98\overline{14}.$$

5. Riješiti jednačinu:

- a) $|x+1| - |2x-3| = 2$; b) $|x+2| - |2x-1| = 2$;
c) $|x^2 - 4x + 3| - |x-2| = x-1$.

6. Riješiti nejednačinu:

- a) $||x+2| - 1| \leq 1$; b) $|x^2 - 2x - 1| \leq 2$; c) $|x^2 - x| - |x| < 1$.

7. a) Pokazati da je ε – okolina tačke a

$$U_\varepsilon(a) = \{x \mid |x-a| < \varepsilon\} = \{x \mid a-\varepsilon < x < a+\varepsilon\} \text{ za svako } \varepsilon > 0.$$

b) Napisati slijedeće dvojne nejednakosti u obliku jedne nejednakosti s absolutnom vrijednošću:

$$1^\circ a < x < b; \quad 2^\circ x \notin (a, b); \quad 3^\circ -1 \leq x \leq 0.$$

c) Pokazati da je $U_\varepsilon(a) \setminus \{a\} = \{x \mid 0 < |x-a| < \varepsilon\}$.

8. Dokazati jednakosti:

$$a) \max(a, b) = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+|b-a|); \quad b) \left(\frac{x+|x|}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-|x|}{2} \right)^2 = x^2.$$

$$\min(a, b) = \frac{1}{2}(a+b-|b-a|);$$

9. Matematičkom indukcijom dokazati jednakost (obrazac za zbir n članova geometrijske progresije).

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n aq^{k-1} = a \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \quad (q \neq 1, n \in N).$$

* Blaise Pascal (1623 – 1662), francuski matematičar, fizičar i filozof.

10. Dokazati identitet:

a) $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1);$ b) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1);$

c) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{1}{4} n^2 (n+1)^2 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^2;$ d) $\sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) = n^2;$

e) $\sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)^2 = \frac{1}{3} n(4n^2-1);$ f) $\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} k^2 = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2};$

g) $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(n+2);$

h) $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)(k+2) = \frac{1}{4} n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3);$

i) $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1};$ j) $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1};$

k) $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{3^k} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2n+3}{4 \cdot 3^n};$ l) $a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1});$

m) $\prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}};$ n) $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx = \sin \frac{n}{2} x \sin \frac{n+1}{2} x / \sin \frac{x}{2}.$

11. Neka je $a + \frac{1}{a}$ cijeli broj. Dokazati da je broj $a^n + \frac{1}{a^n}$ za proizvoljno $n \in N$ takođe cijeli broj.

12. Dokazati nejednakost

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}} \quad (n \in N).$$

13. Dokazati identitet

$$\prod_{r=2}^n \frac{r^3-1}{r^3+1} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{n^2+n+1}{n(n+1)}.$$

14. Dokazati nejednakosti:

a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \sqrt{n};$ b) $(\forall a, b \in R^+) (n \in N, n \geq 2) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^n \leq \frac{a^n + b^n}{2};$

c) $(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\dots(1+a_n) \geq 1 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ ako su $a_i \geq 0 \vee a_i \in [-1, 0]$ za $i = 1, n.$ (Specijalno, za $a_1 = \dots = a_n = x > -1$ dobijemo Bernulijevu* nejednakost:

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1 + nx;$$

d) $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n > 2;$ e) $n! \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n;$ f) $|\sin nx| \leq n |\sin x|;$

g) $(\forall x, y \in R^+) (\forall n \in N, n \geq 2) \sqrt{x^n} + \sqrt{y^n} \leq \sqrt{(x+y)^n}.$

15. Dokazati djeljivosti:

a) $3 \mid (5^n + 2^{n+1}), n \in N_0;$ b) $64 \mid (3^{2n+3} + 40n - 27), n \in N_0;$
c) $133 \mid (11^{n+2} + 12^{2n+1}), n \in N_0;$ d) $54 \mid (2^{2n+1} - 9n^2 + 3n - 2), n \in N_0.$

16. Ako je p prost broj i $n \in N$, dokazati slijedeću kongruenciju (Fermat**)

$$n^p - n \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

17. Dokazati

$$(\forall a \in R) (\forall n \in N_0) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{a+k}{k} = \binom{a+n+1}{n}.$$

18. Dokazati formule:

$$\binom{-1}{k} = (-1)^k; \quad \binom{-k}{n} = (-1)^n \binom{n+k-1}{n};$$

$$\binom{1/2}{k} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k}(k!)^2}, \text{ gdje je } \\ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1) = (2k-1)!!; \\ 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2k) = (2k)!! \quad (k \in N).$$

19. Izračunati sume:

a) $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k};$ b) $\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k};$
c) $\sum_{k=0}^n (k+1) \binom{n}{k};$ d) $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k};$ e) $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots$

20. Dokazati identitet:

a) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots - \frac{1}{n} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right), n = 2k;$

b) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{1}{n} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right), n = 2k-1,$

gdje je $k \in N.$

* Jakob Bernoulli (1654 – 1705), švajcarski matematičar holandskog porijekla.

** Pierre de Fermat (1601 – 1665), francuski matematičar, po zanimanju pravnik, koji se matematikom bavio iz hobija.

RJEŠENJA

1. U skupu $Q: \bar{A} = \{x | x \in Q \wedge x > \sqrt{2}\}$,

$$\underline{A} = \{x | x \in Q \wedge x \leq \frac{1}{2}\}, \inf A = \frac{1}{2} = \min A, \sup A \text{ i } \max A \text{ ne postoje.}$$

U skupu $R: \bar{A} = \{x | x \geq \sqrt{2}\}, \underline{A} = \{x | x \leq \frac{1}{2}\}, \inf A = \min A = \frac{1}{2}, \sup A = \sqrt{2}, \max A \text{ ne postoje.}$

2. Neka je $p \equiv x^3 + y^3 = 0, q \equiv x + y = 0$ ($x, y \in R$).

Tada je $p' \equiv x^3 + y^3 \neq 0, q' \equiv x + y \neq 0$.

Prema tome,

$$q' \equiv x + y \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x \neq -y) \Rightarrow (x^3 \neq -y^3) \Rightarrow (x^3 + y^3 \neq 0), \text{ tj. (1)} (q' \Rightarrow p') \Leftrightarrow (p \Rightarrow q),$$

što je i trebalo dokazati.

Formula (1) dokazana je u 1.1, zadatak 1.a).

3. a) Pretpostavimo suprotno, tj. da je $\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q}$ racionalan broj i da su p, q relativno prosti cijeli brojevi.

Tada je $2 = p^2/q^2$, tj. $p^2 = 2q^2$. Odатле se vidi da je p djeljiv brojem 2, tj. $p = 2k, k \in N$. Na osnovu toga je $q^2 = 2k^2$, pa se zaključuje da je i q djeljivo brojem 2, što je protivno pretpostavci da su p i q relativno prosti brojevi. Dakle, $\sqrt{2} \notin Q$.

b) Pretpostavimo da je $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = r \in Q$. Tada je $(\sqrt{3})^2 = (r - \sqrt{2})^2$ ili $3 = r^2 - 2r\sqrt{2} + 2$, odnosno

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{r^2 - 1}{2r} \in Q, \text{ što je nemoguće jer prema a) } \sqrt{2} \notin Q.$$

c) Pretpostavka da je $3\sqrt{2} = r_1$ ili $2 + \sqrt{2} = r_2$, gdje su $r_1, r_2 \in Q$ povlači da je

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{r_1}{3} \text{ ili } \sqrt{2} = r_2 - 2,$$

što je nemoguće, jer su $r_1/3$ ili $r_2 - 2$ racionalni brojevi. Prema tome, pretpostavka da su $3\sqrt{2}$ ili $2 + \sqrt{2}$ racionalni brojevi otpada, pošto nas je dovela do protivrečnosti ($\sqrt{2} \in Q$).

4. Neka je $x = c_0, a_1 a_2 \dots a_k \overline{b_1 b_2 \dots b_p}$ beskonačan periodičan decimalni broj, gdje $a_i (i = \overline{1, k})$ i $b_j (j = \overline{1, p})$ predstavljaju cifre u decimalnom zapisu broja x . Sad je

$$10^{k+p}x = c_0 a_1 a_2 \dots a_k b_1 b_2 \dots b_p, \overline{b_1 \dots b_p}$$

$$10^k x = c_0 a_1 a_2 \dots a_k, \overline{b_1 \dots b_p},$$

tj.

$$10^k (10^p - 1)x = c_0 a_1 \dots a_k b_1 \dots b_p - c_0 a_1 \dots a_k$$

ili

$$x = \frac{z}{10^k (10^p - 1)} \quad (z \in Z).$$

- a) 427/99, b) 2309/99, c) 19616/9900.

5. a) Karakteristične vrijednosti su $\left\{-1, \frac{3}{2}\right\}$:

$$x+1 \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \begin{cases} > -1 \\ < -1 \end{cases},$$

$$2x-3 \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \begin{cases} > \frac{3}{2} \\ < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}.$$

Prema tome je:

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$\left(-1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	$\left(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$
$x+1$	-	0	+
$2x-3$	-	-	0
slučaj	1°	2°	3°

1° Za $x \in (-\infty, -1)$ jednačina glasi:

$$-(x+1) + (2x-3) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 6 \notin (-\infty, -1), \text{ te otpada.}$$

2° Za $x \in \left[-1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ jednačina je \Leftrightarrow

$$x+1 + (2x-3) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{3} \in \left[-1, \frac{3}{2}\right),$$

te je $x = \frac{4}{3}$ rješenje jednačine.

3° Za $x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$ jednačina je \Leftrightarrow

$$x+1 - (2x-3) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right).$$

Dakle,

$$\{x | |x+1| - |2x-3| = 2\} = \left\{\frac{4}{3}, 2\right\}.$$

b) Karakteristične tačke su $\{-2, 1/2\} = \{x | x+2=0 \vee 2x-1=0\}$. Tim tačkama se skup $R = (-\infty, -2) \cup [-2, 1/2] \cup [1/2, \infty)$ dijeli na tri disjunktna intervala, u kojima izrazi pod znakom modula mijenjaju znakove. Potražićemo rješenje date jednačine u svakom od tih intervala. Dobije se

$$\{x | |x+2| - |2x-1| = 2, x \in R\} = \{1/3, 1\}.$$

$$c) \{x \in R | |x^2 - 4x + 3| - |x-2| = x-1\} = \{2 - \sqrt{2}, 2, 3 + \sqrt{3}\}.$$

6. a) $|x+2|-1 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq |x+2|-1 \leq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq |x+2| \leq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x+2 \leq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 0.$$

Dakle, $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x+2|-1 \leq 1\} = [-4, 0]$.

b) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x^2 - 2x - 1| \leq 2\} = [-1, 3]$;

c) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x^2 - x| - |x| < 1\} = (-1, 1 + \sqrt{2})$.

7. a) $(\forall \varepsilon > 0) |x-a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow -\varepsilon < x-a < \varepsilon$

$$\Leftrightarrow a-\varepsilon < x < a+\varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in U_\varepsilon(a);$$

b) 1° $a < x < b \Leftrightarrow A - \varepsilon < x < A + \varepsilon \wedge A + \varepsilon = b \wedge A - \varepsilon = a$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-A| < \varepsilon \wedge A = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \wedge \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)| < \frac{1}{2}(b-a);$$

2° $x \notin (a, b) \Leftrightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{\frac{1}{2}(b-a)}^{\frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b) \right)$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)| \geq \frac{1}{2}(b-a);$$

3° $-1 \leq x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow |x - \frac{1}{2}(-1+0)| \leq \frac{1}{2}(0+1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x + \frac{1}{2}| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

9. Kako je:

a) $S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^1 a q^{k-1} = a = a \frac{1-q}{1-q}$, tj. $a=a$, formula je tačna za $n=1$.

b) Pretpostavimo da je formula tačna za neki prirodan broj n . Tada je

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + a q^n$$

$$= a \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} + a q^n \quad (\text{na osnovu induktivne pretpostavke})$$

$$= a \frac{1-q^n + q^n - q^{n+1}}{1-q}$$

$$= a \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q},$$

tj. formula je tačna za $n+1$ ako je tačna za n . Dakle, po principu indukcije, formula za S_n tačna je za sve prirodne brojeve.

10. Pri dokazivanju se možemo koristiti matematičkom indukcijom.

a) Kako je

$$1^\circ \sum_{k=1}^1 k = 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1(1+1), \text{ tj. } 1=1,$$

formula je tačna za $n=1$.

2° Pretpostavimo li da je formula tačna za neki prirodan broj n , tada je za $n+1$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right) + n + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + n + 1 \quad (\text{na osnovu induktivne pretpostavke})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2),$$

tj. formula je tačna i za $n+1$ ako je tačna za n .

Na osnovu 1° i 2° formula a) je tačna po principu indukcije za sve $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

l) 1° Za $n=1$ formula je identitet:

$$a^1 - b^1 = (a-b) \cdot a^0.$$

$$2^\circ a^{n+1} - b^{n+1} = a^{n+1} - a^n b + a^n b - b^{n+1}$$

$= a^n(a-b) + b(a^n - b^n)$, odakle na osnovu induktivne pretpostavke

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1}),$$

slijedi

$$a^{n+1} - b^{n+1} = (a-b)[a^n + b(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})] \\ = (a-b)(a^n + a^{n-1}b + \dots + ab^{n-1} + b^n),$$

tj. formula vrijedi i za $n+1$.

Dakle, po principu matematičke indukcije data formula je tačna za sve $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

m) 1° Za $n=1: \prod_{k=1}^1 \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}$, što je tačno, jer je $\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$.

2° Pretpostavimo da je formula tačna za neki prirodan broj n . Tada je

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n+1} \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k} \right) \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^{n+1}} \quad (\text{na osnovu induktivne pretpostavke})$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{2^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2^{n+1}}} = \frac{\sin x}{2^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{2^{n+1}}},$$

tj. formula je tačna i za $n+1$. Dakle, tačna je za sve $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

11. Zapišimo iskaz u slijedećoj formi:

$$N(n) = a^n + 1/a^n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ ako je } N(1) \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Lako se provjerava identitet

$$(*) N(n+1) = N(1)N(n) - N(n-1), n > 1,$$

odakle slijedi da je $N(n+1)$ cijeli broj ako su $N(n-1)$ i $N(n)$ cijeli brojevi.

Sada je

$$N(2) = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Prema tome:

1° $N(1)$ i $N(2)$ su cijeli brojevi.

2° Iz $(*)$ slijedi da je $N(n+1)$ cijeli broj ako su $N(n-1)$, $N(n)$ cijeli brojevi.

Na osnovu 1° i 2° slijedi da je $N(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ za svako $n \in \mathbb{N}$ po principu matematičke indukcije.

12. Dokaz indukcijom:

$$1^\circ \text{ Za } n=1 : \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \text{ tj. } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

nejednakost je tačna.

2° Induktivna pretpostavka

$$A(n) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}} = B(n), n \geq 1$$

poslije množenja sa $\frac{2n+1}{2n+2}$ prelazi u

$$(*) A(n+1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+2}.$$

Ako je

$$(**) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3(n+1)+1}} = B(n+1),$$

tada iz $(*)$ i $(**)$ slijedi da je

$$A(n+1) \leq B(n+1),$$

tj. nejednakost koju dokazujemo vrijedi i za $n+1$.

Nejednakost $(**)$ je ekvivalentna sa

$$\frac{1}{3n+1} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)^2}{(2n+2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{3n+4}, \text{ što je ekvivalentno sa}$$

$$12n^3 + 28n^2 + 19n + 4 \leq 12n^3 + 28n^2 + 20n + 4$$

tj. $\Leftrightarrow 0 < n$.

Time je nejednakost $A(n) \leq B(n)$ dokazana.

14. a) Kako je za svako $0 < k \leq n$

$$\sqrt{k} \leq \sqrt{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (, = " \text{ za } k=n),$$

$$\text{tj. } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n},$$

što je i trebalo dokazati.

b) Dokaz izvesti indukcijom.

d) Direktna posljedica Bernulijeve nejednakosti za $x = \frac{1}{n}$.

e) Kako je

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2 - (n+1-k)k = \left(\frac{n+1}{2} - k\right)^2 \geq 0, \text{ to je } (\forall k=1, n) (n+1-k)k \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2.$$

Množenjem tih nejednakosti za $k=1, n$ dobije se

$$n \cdot 1 \cdot (n-1) \cdot 2 \cdots 1 \cdot n \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{2n}, \text{ tj. } (n!)^2 \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{2n},$$

što je i trebalo dokazati.

Primjedba: Sve nejednakosti dokazati i indukcijom.

f) 1° Za $n=1 : |\sin 1x| \leq 1|\sin x|$ je tačno;

2° Pošto je

$$\sin(n+1)x = \sin nx \cos x + \cos nx \sin x,$$

slijedi

$$\begin{aligned} |\sin(n+1)x| &\leq |\sin nx| |\cos x| + |\cos nx| |\sin x| \\ &\leq |\sin nx| + |\sin x| (\Leftrightarrow |\sin \alpha| \leq 1, |\cos \alpha| \leq 1) \\ &\leq (n+1)|\sin x|, \end{aligned}$$

gdje se posljednja nejednakost dobije na osnovu induktivne pretpostavke da je data nejednakost tačna za neko $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

g) Primijenimo indukciju.

1° Za $n=2$ nejednakost se svodi na identitet.

2° Sada je

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^{n+1}} + \sqrt{y^{n+1}} &= \sqrt{x^n} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y^n} \sqrt{y} \\ &< \sqrt{x^n} \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y^n} \sqrt{x+y} \quad (= x, y > 0) \\ &= (\sqrt{x^n} + \sqrt{y^n}) \sqrt{x+y} \\ &\leq \sqrt{(x+y)^n} \sqrt{x+y} \quad (\text{induktivna pretpostavka}) \\ &= \sqrt{(x+y)^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Jednakost vrijedi ako i samo ako je $n=2$.

Primjedba: za $n=1: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} > \sqrt{x+y}$ ($x, y > 0$).

15. a) Treba dokazati $3|f(n)=5^n+2^{n+1}$, $n \in N_0$.

Kako je

$$\begin{aligned} f(n+1) &= 5^{n+1} + 2^{n+2} + 5^n + 2^{n+1} - f(n) \\ &= 6 \cdot 5^n + 3 \cdot 2^{n+1} - f(n), \end{aligned}$$

to je $3|f(n+1)$ ako je $3|f(n)$. Kako je $f(0)=3$, to je $3|f(n)$ po principu matematičke indukcije.

- d) Ako je $f(n)=2^{2n+1}-9n^2+3n-2$, tada je $f(n+1)-f(n)=6(2^{2n}-3n-1)$.

Ako je $g(n)=2^{2n}-3n-1$, tada je $g(n+1)-g(n)=3(2^{2n}-1)$.

Ako je $h(n)=2^{2n}-1$, tada je $h(n+1)-h(n)=3 \cdot 2^n$.

1° Kako je $3|h(1)=3$ i $3|h(n+1)$ ako je $3|h(n)$, to je $3|h(n)$ za $n \in N$.

2° Kako je $9|g(1)=(0)$ i $9|g(n+1)$ ako je $9|g(n)$, to je $9|g(n)$ za $n \in N$.

3° Budući da je $54|f(1)=0$ i $54|f(n+1)$, ako je $54|f(n)$, slijedi $54|f(n)$ za $n \in N$.

Osim toga, $54|f(0)=0$.

Dokaz je moguće izvesti i na drugi način, npr. primjenom binomne formule:

$$a) 5^n = (2 \cdot 3 - 1)^n = 3q + (-1)^n, (q \in N_0)$$

$$2^{n+1} = (3-1)^{n+1} = 3s + (-1)^{n+1}, (s \in N) \Rightarrow 5^n + 2^{n+1} = 3(q+s), \text{ što je i trebalo dokazati.}$$

16. Za $N=1$ kongruencija je tačna. Prepostavimo da je formula tačna za neko $n \in N$. Podemo li sad od jednakosti

$$(*) (n+1)^p = n^p + \binom{p}{1} n^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1} n + 1.$$

Binomni koeficijenti $\binom{p}{k}$ ($k=1, p-1$) djeljivi su sa p (ako je p prost broj), pa dobijemo kongruenciju
(iz $(*)$)

$$(n+1)^p = n^p + 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Odavde slijedi:

$$(n+1)^p - (n+1) \equiv n^p - n \pmod{p},$$

tj. kongruencija vrijedi i za $n+1$ ako vrijedi za neko n .

Prema tome, kongruencija je dokazana metodom matematičke indukcije.

17. Poči od Paskalove formule

$$\binom{a+n+1}{n} + \binom{a+n+1}{n+1} = \binom{a+n+2}{n+1} \text{ i primijeniti princip indukcije.}$$

$$19. a) Iz (1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k \text{ za } x=1 \text{ izlazi } \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n.$$

$$b) Kako je k \binom{n}{k} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1}, slijedi:$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} = n \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} = n \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{i} = n2^{n-1}, (\Leftarrow \text{iz a}).$$

$$c) \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1) \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = n2^{n-1} + 2^n = 2^{n-1}(n+2).$$

$$d) Iz (1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k \text{ za } x=-1 \text{ slijedi } \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0.$$

e) Iz a) i d) slijedi

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \text{ tj.}$$

$$2 \left(\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots \right) = 2^n \text{ ili } \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots = 2^{n-1}.$$

Slično:

$$\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots = 2^{n-1}.$$

20. Stavimo li $n=2k-1$, posmatrani identitet se svodi na

$$u_k \equiv \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} \equiv v_k.$$

Odavde je

$$(*) u_{k+1} - u_k = \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k},$$

$$(**) v_{k+1} - v_k = \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k}.$$

Ako se pretpostavi da je $u_k=v_k$ iz $(*)$ i $(**)$ slijedi $u_{k+1}=v_{k+1}$. Kako je $u_1=v_1$, dokaz indukcijom je završen za n neparno.

Slično provesti dokaz za n parno, tj. $n=2k$.

Matematička indukcija

Matematička tvrdnja je tačna (istinita) za svaki prirodan broj ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) ako su ispunjena sljedeća dva uslova:

- BAZA INDUKCIJE

Tvrđnja je tačna za broj 1.

b) INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Ako na osnovu pretpostavke da je tvrdnja tačna za $k \leq n$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$) slijedi da je istinita i za broj $n+1$.

(#) Matematičkom indukcijom dokazati da $\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ je tačno.

a) $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)=n^2$

b) $1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+n^3=\left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2$

c) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$

f) a) $1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)=k^2$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

Pokazimo da je tvrdnja tačna za $k=1$. $1=1^2$ Tvrđnja je tačna.

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je tvrdnja tačna za $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ tj. $1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)=k^2$ za sve k od 1 do n . Pokazimo da je tvrdnja tačna za $n+1$.

$1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)+(2n+1)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{prema pretpostavki}} \underline{\underline{n^2+(2n+1)}} = n^2+2n+1 = (n+1)^2$

Dobili smo $1+3+5+\dots+(2n+1)=(n+1)^2$ što je trebalo.

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)=n^2$ je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

b) $1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+k^3=\left[\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right]^2$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

Pokazimo da je tvrdnja tačna za $k=1$. $1^3=\left(\frac{1(1+1)}{2}\right)^2=1^2$ Tvrđnja je tačna za $k=1$.

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je $1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+k^3=\left[\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right]^2$ za sve $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke pokazimo da $1^3+2^3+\dots+(n+1)^3=\left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)^2$.
 Imamo $1^3+2^3+\dots+n^3+(n+1)^3 \xrightarrow{\text{na osnovu pretpostavke}} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2+(n+1)^3=\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}+\frac{4(n+1)^3}{4}=$
 $=\frac{(n+1)^2(n^2+4(n+1))}{4}=\frac{(n+1)^2(n^2+4n+4)}{4}=\frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}=\left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)^2$ što je i trebalo dobiti.

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

c) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k}{k+1}$ / KORAK INDUKCIJE
 BAZA INDUKCIJE - $\dots + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} =$

$\frac{n}{(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ $= \frac{n(n+2)+1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2+2n+1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$
 ZAKLJUČAK
 Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve što je i trebalo dobiti

1. Dokazati da je $2^n \geq 2n$ za sve $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Rj. $2^k \geq 2 \cdot k$, k prirodan broj

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$k=1: 2^1 \geq 2 \cdot 1$ tj. $2 \geq 2$ tačno

Za $k=1$ tvrdnja je tačna.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Pretpostavimo da je $2^k \geq 2k$ za svaki $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Na osnovu toga, dokazimo da je tačno i $2^{n+1} \geq 2(n+1)$.

$2^{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2 = 2^n + 2^n \geq 2^n + 2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{na osnovu pretpostavke}} 2n+2 = \underline{\underline{2(n+1)}}$

tj. $2^{n+1} \geq 2(n+1)$ što je i trebalo pokazati.

ZAKLJUČAK

Nejednakost $2^n \geq 2n$ je tačna za svaki prirodan broj.

(2) Dokazati da je nejednakost $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \sqrt{n}$
tačna za svaki prirodan broj.

$$Rj: \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq \sqrt{k}, \quad k=1,2,3, \dots$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE $k=1: \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \geq \sqrt{1}$ tj. $1 \geq 1$ za $k=1$ nejednakost tačno je tačna.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Potpovestavimo da je nejednakost $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq \sqrt{k}$
tačna za svaki $k=1,2,\dots,n$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \geq \sqrt{n+1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} &\stackrel{\substack{\text{prema} \\ \text{pretpostavci}}}{\geq} \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n+1} + 1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n} + 1}{\sqrt{n+1}} > \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot \sqrt{n+1}} = \sqrt{n+1} \quad \text{stojeći trebalo dobiti} \end{aligned}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Nejednakost je tačna za svaki prirodan broj.

(3) Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da je $5^n + 2^{n+1}$ delfivo sa 3 za svaki prirodan broj n .

Rj: Treba dokazati da je broj $5^k + 2^{k+1}$ delfivo sa 3 za $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: 5^1 + 2^{1+1} = 5 + 2^2 = 5 + 4 = 9 \quad 9 \text{ je delfivo sa } 3.$$

Za $k=1$ tvrdnja je tačna.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Potpovestavimo da je $5^k + 2^{k+1}$ delfivo sa 3 za $k=1,2,\dots,n$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je i:

$$5^{n+1} + 2^{n+1+1} \text{ delfivo sa } 3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^{n+1} + 2^{n+1+1} &= 5^{n+1} + 2^{n+2} = 5 \cdot 5^n + 2 \cdot 2^{n+1} = \underbrace{2 \cdot 5^n}_{\substack{\text{prema} \\ \text{pretpostavci}}} + \underbrace{2 \cdot 2^{n+1}}_{\substack{\text{je delfivo} \\ \text{sa } 3}} + \underbrace{3 \cdot 5^n}_{\substack{\text{je delfivo} \\ \text{sa } 3}} \\ &= 2(5^n + 2^{n+1}) + 3 \cdot 5^n \quad \text{Prema tome } 5^{n+1} + 2^{n+2} \\ &\quad \text{je delfivo sa } 3. \end{aligned}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

$5^k + 2^{k+1}$ je delfivo sa 3 za svaki prirodan broj k .

(4) Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da jednakost $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$ vrijedi za sve prirodne brojeve.

$$Rj: 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3 = \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4}, \quad k \text{ je prirodan broj.}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: 1^3 = \frac{1^2 \cdot (1+1)^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{4}{4} \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \quad \text{što je tačno.}$$

Za $k=1$ jednakost je tačna

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Potpovestavimo da je $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + k^3 = \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4}$ tačno za $k=n$

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{prema} \\ \text{pretpostavci}}}{=} \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + (n+1)^3 = \\ &= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1)^3}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n^2+4n+4)}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4} \quad \text{što je i} \\ &\quad \text{trebalo dobiti} \end{aligned}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

(5) Dokazati da je $4^n + 15n - 1$ delfivo sa 9 za svaki prirodan broj n .

Rj: Treba dokazati da je $4^k + 15k - 1$ delfivo sa 9 za $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: 4^1 + 15 \cdot 1 - 1 = 4 + 15 - 1 = 18 \quad 18 \text{ je delfivo sa } 9.$$

Tvrđenja je tačna za $k=1$.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Potpovestavimo da je $4^k + 15k - 1$ delfivo sa 9 za $k=1,2,\dots,n$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je $4^{n+1} + 15(n+1) - 1$ tj. $4^{n+1} + 15n + 14$ djeljivo sa 9.

$$\begin{aligned} 4^{n+1} + 15n + 14 &= 4 \cdot 4^n + 15n - 1 + 15 = 4 \cdot 4^n + 2 \cdot 15n - 2 + 16 - 15n = \\ &= 4 \cdot 4^n + 4 \cdot 15n - 4 + 18 - 3 \cdot 15n = 4(4^n + 15n - 1) + 18 - 9 \cdot 5n \\ &= 4 \underbrace{(4^n + 15n - 1)}_{\substack{\text{ovo je prema} \\ \text{pretpostavci} \\ \text{sa g}} \text{dijeljivo}} + 9 \underbrace{(2 - 5n)}_{\text{ovo je dijeljivo sa 9}} \end{aligned}$$

Premda tome $4^{n+1} + 15n + 14$ je dijeljivo sa 9.

ZAKLJUČAK

$4^n + 15n - 1$ je dijeljivo sa 9 za svaki prirodan broj n .

⑥ Dokazati Bernulijevu nejednakost $(1+h)^n \geq 1+n \cdot h$ gdje je $h > -1$, a n pozitivan cijeli broj.

$$\text{Rj: } (1+h)^k \geq 1+k \cdot h, \quad h \in \mathbb{R}, \quad h > -1, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \quad (1+h)^1 \geq 1+1 \cdot h \Rightarrow 1+h \geq 1+h \quad \text{ovo je tačno}$$

za $k=1$ nejednakost je tačna.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Prepostavimo da je $(1+h)^k \geq 1+k \cdot h$ za $k=1, \dots, n$, $h > -1$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$(1+h)^{n+1} \geq 1+(n+1)h \quad \text{na osnovu pretpostavke}$$

$$(1+h)^{n+1} = (1+h)^n (1+h) \geq (1+nh)(1+h) = 1+h+nh+nh^2 \geq 1+h+nh = 1+(n+1)h \quad \text{što je; trebalo dobiti.}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Nejednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

⑦ Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da jednakost $1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 8 + \dots + n(3n-1) = n^2(n+1)$ vrijedi za sve prirodne brojeve n .

⑧ Fibonačijev niz $1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, \dots$ je definisan rekurzivnom formulom $a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$ gdje su $a_1 = a_2 = 1$. Dokazati da je $\text{NZD}(a_n, a_{n+1}) = 1$ za sve prirodne brojeve n (NZD je skraćenica od najveći zajednički dijelilac, npr. $\text{NZD}(14, 35) = 7$).

$$\text{Rj: } a_1 = a_2 = 1$$

$$a_{k+1} = a_k + a_{k-1}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \geq 2$$

Treba dokazati da je

$$\text{NZD}(a_k, a_{k+1}) = 1, \quad \text{za } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \quad a_1 = 1, \quad a_2 = 1, \quad \text{NZD}(a_1, a_2) = \text{NZD}(1, 1) = 1 \quad \text{Tada je tačna za } k=1.$$

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Prepostavimo da je $\text{NZD}(a_k, a_{k+1}) = 1$ za sve $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je $\text{NZD}(a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}) = 1$.

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$$

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n$$

Oznaćimo sa d NZD od brojeva a_{n+1} i a_{n+2}

$$\text{tj. } \text{NZD}(a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}) = d.$$

Nadimo, čemu je d jednako? Odredimo d .

$$\text{NZD}(a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}) = d \Rightarrow d | a_{n+1} \quad (\text{d dijeli } a_{n+1}) \text{ i } d | a_{n+2} \quad (\text{d dijeli } a_{n+2})$$

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n \Rightarrow a_n = a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} d | a_{n+1} \\ d | a_{n+2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d | a_n \quad (\text{d dijeli } a_n)$$

$$\text{Pрема pretpostavci: } \left. \begin{array}{l} d | a_n \\ d | a_{n+1} \\ d | a_{n+2} \\ \text{i } \text{NZD}(a_1, a_{n+1}) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d = 1 \quad \text{što je; trebalo dobiti}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

$\text{NZD}(a_n, a_{n+1}) = 1$ za sve prirodne brojeve n , taj je Fibon. niz

⑨ Dokazati da je broj $2^{2n} - 3n - 1$ dijeljiv sa 9 za svaki prirodan broj veći od 1.

⑩ Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da jednakost $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$ vrijedi za sve prirodne brojeve n .

(11) Dokazati Moavrov obrazac $(\cos x + i \sin x)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$.

$$P_j: (\cos x + i \sin x)^k = \cos kx + i \sin kx, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: (\cos x + i \sin x)^1 = \cos x + i \sin x, \quad \text{Za } k=1 \text{ tвrduja je tačna.}$$

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Pretpostavimo da je $(\cos x + i \sin x)^k = \cos kx + i \sin kx$ za $k=1, 2, \dots, n$. Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$(\cos x + i \sin x)^{n+1} = \cos(n+1)x + i \sin(n+1)x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos x + i \sin x)^{n+1} &= (\cos x + i \sin x)^n \cdot (\cos x + i \sin x) \quad \text{na osnovu pretpostavke} \\ &= (\cos nx + i \sin nx) \cdot (\cos x + i \sin x) = \underline{\cos nx \cdot \cos x + i \cos nx \sin x} \\ &\quad + i \sin nx \cos x + i^2 \sin x \sin x = \underline{i \sin x \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

Adicione teoreme

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$(*) \quad = \cos(nx+x) + i \sin(nx+x) = \cos(n+1)x + i \sin(n+1)x$$

što je i trebalo dobiti.

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

(12) Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi jednakost

$$1+q+q^2+\dots+q^n = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} \quad \text{gdje je } q \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}.$$

$$P_j: 1+q+q^2+\dots+q^k = \frac{1-q^{k+1}}{1-q}, \quad q \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: 1+q = \frac{1-q^{1+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^2}{1-q} = \frac{(1-q)(1+q)}{(1-q)} \quad \text{tj. } 1+q=1+q$$

Za $k=1$ jednakost je tačna.

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Pretpostavimo da je $1+q+q^2+\dots+q^k = \frac{1-q^{k+1}}{1-q}$ za $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$\begin{aligned} 1+q+q^2+\dots+q^n+q^{n+1} &= \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}(1-q)}{1-q} \\ &= \frac{1-q^{n+2}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+2}}{1-q} \quad \text{što je i trebalo dobiti.} \end{aligned}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

(13) Ako su x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n nenegativni realni brojevi, onda aritmetičku sredinu (prosek) definisemo kao broj:

$$A = \frac{1}{n}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n)$$

i njegovu geometrijsku sredinu kao broj:

$$G = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}.$$

Dokazite da vrijedi nejednakost

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq \frac{1}{n}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n).$$

$$P_j: A = \frac{1}{k}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_k), \quad G = \sqrt[k]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_k}, \quad G \leq A, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \sqrt[1]{x_1} \leq \frac{1}{1}(x_1) \quad \text{tj. } x_1 \leq x_1 \quad \text{Za } k=1 \text{ nejednakost je tačna.}$$

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Pretpostavimo da je $\sqrt[k]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_k} \leq \frac{1}{k}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_k)$ za $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Dokazimo da je $\sqrt[n+1]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{n+1}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_{n+1})$.

Ne gubeci opšlost dokaza možemo smatrati da je $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_{n+1}$ (***)

Označimo sa $A = \frac{1}{n+1}(x_1+x_2+\dots+x_{n+1})$, i da $G = \sqrt[n+1]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n+1}}$

$$\text{Primjetimo da vrijedi } (*) \quad (***)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{n+1} \underbrace{(x_1+x_1+\dots+x_1)}_{(n+1) \text{ puta}} \leq A \leq \frac{1}{n+1} (x_{n+1}+x_{n+1}+\dots+x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1}$$

Pozmatrajmo sledeće brojeve $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, x_1+x_{n+1}-A$.

$$(\star\star) \Rightarrow A - x_1 \geq 0 ; x_{n+1} - A \geq 0 ; x_1 + x_{n+1} - A \geq 0$$

Pa je $(A - x_1)(x_{n+1} - A) \geq 0$
 $\underline{A x_{n+1} - A^2} - x_1 x_{n+1} + \underline{A x_1} \geq 0$
 $A(x_1 + x_{n+1} - A) \geq x_1 x_{n+1}$

Na n brojeva $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \underline{x_1 + x_{n+1} - A}$ primjenimo induktivku pretpostavku, dobijemo:

$$\frac{1}{n}(x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n + \underline{x_1 + x_{n+1} - A}) \geq \sqrt[n]{x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdots x_n \cdot (x_1 + x_{n+1} - A)}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n + x_{n+1} - A) \right]^n \geq x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdots x_n \cdot (x_1 + x_{n+1} - A)$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n + x_{n+1} - A) \right]^n = \left[\frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1})) \right]^n =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x_1 - \frac{x_1}{n+1}}{n+1} &= \frac{\frac{x_1(n+1)}{n+1} - x_1}{n+1} = \frac{x_1 \cdot n}{n+1} \\ x_2 - \frac{x_2}{n+1} &= \frac{\frac{x_2(n+1)}{n+1} - x_2}{n+1} = \frac{x_2 \cdot n}{n+1} \\ \vdots & \end{aligned} \quad = \left[\frac{1}{n+1}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1}) \right]^n =$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{n+1}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1}) \right]^n = A^n$$

Pa imamo $A^n \geq x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdots x_n (x_1 + x_{n+1} - A) / A$
 $A^{n+1} \geq x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdots x_n \cdot A (x_1 + x_{n+1} - A) \quad \text{kako je } A(x_1 + x_{n+1} - A) \geq x_1 x_{n+1}$
 $\geq x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n+1} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow A \geq \sqrt[n+1]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_{n+1}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1}) \geq \sqrt[n+1]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_{n+1}}$

ZAKLJUČAK

Nejednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve n .

(14.) Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati:

a) $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$, n je privodan broj.

b) $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

c) $1 + 3 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

d) $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + (2n) = n(n+1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

e) $1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1}$, $a \neq 1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(#) Dokazati matematičkom indukcijom tvrdnju
 $5 | (n^5 - n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Rj. tj. $5 | (k^5 - k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ (ovo čitamo: pet djeli $k^5 - k$
 gdje je k neki privodan broj)
 (ili $k^5 - k$ je deljivo sa 5)

$k=1$: $5 | (1^5 - 1)$ tj. $5 | 0$ 5 deli 0 tj. $0 = 5 \cdot 0$
 (ovo je i neki broj iz \mathbb{N})

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je tvrdnja $5 | (k^5 - k)$ tačna za sve brojeve od 1 do n . Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da $5 | (n+1)^5 - (n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)^5 - (n+1) &= n^5 + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1 - n - 1 = \\ &= n^5 + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n - n = \\ &= \underbrace{(n^5 - n)}_{\substack{\text{ovo je} \\ \text{prema pretpostavci}}} + \underbrace{5(n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 + n)}_{\substack{\text{ovo je} \\ \text{deljivo} \\ \text{sa 5 (vidi re)}}} \end{aligned}$$

Prema tome $5 | (n+1)^5 - (n+1)$ što je i trebalo pokazati.

ZAKLJUČAK

Tvrđnja je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

(#) Dokazati matematičkom indukcijom da važi:

$$1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots+(-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1} = \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}x^n}{1+x} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Baza indukcije

Dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za broj 1.

$$1 = \frac{1+(-1)^0 x^1}{1+x} = \frac{1+x}{1+x} = 1$$

Jednakost je tačna za broj 1.

Korak indukcije

Potpovravimo da je jednakost $1-x+x^2-\dots+(-1)^{k-1}x^{k-1} = \frac{1+(-1)^{k-1}x^k}{1+x}$ tačna za sve brojeve k od 1 do n ; i na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za $n+1$.

$$\text{tj. dokazimo } 1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots+(-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1}+(-1)^n x^n = \frac{1+(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{1+x}$$

$$1-x+x^2-x^3+\dots+(-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1}+(-1)^n x^n \stackrel{\substack{\text{na osnovu} \\ \text{pretpostavke}}}{=} \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}x^n}{1+x} + (-1)^n x^n =$$

$$= \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}x^n + (-1)^n x^n \cdot (1+x)}{1+x} = \frac{1+[-(-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^n(1+x)]x^n}{1+x} =$$

$$= \frac{1+[-(-1)^{n-1}(1+(-1)(1+x))]x^n}{1+x} = \frac{1+[-(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (1-1-x)]x^n}{1+x} =$$

$$= \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (-1)x \cdot x^n}{1+x} = \frac{1+(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{1+x} \quad \text{što je i trebalo} \\ \text{dobiti.}$$

Jednakost je tačna za $n+1$.

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

(#) Matematičkom indukcijom dokazati da je

$3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3n+1}$ djeljivo sa 17 za svaki prirodan broj n .

(#) $3 \cdot 5^{2k+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3k+1}$ djeljivo sa 17, $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Baza indukcije

$$k=1: 3 \cdot 5^{2+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3+1} = 3 \cdot 5^3 + 2^4 = 3 \cdot 125 + 16 = 375 + 16 = 391$$

$$391 : 17 = 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \hline 51 \\ \hline 51 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Broj 391 jest djeljiv sa 17

Tvrđaja je tačna za broj 1

Korak indukcije

Potpovravimo da je $3 \cdot 5^{2k+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3k+1}$ djeljivo sa 17 za svaki broj k od 1 do n . Uz pomoć ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je $3 \cdot 5^{2(n+1)+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3(n+1)+1}$ djeljivo sa 17.

$$3 \cdot 5^{2(n+1)+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3(n+1)+1} = 3 \cdot 5^{2n+3} + 2^{3n+4} = 3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} \cdot 5^2 + 2^{3n+1} \cdot 2^3 =$$

$$= 25(3 \cdot 5^{2n+1}) + 8(2^{3n+1}) = 17(3 \cdot 5^{2n+1}) + 8(3 \cdot 5^{2n+1}) +$$

$$+ 8(2^{3n+1}) = \underbrace{17 \cdot (3 \cdot 5^{2n+1})}_{\substack{\text{vidimo da je ovo} \\ \text{djeljivo sa 17}}} + \underbrace{8(3 \cdot 5^{2n+1} + 2^{3n+1})}_{\substack{\text{na osnovu pretpostavke} \\ \text{ovo je djeljivo sa 17}}}$$

Prenos tove tvrdja je tačna za $n+1$, tj.

$$3 \cdot 5^{2(n+1)+1} + 2 \cdot 2^{3(n+1)+1} \text{ je djeljivo sa 17.}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Tvrđaja je tačna za svaki prirodan broj n .

Dokazati metodom matematičke indukcije da za sve prirodne brojeve n važi

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2} = \frac{n}{2n+4}.$$

Rj: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2+3k+2} = \frac{k}{2k+4}$, k je pozitivan cijeli broj.

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 + 4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ jednakost je tačna za } k=1.$$

INDUKCIJSKI KORAK

Pretpostavimo da je jednakost tačna za $k=1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$t_j: \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2+3k+2} = \frac{k}{2k+4}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za $n+1$ t.j. da je

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+3(n+1)+2} = \frac{n+1}{2(n+1)+4} \quad \begin{aligned} (n+1)^2 &= n^2+2n+1 \\ 3(n+1) &= 3n+3 \end{aligned}$$

ili drugačije napisano $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+5n+6} = \frac{n+1}{2n+6}$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2} + \frac{1}{n^2+5n+5} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{na osnovu} \\ \text{pretpostavke} \end{array} \quad \frac{n}{2n+4} + \frac{1}{n^2+5n+6}$$

$$\boxed{n^2+5n+6=0}$$

$$0=25-24=1$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \quad n_2 = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$= \frac{n}{2(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \cdot 2 = \frac{n(n+3)+2}{2(n+2)(n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2+3n+2}{2(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{n+1}{2n+6} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{što je} \\ \text{i trebalo} \\ \text{dobiti} \end{array}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

Dokazati metodom matematičke indukcije da za sve prirodne brojeve n važi

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(2n+1)}$$

$$t_j: \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{k^2}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2(2k+1)}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{1 \cdot (1+1)}{2(2+1)} \quad t_j: \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Jednakost je tačna za broj 1

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je jednakost $\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{k^2}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2(2k+1)}$ tačna za svaku k od 1 do n .

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za $n+1$ t.j. dokazimo da je

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)}.$$

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{na osnovu} \\ \text{pretpostavke} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2(2n+1)} + \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+3)+(n+1)^2 \cdot 2}{2(2n+1)(2n+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)[n(2n+3)+2(n+1)]}{2(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+3n+2n+2)}{2(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+5n+2)}{2(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{što je i trebalo} \\ \text{dokazati} \end{array}$$

Jednakost je tačna za $n+1$.

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

Dokazati metodom matematičke indukcije da vrijedi:
za sve $n \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$:

$$\frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} + \frac{1}{\log_x 4 \cdot \log_x 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^{n-1} \cdot \log_x 2^n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}$$

Rj. pretpostavki za daktka.

$$\frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} + \frac{1}{\log_x 4 \cdot \log_x 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^{k-1} \cdot \log_x 2^k} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}, \quad k=3, \dots$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=2: \frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 2} = \frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \log_x 2} = \frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 2}$$

KORAK INDUKCIJE Turđija je tačna za $k=2$.

Pretpostavimo da je jednakost $\frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} + \frac{1}{\log_x 4 \cdot \log_x 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^{k-1} \cdot \log_x 2^k} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}$
tačna za svaku $k=2, 3, \dots, n$. Na osnovu ove

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je

$$\frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} + \frac{1}{\log_x 4 \cdot \log_x 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^{n-1} \cdot \log_x 2^n} + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^n \cdot \log_x 2^{n+1}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 4} + \frac{1}{\log_x 4 \cdot \log_x 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^{n-1} \cdot \log_x 2^n} + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^n \cdot \log_x 2^{n+1}} \quad \text{na osnovu pretpostavke}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2} + \frac{1}{\log_x 2^n \cdot \log_x 2^{n+1}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2} + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1) \log_x 2 \cdot \log_x 2}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(\log_x 2)^2} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{-n+1+1}{n(n+1)}\right) \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2} = \left(1 + \frac{-n}{n(n+1)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\log_x 2)^2}$$

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve brojeve $n \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

Dokazati matematičkom indukcijom tvrdiju
 $7 | (n^2 - n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

i. BAZA INDUKCIJE

Dokazimo da je tvrdja tačna za broj 1.

$$n=1: \quad n^2 - n = 1^2 - 1 = 0, \quad 7 | 0 \quad (\text{7 dijeli } 0)$$

0 = 7. 0 Turđija je tačna za broj 1.

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je tvrdja tačna za brojne od 1 do n
tj. $7 | (k^2 - k)$ za $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1, n$. Na osnovu ove
pretpostavke dokazimo da je tvrdja tačna za $n+1$ tj.:
da $7 | [(n+1)^2 - (n+1)]$.

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 - n &= n(n^2 - 1) = n(n^3 - 1)(n^3 + 1) = \underline{\underline{n(n-1)}} \underline{\underline{(n^2+n+1)(n+1)}} \underline{\underline{(n^2-n+1)}} \\ (n+1)^2 - (n+1) &= (n+1) [(n+1)^2 - 1] = (n+1) [(n+1)^3 - 1] [(n+1)^3 + 1] = \\ &= (n+1) [(n+1)-1] [(n+1)^2 + n+1 + 1] [(n+1)+1] [(n+1)^2 - (n+1) + 1] \\ &= \underline{\underline{(n+1)}} \underline{\underline{n}} \underline{\underline{(n^2+3n+3)(n+2)(n^2+n+1)}} \end{aligned}$$

Pronadimo vezu između $(n-1)(n^2-n+1)$ i $(n^2+3n+3)(n+2)$

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1)(n^2-n+1) &= n^2 - n^2 + n - n^2 + n - 1 = n^2 - 2n^2 + 2n - 1 \\ (n+2)(n^2+3n+3) &= n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 2n^2 + 6n + 6 = n^3 + 5n^2 + 9n + 6 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+2)(n^2+3n+3) = (n-1)(n^2-n+1) - 7n^2 - 7n - 7$$

$$\text{pa imamo: } (n+1)^2 - (n+1) = (n+1)n(n^2+n+1) \left[(n-1)(n^2-n+1) - 7(n^2+n+1) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (n+1)n(n^2+n+1)(n-1)(n^2-n+1) - 7(n+1)n(n^2+n+1)^2 \\ &= \underbrace{(n^2-n)}_A - \underbrace{7n(n+1)(n^2+n+1)^2}_B \end{aligned}$$

A je prema pretpostavci djeljivo sa 7 \Rightarrow $\underbrace{(n^2-n)}_A - 7n(n+1)(n^2+n+1)^2$ je djeljivo
B je očigledno djeljivo sa 7 \Rightarrow $\underbrace{7n(n+1)(n^2+n+1)^2}_B$ je djeljivo

ZAKLJUČAK

Tvrdja $7 | (n^2 - n)$ je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve

5 Matematička indukcija

Zadatak 5.1 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n - 1) = n^2.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv 1^2 = 1$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2k - 1) = k^2.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2(k + 1) - 1) = (k + 1)^2.$$

Dokaz

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2k - 1) + (2(k + 1) - 1) &= k^2 + (2(k + 1) - 1) = \\ &= k^2 + 2k + 1 = (k + 1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (2k - 1) = n^2.$$

Zadatak 5.2 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv 1^3 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv \left(\frac{1(1+1)}{2} \right)^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + k^3 = \left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2} \right)^2.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + (k + 1)^3 = \left(\frac{(k+1)((k+1)+1)}{2} \right)^2$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned} 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + k^3 + (k + 1)^3 &= \left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2} \right)^2 + (k + 1)^3 = \\ &= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4} + (k + 1)^3 = \\ &= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2 + 4(k+1)^3}{4} = \\ &= \frac{(k+1)^2(k^2 + 4(k+1))}{4} = \\ &= \frac{(k+1)^2(k^2 + 4k + 4)}{4} = \\ &= \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2}{4} = \\ &= \left(\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \right)^2 = \\ &= \left(\frac{(k+1)((k+1)+1)}{2} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2.$$

Zadatak 5.3 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot (2n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &\equiv \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \mathcal{D} &\equiv \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} = \frac{k}{2k+1}.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k+1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2(k+1)-1) \cdot (2(k+1)+1)} = \frac{(k+1)}{2(k+1)+1}.$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} + \frac{1}{(2(k+1)-1) \cdot (2(k+1)+1)} = \\&= \frac{k}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{(2(k+1)-1) \cdot (2(k+1)+1)} = \\&= \frac{k}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{(2k+1) \cdot (2k+3)} = \frac{k(2k+3)+1}{(2k+1) \cdot (2k+3)} = \\&= \frac{2k^2+3k+1}{(2k+1) \cdot (2k+3)} = \frac{(2k+1) \cdot (k+1)}{(2k+1) \cdot (2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)}{(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)}{2(k+1)+1}.\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k+1$.

Rješenja kvadratne jednačine $2k^2+3k+1=0$ su brojevi $k_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ i $k_2 = -1$, pa je $2k^2+3k+1 = 2 \cdot (k + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (k+1) = (2k+1) \cdot (k+1)$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}.$$

Zadatak 5.4 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1) \cdot (2n+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(2n+1)}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &\equiv \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \mathcal{D} &\equiv \frac{1^2}{2 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{k^2}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2(2k+1)}.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k+1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{(k+1)^2}{(2(k+1)-1) \cdot (2(k+1)+1)} = \frac{(k+1)((k+1)+1)}{2(2(k+1)+1)}.$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{k^2}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{(2(k+1)-1) \cdot (2(k+1)+1)} = \\&= \frac{k(k+1)}{2(2k+1)} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{(2(k+1)-1)(2(k+1)+1)} = \\&= \frac{k(k+1)}{2(2k+1)} + \frac{(k+1)^2}{(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \\&= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+3) + 2(k+1)^2}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(k(2k+3) + 2(k+1))}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \\&= \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+3k+2k+2)}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+5k+2)}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \\&= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+1)}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)((k+1)+1)}{2(2(k+1)+1)}.\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k+1$.

Rješenja kvadratne jednačine $2k^2+5k+2=0$ su brojevi $k_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ i $k_2 = -2$, pa je $2k^2+5k+2 = 2 \cdot (k + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (k+2) = (2k+1) \cdot (k+2)$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{(2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2(2n+1)}.$$

Zadatak 5.5 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{36} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{1^2(1+1)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv 1 - \frac{1}{(1+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{36} + \cdots + \frac{2k+1}{k^2(k+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{36} + \cdots + \frac{2(k+1)+1}{(k+1)^2((k+1)+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{((k+1)+1)^2}.$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{36} + \cdots + \frac{2k+1}{k^2(k+1)^2} + \frac{2(k+1)+1}{(k+1)^2((k+1)+1)^2} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{2(k+1)+1}{(k+1)^2((k+1)+1)^2} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{2k+3}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{(k+2)^2 - (2k+3)}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} = 1 - \frac{k^2 + 4k + 4 - 2k - 3}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{k^2 + 2k + 1}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} = 1 - \frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2} = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(k+2)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{((k+1)+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{k^2(k+1)^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}.$$

Zadatak 5.6 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{12}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{n(2n+3)}{n+1}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv \frac{5}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv \frac{1(2 \cdot 1 + 3)}{1+1} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{12}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{2k^2 + 2k + 1}{k \cdot (k+1)} = \frac{k(2k+3)}{k+1}.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{12}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{2(k+1)^2 + 2(k+1) + 1}{(k+1) \cdot ((k+1)+1)} = \frac{(k+1)(2(k+1)+3)}{(k+1)+1}$$

Dokaz:

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{12}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{2k^2 + 2k + 1}{k \cdot (k+1)} + \frac{2(k+1)^2 + 2(k+1) + 1}{(k+1) \cdot ((k+1)+1)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{k(2k+3)}{k+1} + \frac{2(k+1)^2 + 2(k+1) + 1}{(k+1) \cdot ((k+1)+1)} = \\
&= \frac{k(2k+3)}{k+1} + \frac{2(k^2+2k+1) + 2(k+1) + 1}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{2k^2+3k}{k+1} + \frac{2k^2+4k+2+2k+2+1}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{2k^2+3k}{k+1} + \frac{2k^2+6k+5}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{(2k^2+3k)(k+2) + 2k^2+6k+5}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{2k^3+4k^2+3k^2+6k+2k^2+6k+5}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{2k^3+9k^2+12k+5}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \frac{2k^3+2k^2+7k^2+7k+5k+5}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{2k^2(k+1)+7k(k+1)+5(k+1)}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \\
&= \frac{(2k^2+7k+5) \cdot (k+1)}{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)} = \frac{2k^2+7k+5}{k+2} = \\
&= \frac{2k^2+2k+5k+5}{k+2} = \frac{(k+1)(2k+5)}{k+2} = \\
&= \frac{(k+1)(2(k+1)+3)}{(k+1)+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k^2+2k+1}{k \cdot (k+1)} = \frac{n(2n+3)}{n+1}.$$

Zadatak 5.7 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$17 \mid 5^{n+3} + 11^{3n+1}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$5^{1+3} + 11^{3 \cdot 1 + 1} = 5^4 + 11^4 = 625 + 14641 = 15266 = 17 \cdot 898$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$17 \mid 5^{k+3} + 11^{3k+1} \implies 5^{k+3} + 11^{3k+1} = 17A.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$17 \mid 5^{(k+1)+3} + 11^{3(k+1)+1}$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}
5^{(k+1)+3} + 11^{3(k+1)+1} &= 5^{k+4} + 11^{3k+4} = 5^{k+3} \cdot 5 + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 11^3 = \\
&= 5^{k+3} \cdot 5 + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 1331 = \\
&= 5^{k+3} \cdot 5 + 11^{3k+1} \cdot (1326 + 5) = \\
&= 5^{k+3} \cdot 5 + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 5 + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 1326 = \\
&= 5 \cdot (5^{k+3} + 11^{3k+1}) + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 1326 = \\
&= 5 \cdot 17A + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 17 \cdot 78 = \\
&= 17(5 \cdot A + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 78) = 17B.
\end{aligned}$$

gdje je $B = 5 \cdot A + 11^{3k+1} \cdot 78$.

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Zadatak 5.8 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$19 \mid 7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 12 \cdot 6^n.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$7 \cdot 5^{2 \cdot 1} + 12 \cdot 6^1 = 7 \cdot 25 + 12 \cdot 6 = 175 + 72 = 247 = 19 \cdot 13.$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$19 \mid 7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 12 \cdot 6^n \implies 7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 12 \cdot 6^n = 19A.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$19 \mid 7 \cdot 5^{2(n+1)} + 12 \cdot 6^{(n+1)}$$

Dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 7 \cdot 5^{2(n+1)} + 12 \cdot 6^{(n+1)} &= 7 \cdot 5^{2n+2} + 12 \cdot 6^{n+1} = 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot 25 + 12 \cdot 6^n \cdot 6 = \\
 &= 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot (19 + 6) + 12 \cdot 6^n \cdot 6 = \\
 &= 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot 19 + 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot 6 + 12 \cdot 6^n \cdot 6 = \\
 &= 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot 19 + 6 \cdot (7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 12 \cdot 6^n) = \\
 &= 7 \cdot 5^{2n} \cdot 19 + 6 \cdot 19A = 19(7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 6A) = 19B.
 \end{aligned}$$

gdje je $B = 7 \cdot 5^{2n} + 6A$.

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Zadatak 5.9 Dokazati da za svaki prirodan broj n vrijedi

$$\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin (2n-1)x = \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x}.$$

Rješenje:

1) Provjerimo da li jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$:

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv \sin x$$

$$\mathcal{D} \equiv \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \sin x$$

Dakле, jednakost vrijedi za $n = 1$.

2) Prepostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za $n = k$, tj. neka vrijedi

$$\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin (2k-1)x = \frac{\sin^2 kx}{\sin x}.$$

3) Dokažimo da tvrdnja vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$, tj. da vrijedi

$$\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin (2(k+1)-1)x = \frac{\sin^2 (k+1)x}{\sin x}$$

Dokaz:

$$\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \cdots + \sin (2k-1)x + \sin (2(k+1)-1)x =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin^2 kx}{\sin x} + \sin (2k+1)x = \frac{\sin^2 kx + \sin x \cdot \sin (2k+1)x}{\sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2kx - \cos (2kx+2x)]}{\sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2 \sin^2 kx + \cos 2kx - \cos (2kx+2x)}{2}}{\sin x} = \frac{2 \sin^2 kx + \cos 2kx - \cos 2(k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin^2 kx + \cos^2 kx - \sin^2 kx - \cos^2 (k+1)x + \sin^2 (k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{\sin^2 kx + \cos^2 kx - \cos^2 (k+1)x + \sin^2 (k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 (k+1)x + \sin^2 (k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 (k+1)x + \sin^2 (k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin^2 (k+1)x}{2 \sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 (k+1)x}{\sin x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, jednakost vrijedi i za $n = k + 1$.

4) Jednakost vrijedi za svaki prirodan broj n .

Napomena: Jednakost kraće možemo zapisati

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sin (2k-1)x = \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x}.$$

Polinomi

Polinom stepena n je oblika $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, $a_n \neq 0$.

Bezoutova teorema Ostatak djelejanja polinoma $f(x)$ sa linearnim polinomom $x-c$ ($c \in \mathbb{C}$) jednak je $f(c)$.

Pozvedica Broj $c \in \mathbb{C}$ je korijen polinoma $f(x)$ akko je $f(x)$ djeљiv sa $x-c$.

① Rastaviti na faktore polinom $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 8x + 12$.

Rj 1 način:

$$x=1: f(1) = 1+2-7-8+12 = 15-15=0$$

Kako je $f(1)=0$ to je polinom $f(x)$ djeљiv sa $x-1$.

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^4 + 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 8x + 12) : (x-1) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 \\ \hline x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline 3x^3 - 7x^2 - 8x + 12 \\ \hline 3x^3 - 3x^2 \\ \hline -4x^2 - 8x + 12 \\ \hline -4x^2 + 4x \\ \hline -12x + 12 \\ \hline -12x + 12 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = (x-1)(x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12) \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=2: f(2) = 1 \cdot (2^4 + 3 \cdot 2^3 - 7 \cdot 2^2 - 8 \cdot 2 + 12) = 16 + 24 - 28 - 16 + 12 = 0 \\ \text{Kako je } f(2)=0 \text{ to je polinom } f(x) \text{ djeљiv sa } x-2. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12) : (x-2) = x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline 5x^2 - 4x - 12 \\ \hline 5x^2 - 10x \\ \hline 6x - 12 \\ \hline 6x - 12 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \underbrace{(x^2 + 5x + 6)}_{(x+2)(x+3)} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+2)(x+3)$
polinom rastavljen na faktore

II način: Hornerov algoritam

$f(2)=0 \Rightarrow$ polinom $f(x)$ je djeљiv sa $x-2$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 8x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad -7 \quad -8 \quad 12 \\ \hline 2 \quad 2 \cdot 1 + 2 = 4 \quad 2 \cdot 4 - 7 = 1 \quad 2 \cdot 1 - 8 = -6 \quad -12 + 12 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6)$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$$

$g(1) = 1+4+1-6 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Polinom $g(x)$ je djeљiv sa $x-1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad -6 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \cdot 1 + 4 = 5 \quad 1 \cdot 5 + 1 = 6 \quad 1 \cdot 6 - 6 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + 5x + 6)$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x-1) \underbrace{(x^2 + 5x + 6)}_{(x+2)(x+3)} = (x-2)(x-1)(x+2)(x+3)$$

② Polinom $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 25x^2 - 26x + 120$ rastaviti na faktore.

Rj 1 način

$$f(1) = 1+2-25-26+120 \neq 0$$

$$f(-1) = 1-2-25+26+120 \neq 0$$

$$f(2) = 16+16-100-52+120 = 32+20-52 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ je djeљiv sa } x-2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^4 + 2x^3 - 25x^2 - 26x + 120) : (x-2) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 17x - 60 \\ \hline x^4 - 2x^3 \\ \hline 4x^3 - 25x^2 - 26x + 120 \\ \hline 4x^3 - 8x^2 \\ \hline -17x^2 - 26x + 120 \\ \hline -17x^2 + 34x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x^3 + 4x^2 - 17x - 60)$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 17x - 60$$

$$g(3) = 27 + 36 - 51 - 60 \neq 0$$

$$g(-3) = -27 + 36 + 51 - 60 = 87 - 87 = 0$$

polinom $g(x)$ je djeljiv sa $x+3$

$$\frac{(x^3 + 4x^2 - 17x - 60)}{x^3 + 3x^2} : (x+3) = x^2 + x - 20$$

$$\underline{-x^3 - 3x^2}$$

$$x^2 - 17x - 60$$

$$\underline{-x^2 - 3x}$$

$$-20x - 60$$

$$\underline{-20x - 60}$$

$$= =$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)\underbrace{(x^2 + x - 20)}_{(x-4)(x+5)}$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)(x-4)(x+5)$$

polinom rastavljen na faktore

II način: Hornerov Algoritam

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 25x^2 - 26x + 120$$

$$f(4) = 256 + 128 - 400 - 104 + 120 = 504 - 504 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ je djeljiv sa } (x-4)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 2 & -25 & -26 & 120 \\ \hline 4 | 1 & 4 \cdot 1 + 2 = 6 & 4 \cdot 6 - 25 = -1 & (-1) \cdot 4 - 26 = -30 & 4 \cdot (-30) + 120 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 30)$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 30$$

$$g(-5) = -125 + 150 + 5 - 30 = 125 - 125 = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \text{ je djeljiv sa } (x+5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 6 & -1 & -30 \\ \hline -5 | 1 & -5 + 6 = 1 & -5 - 1 = -6 & 30 - 30 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x+5)\underbrace{(x^2 + x - 6)}_{(x-2)(x+3)}$$

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x+5)(x-2)(x+3)$$

3. Rastaviti na faktore polinom $f(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 37x^3 + 61x^2 + 336x - 720$

$$f(x) = (x-3)^2(x-4)(x+4)(x+5)$$

Nadi ostatak pri djeljenju polinoma $p(x)$ sa $(x-1)(x^2+1)$ ako je ostatak pri djeljenju $p(x)$ sa $x-1$ jednak 1 a sa x^2+1 jednak $x+2$.

$$R: p(x) = (x-1)(x^2+1)q(x) + ax^2 + bx + c \quad (1)$$

$$p(x) = (x-1)q_1(x) + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$p(x) = (x^2+1)q_2(x) + x+2 \quad (3)$$

Ostatak djeljenja $p(x)$ sa $x-1$ je $p(1)$.

$$(2): R(1) = 1$$

$$(1): p(1) = a+b+c$$

Ostatak djeljenja $p(x)$ sa $x^2+1 = (x-i)(x+i)$ je $p(i)$ i $p(-i)$

$$(3): p(i) = i+2 \quad (1): p(i) = -a + ib + c \quad \left. \begin{matrix} b=1 \\ c-a=2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a+1+c=1 \\ -a+c=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a+c=0 \\ -a+c=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2c=2 \\ c=1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=-1$$

Ostatak djeljenja polinoma $p(x)$ sa $(x-1)(x^2+1)$ je $-x^2 + x + 1$

Dokazati da je polinom $P_{2n+1}(x) = (x+a+b)^{2n+1} - x^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1} - b^{2n+1}$ djeljiv sa $P_3(x)$ za $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

upita:

$$P_3(x) = \dots = 3(a+b)(x+a)(x+b)$$

$$P_{2n+1}(-a) = \dots = 0 \Rightarrow x+a \mid P_{2n+1}(x) \quad (\text{ovo se čita: } x+a \text{ djeli } P_{2n+1}(x))$$

$$P_{2n+1}(-b) = \dots = 0 \Rightarrow x+b \text{ djeli } P_{2n+1}(x)$$

Odrediti ostatak pri deljenju polinoma $f(x) = x^{200} - 3x^{199} - 1$ polinomom $x^2 - 4x + 3$.

$$R_j: g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-1)(x-3)$$

Kad neki polinom $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ delimo nekim polinomom $g(x) = b_k x^k + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$, ostatak $r(x)$ može biti najviše stepena $k-1$.

$$p(x) = g(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^{200} - 3x^{199} - 1 = (x^2 - 4x + 3)q(x) + ax + b = (x-1)(x-3)q(x) + ax + b$$

$$f(3) = 0 + 3a + b$$

$$f(1) = 0 + a + b \quad \dots (*)$$

$$f(x) = x^{200} - 3x^{199} - 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 3 - 1 = -3$$

$$f(3) = 3^{200} - 3 \cdot 3^{199} - 1 = -1 \quad \dots (**)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(*) i (**)} &\Rightarrow 3a + b = -1 \\ &- a + b = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a &= 2 \\ a &= 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = -4 \end{aligned}$$

Ostatak deljenja polinoma $f(x)$ sa polinomom $x^2 - 4x + 3$ je $x-4$.

Odrediti koeficijente a, b, c polinoma $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ tako da bude $f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n) = n^2$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$R_j: f(n) = an^2 + bn + c \quad \dots (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n) - [f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n-1)] \\ &= (f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(n-1) + f(n)) - (f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_{n-1}) \\ &= n^2 - (n-1)^2 = n^2 - n^2 + 2n - 1 = 2n - 1 \quad \dots (**)$$

$$\text{(*) i (**)} \Rightarrow a=0, b=2, c=-1$$

U skupu \mathbb{N} definisana je f sa $f(n) = f(n-1) + a^n$, $n \geq 2$ i $f(1) = 1$. Izraziti $f(n)$ pomoću a i n . Razmotriti slučajevne $a \neq 1$ i $a = 1$.

$$R_j: f(n) = f(n-1) + a^n, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = f(1) + a^2 = 1 + a^2$$

$$f(3) = f(2) + a^3 = 1 + a^2 + a^3$$

\vdots

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + a^n = 1 + a^2 + a^3 + \dots + a^n$$

$$\left[\sum_{n=1}^N a^n = z \cdot \frac{1-z^{N+1}}{1-z} \right]$$

Premda tome

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a-1} (a^{n+1} - a^2 + a - 1), & \text{za } a \neq 1 \\ n, & \text{za } a = 1 \end{cases}$$

za $a = 1$:

$$f(n) = 1 + 1^2 + 1^3 + \dots + 1^n = n$$

za $a > 1$:

$$f(n) = 1 + a^2 + a^3 + \dots + a^n$$

$$= 1 + a^2 (1 + a + \dots + a^{n-2})$$

$$= 1 + a^2 \cdot \frac{1 - a^{n-1}}{1 - a} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-a} (1 - a + a^2 (1 - a^{n-1}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-a} (1 - a + a^2 - a^{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-1} (a^{n+1} - a^2 + a - 1)$$

(putu vrijednost dobijeno izm ača)

Odrediti brojeve A i B tako da polinom $f(x) = Ax^{n+1} + Bx^n + 1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ bude deljiv sa $x^2 - 2x + 1$.

Uputa:

$$f(1) = A + B + 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \dots = -Bx^n(x-1) - (x-1)(x^n + x^{n-1} + \dots + x + 1) =$$

$$= (x-1)(-Bx^n - x^n - x^{n-1} - \dots - x - 1) = (x-1)g(x)$$

$$g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \dots B = -n-1 \Rightarrow A = n$$

Dat je polinom $f(x) = (b-a)x^n + 2^na - b$, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. Odrediti a i b tako da ostatak pri deljenju polinoma $f(x)$ sa $x^2 - 3x + 2$ bude $(2^n - 1)x$. Rj. $a=1, b=2$

Odrediti koeficijente a, b, c tako da polinom
 $p(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$ bude djeljiv polinomima $x-1$ i $x+2$
 a pri djeljenju sa $x-4$ daje ostatak 18.

$$\text{f}(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

ostatak djeljenja polinoma $f(x)$ sa linearnim polinomom $x-c$
 jednak je $f(c)$

$$p(x) \text{ djeljiv sa } x-1 \Rightarrow p(1)=0 \Rightarrow 1+a+b+c=0$$

$$p(x) \text{ djeljiv sa } x+2 \Rightarrow p(-2)=0 \Rightarrow -8+4a-2b+c=0$$

$$p(x) \text{ pri djeljenju sa } x-4 \text{ daje ostatak } 18 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow p(4)=18 \Rightarrow 64+16a+4b+c=18$$

Sistem tri jednačine sa tri nepoznate

$$a+b+c=-1 \quad (1)$$

$$4a-2b+c=8 \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{16a+4b+c=-46} \quad (3)$$

$$-3b=9+6$$

$$b=-5$$

$$(2)-(1): 3a-3b=9$$

$$(2)-(1): \underline{15a+3b=-45}$$

$$-2a+c=-1$$

$$c=6$$

$$18a=-36$$

$$a=-2$$

Traženi koeficijenti su

$$a=-2, b=-5, c=6$$

Dokazati da je polinom $f(x) = (\cos\varphi + x \sin\varphi)^n - \cos n\varphi - x \sin n\varphi$
 djeljiv sa x^2+1 .

$$\text{Uputa: } x^2+1=(x-i)(x+i)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(i) = \dots = 0 \\ f(-i) = \dots = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (x-i)(x+i) \mid f(x)$$

(Zadaci su skinuti sa stranice: \pf.unze.ba\nabokov
 Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com)

8. POLINOMI

Zadaci posuđeni iz knjige:

Zbirka riješenih zadataka i problema iz Matematike sa osnovama teorije i ispitni zadaci;
Behdžet A. Mesihović, Šefket Z. Arslanagić;

1. Funkcija oblika

$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_kx^{n-k} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_kx^{n-k}$, gdje je n prirodan broj, a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n ($a_0 \neq 0$) realni ili kompleksni brojevi, a x realna ili kompleksna promjenljiva, naziva se *polinom* ili *cijela racionalna funkcija*. Broj n naziva se *stepen polinoma*.

2. Osnovni stav algebre (ili Gausov* stav) glasi:

Svaki polinom stepena n (≥ 1) ima bar jednu nulu u skupu kompleksnih brojeva.

3. Bezuova teorema.** Pri dijeljenju polinoma $P_n(x)$ razlikom $(x - x_1)$ dobija se ostatak koji je jednak $P_n(x_1)$. Kao posljedica Bezuovog stava izvodi se slijedeća teorema: ako je x_1 nula polinoma, tj. $P_n(x_1) = 0$, onda je polinom $P_n(x)$ djeljiv (bez ostatka) razlikom $(x - x_1)$.

4. Na osnovu Gausovog i Bezuovog stava izvodi se slijedeća teorema: svaki polinom n -og stepena može se napisati u obliku:

$$P_n(x) = a_0(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n),$$

gdje su x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n nule polinoma, a $a_0 \neq 0$ koeficijent uz x^n .

5. Ako polinom $P_n(x)$ ima jednu nulu oblika $a+bi$, onda mora imati i drugu nulu oblika $a-bi$, ukoliko su koeficijenti polinoma realni brojevi.

6. a) Kaže se da su polinomi $P_n(x)$ i $Q_m(x)$ identički jednaki ako dobiju jednake vrijednosti za svako x .

b) Potreban i dovoljan uslov da polinomi $P_n(x)$ i $Q_m(x)$ budu identički jednaki je da koeficijenti njihovih odgovarajućih članova budu jednaki.

7. Vietove*** formule

Posmatrajmo polinom

$$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

i predstavimo ga u obliku

$$P_n(x) = a_0(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n),$$

gdje su x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n nule polinoma $P_n(x)$.

Iz identiteta

$$a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n = a_0(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \dots (x - x_n)$$

prema stavu 6.b), slijede formule:

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = -\frac{a_1}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n = \frac{a_2}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_4 + \dots + x_{n-2}x_{n-1}x_n = -\frac{a_3}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2 \dots x_k + \dots + x_{n-k+1}x_{n-k+2} \dots x_n = (-1)^k \frac{a_k}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_2 \dots x_n = (-1)^n \frac{a_n}{a_0}.$$

8. Ako algebarska jednačina n -og stepena $P_n(x) = 0$ sa cijelim koeficijentima $a_k \in \mathbb{Z}$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$) ima racionalan korijen $\frac{p}{q}$, ($p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$), ($p, q = 1$), tada je p djelitelj od a_n i q djelitelj od a_0 .

9. Svaki polinom $P_n(x)$ stepena n može se, na jedinstven način, predstaviti u obliku

$$P_n(x) = a_0(x - x_1)^{k_1}(x - x_2)^{k_2} \dots (x - x_r)^{k_r},$$

gdje su svi x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r različiti brojevi, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r prirodni brojevi, takvi da je $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r = n$ i a_0 koeficijent uz najstariji član polinoma $P_n(x)$.

Broj k_i zovemo redom višestrukosti korijena x_i ($i = \overline{1, r}$).

10. Hornerov* postupak (shema)

Pri dijeljenju polinoma

$$P_n(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

binomom $x - x_1$, dolazimo do identiteta

$$P_n(x) = (x - x_1)(b_0x^{n-1} + b_1x^{n-2} + \dots + b_{n-1}) + R,$$

* Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), njemački matematičar.

** Etienne Bézout (1730–1783), francuski matematičar.

*** François Viète (1540–1603), francuski matematičar.

gdje je R ostatak dijeljenja nezavisan od x i gdje su b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n-1} privremeno neodređeni koeficijenti.

Za izračunavanje koeficijenata b_k ($k=0, n-1$) i ostatka R praktično je upotrijebiti *Hornerov postupak* (shemu), koji se zapisuje ovako:

x_1	a_0	a_1	a_2	\dots	a_{k+1}	\dots	a_n
	a_0	$\underbrace{x_1 b_0 + a_1}_{=b_1}$	$\underbrace{x_1 b_1 + a_2}_{=b_2}$	\dots	$\underbrace{x_1 b_k + a_{k+1}}_{=b_{k+1}}$	\dots	$\underbrace{x_1 b_{n-1} + a_n}_{=R}$
	$=b_0$						

11. Prostim ili parcijalnim razlomcima (u polju realnih brojeva) smatraju se funkcije oblika:

$$x \rightarrow \frac{A}{(x-a)^k}, (k \in N; A, a \in R); x \rightarrow \frac{MX+N}{(x^2+px+q)^k}, (k \in N, p^2-4q < 0).$$

12. Svaka nesvodljiva prava racionalna funkcija $x \rightarrow \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)}$ ($m < n$) može se na jedinstven način rastaviti na parcijalne razlomke oblika

$$\frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_k}{(x-a)^k}, \text{ gdje je } k \text{ red korijena } a \text{ i}$$

$$\frac{M_1x+N_1}{x^2+px+q} + \frac{M_2x+N_2}{(x^2+px+q)^2} + \dots + \frac{M_lx+N_l}{(x^2+px+q)^l}$$

gdje je l red faktora x^2+px+q u polinomu $Q_n(x)$ ($p^2-4q < 0$), tj. kvadratni faktor odgovara paru konjugovano kompleksnih korijena reda l realnog polinoma $Q_n(x)$.

ZADACI

1. Neka je $P(x)$ polinom petog stepena i neka on ima jednu trostruku nulu $x=1$ i jednu dvostruku nulu $x=-2$. Odrediti polinom $P(x)$ ako je $P(2)=48$.

2. Odrediti realan polinom najmanjeg stepena čije su nule:

a) $x_1=2, x_2=1+i, x_3=1+2i$; b) $x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=1-i$.

3. Podijeliti slijedeće polinome:

a) $2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 6$ sa $x^2 - 3x + 1$; b) $x^3 - 3x^2 - x - 1$ sa $3x^2 - 2x + 1$.

4. Neka je $P(x)$ realan polinom četvrtog stepena i neka on ima nule prvog reda $x=-1, x=2$ i $x=2+i$. Odrediti polinom $P(x)$ ako je $P(0)=20$.

5. Neka je $P(x)$ realan polinom petog stepena i neka on ima dvostruku nulu $x=2i$. Odrediti polinom $P(x)$ ako je $P(0)=-8$ i $P(2)=32$.

6. Ako je $x=2$ nula polinoma $x^3 - 6x^2 + 21x - 26$, odrediti ostale nule tog polinoma.

7. Odrediti racionalne brojeve p i q , tako da $x_1=1+\sqrt{3}$ bude nula polinoma $P(x)=x^4+px^3+qx^2+6x+2$. Za takо određene vrijednosti parametara p i q naći ostale nule polinoma $P(x)$.

8. Pokazati da je kompleksan broj $x_1=1+i$ nula polinoma $x^3 - 2x + 4$, a zatim odrediti ostale nule toga polinoma.

9. Naći nule polinoma $P(x)=x^4+1$.

10. Odrediti realne brojeve p i q , tako da $x=1$ bude dvostruka nula polinoma $P(x)=px^4+qx^3-x+1$.

Za tako određene vrijednosti p i q naći ostale nule polinoma $P(x)$.

11. Pokazati da je polinom $x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)+1$ potpun kvadrat.

12. Odrediti ostatak pri dijeljenju polinoma $x^8 - 2x^5 + 1$ polinomom $x^2 - 1$.

13. Odrediti koeficijente a, b, c realnog polinoma $P(x)=x^3+ax^2+bx+c$, tako da:

- a) polinom bude djeljiv binomima $x-1, x+2$, a da podijeljen binomom $x-4$ daje ostatak 18;
 b) polinom bude djeljiv binomom $x-i$, a da podijeljen binomom $x+1$ daje ostatak -5.

14. Pokazati da je polinom $P_n(x)$ djeljiv polinomom $Q(x)$:

- a) $P_n(x)=(x-1)^{2n}-x^{2n}+2x+1, Q(x)=2x^3-3x^2+x, n \in N$;
 b) $P_n(x)=x^{6n+2}+x^{3n+1}+1, Q(x)=x^2+x+1, (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$;
 c) $P_n(x)=x(x^{n-1}-na^{n-1})+a^n(n-1), Q(x)=(x-a)^2$.

15. Pokazati da su polinomi:

- a) $x^{2n}-nx^{n+1}+nx^{n-1}-1$; b) $x^{2n+1}-(2n+1)x^{n+1}+(2n+1)x^{n-1}$;
 c) $(n-2m)x^n-nx^{n-m}+nx^m-(n-2m)$ djeljivi sa $(x-1)^3$.

16. Dat je polinom $x^3 - 6x^2 - \lambda$, $\lambda \in R$. Diskutirati broj i prirodu korijena ovog polinoma za razne λ .

17. U kojim granicama mora varirati λ da bi jednačina $3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + \lambda = 0$ imala sva četiri realna korijena?

18. Data je algebarska jednačina $ax^6 + bx + 1 = 0$, $(a, b \in R)$. Odrediti a i b , tako da je $x=1$ dvostruki korijen jednačine.

19. Odrediti racionalne korijene polinoma:

- a) $x^4 + 2x^3 - 13x^2 - 38x - 24$; b) $x^3 - 6x^2 + 15x - 14$;
 c) $x^5 - 2x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6$; d) $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$.

20. Napisati Vièteove formule za polinome:

- a) trećeg stepena $a_0x^3 + a_1x^2 + a_2x + a_3$;
 b) četvrtog stepena $a_0x^4 + a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4$.

21. Znajući da je zbir dva korijena jednačine $2x^3 - x^2 - 7x + \lambda = 0$ jednak 1, odrediti parametar λ .

22. Dat je polinom $P(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$, $P(2) = 0$. Pomoću Viètovih formulâ naći ostale korijene jednačine $P(x) = 0$.

23. Naći ostale nule realnog polinoma $P(x) = x^3 + a^2x + 10a^3$ ako se zna da je jedna nula $x_1 = a(1+2i)$.

24. Naći vezu između koeficijenata a , b , c , tako da korijeni jednačine $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ obrazuju geometrijsku progresiju.

25. Odrediti realan parametar a , tako da konjugovano kompleksni korijeni jednačine $z^4 - 2az^3 + 18z^2 - 24z + 16 = 0$ budu tjemenâ trapeza čiji produžeci krakova prolaze kroz koordinatni početak.

26. Koristeći Hornerovu shemu, napisati rezultat dijeljenja polinoma $15x^4 - 13x^3 + 2x - 1$ binomom $x - 2$.

27. Ispitati pomoću Hornerove sheme da li je:

- a) $x=2$ jednostruka nula; b) $x=3$ dvostruka nula
polinoma $P_5(x) = x^5 - 8x^4 + 22x^3 - 26x^2 + 21x - 18$.

28. Polinom $x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 5$ razviti po stepenima osnove $x - 1$ pomoću Hornerove sheme.

29. Dokazati identitet

$$(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n)^2-x^n=(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1})(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n+1}), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

30. Ako je n paran broj, tada polinom $P(x) = (x+1)^n - x^n - 1$
nije djeljiv sa $x^2 + x + 1$. Dokazati.

31. Odrediti polinom $P(x)$ petog stepena koji zadovoljava ova dva uslova:

$$(1) (x-1)^3 | \{P(x)+1\}, (2) (x+1)^3 | \{P(x)-1\}.$$

32. $P(x)$ je polinom čiji su koeficijenti cijeli brojevi. Pokazati da iz uslova $6|P(2)$ i $6|P(3)$ slijedi $6|P(5)$.

33. Pri kakvim uslovima vrijedi:

- a) $x^2 + mx - 1$ je djelitelj od $x^3 + px + q$;
b) $x^2 + mx + 1$ je djelitelj od $x^4 + px + q$.

34. Uprostiti polinom

$$P_n(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x(x-1)}{2!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x(x-1)\dots(x-n+1)}{n!}.$$

35. Koristeći Hornerovu shemu, razložiti polinom $P(x)$ po stepenima od $x - x_0$:

- a) $P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 1$, $x_0 = -1$; b) $P(x) = x^5$, $x_0 = 1$;

c) $P(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 24x^2 - 50x + 90$, $x_0 = 2$;
d) $P(x) = x^4 + 2ix^3 - (1+i)x^2 - 3x + 7 + i$, $x_0 = -i$.

36. Koristeći Hornerovu shemu, razložiti po stepenima od x
 $P(x+3)$ ako je $P(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 1$.

37. Rastavi na linearne faktore:

a) $\cos(n \arccos x)$; b) $(x + \cos a + i \sin a)^n - (x - \cos a - i \sin a)^n$.

38. Razložiti na nerazložive realne faktore slijedeće polinome:

a) $x^4 + 4$; b) $x^6 + 27$; c) $x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 + 1$;
d) $x^{2n} - 2x^n + 2$; e) $x^4 - ax^2 + 1$, $|a| < 2$.

39. Provjeriti razlaganja racionalnih funkcija na proste razlomke:

a) $\frac{x-1}{x^3+3x^2+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x+1}$;

b) $\frac{x+2}{(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{4}{(x-2)^2}$;

c) $\frac{x+2}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-x/2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$;

d) $\frac{2x^4+2x^2-5x+1}{x(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x-3}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{x-4}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$;

e) $\frac{2n+1}{x^{2n+1}-1} = \frac{1}{x-1} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} - 1}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2n+1} + 1}$;

f) $\frac{n}{x^{2n}-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{x \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} - 1}{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + 1}$;

g) $\frac{n!}{x(x-1)\dots(x-n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{x-k}$;

h) $\frac{(2n)!}{x(x^2-1)(x^2-4)\dots(x^2-n^2)} = \sum_{k=-n}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{2n}{n+k} \frac{1}{n-k}$.

40. Dokazati da postoji broj a takav da je polinom $x^6 - 15x^3 - 8x^2 + 2$ djeljiv polinomom $x^2 + ax + 1$.

41. Koristeći identitet

(1) $\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} \right)$,

dokazati

$$(2) \frac{1}{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2} = \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \left(\frac{1}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-b)^2} \right) + \frac{2}{(a-b)^3} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} \right);$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{(x-a)^3(x-b)^3} = \frac{1}{(a-b)^3} \left(\frac{1}{(x-a)^3} - \frac{1}{(x-b)^3} \right) - \frac{3}{(a-b)^4} \left(\frac{1}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-b)^2} \right) + \frac{6}{(a-b)^5} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} \right).$$

RJEŠENJA

1. Polinom $P(x)$ ima oblik $P(x)=a_0(x-1)^3(x+2)^2$. Iz uslova $P(2)=48$ slijedi da je $a_0=3$. Prema tome, biće $P(x)=3(x-1)^3(x+2)^2$.

2. a) Imamo $x_4=\bar{x}_2=1-i$, $x_5=\bar{x}_3=1-2i$, te je

$$P_3(x)=(x-2)(x-1-i)(x-1+i)(x-1+2i)(x-1-2i)=(x-2)(x^2-2x+2)(x^2-2x+5);$$

$$\text{b)} x_4=\bar{x}_3=1+i, \text{ te je } P_4(x)=(x-1)(x-2)(x-1+i)(x-1-i)=(x-1)(x-2)(x^2-2x+2).$$

3. a) Količnik je $2x^2+3x+11$, ostatak $35x-5$; b) količnik je $\frac{1}{9}(3x-7)$, ostatak je $\frac{1}{9}(-26x-2)$.

4. Nula polinoma $P(x)$ je i kompleksan broj $\bar{x}=2-i$. Polinom ima oblik $P(x)=a_0(x+1)(x-2)(x^2-4x+5)$. Iz uslova $P(0)=20$ slijedi da je $a_0=-2$. Dakle, biće $P(x)=-2(x+1)(x-2)(x^2-4x+5)$.

$$5. P(x)=\frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x^2+4)^2.$$

6. Ako je $x_1=2$ nula polinoma $x^3-6x^2+21x-26$, dijeljenjem tog polinoma bionomom $x-2$ dobijamo $x^2-4x+13=0$, tj. $x_{2,3}=2\pm 3i$.

7. Kako je $x_1=1+\sqrt{3}$ nula polinoma $P(x)$ sa racionalnim koeficijentima, onda je njegova nula i realan broj $x_2=1-\sqrt{3}$. Stoga je polinom $P(x)$ djeljiv polinomom x^2-2x+2 . Iz identiteta $x^4+px^3+qx^2+6x+2=(x^2-2x-2)(x^2+bx+c)$

dobijamo $p=-4$ i $q=1$. Dakle, ostale nule polinoma $P(x)$ su $x_3=1+\sqrt{2}$ i $x_4=1-\sqrt{2}$.

8. Imamo $(1+i)^3-2(1+i)+4=1+3i+3i^2+i^3-2i-2+4=1+3i-3-i-2i+2=0$.

9. Polinom $P(x)$ možemo predstaviti u obliku

$$x^4+1=x^4+2x^2+1-2x^2=(x^2+1)^2-(x\sqrt{2})^2=(x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1)(x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1), \text{ odakle dobijamo}$$

$$x_{1,2}=(1\pm i)\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, x_{3,4}=(-1\pm i)\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ nule polinoma } P(x).$$

$$10. p=1, q=-1, x_3=\frac{1}{2}(-1+i\sqrt{3}), x_4=\frac{1}{2}(-1-i\sqrt{3}).$$

$$11. (x^2+3x+1)^2.$$

$$12. \text{Odredimo realne brojeve } p \text{ i } q \text{ iz identiteta } x^8-2x^5+1=(x^2-1)K(x)+px+q,$$

gdje je $K(x)$ polinom osmog stepena. Odatle za $x=1$ i $x=-1$ dobijamo sistem jednačina $p+q=0$, $-p+q=4$, čije je rješenje $p=-2$, $q=2$. Dakle, ostatak pri dijeljenju polinoma je $-2x+2$.

13. a) Iz uslova $P(1)=0$, $P(-2)=0$ i $P(4)=18$ dobijamo sistem jednačina: $a+b+c=-1$, $4a-2b+c=8$, $16a+4b+c=-46$, čije je rješenje $a=-2$, $b=-5$, $c=6$; dakle, $P(x)=x^3-2x^2-5x+6$;

$$\text{b) iz uslova } P(i)=0, (P(-i)=0), P(-1)=-5 \text{ dobijamo polinom } P(x)=x^3-\frac{3}{2}x^2+x-\frac{3}{2}.$$

14. a) Nule polinoma $Q(x)=2x^3-3x^2+x$ su $x=0$, $x=1$ i $x=\frac{1}{2}$. Za te iste vrijednosti se anulira i polinom $P_n(x)=(x-1)^2(x-2)$, pa je prema Bezouovom stavu tvrđenje tačno;

b) nule polinoma $Q(x)=x^2+x+1$ su $x_{1,2}=\frac{1}{2}(-1\pm i\sqrt{3})$, odnosno $x_1=\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}+i\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}$, $x_2=\bar{x}_1$. Lako se provjerava da je i x_1 nula polinoma $P_n(x)$ (koristiti Moavrovu formulu). Naravno, $x_2=\bar{x}_1$ mora, takođe, biti nula polinoma $P_n(x)$. Znači, polinom $P_n(x)$ je djeljiv polinomom $Q(x)$.

c) rastavljajući polinom $P_n(x)$ na faktore, dobija se da je jedan njegov faktor $(x-a)^2$, što znači da je polinom $P_n(x)$ djeljiv polinomom $Q(x)$.

15. a), b), c) Treba provjeriti da važi $P(1)=P'(1)=P''(1)=0$.

16. Posmatrati funkcije $y=x^3-6x^2$ i $y=\lambda$ i nacrtati njihove grafike. Dobijamo: za $\lambda \in (-\infty, -32)$ polinom ima jedan realan korijen; za $\lambda = -32$ tri realna korijena od kojih je jedan dvostruki; za $\lambda \in (-32, 0)$ tri realna različita korijena; za $\lambda = 0$ tri korijena od kojih je jedan dvostruki; za $\lambda > 0$ jedan realan korijen.

17. Ispitati funkciju $y=\lambda=-3x^4+4x^3+12x^2$; $\lambda \in [0, 5]$.

18. Treba da je $f(1)=0$ i $f'(1)=0$, tj. $a+b+1=0$ i $6a+b=0$. Odavde dobijamo da je $a=\frac{1}{5}$, $b=-\frac{6}{5}$.

19. a) Koristeći 8., nalazimo korijene $x \in \{-1, -2, -3, 4\}$;

$$\text{b)} x=2; \quad \text{c)} x \in \{1, -2, 3\}; \quad \text{d)} x \in \left\{-1, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, x_1=-1 \text{ je dvostruki korijen.}$$

$$20. \text{a)} x_1+x_2+x_3=-\frac{a_1}{a_0}; x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_2x_3=\frac{a_2}{a_0}; x_1x_2x_3=-\frac{a_3}{a_0};$$

$$\text{b)} x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4=-\frac{a_1}{a_0}, x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_1x_4+x_2x_3+x_2x_4+x_3x_4=\frac{a_2}{a_0},$$

$$x_1x_3x_4+x_1x_2x_3+x_1x_2x_4+x_2x_3x_4=-\frac{a_3}{a_0}, x_1x_2x_3x_4=\frac{a_4}{a_0}.$$

21. Prema Viètovim formulama $x_1+x_2+x_3=\frac{1}{2}$, $x_1x_2+(x_1+x_2)x_3=-\frac{7}{2}$, $x_1x_2x_3=-\frac{\lambda}{2}$, a prema pretpostavci da je $x_1+x_2=1$, odavde dobijamo da je $x_3=-\frac{1}{2}$ i $x_1x_2=-3$, te je $\lambda=-3$.

22. Imamo $x_1+x_2+x_3=-2$, $x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_2x_3=-5$, $x_1x_2x_3=6$; te zbog $x_3=2$ je $x_1+x_2=-4$, $x_1x_2=3$, tj. $x_1=-1$, $x_2=-3$.

23. Pošto je $x_1=a(1+2i)$, to je $x_2=\bar{x}_1=a(1-2i)$, a odavde $x_1x_2=5a^2$. Iz Viètove formule $x_1x_2x_3=-10a^3$ dobijamo sada $x_3=-2a$.

24. Imamo $x_1, x_2=x_1q, x_3=x_1q^2$. Iz Viètovih formulâ dobijamo vezu $a^3c=b^3$.

25. Stavljajući da je $z_1=Q_1 \operatorname{cis} \varphi$, $z_3=\bar{z}_1=Q_1 \operatorname{cis} (-\varphi)$, $z_2=Q_2 \operatorname{cis} \varphi$, $z_4=\bar{z}_2=Q_2 \operatorname{cis} (-\varphi)$ u Viètove formule $z_1+\bar{z}_1+z_2+\bar{z}_2=2a$, $z_1\bar{z}_1+z_1z_2+z_1\bar{z}_2+\bar{z}_1z_2+\bar{z}_1\bar{z}_2+z_2\bar{z}_2=18$, $z_1\bar{z}_1z_2+z_1\bar{z}_1\bar{z}_2+z_1z_2\bar{z}_2+z_1z_2\bar{z}_2=24$, $z_1\bar{z}_1z_2\bar{z}_2=16$, dobijamo $a=3$.

26. Rezultat dijeljenja polinoma $15x^4 - 13x^3 + 2x - 1$ sa $x - 2$ dát je pregledno Hornerovom shemom:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 15 & -13 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ \hline & 15 & 17 & 34 & 70 & 139 \end{array}$$

Dakle, ostatak dijeljenja je 139, dok je djelomični količnik $15x^3 + 17x^2 + 34x + 70$.

27. Odgovor je potvrđan, pa je $P_5(x) = (x-2)(x-3)^2(x^2+1)$.

28. Koristeći Hornerovu shemu, dobijamo da je

$$x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 5 = (x-1)^5 + 3(x-1)^4 + 5(x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 5.$$

29. Koristiti činjenice da je $1+x+x^2+\dots+x^n=\frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1}$, ($x\neq 1$); $1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n-1}=\frac{x^n-1}{x-1}$, ($x\neq 1$); $1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{n+1}=\frac{x^{n+2}-1}{x-1}$, ($x\neq 1$).

30. Kako je $x^2+x+1=(x-\alpha)(x-\alpha^2)$, $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}(-1+i\sqrt{3})$, polinom $P(x)$ djeljiv je sa x^2+x+1 ako i samo ako je $(\alpha+1)^n-\alpha^n-1=0$ i $(\alpha^2+1)^n-\alpha^{2n}-1=0$. Kako je $\alpha+1=-\alpha^2$ i $\alpha^2+1=-\alpha$, ove jednakosti postaju $\alpha^{2n}-\alpha^n-1=0$ i $\alpha^n-\alpha^{2n}-1=0$, odakle poslije sabiranja proizilazi $-2=0$. Zaključujemo da je tvrdjenje iskazano u zadatku tačno.

31. Uslov (1) kazuje da je polinom $P(x)+1$ djeljiv sa $(x-1)^3$. To znači da je izvod tog polinoma, tj. $P'(x)$, djeljiv sa $(x-1)^2$. Iz uslova (2) slijedi da je izvod polinoma $P(x)-1$, tj. $P'(x)$ djeljiv sa $(x+1)^2$. Kako je, po pretpostavci, $P(x)$ polinom petog stepena, može se pisati $P'(x)=A(x^2-1)^2$ (A je konstanta). Iz ove jednačine izlazi $P(x)=A\left(\frac{1}{5}x^5-\frac{2}{3}x^3+x\right)+B$, gdje je B konstanta. Budući da je $P(1)=-1$, $P(-1)=1$, traženi polinom $P(x)$ ima oblik $P(x)=-\frac{3}{8}x^5+\frac{5}{4}x^3-\frac{15}{8}x$.

32. Označimo date uslove $6|P(2)$ i $6|P(3)$ sa (1). Imamo:

$$(2) P(x)-P(2)=(x-2)Q_1(x); P(x)-P(3)=(x-3)Q_2(x).$$

$Q_1(x)$ i $Q_2(x)$ su polinomi čiji je stepen $n-1$ ako je n stepen polinoma $P(x)$. Koeficijenti polinoma $Q_1(x)$ i $Q_2(x)$ su cijeli brojevi. Iz (2) za $x=5$ dobija se:

$$(3) P(5)-P(2)=3Q_1(5); P(5)-P(3)=2Q_2(5).$$

Na osnovu uslova (1) i relacija (3) zaključuje se

$$\{3|P(5) \text{ i } 2|P(5)\} \Rightarrow 6|P(5).$$

33. a) Treba da je $(x^2+mx-1)(x-a)=x^3+px+q$, što je prema principu identiteta polinoma

$$\Leftrightarrow a=q \wedge -am-1=p \wedge m-a-0 \Leftrightarrow m=q \wedge p=-q^2-1 \quad (\wedge a=m);$$

b) treba da je $(x^2+mx+1)(x^2+ax+b)=x^4+px^2+q$

$$\Leftrightarrow a+m=0 \wedge 1+am+b=p \wedge a+bm=0 \wedge b=q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m=0 \wedge p=q+1) \vee (q=1 \wedge p=2-m^2) \quad (a=-m, b=q).$$

34. Očito je $P_n(r)=\sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^k \binom{r}{k} = (1-1)^r = 0$, $r=1, n$, te je prema teoremi 4. $P_n(x)=(-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} (x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-n)$.

$$35. a) (x+1)^4 - 2(x+1)^3 - 3(x+1)^2 + 4(x+1) + 1;$$

$$b) (x-1)^5 + 5(x-1)^4 + 10(x-1)^3 + 10(x-1)^2 + 5(x-1) + 1; \quad c) (x-2)^4 - 18(x-2) + 38;$$

$$d) (x+i)^4 - 2i(x+i)^3 - (1+i)(x+i)^2 - 5(x+i) + 7 + 5i.$$

36. Razviti $P(x)$ po stepenima od $x-3$, a zatim zamjeniti $x-3$ sa $x+3$. Dobije se

$$P(x+3)=x^4+11x^3+45x^2+81x+55.$$

37. Odrediti nule polinoma i najstariji koeficijent. Dobije se

$$a) 2^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(x - \cos \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \right); \quad b) 2 \prod_{k=1}^n \left(x + \frac{\sin \left(a + \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi \right)}{\sin \frac{2k-1}{2n} \pi} \right).$$

$$38. a) (x^2+2x+2)(x^2-2x+2); \quad b) (x^2+3)(x^2+3x+3)(x^2-3x+3);$$

$$c) \left(x^2+2x+1+\sqrt{2}-2(x+1)\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)/2} \right) \left(x^2+2x+1+\sqrt{2}+2(x+1)\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)/2} \right),$$

$$d) \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(x^2 - 2 \cdot 2^{1/2n} x \cos \frac{8k+1}{4n} \pi + 2^{1/n} \right); \quad e) (x^2-x\sqrt{a+2}+1)(x^2+x\sqrt{a+2}+1).$$

40. Ako je datá pretpostavka tačna, tada je

$$(x^2+ax+1)(x^4+Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+2)=x^6-15x^3-8x^2+2,$$

odakle se na osnovu principa identiteta polinoma dobije sistem jednačina

$$(1) a+A=0,$$

$$(2) 1+aA+B=0,$$

$$(3) A+aB+C=-15,$$

$$(4) B+aC+2=-8,$$

$$(5) C+2a=0.$$

Iz (1), (2) i (5) izlazi $(A, B, C)=(-a, a^2-1, -2a)$, te uvrštavanjem tih vrijednosti u jednačine (3) i (4) dobijamo:

$$a^3-4a+15=0 \wedge a^2=9, \text{ tj. } a=-3 \text{ (pošto } a=3 \text{ ne zadovoljava prvu jednačinu).}$$

41. Može se dokazati opštiji rezultat

$$(*) \frac{1}{(x-a)^n (x-b)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{n+k-1}{n-1} \frac{1}{(a-b)^{n+k}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x-a)^{n-k}} + (-1)^{n-k} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-b)^{n-k}} \right).$$

Rezultati (1), (2) i (3) se dobiju iz (*) za $n=1, 2, 3$ respektivno. Dokazati matematičkom indukcijom da (*) vrijedi za sve $n \in N$.

Matrice

Neka su m i n pozitivni cijeli brojevi.

$m \times n$ matrica je kolekcija od mn brojeva uređenih u pravougaonu mrežu:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

m redova
n kolona

Npr.

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

je 2×3 matrica, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 8 & 9 \\ 7 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 4 & -6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}_{5 \times 4}$

Brojene u matrici zovemo elementi matrice i označavamo sa a_{ij} , gdje su i, j cijeli, $1 \leq i \leq m$ i $1 \leq j \leq n$. Indeks i zovemo red indeks, a j kolona indeks.

$$i \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \dots a_{ij} \dots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

Npr. u matrici A

$$a_{12} = \sqrt{2}, \quad a_{23} = -5, \quad a_{43} = 2, \quad a_{53} = -2$$

$1 \times n$ matricu zovemo n -dimenzionalni red vektor, $A = [a_1 \dots a_n]$
 $m \times 1$ matrica je m -dimenzionalni kolona vektor

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Sabiranje matrica: $[a_{ij}]_{m \times n} + [b_{ij}]_{m \times n} = [s_{ij}]_{m \times n}$:

$$\text{gdje je } s_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}, \forall i, j$$

Npr.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Skalarno množenje matrice brojem:

c je realan broj:

$$c \cdot [a_{ij}]_{m \times n} = [b_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

$$\text{gdje je } b_{ij} = c \cdot a_{ij}, \forall i, j$$

npr.

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

Brojeve često zovu skalarima.

Množenje matrica:

Prvo ćemo vidjeti što je proizvod red vektora A i kolone vektora B .

$$A \cdot B = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n$$

npr. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 3 - 1 + 8 = 10$

generalno:

$$[a_{ij}]_{m \times q} \cdot [b_{ij}]_{q \times s} = [\rho_{ij}]_{m \times s} \quad \text{gdje je} \\ \rho_{ij} = a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \dots + a_{in} b_{nj}$$

ovo znači proizvod i -te redove A i j -te kolone od B .

$$i \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \rho_{nj} \end{bmatrix}$$

npr. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Sistem linearnih jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m \end{aligned}$$

možemo pisati u matricnom obliku $A \cdot x = b$, gdje A predstavlja koeficijent matricu $[a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$

$$\boxed{A} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.) Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ izračunati:

- a) $A+B$ b) $A-B$ c) $2A-3B-I$ (I jedinična matrica)

$$R_j: a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 11 \\ 6 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 3 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \quad b) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 10 \\ 6 & 4 & 12 \\ 2 & 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 18 \\ 9 & 0 & 12 \\ 15 & 6 & 30 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ -13 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2.) Izračunati:

$$a) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 & 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 17 \\ 20 & 31 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 & 1 \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + (-5) \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 4 + (-5) \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot (-2) + (-5) \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 2 & 3 \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot (-2) + 6 \cdot 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 24 & 22 \\ -8 & -17 & -34 \\ 15 & 42 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad d) \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = a+2b+3c$$

(3.) Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ izračunati $3A^2 - 2A^T + 5I$.

(A^T transponovana matrica matrice A) (kada elementi iz reda
zauveče položaj svih elementova
iz kolona)

$$R_j: A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 & 7 \\ -3 & 7 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3A^2 - 2A^T + 5I = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -27 & 21 \\ -9 & 21 & 12 \\ -3 & 12 & 24 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ -4 & -8 & -10 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -31 & 15 \\ -5 & 34 & 22 \\ -9 & 10 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4.)^v Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, izračunati $2A^T \cdot A - 3 \cdot B \cdot B^T + 6I$.

8 Matrice. Operacije sa matricama.

Zadatak 8.1 Date su matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad i \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Izračunati matrice $A + B$, $A - B$, $A \cdot B$.

Rješenje: Matrice A i B su formata 3×3 pa su moguće tražene operacije nad njima.

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 11 \\ 6 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 3 & 17 \end{bmatrix} \\ A - B &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -4 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\ A \cdot B &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 39 & 8 & 78 \\ 39 & 9 & 86 \\ 39 & 13 & 80 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.2 Data je matrica

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Izračunati $P(A) = 3A^2 - 5A - 2E$, gdje je E jedinična matrica.

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= 3A^2 - 5A - 2E = \\ &= 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= 3 \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 12 \\ 18 & 21 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 15 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -2 \\ 3 & 14 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.3 Dat je polinom $P(x) = 2x - x^{-2} - 3$ i matrica

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Izračunati $P(A)$.

Rješenje:

Jasno je da vrijedi $P(A) = 2A - A^{-2} - 3E$, gdje je E jedninična matrica. Prvo ćemo izračunati inverznu matricu matrice A po formuli

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \text{adj} A.$$

Imamo

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -8.$$

Kofaktori matrice A su:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & A_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & A_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ A_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 & A_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 & A_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ A_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -5 & A_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 & A_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

pa je adjungovana matrica matrice A

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sada je

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 8 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

i

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-2} &= A^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{3}{32} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Konačno, imamo da je

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A) &= 2A - A^{-2} - 3E = \\
 &= 2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{3}{32} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{3}{32} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{79}{16} & -\frac{35}{16} & -\frac{131}{32} \\ 0 & -6 & \frac{27}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.4 Dat je polinom $P(x) = -2 + 3x + x^{-2}$ i matrica

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Izračunati $P(A)$.

Rješenje:

Jasno je da vrijedi $P(A) = -2E + 3A + A^{-2}$, gdje je E jedninična matrica.
Prvo ćemo izračunati inverznu matricu matrice A po formuli

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot adj A.$$

Imamo

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6.$$

Kofaktori matrice A su:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 & A_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & A_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 A_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 & A_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 & A_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 A_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 & A_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & A_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

pa je adjungovana matrica matrice A

$$adj A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sada je

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

i

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^{-2} &= A^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Konačno, imamo da je

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A) &= -2E + 3A + A^{-2} = \\
 &= -2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{9}{4} & -\frac{25}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{17}{4} & \frac{109}{36} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{98}{9} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.5 Dokazati da za matricu

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix}$$

vrijedi $A(t) \cdot A(r) = A(t+r)$, $t, r \in \mathbb{R}$.

Rješenje:

Kako je

$$A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \quad i \quad A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos r & -\sin r \\ \sin r & \cos r \end{bmatrix}$$

tada je

$$\begin{aligned} A(t) \cdot A(r) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos r & -\sin r \\ \sin r & \cos r \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \cdot \cos r - \sin t \cdot \sin r & -\cos t \cdot \sin r - \sin t \cdot \cos r \\ \sin t \cdot \cos r + \cos t \cdot \sin r & -\sin t \cdot \sin r + \cos t \cdot \cos r \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \cdot \cos r - \sin t \cdot \sin r & -(\cos t \cdot \sin r + \sin t \cdot \cos r) \\ \sin t \cdot \cos r + \cos t \cdot \sin r & \cos t \cdot \cos r - \sin t \cdot \sin r \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t+r) & -\sin(t+r) \\ \sin(t+r) & \cos(t+r) \end{bmatrix} = A(t+r). \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.6 Date su matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad i \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Izračunati matrice $P = AB^{-1} + A^{-2} + 2E$ i $Q = 2A - 3B^{-1} + A^{-1}B$, gdje je E jedinična matrica.

Rješenje:

Izračunajmo inverznu matricu matrice A po formuli

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \text{adj} A.$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (6 + 0 - 4) - (-3 + 4 + 0) = 2 - 1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Kofaktori matrice A su

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & A_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & A_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\ A_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & A_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 & A_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \\ A_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 & A_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -8 & A_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

pa je adjungovana matrica

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverzna matrica matrice A je

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Izračunajmo inverznu matricu matrice B po formuli

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot \text{adj} B.$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \det B &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (0 + 3 + 0) - (2 + 0 - 4) = 3 + 2 = 5. \end{aligned}$$

Kofaktori matrice B su

$$\begin{aligned} B_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & B_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 & B_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \\ B_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & B_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & B_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\ B_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & B_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 & B_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

pa je adjungovana matrica

$$\text{adj} B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverzna matrica matrice B je

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Izračunajmo matricu A^{-2}

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-2} &= A^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 & 29 \\ -16 & 27 & -78 \\ 11 & -19 & 55 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Sada je

$$\begin{aligned} P &= AB^{-1} + A^{-2} + 2E = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 & 29 \\ -16 & 27 & -78 \\ 11 & -19 & 55 \end{bmatrix} + \\ &\quad + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{38}{5} & -\frac{49}{5} & -\frac{151}{5} \\ -\frac{71}{5} & \frac{148}{5} & -\frac{382}{5} \\ \frac{58}{5} & -\frac{94}{5} & \frac{286}{5} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

i

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 2A - 3B^{-1} + A^{-1}B = \\ &= 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} + \\ &\quad + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 8 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{6}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{21}{5} & -\frac{35}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{12}{5} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 4 & 4 & 15 \\ -2 & -3 & -11 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{21}{5} & -\frac{8}{5} & -\frac{38}{5} \\ \frac{39}{5} & \frac{53}{5} & -\frac{83}{5} \\ \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{8}{5} & -\frac{33}{5} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.7 Riješiti matričnu jednačinu

$$X(A+E) = 2A - E$$

gdje je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

i E jedinična matrica.

Rješenje:

Neka je

$$\begin{aligned} P &= A+E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ Q &= 2A-E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Sada matrična jednačina ima oblik

$$XP = Q$$

koja se rješava na sljedeći način

$$\begin{aligned} XP &= Q / \cdot P^{-1} \\ XPP^{-1} &= QP^{-1} \\ XE &= QP^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

pa je rješenje matrica $X = QP^{-1}$.

Izračunajmo matricu P^{-1} po formuli

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \cdot \text{adj}P$$

Determinanta matrice P je

$$\det P = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

a kofaktori matrice P su

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -6 & P_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & P_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ P_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & P_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 & P_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ P_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7 & P_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & P_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$\text{adj}P = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Dakle,

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-12} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{7}{12} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje matrične jednačine je matrica

$$\begin{aligned} X &= QP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{7}{12} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.8 Riješiti matričnu jednačinu

$$X(2A - 3E) = 2E - A$$

gdje je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

i E jedinična matrica.

Neka je

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2A - 3E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \\ Q &= 2E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Sada matrična jednačina ima oblik

$$XP = Q$$

koja se rješava na sljedeći način

$$\begin{aligned} XP &= Q / \cdot P^{-1} \\ XPP^{-1} &= QP^{-1} \\ XE &= QP^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

pa je rješenje matrica $X = QP^{-1}$.

Izračunajmo matricu P^{-1} po formuli

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \cdot \text{adj}P$$

Determinanta matrice P je

$$\det P = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

a kofaktori matrice P su

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -9 & P_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & P_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ P_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -18 & P_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 & P_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\ P_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & P_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 & P_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$\text{adj}P = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -18 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Dakle,

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & -18 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje matrične jednačine je matrica

$$\begin{aligned} X &= QP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.9 Riješiti matričnu jednačinu

$$(A - 2B)X = 2A - B + E$$

ako je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad i \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

i E jedinična matrica.

Rješenje:

Neka je

$$\begin{aligned} P &= A - 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 2A - B + E = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Sada matrična jednačina ima oblik

$$PX = Q$$

koja se rješava na sljedeći način

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1} \cdot / \quad PX &= Q \quad / \cdot P^{-1} \\ PP^{-1}X &= P^{-1}Q \\ EX &= P^{-1}Q \end{aligned}$$

pa je rješenje matrica $X = P^{-1}Q$.

Izračunajmo matricu P^{-1} po formuli

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \cdot \text{adj}P$$

Determinanta matrice P je

$$\det P = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -54$$

a kofaktori matrice P su

$$\begin{aligned} P_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 18 & P_{12} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & P_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ P_{21} &= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 & P_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 27 & P_{23} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ P_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -9 & P_{32} &= -\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 & P_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$\text{adj}P = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 9 & -9 \\ 0 & 27 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Dakle,

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-54} \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 9 & -9 \\ 0 & 27 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{18} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje matrične jednačine je matrica

$$\begin{aligned} X &= P^{-1}Q = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{18} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{51}{54} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{9} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.10 Riješiti matričnu jednačinu

$$AX^{-1} = A - X^{-1}$$

ako je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrična jednačina

$$AX^{-1} = A - X^{-1}$$

je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$AX = A + E$$

jer

$$\begin{aligned} AX^{-1} &= A - X^{-1} \\ AX^{-1} + X^{-1} &= A \\ (A + E)X^{-1} &= A / \cdot X \\ (A + E)X^{-1}X &= AX \\ A + E &= AX. \end{aligned}$$

Neka je

$$B = A + E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sada matrična jednačina ima oblik

$$AX = B$$

koja se rješava na sljedeći način

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} \cdot / AX &= B \\ A^{-1}AX &= A^{-1}B \\ X &= A^{-1}B. \end{aligned}$$

Inverzna matrična matrica A je matrična

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

pa je rješenje matrične jednačine matrična

$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Zadatak 8.11 Matričnu

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

predstaviti kao zbir jedne simetrične i jedne antisimetrične matrične.

Rješenje:

Kvadratna matrična je simetrična ako su joj elementi simetrični u odnosu na glavnu dijagonalu, tj. ako je $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ i vrijedi

$$A_S = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^T).$$

Kvadratna matrična je antisimetrična ako je jednaka svojoj negativnoj transponovanoj matrići i vrijedi

$$A_K = \frac{1}{2} (A - A^T).$$

Kako je

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

onda je

$$\begin{aligned} A_S &= \frac{1}{2} (A + A^T) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_K &= \frac{1}{2} (A - A^T) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 8.12 Odrediti rang matriće

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \cdot V_1 + V_2 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 4 \cdot V_1 - V_3 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 7 \cdot V_2 - 3 \cdot V_3 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $\text{rang}A = 3$.

Zadatak 8.13 Odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana}, V_2 \text{ prepisana}, V_3 \text{ prepisana} \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $\text{rang}A = 2$.

Zadatak 8.14 Odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 - V_2 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \cdot V_1 - V_4 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 + V_3 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 + V_3 \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_4 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_3 \text{ prepisana} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_3 - V_4 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $\text{rang}A = 4$.

Zadatak 8.15 Odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_1 + V_2 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 - V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 3V_1 - V_4 \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 25 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 + 4V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_3 - V_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $\text{rang } A = 3$.

Zadatak 8.16 Odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 - V_2 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 + V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 3V_1 - V_4 \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 5V_2 - V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 - V_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, $\text{rang } A = 3$.

Zadatak 8.17 U zavisnosti od realnog parametra λ odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad V_2 - V_1 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad V_3 - \lambda V_1 \\ & \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda - \lambda^2 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad V_3 + V_2 \\ & = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Diskusija:

1. ako je $\lambda = 1$ tada je $rang A = 1$ jer je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. ako je $\lambda = -2$ tada je $rang A = 2$ jer je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. ako je $\lambda \neq 1$ i $\lambda \neq -2$ tada je $\text{rank } A = 3$.

Zadatak 8.18 U zavisnosti od realnog parametra λ odrediti rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 10 & 1 & \lambda \\ 7 & 17 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 10 & 1 & \lambda \\ 7 & 17 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \\
&\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & -15 & \lambda - 12 \\ 0 & 10 & -25 & -20 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -4 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
&\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & -15 & \lambda - 12 \\ 0 & 10 & -25 & -20 \end{array} \right] \\
&\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad V_3 - 3V_2 \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad V_4 - 5V_2
\end{aligned}$$

Diskusija:

1. ako je $\lambda = 0$ tada je $rang A = 2$.
 2. ako je $\lambda \neq 0$ tada je $rang A = 3$.

Determinante

matrica tipična

Determinanta je broj pridružen svakoj kvadratnoj matrici;
Determinantu matrice A označavamo sa $\det A$ ili $|A|$.
Preciznija definicija determinante je:

Determinanta je f-ja koja $n \times n$ realnih brojeva
preslikava u realan broj.

Osnovne determinante: (neke osnovne determinante)

1. Determinanta jedinične matrice je 1 ($\det I = 1$).
2. Ako dva reda (ili dve kolone) neduljivo zamenjuju mesta
znak determinante se mijenja.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

3. a) Determinanta se množi jednim brojem ako se tim brojem
pomože svi elementi jednog reda (ili jedne kolone)
 - b) $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ta & tb \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a' & b' \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$
- (linearnost za svaki red)

1. Izračunati: $\begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix}$

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

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot (-3) + 0 = 6$$

Mogli smo izračunati i na sledeći način:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{II_k - III_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-3) = 6$$

2. Izračunati:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{III_k - IV_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{I_k - IV_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-4) \cdot 2 = -8$$

3. Izračunati:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{I_k - II_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{III_k + I_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{I_k - III_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{II_k + I_k}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot 15 = -30$$

4. Izračunati:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{I_k - I_k \cdot 2}} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot (-1) = -5$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\underline{C_v}} \quad c) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = b) 0 \quad c) -1$$

5. Izračunati:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 2\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{5} \\ 5\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{8} & 7\sqrt{5} \\ \sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{3} & 4\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{5} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \underline{\underline{f_j}} = 36\sqrt{2}$$

(6.) Dokazati da je $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2+a^3 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^3+a \\ 1 & a^3 & a+a^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

Rj:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2+a^3 \\ 1 & a^2 & a^3+a \\ 1 & a^3 & a+a^2 \end{vmatrix} &= a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a^2(1+a) \\ 1 & a & a(a^2+1) \\ 1 & a^2 & a(1+a) \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a(a+1) \\ 1 & a & a^2+1 \\ 1 & a^2 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_R - \text{I}_R} \\ &= a^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a(a+1) \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a \\ 0 & a^2-1 & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1-a \\ (a+1)(a-1) & 1-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2(a-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-a \\ a+1 & (1-a)(1+a) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2(a-1)(1-a) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a+1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0} = a^2(a-1)(1-a)(a+1) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{i treba}\atop\text{obiti}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(7.) Izračunati: $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & b \\ b & a & a & b \\ a & b & b & a \\ b & a & b & a \end{vmatrix}$

Rj: $\xrightarrow{\text{IV}_k + (\text{I}_k + \text{II}_k + \text{III}_k)}$ $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & 2a+2b \\ b & a & a & 2a+2b \\ a & b & b & 2a+2b \\ b & a & b & 2a+2b \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (2a+2b) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & 1 \\ b & a & a & 1 \\ a & b & b & 1 \\ b & a & b & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_R - \text{I}_R} (2a+2b) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & 1 \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & b & 1 \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_R - \text{II}_R} (2a+2b).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & 1 \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a & 1 \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (2a+2b) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a \\ b-a & a-b & 0 \\ b-a & a-b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a(2a+2b) \begin{vmatrix} b-a & a-b \\ b-a & a-b \end{vmatrix} = -a(2a+2b)(b-a)(a-b) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{=0}$$

(8.) Rastaviti na faktore polinom:

a) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ x^3 & y^3 & z^3 \end{vmatrix}$ b) $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a+b \\ b & a+b & a \\ a+b & a & b \end{vmatrix}$ c) $\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix}$

Riješiti jednačinu $\begin{vmatrix} 3x-5 & -5-2x & x+1 \\ 2x-4 & -2-2x & x-1 \\ 3x-8 & 2-3x & 2x-5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

Rj: $\begin{vmatrix} 3x-5 & -5-2x & x+1 \\ 2x-4 & -2-2x & x-1 \\ 3x-8 & 2-3x & 2x-5 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3x-5 & 2x+5 & x+1 \\ 2x-4 & 2x+2 & x-1 \\ 3x-8 & 3x-2 & 2x-5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3x-5 & 2x+5 & x+1 \\ 2x-4 & 2x+2 & x-1 \\ x-4 & x-4 & x-4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(x-4) \begin{vmatrix} 3x-5 & 2x+5 & x+1 \\ 2x-4 & 2x+2 & x-1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k - \text{II}_k}$$

$$= (-1)(x-4) \begin{vmatrix} 2x-6 & x+4 & x+1 \\ x-3 & x+3 & x-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(x-4) \begin{vmatrix} 2x-6 & x+4 & x+1 \\ x-3 & x+3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V - \text{II}_V}$$

$$= (-1)(x-4) \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 1 \\ x-3 & x+3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(x-4)(x-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x+3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(x-4)(x-3)(x+2)$$

$(-1)(x-4)(x-3)(x+2) = 0$ Rješenja jednačine su
 $x=4$; $x=3$; $x=-2$.

Riješiti jednačinu: $\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & x+2 & x-1 \\ x+2 & x-4 & x \\ x-1 & x+4 & x-5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

Rj: $\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & x+2 & x-1 \\ x+2 & x-4 & x \\ x-1 & x+4 & x-5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k + \text{II}_R + \text{III}_R} \begin{vmatrix} 3x-2 & x+2 & x-1 \\ 3x-2 & x-4 & x \\ 3x-2 & x+4 & x-5 \end{vmatrix} = (3x-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x+2 & x-1 \\ 1 & x-4 & x \\ 1 & x+4 & x-5 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I}_k - \text{II}_R} (3x-2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 1 & x-4 & x \\ 0 & 8 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -(3x-2) \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 8 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -(3x-2)(-30+8) =$$

$$= 22(3x-2)$$

$$22(3x-2) = 0$$

$$3x-2 = 0$$

$$3x = 2 \quad \text{je rješenje}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{jednačine}$$

Matematičkom indukcijom dokazati:

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+x^2 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| = 1+x^2 + x^4 + \dots + x^{2n}$$

(determinanta ima n vrsta i n kolona).

Rj: BAZA INDUKCIJE

Pokažimo da je tačna za broj 2

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} 1+x^2 & x \\ x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| = (1+x^2)^2 - x^2 = 1+2x^2+x^4-x^2 = 1+x^2+x^4 \quad \text{jednakost je tačna za broj 2.}$$

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pregostavimo da je jednakost tačna za determinantu koja ima k vrsta i k kolona

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+x^2 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| = 1+x^2 + x^4 + \dots + x^{2k}$$

gdje k ozima brojne od 1 do n . Na osnovu ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za determinantu koja ima $n+1$ vrstu i $n+1$ kolonu takože dokazimo da

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+x^2 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| = 1+x^2 + x^4 + \dots + x^{2n} + x^{2n+2}$$

Polazimo od determinante koja ima $(n+1)$ -vrstu i $(n+1)$ -kolonu:

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1+x^2 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{razvoj} \\ \text{po prvoj} \\ \text{koloni}}} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1+x^2 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| - x \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & x & \dots & 1+x^2 & x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 1+x^2 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{razvoj} \\ \text{po prvoj vrsti i ostale n-1} \\ \text{deteminante iz pretpostavke}}} (1+x^2)(1+x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n}) - x^2(1+x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n-2}) = (1+x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n}) + (x^2+x^4+x^6+\dots+x^{2n}+x^{2n+2}) - (x^2+x^4+x^6+\dots+x^{2n-2}+x^{2n}) = 1+x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n+2}$$

sto je trebalo dobiti

ZAKLJUČAK

Jednakost je tačna za sve prividne brojeve

Matematičkom indukcijom dokazati:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & n & n & \dots & n & n \\ n & 2 & n & \dots & n & n \\ n & n & 3 & \dots & n & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \dots & n-1 & n \\ n & n & n & \dots & n & n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n!$$

Rj. BAZA INDUKCIJE

Pokažimo da je tvrdnja tačna za broj 2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2-4 = -2 = (-1)^{2-1} \cdot 2! \quad \text{Jednakost je tačna za broj 2.}$$

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je jednakost

tačna za sve brojove od

1 do n ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$).

Uz pomoć ove pretpostavke dokazimo da je jednakost tačna za broj $n+1$ tj. dokazimo

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ n+1 & 2 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n & n+1 \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n \cdot (n+1)!$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & k & \dots & k & k \\ k & 2 & k & \dots & k & k \\ k & k & 3 & \dots & k & k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ k & k & k & \dots & k-1 & k \\ k & k & k & \dots & k & k \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{k-1} \cdot k!$$

ZAKLJUČAK
Jednakost je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ n+1 & 2 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n & n+1 \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{k-(N+1)_k} \begin{vmatrix} -n & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 2 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n+1 & \dots & n & n+1 \\ 0 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ & = (-n) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ n+1 & 3 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n & n+1 \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = (-n)(n+1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & 1 \\ n+1 & 3 & \dots & n+1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n & 1 \\ n+1 & n+1 & \dots & n+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{k-N_k} \\ & = (-1) \cdot n(n+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & n & \dots & n & 1 \\ n & 2 & \dots & n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n & \dots & n-1 & 1 \\ n & n & \dots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(n+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & n & \dots & n & n \\ n & 2 & \dots & n & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n & \dots & n & n \\ n & n & \dots & n & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{na dno srednji pretpostavka}} (-1)(n+1)(-1) \cdot n! \\ & = (-1)^n (n+1)! \end{aligned}$$

7 Determinante

Determinante drugog reda računamo po formuli

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot d - b \cdot c.$$

Zadatak 7.1 Izračunati

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 1 = 4 - 3 = 1.$$

Zadatak 7.2 Izračunati

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot (-1) = -8 + 3 = -5.$$

Determinante trećeg reda računamo na dva načina: Sarusovim pravilom ili LaPlasovim razvojem determinante po odabranoj vrsti ili koloni (prilikom LaPlasovog razvoja determinante veoma je povoljno odabrati vrstu ili kolonu koja ima nule i po njoj izvršiti razvoj).

Zadatak 7.3 Izračunati

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

Prvi način - Sarusovo pravilo

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ = (1 + 8 + 72) - (6 - 12 - 8) = 95.$$

Drugi način - LaPlasov razvoj (npr. po prvoj vrsti)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \\ = 1(1 + 12) + 2(4 + 4) + 3(24 - 2) = \\ = 13 + 16 + 66 = 95.$$

Determinante četvrtog i većeg reda računamo LaPlasovim razvojem determinante po odabranoj vrsti ili koloni, i time red determinante smanjujemo za jedan.

Zadatak 7.4 Izračunati

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

Izvršimo LaPlasov razvoj ove determinante po prvoj vrsti

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \\ + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 4 \cdot (-18) - 2 \cdot (-26) + 3 \cdot 15 - 0 = 25$$

Zadatak 7.5 Izračunati determinantu

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a & b \\ b & a & a & b \\ a & b & a & a \\ b & a & b & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

Rješenje:

Koristeći osobine determinanti, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & a & b \\ b & a & a & b \\ a & b & a & a \\ b & a & b & a \end{array} \right| &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a-b & b & a-b & b \\ b-a & a & a-b & b \\ a-b & b & 0 & a \\ b-a & a & b-a & a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Od prve kolone oduzeli drugu. \\ Od treće kolone oduzeli četvrtu. \\ Drugu i četvrtu kolonu prepisali. \end{array} \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a-b & b & a-b & b \\ -(a-b) & a & a-b & b \\ a-b & b & 0 & a \\ -(a-b) & a & -(a-b) & a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Iz prve i treće kolone izvlačimo zajednički faktor (a-b). \end{array} \\
 &= (a-b)^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & b & 1 & b \\ -1 & a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 0 & a \\ -1 & a & -1 & a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Od druge kolone oduzmimo četvrtu. \end{array} \\
 &= (a-b)^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & b \\ -1 & a-b & 1 & b \\ 1 & -(a-b) & 0 & a \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Iz druge kolone izvlačim faktor (a-b). \end{array} \\
 &= (a-b)^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & b \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Razvoj po drugoj koloni \end{array} \\
 &= (a-b)^3 \left(\left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 & b \\ -1 & 1 & b \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{array} \right| \right) \\
 &= (a-b)^3 (-a-b+a-a+a+b-b+b+a+b) = \\
 &= (a-b)^3 (a+b).
 \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 7.6 Izračunati determinantu

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{array} \right|.$$

Rješenje:

Koristeći osobine determinanti, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{array} \right| &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Od druge vrste oduzmimo prvu \\ Od treće vrste oduzmimo prvu \end{array} \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b-a & b^2-a^2 \\ c-a & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Razvoj po prvoj koloni \end{array} \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{cc} b-a & (b-a)(b+a) \\ c-a & (c-a)(c+a) \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (b-a)(b-c) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & b+a \\ 1 & c+a \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} Izvlačimo faktore (b-a) i (b-c) \end{array} \\
 &= (b-a)(b-c)(c-a).
 \end{aligned}$$

Zadatak 7.7 Dokazati

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{array} \right| = 4(a-b)(b-c)(a-c).$$

Rješenje:

Množenjem elemenata prve kolone sa -1 i dodavanjem drugoj i trećoj koloni, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{array} \right| &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^2 & 2a+1 & 4a+4 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 4b+4 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 4c+4 \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= 4 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^2 & 2a+1 & a+1 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & b+1 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & c+1 \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= 4 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^2 & a & a+1 \\ b^2 & b & b+1 \\ c^2 & c & c+1 \end{array} \right| =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 - a^2 & b - a & 0 \\ c^2 - a^2 & c - a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ (b-a)(b+a) & b-a & 0 \\ (b-c)(b+c) & c-a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= 4(b-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b+a & 1 & 0 \\ b+c & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= 4(b-a)(b-c) \begin{vmatrix} b+a & 1 \\ b+c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= 4(a-b)(b-c)(a-c).
\end{aligned}$$

Rang matrice

Minor reda k matrice A je determinanta reda k sastavljena od elemenata koji stoje na presecima proizvoljnih k vrsta i k kolona matrice A.

Npr.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -4 & -5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

minor reda 3	minor reda 4
$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

Rang matrice A je broj (označavamo ga sa $\text{rang}(A)$) koji je jednak redu maksimalnog minora, različitog od nule, determinante det A.

Za dve matrice A i B kažemo da su ekvivalentne ako imaju isti rang. Rang matrice tražimo elementarnim transformacijama:

- 1. razmjena dve vrste ili dve kolone
- 2. dodavanjem elemenata jednoj reda drugoj (dodavanje, učinjenjem elementima drugog reda pomoću nekog broja).
- 3. množenje elemenata jednoj reda nekim brojem različitim od nule

Ekvivalentne matrice označavamo sa $A \sim B$.

1. Odrediti rang matrice:

a) $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{I}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 10 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_2 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{rang}(M) = 3$

b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{I}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{II}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_2 + \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_2 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{IV}_2 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{IV}_2 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{IV}_2 - \text{III}_2 \cdot 2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\text{rang}(A) = 2$

2. Odrediti rang matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\xrightarrow{\text{I}_3 \leftrightarrow \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_3 + \text{I}_1}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$, ako je $\lambda = 0$ tada je $\text{rang}(A) = 2$

, ako je $\lambda \neq 0$ tada je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$

3. U ovisnosti o parametru $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ odredite rang matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} .$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{I}_3 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda^2-1 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_3 - \text{I}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_3 : (\lambda-1)}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_3 : (\lambda-1)}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-1} \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_3 + \text{II}_2}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{\lambda-1} \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{-\frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{\lambda-1} + \text{II}_1}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

Matrica se ne može više pojednostaviti. Diskutujte!

Za $\lambda = 0$ dobijemo $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 2$

Za $\lambda = -2$ imamo $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 2$.

Ostaje nam još slučaj $\lambda = 1$. Zato?

Za $\lambda = 1$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 1$. Zato?

Uostalom slučevima (tj. kad je $\lambda \neq 0, \lambda \neq -2, \lambda \neq 1$) $\text{rang } A = 3$.

4. Diskutovati rang matrice $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 & -6 & \lambda \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

5. Diskutovati o rangu matrice

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ 1 & ab & 1 \\ 1 & b & a \end{bmatrix}$$
 u zavisnosti od parametara a i b.

(#) Diskutovati rang matrice

u zavisnosti od parametara a ; b .

Rj:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 12 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 & a \\ 3 & b & 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 15 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & 12 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 3 \\ 7 & 10 & 15 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_L \leftrightarrow I_R} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 9 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & 12 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 3 \\ 7 & 10 & 15 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{IV_R \leftrightarrow V_R} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 9 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & 12 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 3 \\ 7 & 10 & 15 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_R \leftrightarrow IV_R}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 12 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & 9 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 10 & 15 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{II_R - I_R \cdot 5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -12 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -18 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 & a-4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_R - I_R \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{IV_R - I_R \cdot 7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{V_R - I_R \cdot 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{VI_R - I_R \cdot 4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_L \leftrightarrow II_L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & b-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -21 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{II_L - I_L \cdot 5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_L - I_L \cdot 6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{IV_L - I_L \cdot 9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{V_L - I_L \cdot 4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{VI_L - I_L \cdot 7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diskusija

$$1^{\circ} \quad a=4, \quad b=2 \quad \text{rang } A = 2$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad a=4, \quad b \neq 2 \quad \text{rang } A = 3$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad a \neq 4, \quad b=2 \quad \text{rang } A = 3$$

$$4^{\circ} \quad a \neq 4, \quad b \neq 2. \quad \text{rang } A = 4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 12 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 & a \\ 3 & b & 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 15 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

(#) Diskutovati rang matrice

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 2\lambda-4 & -6 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3\lambda+4 & 2 & -2\lambda+1 & -3 \\ 24 & 8 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

za razne vrijednosti parametra λ .

Rj:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 2\lambda-4 & -6 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3\lambda+4 & 2 & -2\lambda+1 & -3 \\ 24 & 8 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III \parallel IV + I_V} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 2\lambda-4 & -6 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3\lambda+18 & 6 & -3 & -9 \\ 24 & 8 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_V : 2} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 & 2\lambda-4 & -6 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3\lambda+18 & 6 & -3 & -9 \\ 24 & 8 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_V : 3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & \lambda-2 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ \lambda+6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{IV_V - II_V} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & \lambda-2 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ \lambda+6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_V \leftrightarrow II_V} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & \lambda-2 & -3 \\ 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ \lambda+6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 7 & 2 & \lambda-2 & -3 \\ \lambda+6 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_L \leftrightarrow IV_L} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 & \lambda-2 & 7 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & \lambda+6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_V - I_V} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 & \lambda-2 & 7 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & \lambda+6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Za $\lambda=0$

$$\text{rang}(M) = 2$$

$$\text{Za } \lambda \neq 0 \quad \text{rang}(M) = 3$$

Diskutovati rang matrice
 razne vrijednosti parametra t . $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & t & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

fj.
 $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & t & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{IV}_K} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & t \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V \leftrightarrow \text{IV}_V}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & t \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 3 & t \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V \leftrightarrow \text{III}_V} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 3 & t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II}_V + \text{III}_V \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 11 & t \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IV}_V - \text{III}_V \cdot \frac{3}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-9 + 6 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -9 + 9 = 0$$

$$11 - 7 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{22}{2} - \frac{21}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Bez obzira na vrijednost
 parametra t rang matrice M
 je uvek 4.

Inverzna matrica

Transponovanu matricu matrice A označavamo sa A^T .

Kofaktor A_{ij} , matrice A , elementa a_{ij} je determinanta pomnožena sa $(-1)^{i+j}$ čiji su elementi svih elementi iz matrice A osim one kolone i one vrste u kojoj se nalazi koeficijent a_{ij} .

$$\text{Npr. } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Kofaktor elementa a_{23}

Kofaktor elementa a_{12}

Kofaktor elementa a_{31}

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 7 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Kofaktor matrica } (A_{kof}) \quad \text{kвадратне матрице}$$

A je matrica fokfaktora A_{ik} elemenata a_{ik} dane matrice.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad A_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Za matricu A kažemo da je regularna ako je $\det A \neq 0$. Inverznu matricu računamo po formuli:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{kof}^T$$

Neku osobine inverzne matrice:

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$\text{(1.) Nadi inverznu matricu matrice } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{kof}^T$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_2 - \text{II}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \quad A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

projektor:

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

inverzna matrica matrice A

$$(2.) Nadi inverznu matricu matrice \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} B_{kof}^T, \quad \det B = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_2 - \text{I}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$B_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \quad B_{21} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad B_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$B_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad B_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$B_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$B_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$B_{kof}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tražena inverzna matrica}$$

$$(3.) Nadi inverznu matricu matrice \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} C_{kof}^T, \quad \det C = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^2 \cdot 4 = 4 \quad C_{21} = (-1)^3 \cdot 1 = -1 \quad C_{12} = (-1)^3 \cdot 5 = -5 \quad C_{22} = (-1)^4 \cdot 2 = 2 \quad C_{kof}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

(4.) Nadi inverznu matricu sljedelih matrica:

$$a) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad c) \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad a) \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -4 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{9}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{14}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad c) \quad \det C = 8 \quad b) \quad B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & -\frac{8}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrične jednačine

U sljedećim primjerima neka su A, B, C, X neke date kvadratne matrice.

$$A^{-1} \cdot B \neq B \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$$

Matrice se ne mogu dijeliti.

$$\# A \cdot X = B \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

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

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

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

$$\# A \cdot X \cdot B = C \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

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

$$I \cdot X \cdot B = A^{-1} \cdot C \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

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

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

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

$$\# A \cdot X + I = X - 2I$$

$$A \cdot X - X = -I - 2I$$

$$\underbrace{(A-1)}_B \cdot X = -3I$$

$$B \cdot X = -3I \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot B \cdot X = B^{-1} \cdot (-3I)$$

$$I \cdot X = -3B^{-1}$$

$$X = -3(A-1)^{-1}$$

Da bismo odredili nepoznatu X u matričnoj jednačini, prvo trebamo izvesti formulu za nepoznatu X .

$$\# X^{-1} \cdot A = B^{-1} \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

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

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

$$X^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} \quad / \cdot (E)$$

$$X = A \cdot B$$

$$\# A^{-1} \cdot X = X - I$$

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

$$\underbrace{(A^{-1} - I)}_B \cdot X = -I$$

$$B \cdot X = -I \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot B \cdot X = -B^{-1} \cdot I \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$X = -B^{-1}$$

$$X = -(A^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$\# \underbrace{(A+3I)}_C \cdot (X-1) = B$$

$$C(X-1) = B \quad / \cdot C^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$C^{-1} \cdot C \cdot (X-1) = C^{-1} \cdot B$$

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

$$X = C^{-1} \cdot B + I$$

$$X = (A+3I)^{-1} \cdot B + I$$

$$\# B^{-1} \cdot X \cdot A = (3B+2I)^{-1}$$

$$/ \cdot B \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$B \cdot B^{-1} \cdot X \cdot A = B(3B+2I)^{-1}$$

$$X \cdot A = B(3B+2I)^{-1} \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$X = B(3B+2I)^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\# (AXB)^{-1} = B^{-1}(X^{-1} + B) \quad / \cdot (AXB) \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$(AXB)(AXB)^{-1} = AX \underbrace{BB^{-1}}_I (X^{-1} + B)$$

$$I = AX(X^{-1} + B)$$

$$I = AXX^{-1} + AXB$$

$$I = A + AXB$$

$$AXB = I - A \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

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

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

$$X \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_k - III_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_k - II_k} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1.$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{\text{koef}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = (A+3I)^{-1} \cdot B + I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{jednačine matrične jednadžbine}$$

5.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(X^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = AX$ ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

j. $(X^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = AX \quad / (X^{-1} + B^{-1})$ sa desne strane

$$(X^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} \cdot (X^{-1} + B^{-1}) = AX \cdot (X^{-1} + B^{-1})$$

$$I = A + AXB^{-1}$$

$$AXB^{-1} = I - A \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ lijeva str.} \\ \cdot B^{-1} \text{ na desne str.}$$

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

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

$$A_{21} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 11$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 11 & -14 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = A^{-1}(I - A) \cdot B =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 11 & -14 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & -12 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 8 & -6 \\ 4 & -4 & 12 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -8 & -14 \\ -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -13 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{jednačine matrične jednadžbine}$$

6.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu:

$$X \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = X \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Ako označimo $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ imamo

$$XA + B = XB$$

$$XA - XB = -B$$

$$X(A - B) = -B \quad / \cdot (A - B)^{-1} \text{ lijeve strane}$$

$$X = -B(A - B)^{-1}$$

$$C = A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} \cdot C_{kof}^T$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X = -B \cdot C^{-1} = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{jednačine matrične jednadžbine}$$

7.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(A + X)(B - 2I) = A$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 1 \text{ jedinicna matrična jednadžba}$$

8.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $A^{-1}X + B = AX$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

9.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(XB^{-1})^{-1} = X^{-1} + A$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenja:

$$7. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 10 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \\ -6 & -14 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k + \text{II}_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-1) = 2$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad C_{21} = 1 \quad C_{31} = 2 \\ C_{12} = (-1)^3 \cdot 1 = -1 \quad C_{22} = 1 \quad C_{32} = 0 \\ C_{13} = -2 \quad C_{23} = 0 \quad C_{33} = 2$$

$$X = -B \cdot C^{-1} = -\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -15 & 5 & 12 \\ -9 & 1 & 8 \\ -11 & 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & -6 \\ \frac{9}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -4 \\ \frac{11}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{jednačine matrične jednadžbine}$$

8.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(A + X)(B - 2I) = A$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 1 \text{ jedinicna matrična jednadžba}$$

9.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $A^{-1}X + B = AX$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

10.) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(XB^{-1})^{-1} = X^{-1} + A$, ako su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenja:

$$7. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 10 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \\ -6 & -14 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Data je matrična jednačina $A(X-B)^{-1} = B^{-1}A$ i matriće
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

a) Koji uslov moraju zadovoljavati matriće A i B da bi dala jednačinu mala rješenje $X = 2B$?

b) Riješiti datu jednačinu ako matriće A i B ne zadovoljavaju uslov dobijen pod a)

Rj. a) $A(X-B)^{-1} = B^{-1}A$

$$X = 2B$$

$A \cdot B^{-1} = B^{-1}A$ uslov koji moraju zadovoljavati matriće A i B da bi dala matričnu mala rješenje $X = 2B$.

Uслов možemo pisanis i na drugi način:

$$A = B^{-1}AB$$

i/ i

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

b) $A(X-B)^{-1} = B^{-1}A$ / $(X-B)$ sa desne str

$$B^{-1}A(X-B) = A$$
 / B sa lijeve str.

$$A(X-B) = BA$$
 / A^{-1} sa lijeve str.

$$X-B = A^{-1}BA$$

$$X = A^{-1}BA + B$$

i odavde možemo pročitati uslov koji det A = $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$

ako je $B = A^{-1}BA$ tada jednačina

mala rješenje $X = 2B$)

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \quad A_{21} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{41} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad A_{43} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot B \cdot A = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}BA + B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{11}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{11}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

odje vidimo da matriće A i B ne zadovoljavaju uslov dobijen pod a)

Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $X \cdot A^{-1} = B^{-1}$ ako su
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj.

$$X \cdot A^{-1} = B^{-1} \quad / \cdot A \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$\underbrace{XA^{-1}}_I \cdot A = B^{-1} \cdot A$$

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

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} B_{kof}^T$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1} \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0+1$$

$$\det B = 1$$

$$B_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$B_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$B_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{kof}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = B^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & -7 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2-3-1 \\ 3-2-1 \\ 4-1+4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0+3+2 \\ 0+2+2 \\ 0+1-8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2-3+0 \\ 3-2+0 \\ 4-1+0 \end{array}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & -7 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

trajeno rješenje.

Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $X^{-1}AB = B^{-1}A^{-1}$,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: X^{-1}AB = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$X^{-1}AB = (AB)^{-1} \quad / (AB)^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$X^{-1} = (AB)^{-1}(AB)^{-1}$$

$$X = (AB) \cdot (AB)$$

$$X = (AB)^2$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -5 & 13 \\ 1 & 10 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2+1+6 \\ -1-4+0 \\ 0+1+12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4-3+0 \\ -2+12+0 \\ 0-3+0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0+1+1 \\ 0-4+0 \\ 0+1+2 \end{array}$$

$$(AB)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -5 & 13 \\ 1 & 10 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -5 & 13 \\ 1 & 10 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 102 & -147 & 171 \\ 13 & 107 & -26 \\ 20 & -62 & 47 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 81-5+26 \\ 3+10-6 \\ 18-4+6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -45-50-52 \\ -5+100+12 \\ -10-40-12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 117+15+39 \\ 12-30-9 \\ 26+12+9 \end{array}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 102 & -147 & 171 \\ 13 & 107 & -26 \\ 20 & -62 & 47 \end{bmatrix}$$

(#) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(A+1)^{-1} \cdot X \cdot (3A+1) = 2A$
gdje je jedinica matrica drugog reda a

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: (A+1)^{-1} \cdot X \cdot (3A+1) = 2A \quad / (A+1)^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$X \cdot (3A+1) = (A+1) \cdot 2A \quad / \cdot (3A+1)^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$X = (A+1) \cdot 2A \cdot (3A+1)^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A+1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{20 \cdot 22}{40} \frac{40}{440}$$

$$3A+1 = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 24 \\ -18 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3A = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 24 \\ -18 & -21 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{18 \cdot 24}{72} \frac{56}{432}$$

Označimo sa $B = 3A+1$ pa proučimo B^{-1}

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot B_{kof}^T \quad \det B = \begin{vmatrix} 22 & 24 \\ -18 & -20 \end{vmatrix} = -440 + 432 = -8$$

$$B_{11} = (-1)^2 \cdot (-20) = -20 \quad B_{21} = (-1)^3 \cdot 24 = -24 \quad B_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 18 \\ -24 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{12} = (-1)^3 \cdot (-18) = 18 \quad B_{22} = (-1)^4 \cdot 22 = 22$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{-1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -24 \\ 18 & 22 \end{bmatrix} = (3A+1)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (A+1) \cdot 2A \cdot (3A+1)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -10 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{-1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -24 \\ 18 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{-1}{8} \cdot 2 \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 11 \\ -10 & -12 \end{bmatrix} = 8 \cdot \frac{-1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -12 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -12 \\ 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

rešenje matrične jednačine

(#) Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(AXB)^{-1} = B^{-1}(X^{-1} + B)$

ako je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

R:

$$(AXB)^{-1} = B^{-1}(X^{-1} + B)$$

$$B^{-1}X^{-1}A^{-1} = B^{-1}X^{-1} + B^{-1}B \quad / \cdot B \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$X^{-1}A^{-1} = X^{-1} + B$$

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

$$X^{-1}(A^{-1} - I) = B \quad / \cdot (A^{-1} - I)^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

$$X^{-1} = B(A^{-1} - I)^{-1} \quad /^{-1}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{top}^T$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 5 = 8$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2 - 3) = 5$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -10 + 9 = -1$$

$$A_{top} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & -1 \\ -2 & -18 & 3 \\ 11 & 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad A^{-1} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & 11 \\ 5 & -18 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} - \text{I} \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 36 = -27$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot B_{top}^T = \frac{(-1)}{-27} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 & -6 \\ 6 & -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} - I = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -11 \\ -5 & 18 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 2 & -11 \\ -5 & 17 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = (A^{-1} - I) \cdot B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 2 & -11 \\ -5 & 17 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 33 & -87 \\ 15 & 21 & -51 \\ -5 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \frac{11}{3} & -\frac{29}{3} \\ 5 & \frac{7}{3} & -\frac{17}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{8}{9} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rješenje matrične jednačine}$$

Riješiti matricnu jednačinu $A \cdot X^{-1} \cdot B = B \cdot A$, ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A \cdot X^{-1} \cdot B = B \cdot A \quad / \cdot A^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$X^{-1} \cdot B = A^{-1} \cdot B \cdot A \quad / \cdot B^{-1} \text{ sa desne strane}$$

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

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{top}^T \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} A_{11} = 1 & A_{21} = -1 \\ A_{12} = 0 & A_{22} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$A_{top} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{top}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot B_{top}^T$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} B_{11} = 1 & B_{21} = -1 \\ B_{12} = -1 & B_{22} = 0 \end{array} \quad B_{top} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{top}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{traženo rješenje}$$

$$X = B \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B^{-1} \cdot A = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Riješiti matricnu jednačinu: $A \cdot X - 2B = 3X + A$ gdje je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$R_j: AX - 2B = 3X + A$$

$$AX - 3X = 2B + A$$

$$\underbrace{(A - 3I)}_M \underbrace{X}_{N} = \underbrace{2B + A}_M$$

$$M = A - 3I = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$MX = N \quad / \cdot M^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve str.}$$

$$M^{-1}M \cdot X = M^{-1} \cdot N$$

$$X = M^{-1} \cdot N$$

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \cdot M_{top}^T$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$$

$$M_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$M_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$M_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$M_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$M_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

$$M_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$M_{top} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_{top}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$X = M^{-1} \cdot N = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 11 & 4 \\ 8 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -1 & 16 \\ -26 & 33 & 48 \\ 48 & 0 & 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8-4+16 \\ 10-11+0 \\ 0-4+20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0+12-48 \\ 0+33+0 \\ 12-60 \end{array}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{8}{3} \\ -6 & \frac{11}{2} & 8 \\ 8 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{traženo rješenje}$$

Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $(XA+B)^{-1}(XC+B) = C$,
 ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Rj: $(XA+B)^{-1}(XC+B) = C$ / $(XA+B)$ sa lijeve strane

$(XA+B)(XA+B)^{-1}(XC+B) = (XA+B) \cdot C$

I $XC+B = XAC+BC$

$XC-XAC = BC-B$

$X(C-AC) = BC-B$ / $(C-AC)^{-1}$ sa
desne strane

$$B(C-1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Izračunajmo D^{-1} .

$$D^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det D} D_{\text{top}}^T$$

$$D_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$D_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

$$D_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$D_{12} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$D_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\det D = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-4) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$D_{\text{top}} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{\text{top}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 16 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = B(C-1)(C-AC)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 16 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -32 & -30 \\ 0 & 16 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & -\frac{15}{4} \\ 0 & 2 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Riješiti matričnu jednačinu $XA+B=C$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj: $XA+B=C$ / $(AB)^{-1}$ sa desne strane

$$X(AB)(AB)^{-1} = C \cdot (AB)^{-1}$$

$$X = C \cdot (AB)^{-1}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(AB) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(3+1) = -8$$

AB označimo sa M , nadimo M^{-1}

$$M_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \quad M_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \quad M_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$M_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \quad M_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad M_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$M_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \quad M_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad M_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$M_{\text{top}} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -4 & 6 \\ -6 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_{\text{top}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -6 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \cdot M_{\text{top}}^T = \frac{-1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -6 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = C \cdot (AB)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -6 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -8 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vjeverje matrične jednačine}$$

Operacije i algebarske strukture

Grupoid, polugrupa i grupa

Definicija Pod binarnom operacijom u skupu A podrazumijevamo preslikavanje $f: A \times A \rightarrow B$ (sa A^2 u B).

Pod operacijom dužine $n \in \mathbb{N}$ u skupu A podrazumijevamo preslikavanje $f: A^n = A \times A \times \dots \times A \rightarrow B$ (sa A^n u B).

Ako je $n=1$ govorimo o unarnoj operaciji.

Ako je $n=3$ govorimo o ternarnoj operaciji.

Uvjetno funkcionalnog znaka f pisat ćemo nebo od znakova $\ast, \circ, \square, \oplus, \otimes, +, \cdot$; itd.

Primjer a) Preslikavanje $+: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ je binarna operacija u skupu \mathbb{N} . Uvjetno $+(3, 5)=8$ pišemo $3+5=8$.

b) Preslikavanje $-: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, definisano na sljedeći način $z=a+ib$: preslikava u $\bar{z}=a-ib$, je unarna operacija u skupu kompleksnih brojeva.

c) Preslikavanje $V: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, definisano na sljedeći način $V(a, b, c)=a \cdot b \cdot c$ je ternarna operacija u skupu realnih brojeva (V u geometriji predstavlja zapreminu kvadra ili kocke).

d) Preslikavanje $-: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ je binarna operacija u skupu \mathbb{N} . Uvjetno $-(3, 45)=-42$ pišemo $3-45=-42$.

Definicija Uređeni par (G, \circ) skupa G : operacija $\circ: G \times G \rightarrow G$ nazivamo grupoid.

U literaturi se često koristi i termin da je skup G zatvoren u odnosu na operaciju \circ , tj. za $\forall a, b \in G$ imamo da je $a \circ b \in G$.

Primjer a) Uređeni par (\mathbb{N}, \cdot) skupa prirodnih brojeva i operacije množenja jest grupoid.

b) Uređeni par $(\mathbb{Q}, :)$ skupa racionalnih brojeva i operacije djelejenja jest grupoid.

c) Uređeni par (\mathbb{I}, \cdot) skupa iracionalnih brojeva i operacije množenja nije grupoid, jer npr. $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{I}$ ali $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2 \notin \mathbb{I}$

d) Uređeni par $(\mathbb{Z}, :)$ skupa cijelih brojeva i operacije djelejenja nije grupoid (objasnitи зашто?).

Definicija Za operaciju \circ zadana u skupu G kažemo da je

a) asocijativna akko $\forall (a, b, c \in G) a \circ (b \circ c) = (a \circ b) \circ c$.

b) komutativna akko $\forall (a, b \in G) a \circ b = b \circ a$

Primjer a) Operacija množenja jest asocijativna u skupu \mathbb{R} .

b) Množenje matrica nije komutativna operacija (kako se množe dvije matrice vidjećemo kasnije)

Definicija Ako je u grupoidu (G, \circ) operacija \circ asocijativna onda onda kažemo da je uređeni par (G, \circ) polugrupa.

Primjer a) $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ je polugrupa.

b) (\mathbb{C}, \cdot) je polugrupa.

Definicija Element e grupoida (G, \circ) naziva se neutralni element akko za njega vrijedi $\forall (x \in G) e \circ x = x \circ e = x$.

Primjer a) Grupoid $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ ima neutralni element 0 ,

b) Grupoid (\mathbb{R}, \cdot) ima neutralni element 1 .

c) Grupoid $(\mathbb{N}, +)$ nema neutralni element.
(Zašto?)

Definicija Neka je (G, \circ) polugrupa sa neutralnim elementom e . Za element $a \in G$ kazemo da ima inverzni element $a^{-1} \in G$ akko $\forall a \in G \exists (a^{-1} \in G) a \circ a^{-1} = e$.

Primjer a) Polugrupa $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ ima inverzni element zato što $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \exists (-a \in \mathbb{Z}) a + (-a) = (-a) + a = 0$.

b) Polugrupa (\mathbb{R}, \cdot) ima inverzni element zato što $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \exists (\frac{1}{a} \in \mathbb{R}) a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot a = 1$.

c) Polugrupa $(\text{Nuzo}, +)$ nema inverzni element (Zato?)

Definicija Polugrupa (G, \circ) s neutralnim elementom e u kojoj svaki element $a \in G$ ima inverzni element $a^{-1} \in G$ nazivamo grupom.

Abelova grupa

Definicija Komutativnu grupu (G, \circ) nazivamo Abelova grupa.

⑥ Dokazite da je $G = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid a > 0, a \neq 1\}$ sa operacijom $a * b = a^{\log_5 b}$ grupa.

f) Trebamo pokazati da je operacija $*$ zatvorena, asocijativna, da postoji neutralni element i da postoji inverzni element.

ZATVORENOST

$$\forall (a, b \in G) a * b = a^{\log_5 b} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Kako je $a > 0$; $a \neq 1$ ($a \in G$) to je i $a * b > 0$ i $a * b \neq 1 \Rightarrow a * b \in G$

Operacija $*$ je zatvorena

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\forall (a, b, c \in G) (a * b) * c = a^{\log_5 b} * c = (a^{\log_5 b})^{\log_5 c} = a^{\log_5 b \cdot \log_5 c} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$a * (b * c) = a * b^{\log_5 c} = a^{\log_5 b \cdot \log_5 c} = a^{\log_5 c \cdot \log_5 b} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$(1); (2) \Rightarrow (a * b) * c = a * (b * c) \quad \text{Operacija } * \text{ je asocijativna}$$

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (a \in G) (\exists e \in G) a * e = a \\ a^{\log_5 e} = a \\ e = 5$$

Neutralni element je 5

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (a \in G) \exists (a^* \in G) a * a^* = 5 \\ a^{\log_5 a^*} = 5 \quad / \log_5$$

$$\log_5 a^{\log_5 a^*} = \log_5 5 \\ \log_5 a^* \cdot \log_5 a^* = 1$$

Inverzni element elementa a je $5^{\log_a 5}$.

Skup G sa operacijom $*$ jest grupa - g.e.d.

$$\log_5 a^* = \frac{1}{\log_5 a}$$

$$\log_5 a^* = \log_5 5 \\ a^* = 5^{\log_a 5}$$

U skupu cijelih brojeva \mathbb{Z} definisana je binarna operacija \oplus na sljедeci način $x \oplus y = x + y - 1$. Dokazati da je (\mathbb{Z}, \oplus) Abelova grupa.

Rj: Trebamo pokazati da je operacija \oplus zatvorena, asocijativna, da postoji neutralni element, postoji inverzni element i da je operacija komutativna.

ZATVORENOST $(\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \oplus y \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{Ako su } x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tada } x + y - 1 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x \oplus y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

operacija \oplus je zatvorena

ASOCIJATIVNOST $(\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad (x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$

$$(x \oplus y) \oplus z = (x + y - 1) \oplus z = (x + y - 1) + z - 1 = x + (y + z - 1) - 1 = x \oplus (y + z - 1)$$

$$= x \oplus (y \oplus z)$$

oper. \oplus je asocijativna

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT $(\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}) \exists (e \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \oplus e = e \oplus x = x$

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus e &= x \\ x + e - 1 &= x \\ e - 1 &= 0 \\ e &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Neutralni element je 1.

INVERZNI ELEMENT $(\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}) \exists (x^* \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \oplus x^* = x^* \oplus x = e$

$$\begin{aligned} x \oplus x^* &= 1 \\ x + x^* - 1 &= 1 \\ x^* &= -x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Inverzni element elementa $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ je $x^* = -x + 2$

$$(-x + 2) \oplus x = -x + 2 + x - 1 = 1$$

KOMUTATIVNOST $(\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, y \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x \oplus y = y \oplus x$

$$x \oplus y = x + y - 1 = y + x - 1 = y \oplus x$$

operacija \oplus je komutativna

(\mathbb{Z}, \oplus) jest Abelova grupa
g.e.d.

Ispitati da li ureden par $(\mathbb{R}^+, *)$, \mathbb{R}^+ je skup pozitivnih realnih brojeva a operacija $*$ je definisana $a * b = a^b$, ima strukturu grupe.

Rj: Trebamo da li je operacija $*$ na skupu \mathbb{R}^+ zatvorena, asocijativna, da postoji neutralni element i da postoji inverzni element.

ZATVORENOST

$$\forall (a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+) \quad a * b = a^b \in \mathbb{R}^+ \Rightarrow a * b \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

operacija $*$ je zatvorena

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+) \quad (a * b) * c &= a^b * c = (a^b)^c = a^{bc} \\ a * (b * c) &= a * b^c = a^{b^c} \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right\} a^{bc} \neq a^{b^c}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a * b) * c \neq a * (b * c)$$

operacija $*$ nije asocijativna

$(\mathbb{R}^+, *)$ nije grupa

Ispitati da li skup $S = \left\{ \frac{1+2m}{1-2n} \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ u odnosu na operaciju "obično" možeće imati strukturu grupe.

Rj: Trebamo ispitati da li je operacija "obično" možeće, zatvorena, asocijativna, da li postoji neutralni element i da li postoji inverzni element.

ZATVORENOST

$$\forall (x, y \in S) \quad x \cdot y = \frac{1+2m_1}{1-2n_1} \cdot \frac{1+2m_2}{1-2n_2} = \frac{1+2m_2 + 2m_1 + 4m_1 m_2}{1-2n_2 - 2n_1 + 4n_1 n_2} =$$

$$x = \frac{1+2m_1}{1-2n_1}, \quad y = \frac{1+2m_2}{1-2n_2} = \frac{1+2(m_1+m_2+2m_1m_2)}{1-2(n_1+n_2-2n_1n_2)} \in S$$

$\in \mathbb{Z}$

Operacija "obično" možeće je zatvorena u odnosu na S

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\forall (x, y, z \in S) \quad (x \cdot y) \cdot z = \left(\frac{1+2m_1}{1-2n_1} \cdot \frac{1+2m_2}{1-2n_2} \right) \cdot \frac{1+2m_3}{1-2n_3} = \frac{1+2m_1}{1-2n_1} \left(\frac{1+2m_2}{1-2n_2} \cdot \frac{1+2m_3}{1-2n_3} \right)$$

$$= x \cdot (y \cdot z) \quad \text{operacija "obično" možeće je asocijativna u odnosu na } S$$

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in S) \quad \exists (e \in S) \quad x \cdot e = x$$

$$\frac{1+2m}{1-2n} \cdot e = \frac{1+2m}{1-2n} \Rightarrow e = 1 = \frac{1+2 \cdot 0}{1-2 \cdot 0} \in S$$

Neutralni element je 1.

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in S) \quad \exists (x^* \in S) \quad x \cdot x^* = 1$$

$$\frac{1+2m}{1-2n} \cdot x^* = 1 \Rightarrow x^* = \frac{1-2n}{1+2m} = \frac{1+2(-n)}{1-2(-m)} =$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* \in S \Rightarrow \text{Postoji neutralni element } = \frac{1+2k}{1-2\rho}, \quad k, \rho \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Skup S u odnosu na operaciju "obično" možeće imati strukturu grupe. g.e.d.

Dat je skup $G = \{a, b, c\}$. Koliko ima različitih binarnih operacija $*$ tako da je $(G, *)$ grupoid? Koliko je među njima komutativnih grupoida?

Rj: Ureden par $(G, *)$ skupa G i operacije $*: G \times G \rightarrow G$ nazivamo grupoid. (za operaciju $*$ kažemo da je zatvorena u G). Definisat su jednu od mogućih izgleda operacije $*$ tako da $(G, *)$ bude grupoid:

*	a	b	c
a	a	a	a
b	a	a	a
c	a	a	a

G ima tri elementa,

G^2 de imati $3^2 = 9$ elemenata,

Različitih grupoida ima 3^9 .

Operacija $*$ je komutativna ako je $a * b = b * a$.

Pokažimo primjer operacije $*$ tako da grupoid bude komutativan:

*	a	b	c
a	c	a	b
b	a	b	b
c	b	b	c

Da bi grupoid bio komutativan mi elemente na dijagonali i ispod nje možemo uzeti proizvoljno dok preostala tri člana upućeno tako da tablica bude simetrična.

Komutativnih grupoida ima 3^6 .

Neka je (G, \circ) grupa. Na G je definisana i operacija $*$ na sledeći način $x * y = x \circ g \circ y$ gdje je g fiksiran element iz G . Dokazati da je $(G, *)$ grupa.

Rj. Trebamo pokazati da je $(G, *)$ grupa tj. da je operacija $*$ na skupu G zatvorena, asocijativna, da postoji neutralni element, da postoji inverzni element i da je operacija $*$ komutativna.

ZATVORENOST

$$\forall (x, y \in G) \quad x * y = x \circ g \circ y \in G \text{ zato što je operacija } \circ \text{ zatvorena, } ((G, \circ)) \text{ je grupa.}$$

Operacija $*$ je zatvorena

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\forall (x, y, z \in G) \quad (x * y) * z = (\underbrace{x \circ g \circ y}_{a} \circ \underbrace{g \circ z}_{b}) = \underbrace{(x \circ g \circ y) \circ g \circ z}_{a \circ b}$$

$$x * (y * z) = x * (y \circ g \circ z) = x \circ g \circ (y \circ g \circ z)$$

Operacija kružić je asocijativna (zato što je (G, \circ) grupa)
 $(a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$

$$\Rightarrow (x * y) * z = (x \circ g \circ y) \circ g \circ z = x \circ g \circ (y \circ g \circ z) = x * (y * z)$$

Operacija $*$ jest asocijativna

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in G) \quad \exists (e \in G) \quad \begin{aligned} x * e &= x \\ x \circ g \circ e &= x \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{kako je } (G, \circ) \text{ grupa,} \\ \text{to je } g \circ e \text{ neutralni element operacije } \circ$$

(G, \circ) je grupa $\Rightarrow \forall (g \in G) \quad \exists (g^{-1} \in G) \quad g \circ g^{-1} = g^{-1} \circ g = g \circ e$
 G ima inverzni element u odnosu na operaciju \circ

$$\Rightarrow e = g^{-1}$$

Neutralni element skupa G u odnosu na operaciju $*$ je g^{-1} .

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in G) \quad \exists (x^* \in G) \quad \begin{aligned} x * x^* &= g^{-1} \\ x \circ g \circ x^* &= g^{-1} \end{aligned} / \circ g^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

x^{-1} je inverzni element elementa x u odnosu na operaciju \circ
 $e \circ g \circ x^{-1} = x^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$
 $(e$ neutralni element u odnosu na oper. \circ)

$$g \circ x^* = x^{-1} \circ g^{-1} / \circ g^{-1} \text{ sa lijeve strane}$$

$$e \circ x^* = g^{-1} \circ x^{-1} \circ g^{-1} \Rightarrow x^* = g^{-1} \circ x^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$$

Inverzni element elementa x je $g^{-1} \circ x^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$

$(G, *)$ jest grupa
z.e.d.

Neka je G skup svih realnih brojeva oblika $x + y\sqrt{2}$, gdje su x i y racionalni brojevi koji nisu istovremeno jednaki nuli, a operacija moguća. Dokazati da je (G, \cdot) grupa.

R: $G = \{x + y\sqrt{2} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Q}, x^2 + y^2 > 0\}$

ZATVORENOST

(G, \cdot) grupoid, $\because G \times G \rightarrow G$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + y_1\sqrt{2} \in G \\ x_2 + y_2\sqrt{2} \in G \end{aligned} \Rightarrow (x_1 + y_1\sqrt{2})(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{2}) = x_1x_2 + x_1y_2\sqrt{2} + x_2y_1\sqrt{2} + 2y_1y_2 = \\ = \underbrace{(x_1x_2 + 2y_1y_2)}_{\in \mathbb{Q}} + \underbrace{(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)\sqrt{2}}_{\in \mathbb{Q}} = s$$

Da bi bilo $s \in G$ trebamo još provjeriti da li je ispunjen uslov $(x_1x_2 + 2y_1y_2)^2 + (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2 > 0$

Prijava pretpostavci je $x_1^2 + y_1^2 > 0$; $x_2^2 + y_2^2 > 0$ te $(x_1 \neq 0 \vee y_1 \neq 0) \wedge$

Ako je $x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 \neq 0$ dokaz za zatvorenost je gotov.

Pretpostavimo $x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1y_2 = -x_2y_1$

$$y_2 = -\frac{x_2y_1}{x_1} \Rightarrow x_1 + 2y_1y_2 = \\ = x_1x_2 + 2y_1(-\frac{x_2y_1}{x_1}) = \frac{x_1^2x_2 - 2x_2y_1^2}{x_1} = \frac{x_2(x_1^2 - 2y_1^2)}{x_1} \neq 0$$

jer ako bi bilo $x_1^2 - 2y_1^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = 2y_1^2$

Prijava tome $s = (x_1x_2 + 2y_1y_2) + (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)\sqrt{2} \in G$

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$a = (a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}), b = (b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2}), c = (c_1 + c_2\sqrt{2})$$

$$a, b, c \in G \Rightarrow a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Operacija moguća je asocijativna u $R \Rightarrow$ u G je asocijativno

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

Za proizvoljan $x \in G$ ($x = x_1 + y_1\sqrt{2}$) neutralni element je $1 \in G$ ($1 = 1 + 0\sqrt{2}$) $1 \cdot x = x \cdot 1 = x$

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$a \in G \Rightarrow a = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a \cdot a' = a' \cdot a = 1 \quad \text{za proizvoljan } a \in G \text{ inverzni element je } a' = \frac{1}{a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}} = \dots$$

Skup G čine f_j -je

$$f_1(x) = x, f_2(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, f_3(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}, f_4(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f_5(x) = 1-x \\ f_6(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}.$$

a) Napraviti Kajlijevu tablicu za operaciju \circ (kompoziciju f_j - a)

b) Provjeriti da li je struktura (G, \circ) grupa.

R: a) Napišimo sve kompozicije

$$f_1 \circ f_1(x) = f_1(x) = x = f_1(x)$$

$$f_1 \circ f_2(x) = f_1(\frac{1}{1-x}) = \frac{1}{1-x} = f_2(x)$$

$$f_1 \circ f_3(x) = f_1(\frac{x-1}{x}) = \frac{x-1}{x} = f_3(x)$$

$$f_2 \circ f_2(x) = f_2(\frac{1}{1-x}) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1-x}} = \frac{1-x}{x} = f_3(x)$$

$$f_2 \circ f_3(x) = f_2(\frac{x-1}{x}) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{x-1}{x}} = x = f_1(x)$$

$$f_2 \circ f_4(x) = f_2(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x-1} = f_6(x)$$

ZA VJEŽBU NAĆI SVE OSTALE KOMPOZICIJE
Kajlijeva tablica

\circ	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_1	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_2	f_2	f_3	f_1	f_6	f_4	f_5
f_3	f_3	f_1	f_2	f_5	f_6	f_4
f_4	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_1	f_2	f_3
f_5	f_5	f_6	f_4	f_2	f_3	f_1
f_6	f_6	f_4	f_5	f_3	f_1	f_2

- b) zatvorenost $\forall (f_a, f_b \in G) f_a \circ f_b \in G$ (tablica)
 asocijativnost $\forall (f_a, f_b, f_c \in G) (f_a \circ f_b) \circ f_c = f_a \circ (f_b \circ f_c)$ (iz asocijativnosti binarnih neutralnih elemenata je f_1 jer $\forall (f_a \in G) f_1 \circ f_a = f_a \circ f_1 = f_a$ relacija)
 inverzni element - za f_1 je f_1 jer $f_1 \circ f_1 = f_1 \circ f_1 = f_1$)
 za f_2 je f_3 jer $f_2 \circ f_3 = f_2 \circ f_2 = f_1$)
 za f_3 je f_2 ,
 za f_4 je f_4 za f_5 je f_5 i za f_6 je f_6 (ZATEZO?) \Rightarrow
 (G, \cdot) ima strukturu grupe

(#) Je li skup $V = \{X \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \det(X) = 1\}$ uz standardno množenje matrica grupa? (Skup $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ je skup svih matrica formata 2×2 sa elementima iz skupa kompleksnih brojeva).

Rj. Za neki skup S u kojem je definisana neka operacija označeno da je grupa ato za svaka dva elementa iz S ($A, B \in S$) imamo $a \circ b \in S$; za $\forall c \in S$ $a \circ (b \circ c) = (a \circ b) \circ c$; $\forall a \in S$ $\exists e \in S$ $a \circ e = e \circ a = a$; $\forall a \in S$ $\exists a^{-1} \in S$ $a \circ a^{-1} = a^{-1} \circ a = e$. Uzimajući tri proizvoljna elementa iz V , $A \in V, B \in V, C \in V$ Tada imamo $\det(A) = 1$, $\det(B) = 1$, $\det(C) = 1$.

Ako je $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ i $C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ tada

$$\det A = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = 1, \quad \det B = b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21} = 1;$$

$$\det C = c_{11}c_{22} - c_{12}c_{21}.$$

Proučavimo da li skup V zadovljava četiri navedene uslove.

a) zatvorenost $\forall A, B \in V \quad A \cdot B \in V$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Da li je $A \cdot B \in V$. Izračunajmo $\det(A \cdot B)$.

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{a_{11}a_{21}b_{11}b_{12} + a_{11}a_{22}b_{11}b_{22}} - \cancel{a_{12}a_{21}b_{12}b_{21} + a_{12}a_{22}b_{12}b_{22}}$$

$$+ \cancel{a_{12}a_{21}b_{12}b_{21} + a_{12}a_{22}b_{12}b_{22}} - \cancel{a_{11}a_{21}b_{11}b_{12} - a_{11}a_{22}b_{11}b_{21} - a_{12}a_{21}b_{11}b_{22}} = a_{11}a_{22}(\cancel{b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}}) - a_{12}a_{21}(\cancel{b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}}) = 1$$

Proučavimo $A \cdot B \in V$. V je zatvoren.

b) asocijativnost $\forall A, B, C \in V \quad A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$

Od ranije znamo da je množenje matrica asocijativno. Ovaj korak možete uraditi za vježbu.

c) jedinični element $\forall A \in V \quad \exists I \in V \quad A \cdot I = I \cdot A = A$

Jedinični element za množenje matrica je $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Da li je $I \in V$ $\det I = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad I \in V$ pošto je jedinični element

d) inverzni element $\forall A \in V \quad \exists A^{-1} \in V$ t.d. $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$

Inverzni element za matricu je $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \text{Ad}_A$

$\text{Ad}_A = A_{\text{adj}}^T$ Tada znamo da je $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$.

Proučavimo da li je $A^{-1} \in V$

$$\det A = 1$$

Proučavimo kofaktore

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot a_{22} = a_{22}$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot a_{12} = -a_{12}$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot a_{21} = -a_{21}$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot a_{11} = a_{11}$$

$$A_{\text{adj}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{21} \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{21} \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{21} \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = 1$$

$A^{-1} \in V$ tj. svaka matrica ima neutralni element.

Skup V uz standardno množenje matrica jest grupa.

(#) Neka je M skup matrica oblika $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$, ($a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$).

Koji uslov moraju zadovoljavati a, b i c da bi matrice iz M bile regularne? Za tato određeno a, b i c dokazati da skup M u odnosu na operaciju množenja ima strukturu grupe. Da li je grupa Abelova?

R: Za matricu A kazano da je regularna ako je $\det A \neq 0$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_1+III, I_2} \begin{vmatrix} a+b & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ a+b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_1-III, I_3} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ a+b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = (b-a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c \\ a+b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(a+b)c$$

Da bi matrice iz skupa M bile regularne potrebno je dovoljno da je $a \neq \pm b$ i $c \neq 0$.

Za $a \neq \pm b$ i $c \neq 0$ pokazimo da skup M u odnosu na operaciju množenja ima strukturu grupe.

(a) zatvorenost: $\forall A, B \in M \quad [A \cdot B] = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ b_2 & 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 & 0 & a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 \\ 0 & c_1c_2 & 0 \\ a_2b_1 + a_1b_2 & 0 & b_1b_2 + a_1a_2 \end{bmatrix}$

Kako je $c_1 \neq 0$ i $c_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow c_1c_2 \neq 0$.

Dati je matrica: $\begin{bmatrix} a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 & 0 & a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 \\ 0 & c_1c_2 & 0 \\ a_2b_1 + a_1b_2 & 0 & b_1b_2 + a_1a_2 \end{bmatrix}$ bila u skupu M potrebno je

jer da je $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 \neq \pm(a_2b_1 + a_1b_2)$ tj. $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 \neq a_2b_1 + a_1b_2$
 $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 \neq -a_2b_1 - a_1b_2$.

$$a_1a_2 - a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 + b_1b_2$$

$$a_1(a_2 - b_2) \neq b_1(a_2 - b_2)$$

$$a_1(a_2 - b_2) - b_1(a_2 - b_2) \neq 0$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)(a_2 - b_2) \neq 0$$

Ovo je tačno za sve $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
zato što je $a_1 \neq \pm b_1$ i $a_2 \neq \pm b_2$.

$$a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 \neq -a_2b_1 - a_1b_2$$

$$a_1a_2 + a_1b_2 + b_1b_2 + a_2b_1 \neq 0$$

$$a_1(a_2 + b_2) + b_1(a_2 + b_2) \neq 0$$

$$(a_1 + b_1)(a_2 + b_2) \neq 0$$

Ovo je tačno za sve $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
zato što je $a_1 \neq \pm b_1$ i $a_2 \neq \pm b_2$.

Prije tome skup M je zatvoren u odnosu na operaciju množenja.
(b) asocijativnost $\forall A, B, C \in M \quad (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ b_2 & 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & 0 & b_3 \\ 0 & c_3 & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 & 0 & a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 \\ 0 & c_1c_2 & 0 \\ a_2b_1 + a_1b_2 & 0 & b_1b_2 + a_1a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ b_2 & 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} a_1a_2a_3 + a_1a_2b_2 + a_1b_2b_3 + a_2b_1b_3 & 0 & a_1a_2b_3 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 + a_2a_3b_1 \\ 0 & a_1a_2b_3 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 + a_2a_3b_1 & c_1c_2c_3 \\ a_2a_3b_1 + a_1a_3b_2 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_1a_2b_3 & 0 & a_2b_1b_3 + a_1b_2b_3 + a_3b_1b_2 + a_1a_2a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ b_2 & 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & 0 & b_3 \\ 0 & c_3 & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_2a_3 + b_1b_3 & 0 & a_2b_3 + a_3b_1 \\ 0 & c_2c_3 & 0 \\ a_2b_1 + a_1b_3 & 0 & b_1b_3 + a_2a_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} a_1a_2a_3 + a_1b_2b_3 + a_2b_1b_3 + a_2b_1b_3 & 0 & a_1a_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_2a_3b_1 \\ 0 & a_1a_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_2a_3b_1 & c_1c_2c_3 \\ a_2a_3b_1 + b_1b_2b_3 + a_1a_3b_2 + a_2a_3b_1 & 0 & a_2b_1b_3 + a_2b_1b_3 + a_1b_2b_3 + a_1a_2a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(*) = (**) vrijedi zato je asocijativnost:

(c) neutralni element $\exists J \in M \quad \forall A \in M \quad A \cdot J = J \cdot A = A$, $J = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & y \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ y & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}$ odnosno J

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

$$ax + by = a \Rightarrow x=1 \quad y=0$$

$$bx + ay = b \Rightarrow x=1 \quad y=0$$

$$cz = c \Rightarrow z=1$$

Neutralni element je jedinica matrica

(d) inverzni element $\forall A \in M \quad \exists A^{-1} \in M \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = I$, $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & y \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ y & 0 & x \end{bmatrix}$

Kako je matrica A regularna to postoji inverzna matrica.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & 0 & y \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ y & 0 & x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2}, \quad y = \frac{-b}{a^2 - b^2}, \quad z = \frac{1}{c}$$

Kako je $z \neq 0$ i $x \neq \pm y$ to \exists inverzni element

Prije tome skup M je zatvoren u odnosu na operaciju množenja i ima strukturu grupe.
(e) komutativnost $\forall A, B \in M \quad A \cdot B = B \cdot A$

PROVJERITI SAM! Grupa jest Abelova.

Prsten, tijelo i polje

Definicija Uređenu trojku $(P, *, \circ)$ nepraznog skupa P i dvije binarne operacije $*$, \circ definisane u P nazivamo prsten ako vrijedi:

- $(P, *)$ je Abelova grupa;
- (P, \circ) je polugrupa;
- Operacija \circ je distributivna u odnosu na operaciju $*$ tj. vrijedi $x \circ (y * z) = (x \circ y) * (x \circ z)$ i $(x * y) \circ z = (x \circ z) * (y \circ z)$ za $\forall x, y, z \in P$.

Napomenimo da se u prstenu $(P, *, \circ)$ prva operacija $*$ često označava simbolom $+$ i naziva sabiranje u prstenu, a druga operacija \circ se često označava sa \cdot i naziva množenje u prstenu. U tom slučaju pišemo $(P, +, \cdot)$ umjesto $(P, *, \circ)$; Neutralni element Abelove grupe $(P, +)$ označavamo sa 0 i nazivamo nula prstena, a neutralni element (ako ga ima!) polugrupe (P, \cdot) označavamo sa 1 ; nazivamo jedinica prstena $(P, +, \cdot)$.

Definicija Prsten $(P, +, \cdot)$ sa jedinicom $e \neq 0$ nazivamo tijelo ako je $(P \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ grupa.

Komutativno tijelo nazivamo polje.

Projektoriti da u prstenu $(P, +, \cdot)$ važi
 $(\forall x, y \in P) - (x+y) = (-x) + (-y) = -x-y$.

Rj. Projektorimo se $(P, +, \cdot)$ je prsten akko važi:

- $(P, +)$ Abelova grupa
- (P, \cdot) polugrupa
- $\forall (x, y, z \in P) x \cdot (y+z) = xy + xz$ i $(x+y) \cdot z = xz + yz$.
 $-(x+y)$ je isti zapisi kao $(-1)(x+y)$
 Iz osobine c) prstena $(-1)(x+y) = (-1) \cdot x + (-1) \cdot y = -x + (-y)$
 Sad imamo
 $-(x+y) = (-1)(x+y) = (-1)x + (-1)y = -x + (-y) = -x-y$
 q.e.d.

Dokazati da u prstenu važe zakoni:

- $x \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot x = 0$, gdje je 0 neutralni element ^{za} operaciju \cdot ;
- $-(x \cdot y) = (-x) \cdot y = x \cdot (-y)$;
- $(-x) \cdot (-y) = x \cdot y$

Rj. a) $x \cdot 0 = x \cdot (0+0) = x \cdot 0 + x \cdot 0$
 $x \cdot 0 = x \cdot 0 + x \cdot 0$
 $0 = x \cdot 0$ q.e.d.

Analogno za $0 \cdot x$ (^{URADIRI ZA} ^{VJEŽBU}).

b) Pokazimo jedнакost $(-x) \cdot y = -(x \cdot y)$.

$$x \cdot y + (-x) \cdot y = (x + (-x))y = 0 \cdot y = 0$$

$$x \cdot y + (-x) \cdot y = 0$$

$$-(x \cdot y) = (-x) \cdot y$$

Dokaz drugi jednakošti slijedi. (ZA VJEŽBU)

c) Na osnovu b) je

$$(-x) \cdot (-y) = - (x \cdot (-y)) = -(- (x \cdot y)) = x \cdot y$$

q.e.d.

Neka je $(P, +, \cdot)$ algebarska struktura koja zadovoljava sve akcione preteza izuzev komutativnosti množenja.
Ako P ima desnu jedinicu, dokazati da je $(P, +, \cdot)$ preten.

Rj. Iz postavke zadatka imamo sledede:

- a) $(P, +)$ je grupa
- b) (P, \cdot) je polugrupa;
- c) $\forall (x, y, z \in P) \quad x \cdot (y+z) = xy + xz \quad ; \quad (x+y) \cdot z = xz + yz$

Šta trebamo dokazati?

Trebaće pokazati da je $(P, +, \cdot)$ preten tj. da je operacija + komutativna. Drugim rečima $\forall (a, b \in P) \quad a+b = b+a$.

$\forall (a, b \in P) \quad b \cdot 1 = b$. Na osnovu prethodnoj zaključka
 $-(b \cdot 1) = (-b) \cdot 1 = b \cdot (-1)$. Pokazimo da $a+b = -(b+a)(-1)$

$$0 = (-b) + (-a) + a + b = b(-1) + a(-1) + a + b = (b+a)(-1) + a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = -((b+a)(-1)) \quad \dots (1)$$

Pokazimo da je $b+a = -((b+a)(-1))$

$$0 = (-b) + (-a) + b + a = b(-1) + a(-1) + b + a = (b+a)(-1) + b + a$$

$$\Rightarrow b + a = -((b+a)(-1)) \quad \dots (2)$$

(1) i (2) $\Rightarrow a + b = b + a$ tj. važe komutativnost operacija +

$(P, +, \cdot)$ jest preten

Neka su $a \oplus b = a+b-1$ i $a \otimes b = \frac{-ab}{2}$ binarne operacije na skupu R . Dokazati da i (R, \oplus, \otimes) ima strukturu pretena.

Rj. (R, \oplus, \otimes) je preten ako je

- a) (R, \oplus) Abelova grupa
- b) (R, \otimes) polugrupa

c) važe dva zakona distribucije $a \otimes (b \oplus c) = (a \otimes b) \oplus (a \otimes c)$
 $i \quad (a \oplus b) \otimes c = (a \otimes c) \oplus (b \otimes c)$

a) Proujerimo da li je (R, \oplus) Abelova grupa.
zatvorenoost $\forall a, b \in R \quad a \oplus b \in R$

$$a \oplus b = a+b-1 \in R \quad \text{operacija } \oplus \text{ jest zatvorena}$$

asocijativnost $\forall a, b, c \in R \quad (a \oplus b) \oplus c = a \oplus (b \oplus c)$

$$(a \oplus b) \oplus c = (a \oplus b) + c - 1 = (a+b-1) + c - 1 = a+b+c-2$$

$$a \oplus (b \oplus c) = a + (b \oplus c) - 1 = a + (b+c-1) - 1 = a+b+c-2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{operacija } \oplus \text{ jest} \\ \text{asocijativna} \end{array} \right\}$$

neutralni element $\forall a \in R \quad \exists e \in R \quad a \oplus e = e \oplus a = a$

$$a \oplus e = a + e - 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{da bi dobili } a \oplus e = a \text{ mora biti } 1 \\ e \oplus a = e + a - 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad 1 \text{ je neutralni element}$$

inverzni element $\forall a \in R \quad \exists a^{-1} \in R \quad a \oplus a^{-1} = a^{-1} \oplus a = 1$

$$a \oplus a^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow a + a^{-1} - 1 = 1 \quad \text{inverzni element je } 2-a$$

$$a^{-1} = 2-a \quad a \oplus (2-a) = a + (2-a) - 1 = 1$$

$$(2-a) \oplus a = 2-a + a - 1 = 1$$

komutativnost $\forall a, b \in R \quad a \oplus b = b \oplus a$

$$a \oplus b = a+b-1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{operacija } \oplus \text{ jest komutativna} \\ b \oplus a = b+a-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

(R, \oplus) jest Abelova grupa

b) Proujerimo da li je (R, \otimes) polugrupa.
zatvorenoost $\forall a, b \in R \quad a \otimes b \in R$

$$a \otimes b = -\frac{ab}{2} \in R \quad \text{operacija } \otimes \text{ jest zatvorena}$$

asocijativnost $\forall a, b, c \in R \quad (a \otimes b) \otimes c = a \otimes (b \otimes c)$

$$(a \otimes b) \otimes c = -\frac{(a \otimes b) \cdot c}{2} = -\frac{-\frac{ab}{2} \cdot c}{2} = \frac{abc}{4} \quad \dots (1)$$

U skupu racionalnih brojeva \mathbb{Q} definisane su operacije Δ (trokutid) i \square (kvadratid) na sledeći način $x \Delta y = x+y+1$, $x \square y = xy+x+y$. Dokazati da je $(\mathbb{Q}, \Delta, \square)$ preten.

f) Trebamo pokazati:

a) da je (\mathbb{Q}, Δ) Abelova grupa

b) da je (\mathbb{Q}, \square) poligrupa

c) da vrijedi: $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q} \quad x \square (y \Delta z) = (x \square y) \Delta (x \square z)$
 $; \quad (x \Delta y) \square z = (x \square z) \Delta (y \square z)$

a) ZATVORENOST

$\forall (x, y \in \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow x \Delta y = x+y+1 \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow x \Delta y \in \mathbb{Q}$
 operacija Δ je zatvorena

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$\forall (x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q}) \quad (x \Delta y) \Delta z = (x+y+1) \Delta z = (x+y+1)+z+1 = x+(y+z+1)+1$
 $= x \Delta (y+z+1) = x \Delta (y \Delta z)$ operacija Δ je asocijativna

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in \mathbb{Q}) \exists (e \in \mathbb{Q}) \quad \begin{aligned} x \Delta e &= x \\ x + e + 1 &= x \\ e + 1 &= 0 \\ e &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Neutralni element je -1 .

$$(-1) \Delta x = -1 + x + 1 = x$$

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x \in \mathbb{Q}) \exists (x^* \in \mathbb{Q}) \quad \begin{aligned} x \Delta x^* &= -1 \\ x + x^* + 1 &= -1 \\ x^* &= -x-2 \end{aligned}$$

Inverzni element elementa x

$$\text{je } -x-2$$

$$(-x-2) \Delta x =$$

$$= -x-2+x+1 = -1$$

KOMUTATIVNOST

$$\forall (x, y \in \mathbb{Q}) \quad x \Delta y = x+y+1 = y+x+1 = y \Delta x$$

operacija Δ je komutativna
 (\mathbb{Q}, Δ) je Abelova grupa.

$$a \otimes (b \otimes c) = -\frac{a(b \otimes c)}{2} = -\frac{a(-\frac{b+c}{2})}{2} = \frac{abc}{4} \quad \dots (2)$$

Iz (1) i (2) vidišmo da je operacija \otimes asocijativna
 Prema tome (\mathbb{Q}, \otimes) jest poligrupa.

c) Proužerimo da li važe dve zakone distribucije $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$a \otimes (b \otimes c) = (a \otimes b) \oplus (a \otimes c)$$

$$(a \otimes b) \otimes c = (a \otimes b) \oplus (b \otimes c)$$

$$i) \quad a \otimes (b \otimes c) = -\frac{a(b \otimes c)}{2} = -\frac{a(b+c-1)}{2} = -\frac{ab+ac-a}{2}$$

$$(a \otimes b) \oplus (a \otimes c) = (a \otimes b) + (a \otimes c) - 1 = -\frac{ab}{2} + (-\frac{ac}{2}) - 1 = \frac{-ab-ac-2}{2} = -\frac{ab+ac-2}{2}$$

Operacija \otimes nije distributivna u odnosu na operaciju \oplus
 $(\mathbb{Q}, \oplus, \otimes)$ nema strukturu pretena.

b) ZATVORENOST

$$\forall (x, y \in Q) \quad x \square y = xy + x + y \in Q \Rightarrow x \square y \in Q \quad \text{je zatvorena operacija}$$

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (x, y, z \in Q) \quad (x \square y) \square z &= (xy + x + y) \square z = (xy + x + y)z + xy + x + y + z = \\ &= xyz + xz + yz + xy + x + y + z \quad \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \square (y \square z) &= x \square (yz + y + z) = x(yz + y + z) + x + yz + y + z = \\ &= xyz + xy + xz + yz + x + y + z \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) ; (2) \Rightarrow (x \square y) \square z = x \square (y \square z) \quad \text{je asocijativna operacija}$$

(Q, \square) jest polugrupa

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad x \square (y \Delta z) &= x \square (y + z + 1) = x(y + z + 1) + x + y + z + 1 = xy + xz + 2x + y + z + 1 \quad \dots (I) \\ (x \square y) \Delta (x \square z) &= (xy + x + y) \Delta (xz + x + z) = xy + xz + 2x + y + z + 1 \quad \dots (II) \\ (I) ; (II) \Rightarrow x \square (y \Delta z) &= (x \square y) \Delta (x \square z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x \Delta y) \square z &= (x + y + 1) \square z = (x + y + 1)z + x + y + 1 + z = xz + yz + x + y + 2z + 1 \\ (x \square z) \Delta (y \square z) &= (xz + x + z) \Delta (yz + y + z) = xz + yz + x + y + 2z + 1 \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (x \Delta y) \square z &= (x \square z) \Delta (y \square z) \end{aligned}$$

Vrijede dva zakona distribucije

Kako vrijedi a), b), c) \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow Uredena trojka (Q, Δ, \square) jest preten
g-e-d.

Ispitati da li $(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$ pože, gdje su operacije $+$, \cdot

dane sa

$$(x, y) + (u, v) = (x+u, y+v)$$

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot (u, v) = (xu - 2yv, xv + yv)$$

Rj. Trebamo provjeriti da li je

a) $(\mathbb{R}^2, +)$ Abelova grupa

b) $(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus e_+, \cdot)$ Abelova grupa (gdje je e_+ neutralni element operacija \cdot i $e_+ = (e_1, e_2)$)

c) da važe dva zakona distributivnosti

a) ZATVORENOST

$$\forall ((x, y), (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2) \quad (x, y) + (u, v) = (x+u, y+v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{Operacija } + \text{ je zatvoren u } \mathbb{R}^2$$

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\begin{aligned} \forall ((x, y), (u, v), (s, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2) \quad ((x, y) + (u, v)) + (s, t) &= (x+u, y+v) + (s, t) = \\ &= ((x+u) + s, (y+v) + t) = (x + (u+s), y + (v+t)) = (x, y) + (u+s, v+t) = \\ &= (x, y) + ((u, v) + (s, t)) \Rightarrow \text{operacija } + \text{ je asocijativna} \end{aligned}$$

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \exists (e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x, y) + (e_1, e_2) &= (x, y) \quad \text{Neutralni element je } (0, 0) \text{ za svaki } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (x + e_1, y + e_2) &= (x, y) \\ (e_1, e_2) &= (0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \exists (x^*, y^*) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x, y) + (x^*, y^*) &= (0, 0) \quad \text{Inverzni element element je } (x, y) \text{ je } (-x, -y). \\ (x + x^*, y + y^*) &= (0, 0) \\ (x^*, y^*) &= (-x, -y) \end{aligned}$$

KOMUTATIVNOST

$$\forall ((x, y), (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2) \quad (x, y) + (u, v) = (x+u, y+v) = (u+x, v+y) = (u, v) + (x, y)$$

Operacija $+$ je komutativna $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +)$ je Abelova grupa.

b) Projekcija na $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}\}$, i.e. Abelova grupa.

ZATVORENOST

Da bude $\forall (x,y), (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ $(x,y) \cdot (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$. ?

Pretpostavimo da $(x,y) \cdot (u,v) = (xu-2yu, xv+yu)$ nije element $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$. Tada

$$\begin{array}{l} xu-2yu=0 \quad / \cdot v \\ xv+yu=0 \quad / \cdot u \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -xuv+2yu^2=0 \\ +xuv+yu^2=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2yu^2+yu^2=0 \Rightarrow y(2v^2+u^2)=0 \\ \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ ili } 2v^2+u^2=0 \end{array}$$

1^o $y=0 \Rightarrow x=0$ ili $u=v=0$
to nije moguce

2^o $2v^2+u^2=0 \Rightarrow u=v=0$
to je nemoguce
zbog uvelova $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\begin{aligned} \forall ((x,y), (u,v), (\zeta,t)) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} & ((x,y) \cdot (u,v)) \cdot (\zeta,t) = (xu-2yu, xv+yu) \cdot (\zeta,t) = \\ & = ((xu-2yu) \cdot \zeta - 2(xv+yu) \cdot t, (xu-2yu) \cdot t + (xv+yu) \cdot \zeta) \\ & = (xu\zeta - 2yu\zeta - 2xvt - 2yut, xut - 2yvt + xv\zeta + yu\zeta) \quad \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$((x,y) \cdot ((u,v) \cdot (\zeta,t))) = \stackrel{\text{vezje izru}}{=} = (xu\zeta - 2yu\zeta - 2xvt - 2yut, xut - 2yvt + xv\zeta + yu\zeta) \quad \dots (2)$$

(1) = (2) \Rightarrow struktura jeft asocijativna.

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \exists (e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} & (x,y) \cdot (e_1, e_2) = (x,y) \Rightarrow (xe_1 - 2ye_2, xe_2 + ye_1) = \\ & = (x,y) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} xe_1 - 2ye_2 = x \\ xe_2 + ye_1 = y \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} x(e_1 - 1) - 2ye_2 = 0 \\ xe_2 + ye_1 - y(e_1 - 1) = 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow e_1 = 1$ i $e_2 = 0$. Prema tome jedinicni element je $(1,0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \exists (x^*, y^*) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \quad (x,y) \cdot (x^*, y^*) = (1,0)$$

$$(xx^* - 2yy^*, xy^* + yx^*) = (1,0)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} xx^* - 2yy^* = 1 \quad / \cdot x \\ xy^* + yx^* = 0 \quad / \cdot 2y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2x^* - 2xy^* = x \\ + 2xy^* + 2y^2x^* = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2x^* + 2y^2x^* = x \\ (x^2 + 2y^2)x^* = x \end{array}$$

$$x^* = \frac{x}{x^2 + 2y^2}$$

sljedno (za $v \neq 0$)

$$y^* = \frac{-y}{x^2 + 2y^2}$$

$(x^2 + 2y^2 \neq 0) \rightarrow \text{ZATO?}$

Inverzni element elementar (x,y) , je
 $(x,y)^{-1} = (x^*, y^*) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 2y^2}, -\frac{y}{x^2 + 2y^2} \right)$

c) Operacija • distributivna je prema + jer je

$$\begin{aligned} (x,y) \cdot ((u,v) + (\zeta,t)) &= (x,y) \cdot (u+\zeta, v+t) = (x(u+\zeta) - 2y(v+t), \\ & \quad x(v+t) + y(u+\zeta)) = (xu+x\zeta - 2yv - 2yt, xv+xt + yu + y\zeta) = \\ & = (xu-2yu, xv+yu) + (x\zeta - 2yt, xt + y\zeta) = (x,y) \cdot (u,v) + (x,y) \cdot (\zeta,t) \end{aligned}$$

a), b), c) \Rightarrow struktura $(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$ je polje
g.e.v.

Postavak je vežbu da je
 $((x,y) + (u,v)) \cdot (\zeta,t) = (x,y) \cdot (\zeta,t) + (u,v) \cdot (\zeta,t)$

(#) U skupu $\mathbb{Z}_5 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ date su operacije $+_5$ (zabiranje po modulu 5) i \cdot_5 (množenje po modulu 5).

Dokazati da je struktura $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +_5, \cdot_5)$ pojedinačna.

Rj: Trebamo pokazati da je

a) $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +_5)$ Abelova grupa

b) $(\mathbb{Z}_5 \setminus \{e\}, \cdot_5)$ Abelova grupa (gdje je e_+ neutralni element za operaciju $+_5$)

c) da je \cdot_5 distributivno u odnosu na $+_5$.

Kako je \mathbb{Z}_5 konačan skup to zabiljanje i množenje po modulu 5 možemo predstaviti u obliku tabeli

$+_5$	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4	0
2	2	3	4	0	1
3	3	4	0	1	2
4	4	0	1	2	3

\cdot_5	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	2	4	1	3
3	0	3	1	4	2
4	0	4	3	2	1

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19

a) ZATVORENOST

$\forall (a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$ $a +_5 b = c \in \mathbb{Z}^5$ (vidimo iz tabele $+_5$)

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$\forall (a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$ $(a +_5 b) +_5 c = a +_5 (b +_5 c)$ gdje je $d = \begin{cases} a+b, & a+b < 5 \\ a+b-5, & a+b \geq 5 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow d +_5 c = \begin{cases} d+c, & d+c < 5 \\ d+c-5, & d+c \geq 5 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a+b)+c, & (a+b)+c < 5 \\ (a+b)+c-5, & (a+b)+c \geq 10 \end{cases} \dots (*)$$

$$a +_5 (b +_5 c) = a +_5 f, \text{ gdje je } f = \begin{cases} b+c, & b+c < 5 \\ b+c-5, & b+c \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a +_5 f = \begin{cases} a+f, & a+f < 5 \\ a+f-5, & a+f \geq 5 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a+(b+c), & a+(b+c) < 5 \\ a+(b+c)-5, & 5 \leq a+(b+c) \\ a+(b+c)-10, & 10 \leq a+(b+c) \end{cases} \dots (**)$$

Iz (*) i (**) \Rightarrow operacija $+_5$ je asocijativna

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$\forall (a \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$ $\exists (e_+ \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$ $a +_5 e_+ = a$

$e_+ = 0$ (ovo možemo vidjeti iz definicije ili iz tabele)
Neutralni element za operaciju $+_5$ je 0.

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$\forall (a \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$ $\exists (a^* \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$ $a +_5 a^* = 0$

Iz tabele inverzni elementi su: $2a = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & \\ 2 & 3 & \end{matrix}$, $3a = \begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & \end{matrix}$.
Svaki element ima inverzni element

KOMUTATIVNOST

$\forall (a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$ $a +_5 b = \begin{cases} a+b, & a+b < 5 \\ a+b-5, & a+b \geq 5 \end{cases}$, $b +_5 a = \begin{cases} b+a, & b+a < 5 \\ b+a-5, & b+a \geq 5 \end{cases}$

$$(*) ; (**) \Rightarrow a +_5 b = b +_5 a$$

Prema tome $(\mathbb{Z}_5, +_5)$ je Abelova grupa

b) Pokazimo da je $(\mathbb{Z}_5 \setminus \{0\}, \cdot_5)$ Abelova grupa

ZATVORENOST

Prema teoremi o djeljenju za broj $a|b$ postoji jednoznačno određen broj q tako da je $a \cdot b = 5q + r$, $0 \leq r < 5$

$\forall (a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$ $a \cdot b = r$ gdje je r dobijeno iz $a \cdot b = 5q + r$

$\Rightarrow r \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \Rightarrow a \cdot b \in \mathbb{Z}_5$ Operacija \cdot_5 je zatvorena.

ASOCIJATIVNOST, NEUTRALNI ELEMENT, INVERZNI ELEMENT

i KOMUTATIVNOST za \cdot_5 uvažiti za jeziku.

c) $\forall (a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_5)$

$$a \cdot_5 (b +_5 c) = a \cdot_5 d, \text{ gdje je } d = \begin{cases} b+c, & b+c < 5 \\ b+c-5, & b+c \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(a \cdot_5 b) +_5 (a \cdot_5 c) = r_1 +_5 r_2, \text{ gdje je } r_1 = a \cdot b - 5g_1, r_2 = a \cdot c - 5g_2, \\ 0 \leq r_1 < 5, 0 \leq r_2 < 5$$

KAKO NADI VEZU između (1) i (2). POKUSATI RJEŠITI ZA VJEŽBU.
 $a, b, c \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_5, +_5, \cdot_5)$ je li polje g.e.d.

Zadaci za vježbu

① U skupu \mathbb{Z}^2 date su operacije $*$, \circ na sledeći

nacin: $(m, n) * (p, q) = (m+p, n+q)$
 $(m, n) \circ (p, q) = (mp+nq, mq+nq)$

Dokazati da je $(\mathbb{Z}^2, *, \circ)$ prsten.

② a) Dat je skup $S = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$. Ispitati da li je $(S, +)$ i (S, \cdot) grupoidi.

b) Data su preslikavanja $f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ b & d & c & a \end{pmatrix}$, $f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & c & b \end{pmatrix}$,
 $f_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}$. Ispitati koju algebarsku strukturu predstavlja par (A, \circ) gde je $A = \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ a " \circ " operacija kompozicije $f_j \circ f_i$ ($(f_j \circ f_i)(x) = f_j(f_i(x))$).

③ Binarne operacije $*$ i \circ definisane su na skupu \mathbb{R}^2

sa: $(a, b) * (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$ i $(a, b) \circ (c, d) = (ac, ad+bc)$

Dokazati da je $(\mathbb{R}^2, *, \circ)$ komutativni prsten sa jedinicom.

④ Dat je skup od 4 realne f_j -je $S = \{f_1(x) = x, f_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f_3(x) = -x, f_4(x) = -\frac{1}{x}\}$; u skupu S operacija o slaganju $f_j \circ f_i$. Da li je struktura (S, \circ) grupa?

⑤ Na skupu \mathbb{R} definisana je operacija $*$ na sledeći nacin $x * y = xy + x + y$. Da li je struktura $(\mathbb{R}, *)$ grupa? Ako nije, za koji element $a \in \mathbb{R}$ de struktura $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}, *)$ biti grupa?

⑥ Dat je skup $S = \{(a, b) | a, b \in \mathbb{Q}, a \neq 0\}$; u njemu operacija $*$ definisana sa $(a, b) * (c, d) = (ac, bc + c + d)$. Ispitati da li je struktura $(S, *)$ grupa.

(Zadaci su skinuti sa stranice: \pf.unze.ba\nabokov
Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com)

OPERACIJA I ALGEBARSKE STRUKTURE

23. Neka je $S \neq \emptyset$. Tada preslikavanje $f: S \times S \rightarrow S$ nazivamo *binarnom operacijom* f u S . Prema definiciji preslikavanja (vidi 14) izlazi:

$$(\forall a, b \in S) (\exists! c \in S) f(a, b) = c,$$

što zapisujemo u obliku $afb = c$, gdje je a *lijevi operand*, b *desni operand*, c *rezultat operacije* sa operatorom f . Skup S sa operacijom f nazivamo *grupoidom* i označavamo sa (S, f) .

24. *Grupoid* (S, \circ) naziva se *grupa* ako vrijede osobine:

$$1^{\circ} \text{ } \textit{internost}: \quad (\forall a, b \in S) (\exists! c \in S) a \circ b = c;$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ } \textit{asocijativnost}: \quad (\forall a, b, c \in S) (a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c);$$

$$3^{\circ} \text{ } \textit{egzistencija neutralnog ili jediničnog elementa}: \quad$$

$$(\exists e \in S) (\forall a \in S) e \circ a = a = a \circ e$$

(e se naziva *neutralnim* ili *jediničnim elementom*);

$$4^{\circ} \text{ } \textit{egzistencija inverznog (simetričkog) elementa}: \quad$$

$$(\forall a \in S) (\exists \bar{a} \in S) a \circ \bar{a} = e = \bar{a} \circ a,$$

gdje je e *jedinični element* u S . Elemenat \bar{a} (označava se sa a^{-1} ili $-a$) naziva se *inverznim* ili *simetričnim elementom* elementa a .

Ako pored osobina $1^{\circ} - 4^{\circ}$ u grupi (S, \circ) vrijedi:

- 5° komutativnost: $(\forall a, b \in S) a \circ b = b \circ a$, tada se kaže da je grupa *komutativna* ili *Abelova*.*

Neka je (T, \circ) grupa i $T \subset S$, tada grupu (T, \circ) nazivamo podgrupom grupe (S, \circ) .

25. *Struktura* $(S, \circ, *)$ gdje su \circ i $*$ dvije binarne interne operacije u S naziva se *prsten* ako je:

$$1^{\circ} (S, \circ) \text{ } \textit{Abelova grupa};$$

$$2^{\circ} \text{ } \textit{operacija} * \text{ je asocijativna};$$

$$3^{\circ} \text{ za sve } a, b, c \in S \text{ vrijedi}$$

$$a * (b \circ c) = (a * b) \circ (a * c);$$

$$(b \circ c) * a = (b * a) \circ (c * a),$$

tj. lijeva i desna distributivnost operacije $*$ prema operaciji \circ .

26. *Prsten* $(S, \circ, *)$ je *tijelo* ako je $(S \setminus \{0\}, *)$ grupa, gdje je 0 neutralni element za operaciju \circ .

27. *Komutativno tijelo je polje*.

Uobičajene su oznake (G, \cdot) za grupu, $(R, +, \cdot)$ za prsten, $(\Phi, +, \cdot)$ za tijelo, „ 0 “ je neutralni elemenat za adiciju $+$, „ 1 “ je neutralni elemenat za množenje.

28. *Vektorskim prostorom* ili *linearnim prostorom* nad tijelom $(\Phi, +, \cdot)$ nazivamo Abelovu grupu $X = \{x, y, \dots\}$, u kojoj je definisano množenje s elementima iz Φ , tj.

$$(\forall x \in X) (\forall \alpha \in \Phi) \alpha x \in X.$$

Pri tome vrijedi:

$1^{\circ} \alpha(x + y) = \alpha x + \alpha y; \quad 2^{\circ} (\alpha + \beta)x = \alpha x + \beta x; \quad 3^{\circ} \alpha(\beta x) = (\alpha \cdot \beta)x; \quad 4^{\circ} 1x = x$ za sve elemente $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi, x, y \in X$. Sa 1 je označen neutralni element množenja u polju Φ . Elemente iz X zovemo *vektorma*, elemente iz Φ *skalarima*, operaciju $+$ skupa X vektorsko sabiranje, operacija $(\alpha, x) \rightarrow \alpha x$ množenja vektora $x \in X$ skalarom $\alpha \in \Phi$.

29. Neka su (A, \circ) i $(B, *)$ grupoidi. Ako postoji bijekcija (preslikavanje $1-1$ i *na*) $f: A \rightarrow B$ tako da vrijedi

$$(\forall x, y \in A) f(x \circ y) = f(x) * f(y),$$

kaže se da su grupoidi (A, \circ) i $(B, *)$ *izomorfni*, a za preslikavanje f kaže se da je *izomorfizam* od A na B .

Ako je $A = B$, f se zove *automorfizam*.

* Nils Abel (1802 – 1829), norveški matematičar.

ZADACI

12. Ispitati da li su slijedeće strukture grupe:

- a) $S = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ u odnosu na obično sabiranje;
- b) isti skup u odnosu na množenje brojeva ($i^2 = -1$);
- c) $S = \{f_i(x) | i=1, 2, 3, 4\}$, gdje je

$$f_1(x) = x, f_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f_3(x) = -x, f_4(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \text{ uz operaciju } f_i \circ f_j = f_i(f_j(x)), i, j = \overline{1, 4} (\text{tj. } i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}).$$

- d) (N, \cdot) , (Z, \cdot) , (Q, \cdot) , (R, \cdot) ;
- e) $(N, +)$, $(Z, +)$, $(Q, +)$, $(R, +)$;

f) $S = \left\{ \frac{1+2m}{1+2n} \mid m, n \in Z \right\}$ u odnosu na obično množenje;

g) $S = \left\{ f : x \mapsto \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \mid a, b, c, d, x \in R, ad - bc = 1 \right\};$

$$f(x) * g(x) = f(g(x));$$

h) $(R^+, *)$, $a * b = a^b$; i) (R^+, \odot) , $a \odot b = a^2 b^2$.

13. $S = \{f : X \rightarrow X \mid f \text{ je bijekcija}\}$ i

$(\forall f, g \in S) f(x) \circ g(x) = f(g(x))$. Dokazati da je (S, \circ) grupa.

14. a) Neka je $nZ = \{n \cdot z \mid z \in Z\}$ ($n \in N$). Ispitati da li je struktura $(nZ, +, \cdot)$ prsten, tijelo ili polje.

Isto pitanje važi i za strukture:

- b) $(Q, +, \cdot)$, $(R, +, \cdot)$, $(C, +, \cdot)$;
- c) $(\{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in Z\}, +, \cdot)$;
- d) $(S, +, \cdot)$, gdje je S skup polinoma sa cijelim (realnim) koeficijentima.

15. Neka je (G, \cdot) grupa. Dokazati da je:

- a) $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$;
- b) $(a^n)^{-1} = (a^{-1})^n$, $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$;
- c) $xa = xb \Rightarrow a = b$;
- d) $ax = bx \Rightarrow a = b$;
- e) $ax = b \Rightarrow x = a^{-1}b$;
- f) $xa = b \Rightarrow x = ba^{-1}$,

gdje su $a, b, x \in G$; $m, n \in Z$.

16. Dokazati da brojevi oblika $a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4}$, gdje $a, b, c \in Q$, obrazuju polje u odnosu na operacije $+$ i \cdot .

Naći inverzni element elementa $x = 1 - \sqrt[3]{2} + 2\sqrt[3]{4}$.

17. U prsteštu $(Z, +, \cdot)$ definisane su operacije:

$$a \oplus b := a + b + 1;$$

$$a \odot b := ab + a + b.$$

Pokazati da su $(Z, +, \cdot)$ i (Z, \oplus, \odot) izomorfni prsteni.

18. Pokazati da je X vektorski prostor nad poljem Φ ako je:

- a) $X = R$, $\Phi = R$ ili $X = R^n$, $\Phi = R$ ($n \in N$) i vrijedi
 $(\forall x, y \in R^n) x + y = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n) \wedge \lambda x = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_n)$,
 $\lambda \in R$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in R^n$.
- b) $\Phi = C$, $X = C$,
- c) $X = C$, $\Phi = R$,
- d) X je skup svih polinoma stepena $\leq n$, $\Phi = R$.

19. Skup G čine funkcije

$$f_1(x) = x, \quad f_2(x) = 1/x, \quad f_3(x) = 1 - x, \quad f_4(x) = 1/(1-x), \quad f_5(x) = (x-1)/x, \\ f_6(x) = x/(x-1),$$

a operacija \circ definisana je kao u zadatku 12. c).

Napišite Kelijevu* tablicu kompozicije za grupoid (G, \circ) i dokažite da je to grupa!

20. Neka je $P(S)$ partitivni skup skupa S i Δ simetrična razlika skupova. Dokazati da je $(P(S), \Delta)$ grupa.

21. Pokazati da su $(R, +)$, (R^+, \cdot) grupe koje su izomorfne.
(Primjedba: $f : R \rightarrow R^+$ definisati sa $f(x) = 2^x$.)

22. Dokazati da u komutativnoj grupi G vrijedi:

$$(\forall a, b \in G) (\forall n \in Z) (ab)^n = a^n b^n.$$

RJEŠENJA

12. a) Ne; b) da; c) da; d) (N, \cdot) , (Z, \cdot) nisu, (Q, \cdot) i (R, \cdot) su grupe; e) $(N, +)$ nije grupa; f) da; g) da; h) ne; i) ne.

14. a), c) i d) prsten; b) polje.

15. a) Kako je

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot (b^{-1}a^{-1}) = a(b \cdot b^{-1})a^{-1} \quad (\text{asocijativnost}) \\ = a \cdot a^{-1} \\ = e$$

to je $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$.

b) dokaz indukcijom;

c) $xa = xb \Rightarrow x^{-1}(xa) = x^{-1}(xb) \Rightarrow a = b$,
pošto je $x^{-1}x = e$ za svako $x \in G$;

e) $ax = b \Rightarrow a^{-1}(ax) = a^{-1}b \Rightarrow x = a^{-1}b$.

$$16. x^{-1} = \frac{1}{43} (5 + 9\sqrt[3]{2} - \sqrt[3]{4}).$$

17. Lako se provjerava da su $(Z, +, \cdot)$ i (Z, \oplus, \odot) prsteni. Ako je $f: x \mapsto x - 1$, $(x \in Z)$, tada nije teško provjeriti da je

$$(\forall x, y \in Z) f(x+y) = f(x) \oplus f(y), f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \odot f(y) \quad (\text{i da je } f \text{ bijekcija}), \text{ tj. dati prsteni su izomorfni.}$$

19. Kelijeva tablica operacije \circ je:

\circ	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_1	f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6
f_2	f_2	f_1	f_4	f_3	f_6	f_5
f_3	f_3	f_5	f_1	f_6	f_2	f_4
f_4	f_4	f_6	f_2	f_5	f_1	f_3
f_5	f_5	f_3	f_6	f_1	f_4	f_2
f_6	f_6	f_4	f_5	f_2	f_3	f_1

Koristeći tu tablicu, lako se provjerava:

(i) operacija \circ je interna, tj.

$$(\forall i, j = \overline{1, 6}) f_i \circ f_j = f_i(f_j(x)) \in \{f_k | k = \overline{1, 6}\};$$

$$(ii) f_i \circ f_1 = f_1 \circ f_i = f_i \text{ za svako } i = \overline{1, 6}, \text{ tj.}$$

f_1 je neutralni element operacije \circ ;

$$(iii) f_i \circ f_i = f_i, \text{ za } i = 1, 2, 3, 6, \text{ dok je } f_4 \circ f_5 = f_5 \circ f_4 = f_1, \text{ tj. } f_i^{-1} = f_i \text{ za } i = 1, 2, 3, 6 \text{ dok je } f_4^{-1} = f_5 \text{ i } f_5^{-1} = f_4;$$

(iv) lako se provjerava asocijativnost, tako npr. $(f_2 \circ f_3) \circ f_6 = f_4 \circ f_6 = f_3$, $f_2 \circ (f_3 \circ f_6) = f_2 \circ f_4 = f_3$ itd.
Da li je ovo Abelova grupa?

Sistem linearih jednačina

Sistem od m jednačina sa n nepoznatih zovemo sistem linearih jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \vdots &\quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m \end{aligned}$$

Sisteme linearih jednačina možemo rješiti:

- a) Gauševom metodom
- b) Kramerovom metodom (metoda determinanti)
- c) Matričnom metodom
- d) Kronecker-Kapeljevom metodom

1. Gauševom metodom rješiti sistem jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 &= -1 & (1) \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 & (2) \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 &= 9 & (3) \\ 5x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 &= 9 & (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) + 2(4): \quad x_1 - 3x_2 &= 17 \\ (2) + (4): \quad 8x_1 + x_4 &= 9 \\ (3) - 3(4): \quad -13x_1 + 5x_2 + 5x_4 &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3}(11x_1 - 17) = \frac{1}{3}(11 - 17) = -2$$

$$x_4 = -8x_1 + 9 = 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 = -1$$

$$-2x_3 = -1 + 2 - 4 - 1$$

$$-2x_3 = -4$$

$$x_3 = 2$$

Rješenje sistema je $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = -2$, $x_3 = 2$, $x_4 = 1$

2. Gauševom metodom rješiti sistem jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 - x_5 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 &= 3 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 + 3x_5 &= 6 \\ 5x_1 + 9x_2 + 4x_3 + 7x_4 + 5x_5 &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

#) Riješiti sistem linearih jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 &= 1 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 4x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 &= 2 \\ -x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. Riješiti sistem Gauševom metodom:

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 1 \quad (a)$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 2 \quad (c)$$

$$-x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \quad (d)$$

$$(a): 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 1$$

$$(b) + (a): -x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1$$

$$(c) - (a): -x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1$$

$$-x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 1 \\ \hline -x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \end{array}$$

Imano dvoje linearne jednačine sa četiri nepoznate \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow dvoje promjenjive uzimamo proizvoljno upr. $x_3 = s$, $x_4 = t$
 $x_2 = s - t - 1$

$$2x_1 = 1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 - 3x_4$$

$$2x_1 = 1 + 2s - 2t - 2 - 2s - 3t$$

$$2x_1 = -5t - 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-5}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}$$

Rješenje sistema linearnih jednačina je
 $(\frac{-5}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}, s - t - 1, s, t)$

Cramerovo pravilo (metoda determinanata)

Rješavamo sistem oblike $A \cdot x = b$ gdje je $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$, $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$. D_k determinanta koja se dobije od D ($D = \det A$) kada se unjesto k -te kolone u D stave slobodni članovi $\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$.

- a) za $D \neq 0$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje $x = \frac{D_x}{D}$, $y = \frac{D_y}{D}$, $z = \frac{D_z}{D}$
- b) za $D = 0$; ($D_x \neq 0$ ili $D_y \neq 0$ ili $D_z \neq 0$) sistem nema nijedno rješenje
- c) za $D = D_x = D_y = D_z$ ne možemo ništa zaključiti (sistem može imati mnogo rješenja ili nemati nijedno rješenje) (potrebna su det. i repetitivnost)

Metodom determinanata rješiti sistem jednačina

$$f_j: D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_v + I_v \cdot (-2)} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 \\ 11 & -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 11 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(6-66) = 60$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 11 & 4 & -2 \\ 11 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_v - IV_v \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 27 & -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 27 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-18-162) = 180$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 11 & -2 \\ 3 & 11 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_k + II_k \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 11 & 27 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 11 & 27 \end{vmatrix} = -(-27-33) = 60$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 11 \\ 3 & -2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{II_v + I_v \cdot 4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 11 & 0 & 27 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 9 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(11+9) = 60$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{180}{60} = 3; \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{60}{60} = 1; \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{60}{60} = 1$$

Rješenje sistema je $x=3$, $y=1$, $z=1$

Metodom determinanata rješiti sistem jednačina:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 4y - 5z &= -5 \\ -x - y + z &= 0 \\ 2x + y - z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_j: x=1, y=2, z=3$$

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ : $(\lambda-2)x - 3y + 2z = 1$, $3x - 3y + (\lambda-3)z = 1$, $x - y + 2z = -1$.

$$f_j: D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & \lambda-3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_k + II_k \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda-9 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & \lambda-9 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-5)(\lambda-9)$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & \lambda-3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_v + III_v} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda-1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ -4 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 4(\lambda-5)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & \lambda-3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{II_v + III_v} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 4 \\ 4 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 - 4 = (\lambda-1-4)(\lambda-1+4) = (\lambda-5)(\lambda+3)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_k + II_k} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4(\lambda-5)$$

Diskusija

$$1^{\circ} \lambda \neq 5 \text{ i } \lambda \neq -3 \quad (D \neq 0) \quad \text{Sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje}$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{4(\lambda-5)}{(\lambda-5)(\lambda+3)} = \frac{4}{\lambda+3}, \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{\lambda+3}{\lambda-5}, \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{4}{\lambda-5}$$

$$2^{\circ} \lambda = 5$$

$D=0$, $D_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sistem nema rješenje

3^o $\lambda = -3 \Rightarrow D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$ na osnovu Cramerovog pravila ne možemo ništa zaključiti. Treba je uraditi sistem na drugi način.

Za $\lambda = 5$ sistem postaje

$$3x - 3y + 2z = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$3x - 3y + 2z = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$x - y + 2z = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$(1) - (2): 2x - 2y = 0$$

$$x = y + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 2z &= -1 \\ y + 2z &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2z &= -2 \\ z &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja, koji su oblika $(t+1, t, -1)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda+4)x + y + z &= 2 \\ x + y + z &= \lambda+5 \\ 3x + 3y + (\lambda+7)z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_j: \begin{aligned} D &= (\lambda+4)(\lambda+3) && \text{bez} \\ D_x &= -(\lambda+4)(\lambda+3) && (t, 5t, -3) \\ D_y &= (\lambda+3)(\lambda+4)(\lambda+5) && (-1, 2, -5, 5) \\ D_z &= -3(\lambda+3)(\lambda+4) && \text{sve} \end{aligned}$$

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra λ

$$x + y + z = 4$$

$$x + \lambda y + z = 3$$

$$x + 2\lambda y + z = 4$$

Rj. Sistem rješavamo Cramerovom metodom

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{IIv}-\text{Iv}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & \lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 2\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{Iv}-\text{IIv}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - (1-\lambda)) = 1 - \lambda - \lambda = 1 - 2\lambda$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{IIIv}-\text{Iv}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & \lambda & 3 \\ 1 & 2\lambda & 4 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{Iv}-\text{IIv}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-\lambda-\lambda) = 2\lambda - 1$$

Kako je $D=0$ to sistem može da ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja ili da nema rješenja.

$$1^{\circ} \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D=0, D_x=0, D_y=0, D_z=0$$

$$x+y+z=4$$

$$2-z+y+z=4$$

$$y=2$$

Za $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja koja su oblika $(2-t, 2, t)$ gdje je $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$2^{\circ} \lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$D=0, D_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sistem za $\lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$ nema rješenja

(#) Odrediti vrijednost parametra k tako da sistem

$$8z - 3x - 6y = kx$$

$$2x + y + 4z = ky$$

$$4x + 3y + z = kz$$

ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja. Zatim naci. ta rješenja i za najveću dobijenu vrijednost parametra k .

Rj. Nepoznate na desne strane prebacimo na lijevu i grupirajmo vrijednosti uz x, y i z .

$$(-3-k)x - 6y + 8z = 0$$

$$2x + (1-k)y + 4z = 0$$

$$4x + 3y + (1-k)z = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} -3-k & -6 & 8 \\ 2 & 1-k & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1-k \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 5-k & -6 & 8 \\ 6 & 1-k & 4 \\ 5-k & 3 & 1-k \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -9 & 7+k \\ 6 & 1-k & 4 \\ 5-k & 3 & 1-k \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$(-3)(1-k) - 3(7+k) + (5-k)(-9) - (7+k)(1-k) = 0$$

$$(-6)(6k - 30) + (5-k)(-36 - 7 + 6k + k^2) = 0$$

$$-36k + 180 + (-215) + 30k + 5k^2 + 43k - 6k^2 - k^3 = 0$$

$$-k^3 - k^2 + 37k - 35 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$k^3 + k^2 - 37k + 35 = 0$$

$$k^3 - k^2 + 2k^2 - 2k - 35k + 35 = 0$$

$$k^2(k-1) + 2k(k-1) - 35(k-1) = 0$$

$$(k-1)(k^2 + 2k - 35) = 0$$

$$(k-1)(k+7)(k-5) = 0$$

$$k_1 = 1, k_2 = -7, k_3 = 5$$

Za $k=5$ imamo:

$$8x + 6y - 8z = 0 \quad | \cdot (1)$$

$$2x - 4y + 4z = 0 \quad | \cdot (2)$$

$$4x + 3y - 4z = 0 \quad | \cdot (3)$$

$$(2) + (3): 6x - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 6x$$

$$(2) \rightarrow 2x - 24x + 4z = 0$$

$$\therefore 4z = 22x$$

(1) = (3) jer se (3) dobija smanjenjem (1) sa 2.

$$z = \frac{11x}{2}$$

Za $k=5$ sistem ima rješenje $(6, 6t, \frac{11t}{2})$ gdje je $t \in \mathbb{R}$ proizvoljno.

#) Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{array}{l} x - \gamma - \lambda z = 1 \\ (\lambda+1)y + (\lambda-1)z = 0 \\ (\lambda+1)x - (\lambda+1)z = 1 \end{array}$$

$$D_j = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_k + I_k} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -(1-\lambda) \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ 1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_v - I_v} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1+\lambda+1 & -\lambda \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda-1-\lambda+1 = -2\lambda$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 & -(\lambda+1) \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)(1-\lambda-1) = \lambda(\lambda-1)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda+1)$$

$$D=0 \text{ akko } \lambda=0 \text{ ili } \lambda=1 \text{ ili } \lambda=-1$$

Diskusija

1° $\lambda \neq 0 ; \lambda \neq 1 ; \lambda \neq -1$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-2\lambda}{\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)} = \frac{-2}{(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)}, \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{1}{\lambda+1}, \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{-1}{\lambda+1}$$

2° $\lambda=1, D=0, D_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sistem nema rješenja

3° $\lambda=-1, D=0, D_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sistem nema rješenja

4° $\lambda=0, D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$ iz ovoga ne možemo više zaključiti
Za $\lambda=0$ sistem postaje

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x - y & = & 1 & (1) \\ y - z & = & 0 & (2) \\ x - z & = & 1 & (3) \end{array}$$

$$(1) : x - y = 1$$

$$(2)-(3) : \underline{x - y = -1} \quad x = y + 1$$

$$x - z = 1 \quad -z = -y + 1 \quad \underline{-z = -y} \quad z = y$$

$$x - 2 = 1 \quad -2 = -(y+1) + 1 \quad \underline{-2 = -y} \quad \text{Sistem ima }\infty \text{ mnogo rješenja } (t+1, t, t), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

#) Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra a :

$$x + y - z = 0$$

$$x - y + az = 1$$

$$-x - 3y + (a+2)z = a^2$$

2.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \\ -1 & -3 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_k + III_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ a+1 & a-1 & a \\ a+1 & a-1 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a-1 \\ a+1 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \\ a^2 & -3 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{II_k + III_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & a-1 & a \\ a^2 & a-1 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-1 \\ a^2 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(a-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(a-1)(1-a^2) = (a-1)(a^2-1)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & a^2 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_k + II_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ a+1 & 1 & a \\ a+1 & a^2 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 1 \\ a+1 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(a+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(a+1)(a^2-1)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_k - II_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(2a^2-2) = (-2)(a+1)(a-1)$$

Diskusija
 $D=0 \neq a \in \mathbb{R}$

1° $a \neq 1 ; a \neq -1$

$D=0 ; D_x \neq 0$ sistem nema rješenja

2° $a=1$

$D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$, sistem postaje

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y-z=0 \\ x-y+z=1 \\ -x-3y+3z=1 \end{array}$$

Sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja oblika $(\frac{1}{2}, t, t + \frac{1}{2})$ gdje je $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

3° $a=-1$

$D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$, sistem postaje

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y-z=0 \\ x-y-z=1 \\ -x-3y+z=1 \end{array}$$

Sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja oblika $(t + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, t)$, $t \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1)+(3): -2y+2z=1 \\ (2)+(3): -4y+4z=2 \\ \hline 2z=2y+1 \\ z=y+\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=z-y \\ x=\frac{y}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1)+(4): -2y=1 \\ (4)+(4): -4y=2 \\ \hline y=-\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=z-y \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1)+(2): 2x-2z=1 \\ (2)+(3): -4x+4z=2 \\ \hline 2x=2z+1 \\ x=z+\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - \lambda y + 2z &= 1 \\ x + y + 2z &= 0 \\ -x + (-\lambda - 3)y - 4z &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -\lambda - 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{III_k - II_k \cdot 2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2+\lambda & -\lambda & 2\lambda + 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda + 2 & -\lambda - 3 & 2\lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & 2\lambda + 2 \\ \lambda + 2 & 2\lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda + 2 \\ 1 & 2\lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \lambda & -\lambda - 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{III_k - II_k \cdot 2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\lambda & 2\lambda + 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & -\lambda - 3 & 2\lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda + 2 \\ \lambda & 2\lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2\lambda + 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -4 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{III_k - I_k \cdot 2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ \lambda & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-\lambda)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda - 3 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k - III_k}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2+\lambda & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda + 2 & -\lambda - 3 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & 1 \\ \lambda + 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)$$

Diskusija:

$$D=0, D_x=2(1+\lambda)(1-\lambda), D_y=2(1-\lambda), D_z=(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)$$

1° $\lambda \neq -1 ; \lambda \neq 1 ; \lambda \neq -2$

imamo $D=0 ; D_x \neq 0$ sistem nema rješenja

2° $\lambda = -2$ imamo $D=0 ; D_x \neq 0$ sistem nema rješenja

3° $\lambda = -1$ imamo $D=0, D_x=0, D_y \neq 0$ sistem nema rješenja

4° $\lambda = 1$ imamo $D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$ sistem je potreban ispitati
naj drugi nacin.

Za $\lambda=1$ sistem postaje

$$2x - y + 2z = 1 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$x + y + 2z = 0 \quad | \cdot 1$$

$$-x - 4y - 4z = 1 \quad | \cdot 1$$

$$8x - 4y + 8z = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$4x + 4y + 8z = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-x - 4y - 4z = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$(1)+(2): 12x + 16z = 4$$

$$(3)+(2): 3x + 4z = 1$$

$$3x = 1 - 4z$$

$$x = \frac{1 - 4z}{3}$$

$$y = -x - 2z$$

$$(\frac{1 - 4z}{3}, \frac{-1 - 2z}{3}, z)$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra $x+y+bz = 1-b$

$$\begin{aligned} x - by - bz &= 2 \\ bx - y + bz &= 2b \end{aligned}$$

Rješavamo sistem Cramerovom metodom

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & b \\ 1 & -b & -1 \\ b & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k + III_k}{=} \begin{vmatrix} b+1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & -b & -1 \\ b+1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & -b & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k + III_k}{=}$$

$$= (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & b-1 \\ 0 & -b & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & b-1 \\ -b & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{matrix} \overbrace{b^2 - b - 2}^{= -2 + (b^2 - b)} \end{matrix} = (b+1)(b+1)(b-2)$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1-b & 1 & b \\ 2 & -b & -1 \\ 2b & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k + III_k}{=} \begin{vmatrix} b+1 & 0 & b+1 \\ 2 & -b & -1 \\ 2b & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -b & -1 \\ 2b & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\stackrel{I_k - III_k}{=} (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -b & -1 \\ 2b-1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -b \\ 2b-1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \frac{\cancel{b^2 - b - 3}}{\cancel{(-3 + 2b^2 - b)}} = \frac{0=1+2b=25}{b_{12}=4} = (b+1) \cdot 2(b - \frac{3}{2})(b+1)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-b & b \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ b & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k + III_k}{=} \begin{vmatrix} b+1 & 1-b & b \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ b+1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1-b & b \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{III_k - I_k}{=}$$

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

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-b \\ 1 & -b & 2 \\ b & -1 & 2b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k + III_k}{=} \begin{vmatrix} b+1 & 0 & b+1 \\ 1 & -b & 2 \\ b & -1 & 2b \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -b & 2 \\ b & -1 & 2b \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{I_k - III_k}{=}$$

$$= (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -b & 2 \\ -b & -1 & 2b \end{vmatrix} = (b+1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -b \\ -b & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (b+1)(1-b^2) = -(b+1)(b^2-1) = -(b+1)(b-1)(b+1)$$

Diskusija: a) $D \neq 0$ tj. $b \neq -1 ; b \neq 2$

sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje $x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{(2b-3)(b+1)^2}{(b+1)^2(b-2)} = \frac{2b-3}{b-2}$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{(b+1)^2}{(b+1)^2(b-2)} = \frac{1}{b-2} \quad ; \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{-(b-1)(b+1)^2}{(b-2)(b+1)^2} = -\frac{b-1}{b-2}$$

b) $b = -1 \Rightarrow D = D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$ sistem trebamo rješiti na drugi, način

Za $b = -1$ sistem postaje

$$\begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 2 \\ x + y - z = 2 \\ -x - y + z = -2 \end{array} \quad |(-1)$$

Sve tri jednačine su iste \Rightarrow Sistem ima ∞ mnošta rješenja. Ako uzmemos $x = t$, $y = s$ rješenje dobijemo da je $(t, s, t+s-2)$ (daje pravougaonik, uzimajući uzmemo proizvod).

c) $b = 2 \Rightarrow D = 0, D_x = 9 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

Sistem za $b = 2$ nema rješenja

Kronecker-Kapeljeva metoda

Neka je dat sistem linearnih jednačina $Ax = b$, gdje su
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$, $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$; $b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$.

Matricu $\bar{A} = [A \mid b]$ zovemo proširena matrica.

Teorema (Kronecker-Kapeli):

Sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje ako i samo ako je $\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = n$ (n broj nepoznatih).

Ako je $\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} < n$ tada sistem ima ∞ mnošta rješenja. ($n - \text{rang } A$ nepoznatih uzima se proizvoljno)

Ako je $\text{rang } A < \text{rang } \bar{A}$ tada sistem nema rješenja.

1) Kronecker-Kapeljevom metodom rješiti sistem jednačina

$$2x + 4y - 5z = -5$$

$$-x - y + z = 0$$

$$2x + y - z = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I.} \\ \text{II.} \\ \text{III.} \end{array} \quad \bar{A} = [A \mid b] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & -5 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{I} \leftrightarrow \text{II}, \text{I} + \text{II} \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{II} + \text{I} \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{I} \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{III}, \text{II} + \text{III} \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{III} + \text{II} \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3$$

sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$\begin{array}{l} -x - y + z = 0 \\ -y + z = 1 \\ -z = -3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -x - 2 = -3 \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -x - y = 3 \\ -y = -2 \\ \hline y = 2 \end{array}$$

Rješenje sistema je uređena trojka $(1, 2, 3)$.

(2.) Kronecker - Kapeljjevom metodom rješiti sistem jednačina

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 3 \\2x_1 + x_2 &= 2.\end{aligned}$$

Rj:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V \cdot 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V \leftrightarrow \text{III}_V} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 2 < 3$$

sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja
3-2 nepoznatih uzimamo proizvoljno

$$x_3 = t \quad -x_2 - 2t = 0 \quad x_1 - 2t + t = 1$$

$$-x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \quad x_2 = -2t \quad x_1 = t + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\x_1 + t + 1 - 2t &= 1 \\x_1 - t + 1 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja
oblika $(t+1, -2t, t)$ gdje je $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

(3.) Kronecker - Kapeljjevom metodom rješiti sistem jednačina

$$x + 2y + 3z = 1$$

$$2x + 4y + 6z = 2$$

$$3x + 6y + 9z = 5.$$

Rj:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & | & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V \cdot 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } A = 1, \text{ rang } \bar{A} = 2, \text{ rang } A < \text{rang } \bar{A}$$

sistem nema rješenja.

(4.) Kronecker - Kapeljjevom metodom diskutovati rješenja sistema za razne vrijednosti parametra λ

$$\lambda x + y + z = 1$$

$$x + \lambda y + z = 2$$

$$x + y + \lambda z = -3$$

Rj: za $\lambda \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje $\left(\frac{1}{\lambda-1}, \frac{2}{\lambda-1}, \frac{-3}{\lambda-1}\right)$

za $\lambda = -2$ sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja $\left(\frac{3t-4}{3}, \frac{3t-5}{3}, t\right), t \in \mathbb{R}$

za $\lambda = 1$ sistem nema rješenja

Riješiti sistem jednačina za razne vrijednosti parametra $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 7x_4 = 15$$

$$6x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = 7$$

$$4x_1 - 2x_2 + 14x_3 - 31x_4 = \lambda$$

Rj: Rješimo sistem Kronecker - Kapeljjevom metodom:

$$\bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} C & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -7 & | & 15 \\ 6 & -3 & 1 & -4 & | & 7 \\ 4 & -2 & 14 & -31 & | & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V \cdot 3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -7 & | & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 17 & | & -38 \\ 4 & -2 & 14 & -31 & | & \lambda - 30 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V \cdot 2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -7 & | & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 17 & | & -38 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 68 & | & \lambda - 68 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1^0 & \lambda - 68 \neq 0 \\& \lambda \neq 68\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{rang } C = 2 \\& \text{rang } \bar{C} = 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rang } C < \text{rang } \bar{C}$$

Premko Kronecker - Kapeljjev teoremi sistem nema rješenje

$$\begin{aligned}2^0 & \lambda - 68 = 0 \\& \lambda = 68\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rang } C = \text{rang } \bar{C} = 2 < 4 \text{ (broj nepoznatih)}$$

Premko Kronecker - Kapeljjev teoremi slijedi proučevanje uzimamo proizvoljno, npr. $x_4 = t, x_1 = \varrho$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 7x_4 = 15 \quad x_1 = \varrho$$

$$-8x_3 + 17x_4 = -38$$

$$x_4 = t$$

$$-8x_3 + 17t = -38$$

$$-8x_3 = -17t - 38$$

$$x_3 = \frac{17}{8}t + \frac{38}{8} = \frac{17}{8}t + \frac{19}{4}$$

$$x_2 =$$

$$2\varrho - x_2 + 3\left(\frac{17}{8}t + \frac{38}{8}\right) - 7t = 15$$

$$x_2 = \frac{51}{8}t + \frac{114}{8} + 2\varrho - 7t - 15$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{5}{8}t - \frac{6}{8} + 2\varrho$$

$$x_2 = 2\varrho - \frac{5}{8}t - \frac{3}{4}$$

Za $\lambda = 68$ rješenje sistema je

$$(\varrho, 2\varrho - \frac{5}{8}t - \frac{3}{4}, \frac{17}{8}t + \frac{19}{4}, t), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Riješiti sistem jednačina za mazne vrijednosti parametra

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$8x_1 + 12x_2 + 7x_3 + \lambda x_4 = 9$$

$$6x_1 + 9x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 7$$

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 5$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 2.$$

Rješenje sistema jednačina za mazne vrijednosti parametra:

$$\bar{B} = [B|b] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 8 & 12 & 7 & \lambda & 9 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 15 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 12 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{I_1 \leftrightarrow IV_V} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 15 \\ 8 & 12 & 7 & \lambda & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_V - I_V \cdot 2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 15 \\ 8 & 12 & 7 & \lambda & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{IV_V - I_V \cdot 4} \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \lambda - 8 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_V - II_V} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 8 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

1° za $\lambda = 8$ imamo rang $B = \text{rang } \bar{B} = 2 < 4$ pa prema Kronecker-Kapeljjevom teoremu sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja. Ovi je proučjivati uzimamo proizvoljno npr. $x_1 = t$, $x_4 = s$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 &= 2 \\ -x_3 + 0x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= -1 \\ 2t + 3x_2 - 2 + 2s &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_2 &= 4 - 2t - 2s \\ x_2 &= \frac{2}{3}(2 - t - s) \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je $(t, \frac{2}{3}(2-t-s), -1, s)$ gdje su $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$.

2° za $\lambda \neq 8$ imamo rang $B = \text{rang } \bar{B} = 3 < 4$ pa prema Kronecker-Kapeljjevom teoremu sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja. Jednu proučjivati uzimamo proizvoljno npr. $x_2 = t$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 &= 2 \\ -x_3 &= 1 \\ (\lambda - 8)x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$x_3 = -1$$

$$2x_1 = 4 - 3t$$

$$x_1 = 2 - \frac{3}{2}t$$

$$2x_1 + 3t - 2 = 2$$

Rješenje sistema je $(2 - \frac{3}{2}t, t, -1, 0)$ gdje su $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Riješiti sistem jednačina za razne vrijednosti parametra $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 + 10x_4 &= 11 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 &= 5 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 &= 7 \\ 6x_1 - 3x_2 + 7x_3 + 8x_4 &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema jedno rješiti Kronecker-Kapeljjevom metodom:

$$\bar{A} = [A|b] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} \lambda & -4 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & -3 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{I_V \leftrightarrow IV_V} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & -3 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \lambda & -4 & 9 & 10 & 11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{II_V \leftrightarrow IV_V} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_4 & x_2 & x_3 & x_1 & \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & -3 & 7 & 6 & 9 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 7 \\ \lambda & -4 & 9 & \lambda & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \lambda - 4 & 9 & 10 & 11 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{I_K \leftrightarrow IV_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 8 & -3 & 7 & 6 & 9 \\ 6 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 7 \\ 10 & -4 & 9 & \lambda & 11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{II_K \leftrightarrow IV_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -8 & 3 & -6 & -9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{II_K \leftrightarrow III_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_K \leftrightarrow II_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -3 & -6 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_K \leftrightarrow IV_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -3 & -9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{III_K \leftrightarrow IV_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -3 & -9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_K \leftrightarrow II_K} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -3 & -9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_3 - 2x_4 &= -3 \\ -x_2 + 2x_1 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 &= 5 \\ x_3 &= 3 - 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$-x_2 + 2s + 3(3 - 2t) + 4t = 5$$

a) Za $\lambda = 8$ imamo rang $A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 2 < 4$ pa prema Kronecker-Kapeljjevom teoremu sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja.

2. proučjivati uzimamo proizvoljno npr. $x_4 = t$ $x_1 = s$

$$x_2 = 2s + 9 - 6t + 4t - 5$$

$$x_2 = 2s - 2t + 4$$

Za $\lambda = 8$ rješenje sistema je $(s, 2s - 2t + 4, 3 - 2t, t)$

b) Za $\lambda \neq 8$ imamo rang $A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 < 4$ pa prema Kronecker-Kapeljjevom teoremu sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja.

1. (jednu) proučjivati uzimamo proizvoljno npr. $x_4 = t$

$$(\lambda - 8)x_1 = 0$$

$$-x_3 - 2x_4 = -3$$

$$-x_2 + 2x_1 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ x_3 &= 3 - 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$-x_2 + 3(3 - 2t) + 4t = 5$$

$$x_2 = 9 - 6t + 4t - 5 = -2t + 4$$

Homogeni sistemi linearnih jednačina

Homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina je oblika $A \cdot x = 0$

gdje je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}, \quad 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

(Zadaci su skinuti sa stranice: \pf.unze.ba\nabokov
Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com)

Teorema: Homogeni sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja akko je $D=0$ ($\det A=0$).

1) Riješiti homogeni sistem jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 0 & (1) \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 0 & (2) \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 0 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 + 2x_2 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \quad | :2 \\ \hline 4x_1 + 2x_2 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 + 2x_2 &= 0 \quad | :2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \\ \text{sistemima} & \text{bestočaćno} \\ x_2 &= -2x_1 \\ x_1 - t, \quad x_2 = -2t, & \quad t - 2t + x_3 = 0 \\ t \in \mathbb{R} & \quad x_3 = t \\ & \quad (t, -2t, t) \end{aligned}$$

2) Nadi λ tako da sistem

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + y + \lambda z &= 0 & \text{ima netrivijalna} \\ 4x - 8y + \lambda z &= 0 & \text{rješenja pa nadi} \\ 5x - 3y + 3z &= 0 & \text{rješenja.} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & \lambda \\ 4 & -8 & \lambda \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \parallel v+lv8 \\ \parallel v+lv3 \end{array} = - \begin{vmatrix} 28 & 9\lambda \\ 14 & 3\lambda+3 \end{vmatrix} = (-14) \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3\lambda \\ 1 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = -42(-\lambda+2)$$

Za $\lambda = 2$ ($D=0$) u sistemu postoji netrivijalna rješenja.

Sistem sad izgleda:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + y + 2z &= 0 \quad | :3 & (3)-\text{(1)}: x - 9y = 0 \\ 4x - 8y + 2z &= 0 \quad | :4 & (3)-\text{(2)}: 3x - 27y = 0 \quad | :3 \\ 5x - 3y + 3z &= 0 \quad | :2 & x - 9y = 0 \\ \hline & \quad 10x - 6y + 6z & x = 9y, \quad z = -14y \quad \text{postoji } \text{netrivijalna} \\ & \quad 10x - 6y + 6z & \text{rješenja.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3t, t, -14t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

su rješenja sistema

3) Za koje vrijednosti λ sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \lambda x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_j: \text{za } \lambda = 1 \text{ ili } \lambda = -3$$

9 Sistemi linearnih jednačina

Zadatak 9.1 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 3y - 2z = 1 \\ -2x + y + 3z = -1 \\ x + y - z = 2 \end{cases}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right].$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$A_p \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ 2 \cdot V_1 + V_2 \\ 4 \cdot V_1 - V_3 \\ V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ 7 \cdot V_2 - 3 \cdot V_3 \end{array}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 3$ pa je sistem saglasan.

Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 2 \\ 3y + z = 3 \\ 13z = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Iz treće jednačine vidimo da je $z = 0$ i ako to uvrstimo u drugu jednačinu dobijemo

$$\begin{aligned} 3y + 0 &= 3 \\ 3y &= 3 \implies y = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Uvrštavajući $z = 0$ i $y = 1$ u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} x + 1 - 0 &= 2 \\ x + 1 &= 2 \implies x = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 0).$$

Zadatak 9.2 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 2 \\ -x + y - 3z = -3 \\ 2x - y - 2z = -1 \end{cases}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right].$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$A_p \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ 2 \cdot V_1 + V_2 \\ 3 \cdot V_1 + V_3 \\ V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ 2 \cdot V_1 + V_2 \\ 3 \cdot V_1 + V_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ 2 \cdot V_1 + V_2 \\ 3 \cdot V_1 + V_3 \\ V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 - V_3 \end{array}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 2$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 2$ pa je sistem saglasan. Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\begin{cases} -x + y - 3z = -3 \\ y - 8z = -7 \end{cases}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima tri nepoznate a dvije jednačine. Zato jednu nepoznatu biramo proizvoljno.

Neka je, recimo, $z = \alpha$ gdje je $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Ako $z = \alpha$ uvrstimo u drugu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$y - 8\alpha = -7 \implies y = -7 + 8\alpha.$$

Ako $y = -7 + 8\alpha$ i $z = \alpha$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} -x - 7 + 8\alpha - 3\alpha &= -3 \\ -x - 7 + 5\alpha &= -3 \\ -x &= 4 - 5\alpha \implies x = -4 + 5\alpha \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z) = (-4 + 5\alpha, -7 + 8\alpha, \alpha), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Zadatak 9.3 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - y + 3z + t = 4 \\ x + y + z + t = 3 \\ -x + 2y - 3z - t = -4 \\ x + y + 2z - 2t = 3 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_p &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_1 - V_2 \\ V_1 + V_3 \\ 2 \cdot V_1 - V_4 \end{array} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_1 + V_3 \\ V_4 \text{ prepisana} \end{array} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_3 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_3 - V_4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 4$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 4$ pa je sistem saglasan. Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y + z + t = 3 \\ 3y - 2z = -1 \\ -z - t = -3 \\ -4t = -4 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Iz četvrte jednačine vidimo da je $t = 1$.

Ako $t = 1$ uvrstimo u treću jednačinu dobijemo

$$\begin{aligned} -z - 1 &= -3 \\ -z &= -2 \implies z = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Ako $z = 2$ i $t = 1$ uvrstimo u drugu jednačinu, dobijemo

$$\begin{aligned} 3y - 4 &= -1 \\ 3y &= 3 \implies y = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Ako $y = 1$, $z = 2$ i $t = 1$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijemo

$$x + 1 + 2 + 1 = 3 \implies x = -1.$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z, t) = (-1, 1, 2, 1).$$

Zadatak 9.4 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y - 4z + t = 2 \\ x + y - z + 3t = 4 \\ -x + 3y - 2z + 2t = 2 \\ 3x + 4y - 5z + 4t = 6 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_p &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 5 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 5 & | & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 5 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_1 + V_2 \\ 2V_1 - V_3 \\ 3V_1 - V_4 \end{array} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 5 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 25 & | & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 + 4V_3 \\ V_3 - V_4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 3$ pa je sistem saglasan.
Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y - z + 3t = 4 \\ 4y - 3z + 5t = 6 \\ 5z + 25t = 30 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima četiri nepoznate a tri jednačine.

Znači, jednu nepoznatu uzimamo proizvoljno.

Neka je, npr. $t = \alpha$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$).

Iz treće jednačine imamo

$$\begin{aligned} 5z + 25\alpha &= 30 \\ z + 5\alpha &= 6 \implies z = 6 - 5\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Ako $z = 6 - 5\alpha$ i $t = \alpha$ uvrstimo u drugu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} 4y - 3(6 - 5\alpha) + 5\alpha &= 6 \\ 4y - 18 + 15\alpha + 5\alpha &= 6 \\ 4y &= 24 - 20\alpha \implies y = 6 - 5\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Ako $y = 6 - 5\alpha$, $z = 6 - 5\alpha$ i $t = \alpha$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} x + 6 - 5\alpha - 6 + 5\alpha + 3\alpha &= 4 \\ x + 3\alpha &= 4 \implies x = 4 - 3\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z, t) = (4 - 3\alpha, 6 - 5\alpha, 6 - 5\alpha, \alpha) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Zadatak 9.5 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 2z = 3 \\ x + y - z = 1 \\ 4x - y + z = 4 \\ 2x - 3y + 3z = 2 \end{cases}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right].$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 - 3V_1 \\ V_3 - 4V_1 \\ V_4 - 2V_1 \end{array} \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_3 - V_2 \\ V_4 - V_2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 2$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 2$ pa je sistem saglasan. Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 1 \\ -5y + 5z = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima tri nepoznate a dvije jednačine. Znači, jednu nepoznatu uzimamo proizvoljno. Neka je, npr. $z = \alpha$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$). Iz druge jednačine imamo

$$\begin{aligned} -5y + 5\alpha &= 0 \\ -5y &= -5\alpha \implies y = \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Ako $y = \alpha$ i $z = \alpha$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} x + y - z &= 1 \\ x + \alpha - \alpha &= 1 \implies x = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z) = (1, \alpha, \alpha) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Zadatak 9.6 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

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

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right].$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 - 2V_1 \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -18 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -18 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -18 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad 8V_2 - 3V_3 \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -18 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 - V_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 3$ pa je sistem saglasan.
Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + 2y - z + t = 3 \\ -3y - 3t = -6 \\ -12z - 18t = -30 \end{array} \right\} \iff \left. \begin{array}{l} x + 2y - z + t = 3 \\ y + t = 2 \\ 2z + 3t = 5 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima četiri nepoznate a tri jednačine.

Znači, jednu nepoznatu uzimamo proizvoljno.

Neka je, npr. $t = \alpha$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$).

Iz treće jednačine imamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 2z + 3\alpha &= 5 \\
 2z &= 5 - 3\alpha \implies z = \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Ako $z = \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2}$ i $t = \alpha$ uvrstimo u drugu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$y + \alpha = 2 \implies y = 2 - \alpha.$$

Ako $y = 2 - \alpha$, $z = \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2}$ i $t = \alpha$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + 2(2 - \alpha) - \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2} + \alpha &= 3 \\
 x + 4 - 2\alpha - \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2} + \alpha &= 3 \\
 x + \frac{8 - 4\alpha - 5 + 3\alpha + 2\alpha}{2} &= 3 \\
 x + \frac{3 + \alpha}{2} &= 3 \\
 x &= 3 - \frac{3 + \alpha}{2} \implies x = \frac{3 - \alpha}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{3 - \alpha}{2}, 2 - \alpha, \frac{5 - 3\alpha}{2}, \alpha \right) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Zadatak 9.7 Ispitati saglasnost i riješiti sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 2y - z + 3t = 6 \\ 3x + y - 3z + t = 2 \\ 5x + 3y - 4z + 4t = 8 \\ x - y - 2z - 2t = -4 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \\
 A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & -4 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & -4 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -4 \end{array} \right] \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & -4 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & -7 & -14 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & -7 & -14 \\ 0 & -8 & -6 & -14 & -28 \end{array} \right] \quad 2V_1 - V_2 \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & -7 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 - V_2 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 - V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_2 - V_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 2$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 2$ pa je sistem saglasan.
Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y - 2z - 2t = -4 \\ -4y - 3z - 7t = -14 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima četiri nepoznate a dvije jednačine.

Znači, dvije nepoznate uzimamo proizvoljno.

Neka je, npr. $z = \alpha, t = \beta$ ($\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$).

Iz druge jednačine imamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 -4y - 3\alpha - 7\beta &= -14 \\
 -4y &= -14 + 3\alpha + 7\beta \implies y = \frac{14 - 3\alpha - 7\beta}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Ako $y = \frac{14 - 3\alpha - 7\beta}{4}, z = \alpha, t = \beta$ uvrstimo u prvu jednačinu, dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 x - \frac{14 - 3\alpha - 7\beta}{4} - 2\alpha - 2\beta &= -4 \\
 x + \frac{-14 + 3\alpha + 7\beta - 8\alpha - 8\beta}{4} &= -4 \\
 x + \frac{-14 - 5\alpha - \beta}{4} &= -4 \\
 x &= -4 - \frac{-14 - 5\alpha - \beta}{4} \\
 x &= \frac{-16 + 14 + 5\alpha + \beta}{4} \implies x = \frac{-2 + 5\alpha + \beta}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{-2 + 5\alpha + \beta}{4}, \frac{14 - 3\alpha - 7\beta}{4}, \alpha, \beta \right) \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Zadatak 9.8 Ispitati saglasnost sistema i u slučaju saglasnosti riješiti sistem matričnom metodom

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - y + z - 3t = -1 \\ x - y + 3z + t = 4 \\ -2x - 3y + z + t = -3 \\ 3x - 2y + 4z - 2t = 3 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 \end{array} \right] \\
 A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 9 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 - V_2 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 2V_1 + V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 3V_1 - V_4 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad 5V_2 - V_3 \\
 &\quad \quad \quad V_2 - V_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 3$ pa je sistem saglasan.

Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y + 3z + t = 4 \\ -y + 5z + 5t = 9 \\ 18z + 22t = 40 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima četiri nepoznate a tri jednačine.

Znači, jednu nepoznatu uzimamo proizvoljno.

Neka je, npr. $t = \alpha$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$).

Sada sistem ima oblik

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y + 3z = 4 - \alpha \\ -y + 5z = 9 - 5\alpha \\ 9z = 20 - 11\alpha \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem je ekvivalentan matričnoj jednačini

$$AX = B$$

gdje su

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - \alpha \\ 9 - 5\alpha \\ 20 - 11\alpha \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje matrične jednačine je matrica $X = A^{-1}B$.

Izračunajmo matricu A^{-1} na osnovu formule

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj} A.$$

Determinanta matrice A je

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -9$$

Kofaktori matrice A su

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -9 & A_{12} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & A_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 A_{21} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 & A_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 & A_{23} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 A_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & A_{32} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5 & A_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

pa je adjungovana matrica

$$\text{adj} A = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 9 & -2 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Inverzna matrica matrice A je

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 9 & -2 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sada je

$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 - \alpha \\ 9 - 5\alpha \\ 20 - 11\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-5+14\alpha}{9} \\ \frac{19-10\alpha}{9} \\ \frac{20-11\alpha}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

pa je

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-5+14\alpha}{9} \\
 y &= \frac{19-10\alpha}{9} \\
 z &= \frac{20-11\alpha}{9}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

rješenje sistema.

Zadatak 9.9 Ispitati saglasnost sistema i u slučaju saglasnosti riješiti sistem metodom determinanti

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - y + z - 3t = -1 \\ x - y + 3z + t = 4 \\ -2x - 3y + z + t = -3 \\ 3x - 2y + 4z - 2t = 3 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Rješenje:

Matrica koeficijenata i proširena matrica ovog sistema je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right].$$

Odredimo rang proširene matrice:

$$A_p = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 5 & 9 \end{array} \right] \quad 2V_1 - V_2$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & 5 & 9 \end{array} \right] \quad 2V_1 + V_3$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad 3V_1 - V_4$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_1 \text{ prepisana}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 \text{ prepisana}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad 5V_2 - V_3$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 22 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad V_2 - V_3$$

Odavdje vidimo da je $\text{rang}(A) = 3$ i $\text{rang}(A_p) = 3$ pa je sistem saglasan.

Formirajmo novi sistem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y + 3z + t = 4 \\ -y + 5z + 5t = 9 \\ 18z + 22t = 40 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Ovaj sistem ima četiri nepoznate a tri jednačine.
Znači, jednu nepoznatu uzimamo proizvoljno.

Neka je, npr. $t = \alpha$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$).

Sada sistem ima oblik

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y + 3z = 4 - \alpha \\ -y + 5z = 9 - 5\alpha \\ 9z = 20 - 11\alpha \end{array} \right\}.$$

Izračunajmo determinante D, D_x, D_y, D_z :

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -9$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \alpha & -1 & 3 \\ 9 - 5\alpha & -1 & 5 \\ 20 - 11\alpha & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 14\alpha$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 - \alpha & 3 \\ 0 & 9 - 5\alpha & 5 \\ 0 & 20 - 11\alpha & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -19 + 10\alpha$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 - \alpha \\ 0 & -1 & 9 - 5\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 20 - 11\alpha \end{vmatrix} = -20 + 11\alpha$$

pa je

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-5 + 14\alpha}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{19 - 10\alpha}{9}$$

$$z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{20 - 11\alpha}{9}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

rješenje sistema.

Zadatak 9.10 U zavisnosti od realnog parametra λ diskutovati rješenja sistema

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda x + y + z &= 1 \\ x + \lambda y + z &= \lambda \\ x + y + \lambda z &= \lambda^2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} .$$

Rješenje:

Izračunajmo determinante D, D_x, D_y, D_z :

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (\lambda^3 + 1 + 1) - (\lambda + \lambda + \lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda + 2 = \\ &= \lambda^3 - \lambda - 2\lambda + 2 = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) - 2(\lambda - 1) = \\ &= \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) - 2(\lambda - 1) = \\ &= (\lambda - 1)[\lambda(\lambda + 1) - 2] = (\lambda - 1)[\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2] = \\ &= (\lambda - 1)[\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - \lambda - 2] = (\lambda - 1)[\lambda(\lambda + 2) - (\lambda + 2)] = \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_x &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda^2 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (\lambda^2 + \lambda^2 + \lambda) - (\lambda^3 + 1 + \lambda^2) = \\ &= -\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1 = -(\lambda^3 - \lambda^2) + (\lambda - 1) = \\ &= -\lambda^2(\lambda - 1) + (\lambda - 1) = (\lambda - 1)(1 - \lambda^2) = \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda) = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = \\ &= -(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_y &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (\lambda^3 + 1 + \lambda^2) - (\lambda + \lambda^3 + \lambda) = \\ &= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda - 1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_z &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (\lambda^4 + \lambda + 1) - (\lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda^2) = \\ &= \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = \\ &= ((\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1))^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle,

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) \\ D_x &= -(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) \\ D_y &= (\lambda - 1)^2 \\ D_z &= (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Diskusija:

1. Ako je $D \neq 0$, tj. $\lambda \neq 1$ i $\lambda \neq -2$, tada je sistem saglasan i rješenja su data sa

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)}{(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2)} = -\frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda + 2} \\ y &= \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{(\lambda - 1)^2}{(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2)} = \frac{1}{\lambda + 2} \\ z &= \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)^2}{(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2)} = \frac{(\lambda + 1)^2}{\lambda + 2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Ako je $D = 0$, tj. $\lambda = 1$ ili $\lambda = -2$, tada je sistem neodređen.

* Za $\lambda = 1$ imamo da je $D = D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$ pa sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja.

Uvrštavajući $\lambda = 1$ u početni sistem, dobijamo da je sistem ekvivalentan samo jednoj jednačini $x + y + z = 1$. Budući da imamo jednu jednačinu a tri nepoznate, onda dvije nepoznate biramo proizvoljno. Neka su npr. $y = \alpha$ i $z = \beta$, $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$. Tada je $x = 1 - \alpha - \beta$, pa je rješenje sistema

$$(x, y, z) = (1 - \alpha - \beta, \alpha, \beta) \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}).$$

** Za $\lambda = -2$ imamo da je $D = 0$ ali je $D_x = 9$ pa sistem nema rješenja.

Zadatak 9.11 U zavisnosti od realnog parametra a diskutovati rješenja sistema

$$\begin{cases} (a-1)x + y - z = 2a - 1 \\ (2a-5)x + 4y - 5z = a + 2 \\ (2a-3)x + y + (a-3)z = a + 1 \end{cases}.$$

Rješenje:

Izračunajmo determinante D, D_x, D_y, D_z :

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2a-5 & 4 & -5 \\ 2a-3 & 1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = 2a(a-2) \\ D_x &= \begin{vmatrix} 2a-1 & 1 & -1 \\ a+2 & 4 & -5 \\ a+1 & 1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-2)(7a-5) \\ D_y &= \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 2a-1 & -1 \\ 2a-5 & a+2 & -5 \\ 2a-3 & a+1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = -a(a-2)(3a-1) \\ D_z &= \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 2a-1 \\ 2a-5 & 4 & a+2 \\ 2a-3 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-2)(9a-5). \end{aligned}$$

Diskusija:

1. Ako je $D \neq 0$ tj. $2a(a-2) \neq 0$ a to je slučaj kada je $a \neq 0$ i $a \neq 2$, tada je sistem saglasan i rješenja su data sa

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{(a-2)(7a-5)}{2a(a-2)} = \frac{7a-5}{2a} \\ y &= \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{-a(a-2)(3a-1)}{2a(a-2)} = -\frac{3a-1}{2} \\ z &= \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{-(a-2)(9a-5)}{2a(a-2)} = -\frac{9a-5}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$

2. Ako je $D = 0$, tj. $a = 0$ ili $a = 2$, tada je sistem neodređen.

* Za $a = 2$ imamo da je $D = D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$ pa sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja.

Uvrštavajući $a = 2$ u početni sistem, dobijamo da je sistem jednačina

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z = 3 \\ -x + 4y - 5z = 4 \\ x + y - z = 3 \end{cases}.$$

Ispitajmo saglasnost ovog sistema: Proširena matrica sistema je

$$A_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Odredimo njen rang:

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} V_1 \text{ prepisana} \\ V_1 + V_2 \\ V_1 - V_2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Formirajmo novi sistem

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

Ovaj sistem ima tri nepoznate a dvije jednačine, pa jednu nepoznatu biramo proizvoljno. Neka je, recimo $z = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Sada, iz druge jednačine imamo

$$5y - 6\alpha = 7 \implies y = \frac{7 - 6\alpha}{5}.$$

Uvrštavajući $y = \frac{7-6\alpha}{5}$ i $z = \alpha$ u prvu jednačinu dobijamo

$$x + \frac{7 - 6\alpha}{5} - \alpha = 3 \implies x = \frac{8 - \alpha}{5}.$$

Dakle, rješenje sistema je

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{8-\alpha}{5}, \frac{7-6\alpha}{5}, \alpha \right)$$

** Za $a = 0$ imamo da je $D = 0$ ali je $D_x \neq 0$ pa sistem nema rješenja.

3. DETERMINANTE I SISTEMI LINEARNIH JEDNAČINA

1. Neka su a_{ij} ($i, j = \overline{1, n}$) dati brojevi. Determinantom n -tog reda nazivamo broj koji se predstavlja sljedećom shemom:

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

a za čiju su definiciju potrebna dodatna objašnjenja.

Brojevi a_{ij} nazivaju se elementi determinante, gdje je $i = \overline{1, n}$ redni broj vrste, $j = \overline{1, n}$ redni broj kolone u kojoj se taj element nalazi. Determinanta n -tog reda (za svako $n \in N$) ima n vrsta i n kolona.

1.1. Minor ili subdeterminanta elementa a_{ij} determinante (1) je determinanta $(n-1)$ -vog reda koja se iz determinante (1) dobije prečrtavanjem i -te vrste i j -te kolone i označava se sa D_{ij} . Broj $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} D_{ij}$ – označava kofaktor (algebarski komplement) elementa a_{ij} .

1.2. Determinanta prvog reda ($n=1$) koju obrazuje broj a_{11} je upravo taj broj a_{11} . Determinantom n -tog reda ($n \geq 2$) nazivamo broj:

$$(2) \quad D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n},$$

gdje smo sa D označili determinantu (1).

Primjedba:

a) Primjenom ove definicije dobije se

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}, \quad \text{za } n=2,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix},$$

za $n=3$ itd.

b) Može se dokazati da je definicija determinante n -tog reda ekvivalentna sa

$$D = \sum \pm a_{1j_1} \cdot a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n},$$

gdje se sumiranje vrši po svim permutacijama j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n skupa indeksa $1, 2, \dots, n$. Za definiciju determinante najveće zasluge pripadaju Laplasu* koji je oko 1772. formulirao sljedeću teoremu:

2. Za determinantu n -tog reda vrijede slijedeće formule:

$$(3) \quad a_{k1}A_{11} + a_{k2}A_{12} + \dots + a_{kn}A_{1n} = \delta_{ki}D, \quad (k, i = \overline{1, n}),$$

$$(4) \quad a_{1k}A_{11} + a_{2k}A_{21} + \dots + a_{nk}A_{n1} = \delta_{kj}D, \quad (k, j = \overline{1, n}),$$

gdje je $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$

Kronekerov* simbol.

Formula (3) za $k=i$ naziva se razvoj determinante D po k -toj vrsti; specijalno za $k=i=1$, (3) se svodi na (2). Formula (4) za $k=j$ predstavlja razvoj determinante D po k -toj koloni.

3. Neke osobine determinante:

(i) Vrijednost determinante se ne mijenja pri njenoj transpoziciji, tj. ako vrste razmijene mjestâ sa odgovarajućim kolonama i obrnuto.

(ii) Ako dvije vrste (kolone) razmijene položaj, determinanta mijenja znak.

(iii) Ako su dvije vrste (kolone) determinante jednake, onda je $D=0$.

(iv) Determinanta se množi brojem ako se jedna i samo jedna vrsta (kolona) pomnoži tim brojem. (Kolona, tj. vrsta se množi brojem tako da joj se svi elementi pomnože tim brojem.)

(v) Ako su elementi jedne vrste (kolone) proporcionalni elementima neke druge vrste (kolone), tada je $D=0$.

(vi) Determinanta ne mijenja vrijednost ako se jednoj vrsti (koloni) doda druga vrsta (kolona) prethodno pomnožena nekim brojem. (Vrsti dodajemo vrstu tako da na njene elemente dodamo odgovarajuće elemente druge vrste.)

(vii) Osobine superpozicije: zbir dvije determinante reda n koje imaju $(n-1)$ jednakih vrsta (kolona) i (možda) različitu i -tu vrstu (kolonu) jednak je determinanti čija je i -ta vrsta jednaka zbiru i -tih vrstâ determinanti sabiraka, a preostale vrste ostaju nepromijenjene (kao kod sabiraka).

4. Sistem od n linearnih algebarskih jednačina sa n nepoznatih (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),

gdje su a_{ij} ($i, j = \overline{1, n}$) i b_i ($i = \overline{1, n}$) dati brojevi, zapisujemo u obliku

$$(5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n. \end{array} \right.$$

Rješenjem sistema (5) nazivamo bilo koju uređenu n -torku brojeva $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$, tako da je

$$a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n = b_1, \quad \text{za } i = \overline{1, n}.$$

Sistem (5) je saglasan (kompatibilan) ako postoji bar jedno rješenje tog sistema; u suprotnom se kaže da je sistem nesaglasan (protivrječan).

* Leopold Kronecker (1823–1891), njemački matematičar.

Determinantom sistema (5) nazivamo determinantu D koja za i -tu vrstu ima koeficijente i -te jednačine sistema (5), a za j -tu kolonu koeficijente uz j -tu nepoznatu x_j .

Determinantom nepoznate x_j nazivamo determinantu D_j ($j = \overline{1, n}$), koja se dobije iz determinante D sistema (5) kada se njena j -ta kolona (tj. kolona uz nepoznatu x_j) zamjeni kolonom na desnoj strani sistema jednačina, tj. kolonom formiranom od slobodnih članova b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n sistema (5).

5. Kramerovo* pravilo: Ako za determinantu D sistema (5) vrijedi $D \neq 0$, tada je

$$x_j = \frac{D_j}{D} \quad (j = \overline{1, n})$$

jedinstveno rješenje sistem (5).

Ako je $D=0$ i $D_j \neq 0$ za bar jedno j ($j = \overline{1, n}$), tada je sistem (5) nesaglasan.

U slučaju $D=0$ i $D_j=0$ za svako $j = \overline{1, n}$ moguće je da sistem (5) ima ili beskonačno mnogo rješenja ili da nema rješenja. Za precizniji odgovor potrebno je dodatno istraživanje.

6. Sistem linearnih jednačina (5) naziva se *homogenim* ako su svi slobodni članovi jednak nuli. Ako je determinanta sistema $D \neq 0$, tada iz (Kramerova pravila) 5. slijedi da je trivijalno rješenje $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (0, \dots, 0)$ jedinstveno rješenje sistema ($\Leftrightarrow (\forall j = \overline{1, n}) ; D_j = 0$). Da bi homogeni sistem jednačina imao netrivijalna rješenja, potrebno je i dovoljno da je $D = 0$.

ZADACI

1. Izračunati determinante:

a) drugog reda

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} \sin x - \cos x \\ \cos x \sin x \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & x^2 + x + 1 \\ x - 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} m^2 & mn \\ mn & n^2 \end{vmatrix};$$

b) trećeg reda

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 1 & b & ca \\ 1 & c & ab \end{vmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

2. Dokazati:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & -b & -c & -d \\ a & b & -c & -d \\ a & b & c & -d \end{vmatrix} = -8abcd; \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ a & b & b & b \\ a & b & c & c \\ a & b & c & d \end{vmatrix} = a(b-a)(c-b)(d-c).$$

3. Riješiti nejednačinu:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & x \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} > \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x \\ 1 & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

4. Dokazati da je $a+b+c+x+y+z$ faktor determinante

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ b+x & c+y & a+z \\ c+x & a+y & b+z \end{vmatrix}$$

te izračunati determinantu.

5. Ne razvijajući determinantu, dokazati:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & a_1x + b_1y + c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2x + b_2y + c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & a_3x + b_3y + c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1x & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + b_2x & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 + b_3x & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (1-x^2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

6. Izračunati:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} 13647 & 13657 & 17844 \\ 28423 & 28433 & -19371 \\ 28423 & 28433 & -19372 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} z & -z & 0 \\ z & z^2 & -1 \\ 1 & z & z+1 \end{vmatrix},$$

ako kompleksni broj z zadovoljava uslov $z^5 = 1$;

$$c) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b \sin \alpha & c \sin \alpha \\ b \sin \alpha & 1 & \cos \alpha \\ c \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 1 \end{vmatrix},$$

ako su a, b, c dužine strane trougla i α ugao nasuprot stranice a ;

$$d) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & z & z^2 \\ z^2 & 1 & z \\ z & z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ gdje je } z = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$$

$$e) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \\ 1 & z^2 & z \end{vmatrix}, \text{ gdje je } z = \text{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

7. Izračunati Vandermondovu* determinantu:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

8. Koristeći definiciju determinante, izračunati:

a) trougaonu determinantu

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

b) dijagonalnu determinantu

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}.$$

9. Dokazati da je $D \in R$, gdje je

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} i & a & \bar{a} \\ i & b & \bar{b} \\ i & c & \bar{c} \end{vmatrix}, \sqrt{-1} = i; (a, b, c \in C).$$

10. Neka su dati funkcija $x \mapsto f(x)$ i dvije tačke $A(a, f(a))$, $B(b, f(b))$ njenog grafika. Pokazati da je

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & a & f(a) \\ 1 & b & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ jednačina tetive kroz tačke } A \text{ i } B.$$

11. Izračunati determinantu

$$\text{a)} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}.$$

b) Uopštiti rezultat na determinantu reda n čiji su elementi $a_{ii} = x$, $a_{ij} = a$ ($i \neq j$).

12. Dokazati da je determinanta $(n+1)$ -vog reda

$$D_{n+1} = \prod_{k=1}^n b_k \text{ ako je } a_{ii} = 1, i = \overline{1, n+1};$$

$$a_{ij} = x_{j-1}; i = \overline{1, n}; j = \overline{2, n+1}; i \neq j; \quad a_{ii} = x_{i-1} + b_{i-1}, i = \overline{2, n+1}.$$

13. Data je tridiagonalna determinanta $D_n = |a_{ij}|$, tako da je:

$$a_{11} = \cos \theta, a_{ii} = 2 \cos \theta; a_{i-1, i} = a_{i, i-1} = 1 (i = \overline{2, n}).$$

Tada je $D_n = \cos n\theta$ ($n \in N$). Dokazati!

14. Neka je $a_{ii} = 0 (i = \overline{2, n})$, a ostali elementi determinante n -tog reda jednaki su 1. Dokazati

$$D_n = (n-1)(-1)^{n-1}.$$

15. Riješiti sistem jednačina:

$$\text{a)} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 4 \quad \text{b)} x + 2y - z = 1$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 11 \quad 2x - y - z = 0$$

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 11; \quad -x + 2y = 1;$$

$$\text{c)} x + 2y - z = 2 \quad \text{d)} x + y + z + t = 0$$

$$2x - y - z = 0 \quad 3x - 5y + z - 3t = 1$$

$$-x + 2y = 0; \quad x + 6y + 3z - 7t = 2$$

$$2x - y - 4z + 5t = 6.$$

16. Odrediti $a \in R$ za koje je sistem linearnih jednačina saglasan i riješiti ga:

$$\text{a)} (a-1)x + z = 0 \quad \text{b)} x + y + az + t = 1 \quad \text{c)} x + y + z = a$$

$$(a+1)x - ay - z = -1 \quad x + 2y + t = 0 \quad x + (1+a)y + z = 2a$$

$$y + az = 1; \quad x + t = a \quad x + y + (1+a)z = 0;$$

$$ax + z = 1; \quad ax + y + z = 6$$

$$x + ay + z + u = a \quad ax + 4y + z = 5$$

$$x + y + az + u = a^2 \quad 6x + (a+2)y + 2z = 13.$$

$$x + y + z + au = a^3;$$

17. Odrediti $a, b \in R$ za koje je dati sistem jednačina saglasan i riješiti ga:

$$\text{a)} ax + 2z = 2 \quad \text{b)} ax + by + z = 1 \quad \text{c)} ax + y + z = 4$$

$$5x + 2y = 1 \quad x + aby + z = b \quad x + by + z = 3$$

$$x - 2y + bz = 3; \quad x + by + az = 1; \quad x + 2by + z = 4.$$

18. Riješiti sistem homogenih jednačina ($\lambda \in R$):

$$\text{a)} 2x + \lambda y - 3z = 0 \quad \text{b)} 2x + y - 4z = 0 \quad \text{c)} x + 2y = 0$$

$$3x - y + 5z = 0 \quad 3x + 5y - 7z = 0 \quad (\lambda + 3)y + z = 0$$

$$x - 2y + (\lambda + 7)z = 0; \quad 4x - 5y - 6z = 0; \quad x + \lambda z = 0;$$

$$\text{d)} 3x - y + z = 0 \quad \text{e)} 2x + 3y - z - t = 0$$

$$\lambda x - y + 2z = 0 \quad x - y - 2z - 4t = 0$$

$$x + \lambda y + (\lambda + 1)z = 0; \quad 3x + y + 3z - 2t = 0$$

$$6x + 3y - 7t = 0.$$

19. Provjeriti da sistem

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 - 3x_4 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 11x_3 - 13x_4 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 - 7x_3 - 2x_4 &= 0 \\ 13x_1 - 25x_2 + x_3 + 11x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

ima rješenje $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 1$. Da li se bez računanja može tvrditi da li je determinanta sistema jednaka nuli (ili je različita od nule)?

20. Dokazati da sistem

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by + cz + dt &= 0 \\ bx - ay + dz - ct &= 0 \\ cx - dy - az + bt &= 0 \\ dx + cy - bz - at &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

ima jedinstveno rješenje ako su $a, b, c, d \in R$ i $(a, b, c, d) \neq (0, 0, 0, 0)$.

21. Riješiti sistem jednačina:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} x + y + z = a, & \text{b)} -x + y + z + t = a, \\ x + ky + k^2z = b, & x - y + z + t = b, \\ x + k^2y + kz = c, \quad (k \neq 1, k^3 = 1); & x + y - z + t = c, \\ & x + y + z - t = d. \end{array}$$

22. Odrediti polinom $P : R \rightarrow R$ najnižeg stepena koji ispunjava slijedeće uslove:

- a) $P(1) = -1$, $P(-1) = 9$, $P(2) = -3$;
- b) $P(-1) = 0$, $P(1) = 4$, $P(2) = 3$, $P(3) = 6$;
- c) grafik funkcije $y = P(x)$ prolazi kroz tačke $(0, 1), (1, -1), (2, 5), (3, 37)$;
- d) grafik funkcije $x = P(y)$ prolazi kroz tačke $(5, 0), (-13, 2), (-10, 3), (-2, 1), (14, -1)$.

23. Riješiti jednačine:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a)} \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & x+2 & x-1 \\ x+2 & x-4 & x \\ x-1 & x+4 & x-5 \end{vmatrix} = 0; & \text{b)} \begin{vmatrix} \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \sin x & \cos x \\ \sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \cos x & \sin x \\ 1 & a & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{4}; \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{c)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-x & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & n-x & \end{vmatrix} = 0; & \text{d)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & \dots & x^n \\ 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^n \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^n \end{vmatrix} = 0; \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{e)} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 - x & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_2 + a_3 - x & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n + a_{n+1} - x \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (a_i \neq a_j \Leftrightarrow i \neq j). \end{array}$$

RJEŠENJA

1. a) 5; 1; 1; 0. b) 0; 1; $(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$; $(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$.

2. Ako 1. vrstu oduzmemo od 2., 3. i 4. vrste, dobije se:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & -2b & -2c & -2d \\ 0 & 0 & -2c & -2d \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2d \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot (-2b)(-2c)(-2d) = -8abcd.$$

Oduzećemo 3. vrstu od 4. vrste, 2. od 3. i 1. od druge vrste. Dobijemo

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ 0 & b-a & b-a & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & c-b & c-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-c \end{vmatrix} = a(b-a)(c-b)(d-c).$$

3. Kako je

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & x \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & x \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & x \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = x(1-3x) - 2(3-x^2) + 9 - x = 3 - x^2;$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x \\ 1 & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = 2x,$$

treba da je: $-x^2 + 3 > 2x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-3, 1)$.

4. Ako na prvu kolonu determinante dodamo ostale kolone, determinanta ne mijenja vrijednost, prema teoremi 3 (vi). Stoga je:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c+x+y+z & b+y & c+z \\ a+b+c+x+y+z & c+y & a+z \\ a+b+c+x+y+z & a+y & b+z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a+b+c+x+y+z) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+y & c+z \\ 1 & c+y & a+z \\ 1 & a+y & b+z \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{oduzmimo 1. vrstu od 2. i 3. vrste}) \\ &= (a+b+c+x+y+z) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+y & c+z \\ 0 & c-b & a-c \\ 0 & a-b & b-c \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{razvijanje determinanta po elementima 1. kolone}) \\ &= (a+b+c+x+y+z) \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} c-b & a-c \\ a-b & b-c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c+x+y+z) [-(c-b)^2 - (c-a)(b-a)] \\ &= (a+b+c+x+y+z)(ab+bc+ca-a^2-b^2-c^2). \end{aligned}$$

5. I u a) i u b) primijeniti pravilo 3 (vii).

6. a) 147760;

b) dodati prvu kolonu na drugu i razviti determinantu po prvoj vrsti. Izlazi redom:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z^2 & -1 \\ 1 & z+1 & z+1 \end{vmatrix} = z \begin{vmatrix} z^2 & -1 \\ z+1 & z+1 \end{vmatrix} - z(z+1) \begin{vmatrix} z^2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = z(z+1)(z^2+1) = z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z.$$

Sada je prema formuli za zbir geometrijske progresije (vidi zadatak 1.3.9.):

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{z^5 - z}{z-1}, \quad \text{za } z \neq 1, \\ &= 4, \quad \text{za } z=1, \end{aligned}$$

tj.

$$D = -1, \text{ za } z \neq 1 \wedge z^5 = 1,$$

$$= 4, \text{ za } z = 1;$$

c) $D = (a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc \cos \alpha) \sin^2 \alpha = 0$, pošto je prema kosinusojoj teoremi $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$.

d) Ako na prvu kolonu dodamo preostale kolone, dobijemo

$$D(z) = (z^2 + z + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & z & z^2 \\ 1 & 1 & z \\ 1 & z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{z^3 - 1}{z - 1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & z & z^2 \\ 1 & 1 & z \\ 1 & z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (z \neq 1).$$

Sada je za $z = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \text{cis } \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $z^3 = \text{cis } 2\pi = 1$, tako da je $D\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 0$.

e) Sada je $z^3 = 1$, tj. $z^2 + z + 1 = 0$ ($z \neq 1$), tako da je nakon dodavanja svih kolona na prvu kolonu

$$\begin{aligned} D(z) &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ z^2 + z + 1 & z & z^2 \\ z^2 + z + 1 & z^2 & z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & z & z^2 \\ 0 & z^2 & z \end{vmatrix} = 3(z^2 - z^4) = \\ &= 3(-1 - z - 1 \cdot z) = -3 - 6z = 3i\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

7. Ovo je Vandermondeova determinanta n -og reda, koju ćemo označiti sa V_n . Pomnožimo k -tu kolonu determinante V_n sa $-x_k$ i dodajmo je ($k+1$)-voj koloni redom za $k=n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$. Na taj način se dobije:

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 - x_n & x_1(x_1 - x_n) & \dots & x_1^{n-2}(x_1 - x_n) \\ 1 & x_2 - x_n & x_2(x_2 - x_n) & \dots & x_2^{n-2}(x_2 - x_n) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_{n-1} - x_n & x_{n-1}(x_{n-1} - x_n) & \dots & x_{n-1}^{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_n) \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} (x_1 - x_n)(x_2 - x_n) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_n) V_{n-1}, \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{n-1} (x_n - x_1)(x_n - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) V_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

gdje je

$$V_{n-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^{n-2} \\ 1 & x_2 & & x_2^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n-1} & \dots & x_{n-1}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

Vandermondeova determinanta $(n-1)$ -vog reda.

$$V_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1,$$

dobija se

$$V_n = (x_n - x_1)(x_n - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) V_{n-1},$$

$$V_{n-1} = (x_{n-1} - x_1)(x_{n-1} - x_2) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_n) V_{n-2},$$

odakle se dobije

$$V_n = (x_n - x_1)(x_n - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_{n-2})(x_n - x_{n-1})($$

$$(x_{n-1} - x_1)(x_{n-1} - x_2) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})($$

$$V_3 = (x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2) V_2,$$

$$(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2) \\ (x_2 - x_1).$$

Ovaj rezultat se može zapisati u obliku

$$V_n = \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} (x_k - x_j).$$

8. a) Trougaona determinanta jednaka je proizvodu dijagonalnih elemenata, tj.

$$a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$$

Zapisati gornju trougaonu determinantu kod koje su svi elementi ispod glavne dijagonale jednaki nuli i provjeriti da za nju vrijedi isti rezultat.

b) Dijagonalna determinanta je istovremeno i (donja i gornja) trougaona, te za nju vrijedi isti rezultat.

9. Konjugovana vrijednost determinante je

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D} &= \begin{vmatrix} -t & \bar{a} & a \\ -i & \bar{b} & b \\ -i & \bar{c} & c \end{vmatrix} \quad (\bar{z} = z \wedge \bar{i} = -i) \\ &= (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} i & a & \bar{a} \\ i & b & \bar{b} \\ i & c & \bar{c} \end{vmatrix}, \text{ tj. } \bar{D} = D \Leftrightarrow D \in R. \end{aligned}$$

10. Ako ovu determinantu označimo sa $D(x, y)$, tada se data jednačina kraće zapisuje u obliku $D(x, y) = 0$.

Ta jednačina je linearna po x i y , te predstavlja jednačinu pravca. Kako je, osim toga,

$$D(a, f(a)) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & f(a) \\ 1 & a & f(a) \\ 1 & b & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad D(b, f(b)) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & f(b) \\ 1 & a & f(a) \\ 1 & b & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

jer u determinantama $D(a, f(a))$ i $D(b, f(b))$ postoje dvije jednakе vrste. Prema tome, prava $D(x, y) = 0$ prolazi kroz tačke $A(a, f(a))$, $B(b, f(b))$, što je i trebalo dokazati.

11. a) Saberimo redom sve kolone od druge do pете i dodajmo prvoj, a potom oduzmimo prvu vrstu redom od svake vrste počevši od druge do pete (zadnje) vrste. Dobije se (dijagonalna determinanta)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & .5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 9 \cdot 4^4 \text{ (vidi zadatak 8).}$$

b) Istim transformacijama (koje ne mijenjaju vrijednost determinante) kao i u slučaju a) dobije se dijagonalna determinanta, tako da je

$$D = [x + (n-1)a] (x-a)^{n-1}.$$

12. Oduzeti prvu vrstu redom od svake vrste počevši od druge do posljednje $(n+1)$ -ve vrste. Dobije se dijagonalna determinanta, odakle se, pak, dobije traženi rezultat.

13. Ako determinantu D_{n+1} razvijemo po elementima posljednje vrste, dobijemo

$$(1) \quad D_{n+1} = 2 \cos \theta D_n - D_{n-1}.$$

Pretpostavimo sada da su tačne formule

$$(2) \quad D_{n-1} = \cos(n-1)\theta, \quad D_n = \cos n\theta \text{ (induktivna pretpostavka).}$$

Tada je, prema (1) i (2),

$$D_{n+1} = 2 \cos \theta \cos n\theta - \cos(n\theta - \theta) = \cos \theta \cos n\theta - \sin \theta \sin n\theta = \cos(n+1)\theta.$$

Na osnovu definicije determinante D_n imamo

$$D_1 = \cos \theta, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos 2\theta,$$

i. formula $D_n = \cos n\theta$ je tačna za $n=1$ i $n=2$.

Time je induktivni dokaz završen.

14. Uporediti sa zadatkom 11.b).

15. a) Determinanta sistema je $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 60 \neq 0$,

te je prema Kramerovom pravilu (vidi teoremu 5)

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{D} (D_1, D_2, D_3)$$

$$= (3, 1, 1),$$

jer je

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 11 & 4 & -2 \\ 11 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 180, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 11 & -2 \\ 3 & 11 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 60, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 11 \\ 3 & -2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -60.$$

b) $(x, y, z) = (-1, 0, -2)$; c) $(x, y, z) = (4, 2, 6)$;

d) Determinanta sistema $D = 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \neq 0$, determinante nepoznatih

$$D_x = 3 \cdot 191, D_y = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 7, D_z = -3 \cdot 213, D_t = -6 \cdot 24,$$

tako da je

$$(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{D_x}{D}, \frac{D_y}{D}, \frac{D_z}{D}, \frac{D_t}{D} \right) = \left(\frac{191}{154}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{-213}{154}, \frac{-24}{77} \right).$$

16. a) Determinanta sistema je

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 0 & 1 \\ a+1 & -a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(1+a)(2-a),$$

a determinante nepoznatih

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -a \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a-1,$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 0 & 1 \\ a+1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)(1-a) + 1(a+1) = a(3-a),$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ a+1 & -a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1) \begin{vmatrix} -a & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-1)^2.$$

Mogući su slučajevi

(i) $D \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 2)$.

Tada sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{a-1}{a(1+a)(2-a)}, \frac{3-a}{(1+a)(2+a)}, \frac{(a-1)^2}{a(1+a)(a-2)} \right);$$

(ii) $a=0 \Rightarrow (D=0 \wedge D_x = -1 \neq 0) \Rightarrow$ sistem je nesaglasan (u tom slučaju prva jednačina $-x+z=0$ je protivrječna drugoj jednačini $x-z=-1$);

(iii) $a=-1 \Rightarrow (D=0, D_x = -2 \neq 0) \Rightarrow$ sistem je nesaglasan, (u ovom slučaju su protivrječne druga $y-z=-1$ i treća $y-z=1$ jednačina).

(iv) $a=2 \Rightarrow (D=0, D_x = 1 \neq 0) \Rightarrow$ sistem je nesaglasan.

b) Determinante sistema i nepoznatih su:

$$D = 2a^2, D_x = 3a-2, D_y = -a^3, D_z = 2a-a^2, D_t = 2a^3-3a+2.$$

Za $a \neq 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow D \neq 0$) sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{3a-2}{2a^2}, \frac{-a}{2}, \frac{2-a}{2a}, \frac{2a^3-3a+2}{2a^2} \right);$$

dok za $a=0 \Rightarrow (D=0, D_x = -2 \neq 0)$, te je sistem nesaglasan.

c) Sada je $D = a^2, D_1 = a^3, D_2 = a^2, D_3 = -a^2$.

Za $a \neq 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow D \neq 0$) je jedinstveno rješenje sistema

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D} \right) = (a, 1, -1).$$

Za $a=0$ je $D=D_1=D_2=D_3=0$, te je potrebno dodatno razmatranje. U tom slučaju sistem se svodi na

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x+y+z=0$$

jednu jednačinu. U ovom slučaju dvije nepoznate možemo birati proizvoljno, npr. $x=\alpha, y=\beta$ i $z=-\alpha-\beta$, tj. sistem je saglasan i ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja ili ($\forall \alpha, \beta \in R$)

$$(x, y, z) = (\alpha, \beta, -\alpha-\beta).$$

d) Za ovaj sistem je

$$D = (a+3)(a-1)^3, D_x = -(a^2+2a+3)(a-1)^3, \\ D_y = -(a^2+a-1)(a-1)^3, D_z = (2a+1)(a-1)^3, D_t = (a^3+3a^2+2a+1)(a-1)^3.$$

Prema tome, razlikujemo tri slučaja:

(i) $a=1 \Rightarrow (\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R) (x, y, z, u) = (1-\alpha-\beta-\gamma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$;

(ii) $a=-3 \Rightarrow$ sistem je protivrječan;

(iii) $a \notin \{1, -3\} \Rightarrow (x, y, z, u) = \left(-\frac{a^2+2a+3}{a+3}, -\frac{a^2+a-1}{a+3}, \frac{2a+1}{a+3}, \frac{a^3+3a^2+2a+1}{a+3} \right)$.

e) Kako je $D = (a+3)(a-4)$, $D_1 = a-3$, $D_2 = a+3$, $D_3 = 6(a+3)(a-4)$, to je za $a \notin \{-3, 4\}$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{a-4}, \frac{1}{a-4}, 6 \right);$$

za $a=-3$ je $D=D_1=D_2=D_3=0$, te su potrebna dodatna ispitivanja. Primijetiti da se sabiranjem 2. i 3. jednačine dobije $3x+3y+3z=18$, što je ekvivalentno s prvom jednačinom. Dakle, u ovom slučaju ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja. Tako iz 1. i 3. jednačine izlazi:

$$(\forall z \in R) (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{19-3z}{7}, \frac{23-4z}{7}, z \right).$$

Za $a=+4$ je $D=0 \wedge D_1=-7 \neq 0$, te je sistem nesaglasan.

17. a) Kako je $D = 2(ab-12)$, $D_1 = 4(b-4)$, $D_2 = ab-12-10(b-4)$, $D_3 = 8(a-3)$, to za $ab \neq 12$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{2(b-4)}{ab-12}, \frac{ab-10b+28}{2(ab-12)}, \frac{4(a-3)}{ab-12} \right).$$

Za $a=3 \wedge b=4$ ($\wedge ab=12$) sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja; iz prve dvije jednačine izlazi:

$$(\forall z \in R) (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{2-2t}{3}, \frac{10t-7}{6}, z \right).$$

Za $ab=12 \wedge b \neq 4$ ($\wedge a \neq 3$) je

$D=0 \wedge D_1 \neq 0$, te je sistem protivrječan.

b) Sada je $D=b(a+2)(a-1)^2$, $D_1=b(a-b)(a-1)$

$$D_2=(a-1)(ba+b-2), D_3=b(a-1)(a-b).$$

(i) Prema tome, za $D=b(a+2)(a-1)^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b \neq 0 \wedge a \neq -2 \wedge a \neq 1$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D} \right).$$

(ii) Za $b=0$ je $D=D_1=D_3=0 \wedge D_2=-2(a-1)$ tako da je $D_2 \neq 0$ za $a \neq 1$ (i $b=0$), te je za $b=0 \wedge a \neq 1$ sistem protivrječan; za $a=1, b=0$ sistem se svodi na $x+z=1, x+z=0, x+z=1$, što je protivrječno. Dakle, za $b=0$ sistem je protivrječan.

(iii) Za $a=1$ je $D=D_1=D_2=D_3=0$, te su potrebna dodatna istraživanja. Tada se sistem svodi na

$$x+by+z=1$$

$$x+by+z=b$$

$$x+by+z=1,$$

te se vidi da je ili sistem protivrječan za $a=1 \wedge b \neq 1$, a da za $a=1 \wedge b=1$ ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja.

(iv) Za $a=-2$ razlikujemo $b \neq -2 \vee b=-2$.

U prvom slučaju $a=-2 \wedge b \neq -2 \Rightarrow D=0 \wedge D_2=3(b+2) \neq 0$, te je sistem protivrječan. U slučaju kad je $a=-2$, $b=-2$ ($\Rightarrow D=D_1=D_2=D_3=0$) sistem se svodi na

$$\begin{cases} -2x-2y+z=1 \\ x+4y+z=-2 \\ x-2y-2z=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2x-2y+z=-1 \\ x+4y+z=-2 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases}$$

Provjeriti zadnju ekvivalenciju i pokazati da je opšte rješenje sistema

$$(\forall y \in \mathbb{R}) (x, y, z) = (-2y-1, y, -2y-1).$$

Prema tome, sistem je saglasan:

- za $a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq -2 \wedge b \neq 0$ kad ima jedinstveno rješenje prema Kramerovu pravilu;
- za $(a, b) \in \{(1, 1), (-2, -2)\}$ sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja.

U svim drugim slučajevima sistem je protivrječan.

c) Sada je

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-1)b,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & b & 1 \\ 4 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1-2b,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-1),$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & b \\ 1 & 2b \end{vmatrix} = 4ab + 3 + 8b - 4b - 6ab - 4$$

$= 4b - 2ab - 1$. (Prema Sarusovu* pravilu)

(i) Za $D \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow -(a-1)b \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 1 \wedge b \neq 0$ sistem, prema Krameru, ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{2b-1}{b(a-1)}, b, \frac{2ab-4b+1}{b(a-1)} \right).$$

(ii) Za $a=1 \wedge b \neq \frac{1}{2}$ je $D=0 \wedge D_1 \neq 0$, te je sistem protivrječan.

(iii) Za $a=1 \wedge b=\frac{1}{2}$ je $D=D_1=D_2=D_3=0$. Pokazuje se da sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja.

$$(\forall z \in \mathbb{R}) (x, y, z) = (2-z, 2, z)$$

(iv) Za $b=0$ je $D=0$, $D_1=1 \neq 0$, sistem je protivrječan.

18. a) Determinanta sistema je

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \lambda & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda+7 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+7)(\lambda-1),$$

pa zbog toga (vidi definiciju i teoremu 6) homogeni sistem ima samo trivijalno rješenje za $\lambda \notin \{-7, 1\}$, tj. tada je $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ jedinstveno rješenje sistema.

Za $\lambda = -7$ sistem se svodi na

$$\begin{cases} 2x-7y-3z=0 \\ 3x-y+5z=0 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-7y-3z=0 \\ x-2y=0 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases}$$

(gdje je posljednja jednačina posljedica prve dvije:

$$5(2x-7y-3z)+5(3x-y+5z)=0 \Leftrightarrow 19(x-2y)=0.$$

Dakle, za $\lambda = -7$ sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja:

$$(\forall y \in \mathbb{R}) (x, y, z) = (2y, y, -y).$$

Za $\lambda = 1$ slično se dobije

$$(\forall y \in \mathbb{R}) (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-2y}{19}, y, \frac{5y}{19} \right).$$

b) Determinanta sistema je $D=0$, te sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja $(x, y, z) = (13z/7, 2z/7, z)$ za svako $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

c) Za $\lambda \in \{-2, -1\}$ sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja:

$$(\lambda = -2) (\forall z) (x, y, z) = (2z, -z, z)$$

$$(\lambda = -1) (\forall z) (x, y, z) = (z, z/2, z).$$

d) Iz $D \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 2(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \{2 \pm \sqrt{6}\}$.

Samo za ove vrijednosti λ sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja. Odrediti ih.

e) U ovom slučaju je

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -6D_{41} + 3D_{42} - 0D_{43} + (-7)D_{44} = -6 \cdot 55 + 3 \cdot 33 - 7(-33),$$

tj. $D=0$.

To znači da dati homogeni sistem ima netrivijalna rješenja. Kako je $D_{44} = -33 \neq 0$, to se netrivijalna rješenja dobiju iz sistema

$$2x+3y-z=t$$

$$(*) \quad x-y-2z=4t$$

$$3x+y+3z=2t$$

sa tri nepoznate x, y, z za proizvoljnu vrijednost t . Determinanta tog sistema je

$$\Delta = D_{44} = -33,$$

a determinante nepoznatih

$$\Delta_x = -tD_{41} = -55t,$$

$$\Delta_y = tD_{42} = 33t \quad \Rightarrow (x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{5}{3}t, -t, -\frac{2}{3}t, t \right), \text{ (za svaku } t \in \mathbb{R}).$$

$$\Delta_z = 22t$$

19. Pošto sistem ima netrivijalnih rješenja, to je $D=0$. Ukoliko bi bilo suprotno, $D \neq 0$, onda bi prema Kramerovu pravilu sistem imao jedinstveno, trivijalno rješenje $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$.

* Sarrus, P. F. (1789 – 1861).

Pošto je determinanta formata 3×3 sastavljena od koeficijenata iz prve tri jednačine u prve tri nepoznate, riješiti prve tri jednačine po x_1, x_2, x_3 , uzimajući x_4 kao proizvoljnu vrijednost. Zatim provjeriti da tako dobijeno rješenje zadovoljava preostalu, četvrtu jednačinu.

20. Determinanta sistema je $D = -(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) \neq 0$.

21. a) $(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c, a+bk^2+ck, a+bk+ck^2)$.

Rješenje se može dobiti Kramerovim metodom. Na drugi način se dobije ako saberemo sve jednačine, ili saberemo sve jednačine pošto smo drugu pomnožili sa k^2 , a treću sa k ili, najzad, saberemo jednačine pošto smo drugu jednačinu pomnožili sa k , a treću sa k^2 . Pri tome se primjenjuje uslov $1 + k + k^2 = 0$.

b) $(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4}(s - 2a, s - 2b, s - 2c, s - 2d)$,

gdje je $s = a + b + c + d$. Primjeniti Kramerov metod ili sabrati sve jednačine i dobiti jednačinu $2(x + y + z + t) = s$.

22. a) Iz tri data uslova: $f(1) = 1, f(-1) = 9, f(2) = -3$, moguće je dobiti tri jednačine te odrediti tri nepoznata koeficijenta, pa je traženi polinom drugog stepena

$$y = P_2(x) = ax^2 + bx + c.$$

Iz datih uslova dobije se sistem jednačina

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = -1 \\ a - b + c = 9 \\ 4a + 2b + c = -3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c) = (1, -5, 3),$$

tj.

$$y = P(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3;$$

b) $y = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 7$; c) $y = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$; d) $x = y^4 - 3y^3 - 5y + 5$.

23. a) $x = \frac{2}{3}$; b) $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N}$; c) ako se prva vrsta oduzme od svih ostalih, dobije se dijagonalna

determinanta, tako da se jednačina svodi na

$$-x(1-x)(2-x)\dots(n-1-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}.$$

Primjedba: Jednačina c) se može riješiti, a da se ne izračuna determinanta. Dovoljno je zaključiti da se radi o algebarskoj jednačini n -tog stepena, koja onda ima tačno n korijena. Tako je za $x = k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ data determinanta jednaka nuli, jer su joj jednake prva i $(k+2)$ -va kolona. Jasno, otkrivajući sve nule, moguće je zapisati faktorizaciju polinoma, tj. računati determinantu. Koristiti to u d) i e) te dokazati:

d) korijeni su $x_1 = a_1, x_2 = a_2, \dots, x_n = a_n$.

Vektorski prostor

Realni vektorski prostor

Definicija: Realni vektorski prostor je skup V zajedno sa dva zakona kompozicije:

(a) sabiranje: $V \times V \rightarrow V$ (pisanu $(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{v} + \vec{w}$)

(b) skalarno množenje: $\mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$ (pisanu $(c, \vec{v}) \mapsto c\vec{v}$)

Ovi zakoni kompozicije moraju zadovoljavati sljedeće 4 aksiome:

(I) sabiranje čini V u Abelovu grupu V^+

(zatvorljivost, asocijativnost, postoji neutralni i inverzni elem., komutativnost)

(II) skalarno množenje je asocijativno na množenju realnih brojeva $(ab)\vec{v} = a(b\vec{v})$

(III) skalarno množenje sa realnim brojem 1 je identična operacija: $1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

(IV) važe dva distributivna zakona: $(a+b)\vec{v} = a\vec{v} + b\vec{v}$
 $a(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = a\vec{v} + a\vec{w}$.

(#) Sa \mathbb{R}^3 označimo skup svih vektor kolona $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$ gdje su $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. Definijemo sljedeće dve operacije:

$$\text{vektorsko sabiranje } \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad ;$$

$$\text{skalarno množenje } c \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ca_1 \\ ca_2 \\ ca_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Dokazimo da ove operacije čine \mathbb{R}^3 vektorskim prostorom.

¶. Trebamo provjeriti da li su zadovoljene četiri navedene aksiome iz definicije.

(I) Sabiranje čini \mathbb{R}^3 Abelovom grupom

$$(a) zatvorljivost: \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ za } \forall \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}; \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) asocijativnost: \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 + c_1 \\ b_2 + c_2 \\ b_3 + c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + (b_1 + c_1) \\ a_2 + (b_2 + c_2) \\ a_3 + (b_3 + c_3) \end{bmatrix} = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} (a_1 + b_1) + c_1 \\ (a_2 + b_2) + c_2 \\ (a_3 + b_3) + c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vrjedi zakon asocijativnosti}$$

$$(c) neutralni element je \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}: \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) inverzni element je \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 \\ -a_2 \\ -a_3 \end{bmatrix}: \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 \\ -a_2 \\ -a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vrjedi aksiju (I)}$$

(E) komutativnost: PROVJERITI ZA VJEŽBU

$$II) \nexists (a, b \in \mathbb{R}) \nexists (\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3) \quad (a, b) \vec{v} = a(b\vec{v})$$

$$(a, b) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} (ab)a_1 \\ (ab)a_2 \\ (ab)a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a(ba_1) \\ a(ba_2) \\ a(ba_3) \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} ba_1 \\ ba_2 \\ ba_3 \end{bmatrix} = a(b \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$III) 1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \quad \nexists a \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vrjedi aksiju (II)}$$

$$IV) (a+b)\vec{v} = a\vec{v} + b\vec{v} \quad ; \quad a(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = a\vec{v} + a\vec{w}$$

$$(a+b) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a+b)a_1 \\ (a+b)a_2 \\ (a+b)a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} aa_1 + ba_1 \\ aa_2 + ba_2 \\ aa_3 + ba_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a a_1 \\ a a_2 \\ a a_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ba_1 \\ ba_2 \\ ba_3 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

DRUGU ODOBINU PROVJERITI ZA VJEŽBU

Sve četiri aksiome su zadovoljene, prema tome \mathbb{R}^3 je vektorski prostor.

(#) Dat je neki vektorski prostor V . Pokazati da vrijede sljedeći identiteti:

$$(a) 0 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \text{ za sve } \vec{v} \in V$$

$$(b) c \vec{0} = \vec{0} \text{ za sve } c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(c) (-1)\vec{v} = -\vec{v} \text{ za sve } \vec{v} \in V$$

$$f.j. (a) \underset{\substack{\text{distributivni} \\ \text{zakon}}}{0 \vec{v} + 0 \vec{v}} = (0+0) \vec{v} = 0 \vec{v} = \underset{\substack{\text{distributivni} \\ \text{zakon}}}{0 \vec{v} + \vec{0}} \Rightarrow 0 \vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad g.e.d.$$

$$(b) \underset{\substack{\text{distributivni} \\ \text{zakon}}}{c \vec{0} + c \cdot \vec{0}} = c(\vec{0} + \vec{0}) = c \vec{0} = \underset{\substack{\text{distributivni} \\ \text{zakon}}}{c \vec{0} + \vec{0}} \Rightarrow c \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0} \quad g.e.d.$$

$$(c) \vec{v} + (-1)\vec{v} = 1\vec{v} + (-1)\vec{v} = (1+(-1))\vec{v} = 0\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

prema tome $-1\vec{v}$ je inverzni element sabiranja od \vec{v}
 $\Rightarrow -1\vec{v} = -\vec{v}$ g.e.d.

#) Podskup W prostora V je podprostor prostora V ako i samo ako je W neprazan podskup od V :

$$\forall (\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W) \quad \forall (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ vrijedi da je: } \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W \\ \alpha \vec{v} \in W.$$

Dokazati:

f.) " \Rightarrow " postavka zadatka:
 W vektorski podprostor prostora V $\Rightarrow \forall \vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W$
 $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W$; $\alpha \vec{v} \in W$

Ako je W vektorski podprostor prostora V to znači da su zadovoljene 4 akcione iz definicije vektorskog prostora pa iz prve akcione $\Rightarrow (V, +)$ Abelova grupa \Rightarrow
 $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{w} \in V \quad \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in V$ g.e.d.

Takođe iz definicije je definisano skalarne množenje pa je $\forall \vec{v} \in V \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha \vec{v} \in V$ g.e.d.

" \Leftarrow " postavka zadatka: $W \subseteq V$
 $\forall (\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W) \quad \forall (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$ $\vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W$; $\alpha \vec{v} \in W$ \Rightarrow W vektorski podprostor prostora V

Pokažimo da W zadovoljava akcione iz definicije

(I) sabiranje čini V Abelovom grupom

(a) zatvorenost: iz postavke zadatka $\forall (\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W) \quad \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W$

(b) asociativnost: sabiranje u V je asocijativno pa tako je $w \in V$ da, \vec{v} i \vec{w} takođe u W asocijativno

(c) neutralni element: ako za a uzmam nulu it pretpostavke zadatka inacu $0\vec{v} \in W$ tj. $\vec{0} \in W$ za $\forall \vec{v}$.

(d) inverzni element: ako za a uzmam $a = -1$ inacu $-1\vec{v} \in W$ it pretpostavke zadatku pa $-\vec{v} \in W$

(E) komutativnost: sabiranje u V je komutativno pa tako je $w \in V$ to je sabiranje u W komutativno

Premda tome $(V, +)$ je Abelova grupa

Akcione (II), (III), (IV) vrijede za vektorski prostor V a kako je $W \subseteq V$ (ili W je dio V) to one akcione vrijede i za W .

Premda tome: W vektorski podprostor prostora V .

#) Pokazati da je skup $\{\vec{0}\}$ podprostor vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^3

Rj. Trebamo pokazati da vrijedi: $W \neq \emptyset$, $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\forall (\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in \{\vec{0}\}) \quad \forall (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in \{\vec{0}\}$; $\lambda \vec{v} \in \{\vec{0}\}$.

Jedini element koji možemo uzeti iz $\{\vec{0}\}$ je $\vec{0}$ pa je $\vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \in \{\vec{0}\}$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lambda \vec{0} = \vec{0} \in \{\vec{0}\}$ Prema tome $\{\vec{0}\}$ je podprostor vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^3 .

#) Pokazati da je W podprostor od \mathbb{R}^3 gde je $W = \{(a, b, c) : a+b+c=0\}$ tj. W je sačinjen od svih vektora koji imaju osobinu da mu je tumačeni treći komponenti jednak 0.

Rj. Trebamo pokazati da je W neprazan podskup od \mathbb{R}^3 , $\forall (\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W) \quad \forall (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W$; $\lambda \vec{v} \in W$.

W je neprazan (upr. $(1, -1, 0) \in W$)

W je podskup od \mathbb{R}^3 ($\mathbb{R}^3 - \{(a, b, c) | a+b+c \neq 0\}$).

Uzmimo da vektor je W , $\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in W$

$$\vec{v} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \quad a_1+a_2+a_3=0; \quad \vec{w} = (b_1, b_2, b_3), \quad b_1+b_2+b_3=0.$$

$$\vec{v} + \vec{w} = (a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3) = (a_1+b_1, a_2+b_2, a_3+b_3).$$

$$\text{Kako je } a_1+b_1+a_2+b_2+a_3+b_3 = (a_1+a_2+a_3) + (b_1+b_2+b_3) = 0 \text{ to je } \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in W \text{ g.e.d.}$$

Neka je $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ proizvoljan realan broj,

$$\lambda \vec{v} = \lambda(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (\lambda a_1, \lambda a_2, \lambda a_3)$$

$$\text{kako je } \lambda a_1 + \lambda a_2 + \lambda a_3 = \lambda(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = 0 \text{ to je}$$

$$\lambda \vec{v} \in W \text{ g.e.d.}$$

Premda tome W je podprostor prostora \mathbb{R}^3 .

#) $P(x)$ predstavlja vektorski prostor polinoma. Označimo sa $P_2(x)$ podskup od $P(x)$ koji sadrži sve polinome stepena ≤ 2 ($ax^2+bx+c \in P_2(x)$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$). Pokazati da je $P_2(x)$ vektorski podprostor prostora $P(x)$.

b) Trebamo pokazati da je $P_2(x)$ neprazan podskup od $P(x)$ i da vrijedi $\forall(p(x), q(x) \in P_2(x)) \quad \forall(\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \quad p(x) + q(x) \in P_2(x)$

$P_2(x)$ je neprazan (npr. $3x^2+2x-1 \in P_2(x)$)

$P_2(x)$ je podskup od $P(x)$ ($P(x) = \{a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$)

Uzimimo dva polinoma iz $P_2(x)$ npr. $p(x), q(x) \in P_2(x)$

$$p(x) + q(x) = a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 = (a_2 + b_2)x^2 + (a_1 + b_1)x + a_0 + b_0$$

Kako su $a_2 + b_2, a_1 + b_1, a_0 + b_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ to $p(x) + q(x) \in P_2(x)$

Uzimimo proizvoljno $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda p(x) = \lambda(a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0) = \lambda a_2 x^2 + \lambda a_1 x + \lambda a_0$$

tj. $\lambda p(x) \in P_2(x)$

Premda tome $P_2(x)$ je vektorski podprostor prostora $P(x)$.

#) Neka je V vektorski prostor svih kvadratnih $n \times n$ matrica nad skupom realnih brojeva. Pokazati da je W vektorski podprostor od V gdje:

a) W sadrži sve simetrične matrice tj. sve matrice

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \text{ za koje } a_{ji} = a_{ij}.$$

b) W sadrži sve matrice koje komutiraju sa datom matricom T tj. $W = \{A \in V \mid AT = TA\}$.

b) a) Trebamo pokazati da je W neprazan podskup od V za koji vrijedi $\forall(A, B \in V) \quad \forall(\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \quad A+B \in W; \quad \lambda A \in W$.

W je neprazan (npr. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in W$).

W je podskup od V (W je skup svih simetričnih matrica dok je V skup svih kvadratnih matrica)

Uzimimo da je proizvoljne matrice $A, B \in W$

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} \text{ za koje } a_{ji} = a_{ij}; \quad B = [b_{ij}]_{n \times n} \text{ za koje } b_{ji} = b_{ij}.$$

$$A+B = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} + [b_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}]_{n \times n}$$

Kako su $a_{ji} = a_{ij}$; $b_{ji} = b_{ij}$ to je $a_{ij} + b_{ij} = a_{ji} + b_{ij}$ pa je

$$A+B \in W$$

Uzimimo proizvoljni skalar $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$c \cdot A = c \cdot [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [ca_{ij}]_{n \times n}, \text{ kako je } a_{ji} = a_{ij} \text{ to je}$$

$$ca_{ij} = ca_{ji} \text{ pa je } cA \in W$$

Premda tome W je vektorski podprostor prostora V .

b) OVAJ DIO VRADITI ZA UJEŽBU

Linearna zavisnost i nezavisnost vektora

Definicija Neka je V vektorski prostor nad poljem F ; neka je $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ uređen skup elemenata iz V . Linearna kombinacija od $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ je bilo koji vektor oblika $\vec{w} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n$ gdje su $c_i \in F$.

① Data su dva vektora u vektorskem prostoru \mathbb{R}^3 : $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 0, 1)$ i $\vec{v}_2 = (1, 2, 0)$. Nadi dva vektora \vec{w} koja su linearne kombinacije vektora \vec{v}_1 i \vec{v}_2 .

$$R_j: \vec{w} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 \quad \text{gdje su } c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{w} = c_1(1, 0, 1) + c_2(1, 2, 0) \quad \text{Ako uvr. uzmam } c_1=1, c_2=2 \text{ i}$$

$$\vec{w} = (c_1+c_2, 2c_2, c_1) \quad c_1=-1, c_2=-2 \text{ inam}$$

$\vec{w}_1 = (3, 4, 1)$ i $\vec{w}_2 = (-3, -9, -1)$ su vektori koji su linearne kombinacije vektora \vec{v}_1 i \vec{v}_2

$$\vec{w}_1 = -\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2, \quad \vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + 2\vec{v}_2$$

② Data je matricna jednačina: Vektor $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ izraziti kao linearnu kombinaciju kolona matrice A .

$$R_j: \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{2c_1 - c_2 = 3}{c_1 - 3c_2 = -1} \quad | \cdot 2 \\ \frac{2c_1 - c_2 = 3}{2c_1 - 6c_2 = -2} \\ \hline 5c_2 = 5 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} c_1 - 3c_2 = -1 \\ c_1 - 3(-1) = -1 \\ c_1 = -2 \\ c_1 = 2 \end{array}$$

Ako uvedem označke

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{inam} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2\vec{a} + \vec{b} \quad \text{rekord } \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ izrazen kao linearna kombinacija kolona matrice } A$$

③ Odrediti vektor \vec{a} koji je linearna kombinacija vektora $\vec{b} = (1, 2, -3)$.

$$R_j: \vec{a} = \lambda \vec{b}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Ako uzmemo } \lambda = -2$$

$$\vec{a} = (-2, -4, 6) \text{ je linearna kombinacija vektora } \vec{b}.$$

Definicija Skup svih vektora \vec{w} koji su linearne kombinacije od $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ formira podprostor W prostora V koji zovemo podprostor generisan skupom $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$. Ovaj podprostorćemo označavati sa $\text{span } S$ gdje je $S = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$. Takođe kćemo da S nazovimo generatore podprostora W .

④ Neka je S podskup vektora vektorskog prostora V , i neka je W podprostor od V . Ako je $S \subseteq W$ tada je $\text{span } S \subseteq W$.

Rj: W je vektorski podprostor. Na ovomu definicije znamo $\forall (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in W) \quad \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in W$; $\forall (\vec{v} \in W) \quad \forall (c \in F) \quad c\vec{v} \in W$

Družim rečima W je zatvoren pod operacijama sabiranje; skalarne množenje. $\stackrel{\text{F je vpolje (upr. } F=\mathbb{R})}{\text{F je vpolje (upr. } F=\mathbb{R})}$

$$\text{span } S = \left\{ \vec{w} \mid \vec{w} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n \text{ gdje su } c_i \in F; \vec{v}_i \in S \right\}$$

Ako je $S \subseteq W$ tada je; svaki vektor $\vec{w} \in \text{span } S$ u W pr. je $\text{span } S \subseteq W$ q.e.d.

Definicija Linearna relacija među vektorima $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ je bilo koja relacija oblika $c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$ gdje su koeficijenti $c_i \in F$. Za uređen skup vektora $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ kažemo da su linearno nezavisni ako linearne relacije $c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$ vrijedi samo u slučaju kada je $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$. Skup vektora koji nije linearno nezavisni zovemo linearno zavisni.

Napomena: Iz definicije vidimo da ako je $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ linearno nezavisni skup tada je jednačasti $c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$ možemo zaključiti da $c_i = 0$ za svaki $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

⑤ Ako je $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$ pokazati da je skup od dva vektora $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ linearno zavisni.

Rj: Pomoću jednačnosti $c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}$.

Ako stavimo $c_1=1$ i $c_2=0$ inam $\vec{v}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ su linearno zavisni.

○ Ispitati linearu zavisnost vektora $\vec{a} = (2, 3, -4)$, $\vec{b} = (3, -2, 0)$ i $\vec{c} = (0, 1, 1)$.

$$f_j: 2\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$2(2, 3, -4) + \beta(3, -2, 0) + \gamma(0, 1, 1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2+3\beta=0 \\ 3\beta-2\gamma=0 \\ -4+0=\gamma=0 \end{array}$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -7 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(4+21) = -25$$

$$\det M \neq 0$$

sistem ima samo trivijalnu rješenju $(0, 0, 0)$

Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} su linearu nezavisni.

○ Dokazati da su vektori $\vec{a} = (3, 1, 8)$, $\vec{b} = (3, 4, 5)$ i $\vec{c} = (2, 3, 3)$ linearu zavisni.

$$2\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$2(3, 1, 8) + \beta(3, 4, 5) + \gamma(2, 3, 3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3+3\beta+2\gamma=0 \\ 2+4\beta+3\gamma=0 \\ 8+5\beta+3\gamma=0 \end{array}$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V \cdot 3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -27 & -21 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -27 & -21 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-9)(-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det M = 0$$

$$\text{rang } M < 3$$

sistem ima netrivijalnu rješenju

Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} su linearu zavisni.

○ Diskutovati linearu zavisnost vektora $\vec{a} = (3, -8, 2)$, $\vec{b} = (7, 6, 5)$ i $\vec{c} = (5, 2, 6-\lambda)$ u zavisnosti od parametra λ .

$$f_j: \det M = 182 - 74\lambda$$

$$1^{\circ} \quad \lambda = \frac{182}{74} \quad \text{vektori linearu zavisni}$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad \lambda \neq \frac{182}{74} \quad \text{vektori linearu nezavisni}$$

○ Za koju vrijednost parametra ρ su vektori $\vec{a}_1 = (\rho, -\rho^2, 3)$, $\vec{a}_2 = (\rho-2, 1, 1)$ i $\vec{a}_3 = (-1, \rho^2+1, -1)$ linearu zavisni? Za navedu dobijenu vrijednost parametra ρ napisati vektor \vec{a}_3 kao linearu kombinaciju vektora \vec{a}_1 i \vec{a}_2 .

$$f_j: 2\vec{a}_1 + \beta\vec{a}_2 + \gamma\vec{a}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & \rho-2 & -1 \\ -\rho^2 & 1 & \rho^2+1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det M = \begin{vmatrix} \rho & \rho-2 & -1 \\ -\rho^2 & 1 & \rho^2+1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k + \text{II}_k} \begin{vmatrix} \rho-3 & \rho-3 & -1 \\ 2\rho^2+3 & \rho+2 & \rho^2+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} \rho-3 & \rho-3 \\ 2\rho^2+3 & \rho+2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(\rho-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2\rho^2+3 & \rho+2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\rho-3)(\rho^2+2-2\rho^2-3) \cdot (-1) = (-1)(\rho-2)(-\rho^2-1) = (\rho-2)(\rho^2+1)$$

Za $\rho = 3$ vektori \vec{a}_1 , \vec{a}_2 i \vec{a}_3 su linearu zavisni.

$$\vec{a}_1 = (3, -9, 3), \quad \vec{a}_2 = (1, 1, 1), \quad \vec{a}_3 = (-1, 10, -1)$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = \lambda \vec{a}_1 + \omega \vec{a}_2$$

$$(-1, 10, -1) = \lambda(3, -9, 3) + \omega(1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = -\frac{11}{12} \vec{a}_1 + \frac{21}{12} \vec{a}_2$$

$$3\lambda + \omega = -1$$

$$\omega = -1 + \frac{33}{12}$$

$$12\lambda = -11$$

$$\omega = \frac{21}{12}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{11}{12}$$

○ Dati su vektori $\vec{a} = (-1, -3, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (\lambda, 3, 4)$ i $\vec{c} = (-5, -9, 1)$. Odrediti parametar λ tako da vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} budu linearu zavisni, pa izraziti vektor \vec{a} preko vektora \vec{b} i \vec{c} .

○ Dati su vektori $\vec{a} = (m^2+1, m, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (m^2, 2, -m)$, $\vec{c} = (-2m-1, 0, m+2)$. Odrediti sve vrijednosti parametra m tako da ovi vektori budu linearu zavisni, pa za navedu dobijenu vrijednost parametra m napisati vektor \vec{a} kao linearu kombinaciju vektora \vec{b} i \vec{c} .

$$f_j: 9. \quad \lambda = 6$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{2}{13} \vec{b} + \frac{5}{13} \vec{c}$$

$$10. \quad m \in \{-2, 0, 1, 3\}$$

$$m=3: \quad \vec{a} = \frac{3}{2} \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{c}$$

Baza i dimenzije. Računanje sa bazama

Definicija Skup vektora $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ koji su linearno nezavisni i koji generiraju vektorski prostor V zovemo baza.

Vektorski prostor V je konacno-dimenzionalan ako postoji neki konacno-dimenzionalan skup vektora $\{v\}$ koji generiraju V .

Dimenzija konacno-dimenzionalnog vektorskog prostora V je broj vektora u bazi. Dimenzija često označavaju se sa $\dim V$.

Ako je skup $B = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ baza tada se svaki vektor $\vec{w} \in V$ može napisati na jedinstven način u obliku $\vec{w} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n$ gdje su $c_i \in F$.

Rj. Pretpostavimo da postoji neki vektor $\vec{w} \in V$ koji se može napisati kao linearna kombinacija na dva načina
 $\vec{w} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n$; $\vec{w} = c'_1 \vec{v}_1 + c'_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c'_n \vec{v}_n$.

$$\text{Tada } \vec{0} = \vec{w} - \vec{w} = (c_1 - c'_1) \vec{v}_1 + (c_2 - c'_2) \vec{v}_2 + \dots + (c_n - c'_n) \vec{v}_n.$$

Pa tako su $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ linearno nezavisni vektori $\Rightarrow c_1 - c'_1 = 0, c_2 - c'_2 = 0, \dots, c_n - c'_n = 0 \Rightarrow$ duje navedene linearne kombinacije su iste.

Prenos tome svaki vektor \vec{w} se može napisati na jedinstven način \Leftrightarrow e.d.

Date su dve baze $(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$; $(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3)$ vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^3 gdje su $\vec{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $\vec{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Dat je vektor \vec{c} čije su koordinate $\vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ u odnosu na bazu $(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$. Vektor \vec{c} napisati kao linearna kombinacija vektora iz baze $(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$ i pronaći koordinate vektora \vec{c} u odnosu na bazu $(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3)$.

Rj. 1. način: Kako su date koordinate vektora \vec{c} u odnosu na bazu $(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$ inamo $\vec{c} = 3\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_3$ ili drugačije napisano

$$\vec{c} = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Svaki vektor iz $(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$ se može napisati kao linearna kombinacija vektora iz $(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3)$

$$\vec{a}_1 = p_{11} \vec{b}_1 + p_{21} \vec{b}_2 + p_{31} \vec{b}_3$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = p_{12} \vec{b}_1 + p_{22} \vec{b}_2 + p_{32} \vec{b}_3$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = p_{13} \vec{b}_1 + p_{23} \vec{b}_2 + p_{33} \vec{b}_3$$

ili drugačije napisano

$$(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3); P = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

prenos tome

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

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot (B_{kop})^T$$

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}+II+IV} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$B_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$B_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$B_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$B_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$B_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$B_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$B_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\vec{c} = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = (\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = (\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3) \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$ su koordinate vektora \vec{c} u odnosu na bazu $(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3)$.

II način:

Neka je $(\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$ jedinična baza vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^3 tj.

$$\vec{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{j} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tada je } \vec{a}_1 = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{a}_2 = 2\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - \vec{k},$$

$$\vec{a}_3 = -\vec{i} + \vec{j}, \vec{b}_1 = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{b}_2 = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}, \vec{b}_3 = \vec{i} - \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = 3\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_3 = (3, 3, 6) + (2, 3, -1) - (-1, 0, 1) = (6, 6, 4) = 6\vec{i} + 6\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$

$$+ 2\vec{b}_1 + 3\vec{b}_2 + \vec{b}_3 = \vec{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &+ 2\beta + \gamma = 6 \\ 2 &+ \beta = 6 \\ 2 &+ \gamma = 4 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \beta &= -2 \\ \beta &= 8 \\ \gamma &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{c} = -2\vec{b}_1 + 8\vec{b}_2 - 8\vec{b}_3$$

tražene koordinate vektora \vec{c} .

(4.) Dokazati da vektori $\vec{a} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{b} = (1, 1, 1)$ i $\vec{c} = (1, 1, 2)$ čine bazu vektorskog prostora E^3 , pa naci koordinate vektora $\vec{x} = (6, 3, 14)$ u odnosu na tu bazu.

Rj: Proverimo da li su vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} linearno nezavisi:

$$\lambda\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \det M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}-\text{I}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

Sistem ima samo trivijalno rješenje, vektori su linearno nezavisi:
Vektori čine bazu.

$$\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c}$$

$$(6, 3, 14) = \lambda(1, 2, 3) + \beta(1, 1, 1) + \gamma(1, 1, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda + 2\beta + 3\gamma &= 6 & (1) \\ 2\lambda + \beta + 2\gamma &= 3 & (2) \\ 3\lambda + \beta + 2\gamma &= 14 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1)-(2): & -\lambda = -3 \\ (2)-(3): & -\lambda = 5 \\ \underline{\underline{\lambda = 3, \beta = 1}} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda + \beta + \gamma = 6$$

$$3 + \beta + 2 = 6$$

$$\beta = 1$$

$$\lambda = 3, \beta = 2$$

$\vec{x} = (3, 1, 2)$ su koordinate vektora \vec{x} u odnosu na bazu E^3 .

(5.) Za koju vrijednost parametra m vektori $\vec{a} = (m, 1+m, 1-m)$, $\vec{b} = (2m, 1-m, 1)$ i $\vec{c} = (-2m, m, 2m+2)$ čine bazu trodimenzionalnog vektorskog prostora?

Rj: Proverimo da li su vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} linearno nezavisi:

$$\lambda\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$M = \begin{vmatrix} m & 2m & -2m \\ 1+m & 1-m & m \\ 1-m & 1 & 2m+2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \det M = \begin{vmatrix} m & 2m & -2m \\ 1+m & 1-m & m \\ 1-m & 1 & 2m+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_k + \text{II}_k} \frac{\text{III}_k + \text{II}_k}{\text{III}_k + \text{I}_k \cdot 2}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} m & 0 & 0 \\ 1+m & 1 & 3m+2 \\ 1-m & 2m+3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = m \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3m+2 \\ 2m+3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = m(4 - (3m+2)(2m+3)) =$$

$$= m(4 - 6m^2 - 13m - 8) = m(-6m^2 - 13m - 2) = m \cdot (-6)(m+2)(m + \frac{1}{6})$$

$$D = 168 - 48 = 121 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{121}}{-12} \quad x_1 = -2 \quad x_2 = -\frac{2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Za $m \neq 0$, $m \neq -2$; $m \neq -\frac{1}{6}$ vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} čine bazu trodimenzionalnog vektorskog prostora.

(6.) Ako je $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$ jedna baza vektorskog prostora V_3 , dokazati da i vektori $\vec{b}_1 = \vec{a}_1 + 3\vec{a}_2$, $\vec{b}_2 = -5\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + 4\vec{a}_3$ i $\vec{b}_3 = 2\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2 + 6\vec{a}_3$ takođe čine bazu prostora V_3 ; izraziti vektor $\vec{c} = 11\vec{a}_1 + 3\vec{a}_2 + 14\vec{a}_3$ preko vektora baze $\{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3\}$.

Rj: $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$ baza vektorskog prostora
 $\vec{b}_1 = (1, 0, 3)$, $\vec{b}_2 = (-5, 1, 4)$, $\vec{b}_3 = (2, 2, 6)$ koordinate vektora u $\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3$ odnosu na bazu $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$

Proverimo da li su vektori \vec{b}_1 , \vec{b}_2 ; \vec{b}_3 linearno nezavisi:

$$2\vec{b}_1 + 3\vec{b}_2 + \gamma\vec{b}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \det M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_k - \text{II}_k \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -38$$

$\det M \neq 0$. Vektori \vec{b}_1 , \vec{b}_2 ; \vec{b}_3 su linearno nezavisi; por ovi takođe čine bazu prostora V_3 .

$\vec{c} = (11, 3, 14)$ koordinate vektora \vec{c} u odnosu na bazu $\{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$

$$\vec{c} = 2\vec{b}_1 + 3\vec{b}_2 + \gamma\vec{b}_3$$

$$(11, 3, 14) = 2(1, 0, 3) + 3(-5, 1, 4) + \gamma(2, 2, 6)$$

$$3d + B = 5$$

$$6 + B = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - 5B + 2\gamma &= 11 & (1) \\ B + 2\gamma &= 3 & (2) \\ 3d + 4B + 6\gamma &= 14 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1)-(2): & 2 - 6B = 8 & (1) \\ (3)-(2) \cdot 3: & 3d + B = 5 & (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) + 6 \cdot (4): & 19d = 38 & \\ d &= 2 & \\ \gamma &= 2 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{c} = 2\vec{b}_1 - \vec{b}_2 + 2\vec{b}_3 = (2, -1, 2) \quad \text{vektor } \vec{c} \text{ izrazen preko vektora baze } \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3\}.$$

(7.) Date su dve baze vektorskog prostora E^3
 $B_1 = \{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3\}$; $B_2 = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3\}$ gdje su $\vec{a}_1 = (1, 1, 2)$,
 $\vec{a}_2 = (2, 3, -1)$, $\vec{a}_3 = (-1, 0, 1)$; $\vec{b}_1 = (1, 1, 2)$, $\vec{b}_2 = (2, 1, 0)$; $\vec{b}_3 = (1, 0, -1)$.
Dat je vektor \vec{x} u odnosu na bazu B_1 , $\vec{x} = (2, 3, -4)$. Odrediti koordinate vektora \vec{x} u odnosu na bazu B_2 .

$$Rj: \vec{x} = (3, 8, -7)$$

(#) Dati su vektori $\vec{a} = (3m+3, 1, m+5)$, $\vec{b} = (3m-4, 3m-2, -2)$, $\vec{c} = (3-3m, 2-3m, 1)$. Odrediti sve vrijednosti parametra m tako da ovi vektori budu linearno zavisni, pa za neke od dobijenih vrijednosti parametra m napisati vektor \vec{a} kao linearnu kombinaciju vektora \vec{b} i \vec{c} .

Rj. Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} su linearno zavisni, ako postoje skaliari α , β , γ , bar jedan razlicit od nule, takvi da $\alpha\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = 0$.

$$\alpha(3m+3, 1, m+5) + \beta(3m-4, 3m-2, -2) + \gamma(3-3m, 2-3m, 1) = 0$$

$$(3m+3)\alpha + (3m-4)\beta + (3-3m)\gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha + (3m-2)\beta + (2-3m)\gamma = 0$$

$$(m+5)\alpha - 2\beta + \gamma = 0$$

Ovaj (homogeni) sistem ima netrivijelna rješenja, a to je

$$D=0.$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3m+3 & 3m-4 & 3-3m \\ 1 & 3m-2 & 2-3m \\ m+5 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{I}} \begin{vmatrix} 3m+3 & -1 & 3-3m \\ 1 & 0 & 2-3m \\ m+5 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I} - \text{III} \cdot \text{V}} \begin{vmatrix} 2m-2 & 0 & 2-3m \\ 1 & 0 & 2-3m \\ m+5 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2m-2 & 2-3m \\ 1 & 2-3m \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I} - \text{II} \cdot \text{V}} \begin{vmatrix} 2m-3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-3m \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2m-3)(2-3m) \quad D=0 \quad \text{akko } m = \frac{3}{2} \text{ ili } m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2}; \quad \vec{a} = \left(\frac{9}{2} + 3, 1, \frac{3}{2} + 5 \right) = \left(\frac{15}{2}, 1, \frac{13}{2} \right)$$

$$\vec{b} = \left(\frac{9}{2} - 4, \frac{9}{2} - 2, -2 \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, -2 \right) \quad \vec{c} = \left(3 - \frac{9}{2}, 2 - \frac{9}{2}, 1 \right) =$$

$$\vec{a} = \mu \vec{b} + \eta \vec{c} \quad \text{-razlaganje vektora } \vec{a} \text{ preko vektora } \vec{b} \text{ i } \vec{c}$$

$$\text{Pronadimo vrijednosti } \mu \text{ i } \eta.$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{2}, 1, \frac{13}{2} \right) = \mu \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, -2 \right) + \eta \left(-\frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = -\frac{69}{10}, \quad \eta = -\frac{73}{10} \quad \vec{a} = \frac{-69\vec{b} - 73\vec{c}}{10}$$

Koristim rješiti za yezbu

(#) Odrediti parameter λ tako da vektori $\vec{a} = \lambda \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\lambda \vec{j}$; $\vec{c} = 3\lambda \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ budu komplanarni pa za tako dobijeno λ razložiti vektor \vec{a} preko vektora \vec{b} ; \vec{c} .

$$k_j: \alpha\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = 0 \quad \text{uslov komplanarnosti}$$

$$\alpha(\lambda, 1, 4) + \beta(1, -2\lambda, 0) + \gamma(3\lambda, -3, 4) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda\alpha + \beta + 3\lambda\gamma &= 0 \\ \alpha - 2\lambda\beta - 3\gamma &= 0 \\ 4\alpha + 4\gamma &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

sistem, α, β, γ su nepoznate

$$D = 16(-1+\lambda) = 16(\lambda-1)$$

Za $\lambda = \pm 1$ imamo da je $D=0 \Rightarrow$ sistem ima beskonačno mnogo rješenja ($\forall \lambda \neq \pm 1$).

Za $\lambda = \pm 1$ vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} su komplanarni: Uzmimo da je $\lambda = 1$:

$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 4)$$

$$\vec{a} = \alpha \vec{b} + \beta \vec{c}$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\vec{b} = (1, -2, 0)$$

$$\alpha(1, -2, 0) + \beta(3, -3, 4) = (1, 1, 4)$$

$$\vec{a} = -2\vec{b} + \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{c} = (3, -3, 4)$$

$$\alpha + 3\beta = 1$$

$$-2\alpha - 3\beta = 1$$

$$4\beta = 4$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 1$$

$$\alpha = -2$$

razlaganje vektora \vec{a}
preko vektora \vec{b} ; \vec{c}

Za $\lambda = -1$ vektor \vec{a} razložen preko vektora \vec{b} ; \vec{c} :

$$\vec{a} = 2\vec{b} + \vec{c}$$

(#) Stranice trougla su vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} ; \vec{c} . Pomoću ovih vektora izraziti težišne linije trougla (vidi sliku).

Rj. Težišna linija je duž koja spaja tjemenu trougla sa sredinom stranice nasprem tog tjemena.

$$\vec{t}_a = \vec{AA}_1 = \vec{AB} + \vec{BA}_1 = \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{t}_b = \vec{AA}_1 = \vec{AC} + \vec{CA}_1 = -\vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} = -\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{c}$$

$$\text{Za yezbu: } \vec{t}_b = \vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} = -\vec{c} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}, \quad \vec{t}_c = \vec{b} - \vec{c} = -\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{c}$$

Dati su vektori $\vec{a} = (m^2+1, m, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (m^2, 2, -m)$, $\vec{c} = (-2m-1, 0, m+2)$. Odrediti sve vrijednosti parametra m tako da ovi vektori budu linearno zavisni, pa za najveću dobijenu vrijednost parametra m napisati vektor \vec{a} kao linearnu kombinaciju vektora \vec{b} i \vec{c} .

Rj: Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} su linearno zavisni ako postoje bar jedan nenula skalar λ , β ili γ takav da je $\lambda\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b} + \gamma\vec{c} = \vec{0}$.

$$(m^2+1)\lambda + m^2\beta + (-2m-1)\gamma = 0$$

$$m\lambda + 2\beta + 0\gamma = 0$$

$$-2\lambda + (-m)\beta + (m+2)\gamma = 0$$

Ovo je homogeni sistem.

Za $D=0$ sistem ima netrivijalne rješenja.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} m^2+1 & m^2 & -2m-1 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} = -m \begin{vmatrix} m^2 & -2m-1 \\ -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} m^2+1 & -2m-1 \\ -2 & m+2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -m(m^3 + 2m^2 - (2m^2 + m)) + 2(m^3 + 2m^2 + m + 2 - (4m + 2)) =$$

$$= -m(m^3 - m) + 2(m^3 + 2m^2 - 3m) = -m^2(m^2 - 1) + 2m(m^2 + 2m - 3) =$$

$$= m[-m(m-1)(m+1) + 2(m-1)(m+3)] = m(m-1)[-m(m+1) + 2(m+3)] =$$

$$= m(m-1)(-m^2 - m + 2m + 6) = m(m-1)(-m + m + 6) = -m(m-1)(m+2)(m-3)$$

$D=0$ akko $m=0$ ili $m=1$ ili $m=-2$ ili $m=3$

Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} su linearno zavisni ako $m \in \{-2, 0, 1, 3\}$

Za $m=3$: $\vec{a} = (10, 3, -2)$, $\vec{b} = (9, 2, -3)$ i $\vec{c} = (-7, 0, 5)$

$$\vec{a} = \mu\vec{b} + \omega\vec{c}$$

$$(9\mu, 2\mu, -3\mu) + (-7\omega, 0, 5\omega) = (10, 3, -2)$$

$$9\mu - 7\omega = 10$$

$$2\mu + 0 = 3$$

$$-3\mu + 5\omega = -2$$

$$\mu = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{9}{2} + 5\omega = -2 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$-9 + 10\omega = -4$$

$$10\omega = 5$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{c}$$

Vektor \vec{a}
razložen preko
vektora \vec{b} i \vec{c}

Razvijimo determinantu D i na drugi način:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} m^2+1 & m^2 & -2m-1 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_2 + II I_2} \begin{vmatrix} m^2-1 & m^2-m & -m+1 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (m-1)(m+1) & m(m-1) & -(m-1) \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} = (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} m+1 & m & -1 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_2 + II I_2}$$

$$= (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} m & m & -1 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ m & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} = m(m-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -m & m+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{III_2 - II_2}$$

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

$$= -m(m-1)(m+2)(m-2-1) = -m(m-1)(m+2)(m-3)$$

Sopstveni vektori i sopstvene vrijednosti

U nastavku lekcije imaćemo duje definicije:

- definiciju sopstvenog vektora i sopstvene vrijednosti za linearni operator T
- definiciju sopstvenog vektora i sopstvene vrijednosti za $n \times n$ matricu A .

U literaturi sopstveni vektor ima sljedeće nazive:
karakteristični vektor, sopstveni vektor, eigenvector.
Slično je i za sopstvenu vrijednost.

Definicija Pusmatravimo $n \times n$ matricu A . Nenula vektor \vec{v} u \mathbb{R}^n zovemo sopstveni vektor od A ako je

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

za neki skalar λ . Primjetite da ovaj skalar λ može biti nula (0). Skalar λ zovemo sopstvena vrijednost pridružena sopstvenom vektoru \vec{v} .

Definicija Neka je $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ linearni operator. Nenula vektor \vec{v} u \mathbb{R}^n zovemo sopstveni vektor od T ako

$$T(\vec{v}) = \lambda\vec{v}$$

za neki skalar λ . Primjetite da skalar λ može biti nula. Skalar λ zovemo sopstvena vrijednost koja odgovara sopstvenom vektoru \vec{v} .

Nadi sve karakteristične vektore; karakteristične vrijednosti jedinice matrice $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj. Prema definiciji, tražimo vektor $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tako da

$$I \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \quad \text{za neki skalar } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}.$$

$$I \cdot \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda v_1 \\ \lambda v_2 \\ \lambda v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda v_1 \\ \lambda v_2 \\ \lambda v_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tj.} \quad \begin{aligned} v_1 &= \lambda v_1 \\ v_2 &= \lambda v_2 \\ v_3 &= \lambda v_3 \end{aligned}$$

Karakteristični vektori na svim nenullim vektori iz \mathbb{R}^3 i njima odgovaraju karakteristična vrijednost $\lambda = 1$.

Nadi sopstvene vrijednosti matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj. Prema definiciji $A \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$, $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$.

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$A \vec{v} - \lambda \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \text{gdje je } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ovo je homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina i on će imati netrivijalnu rješenju ako $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 8 = 3 - 3\lambda + \lambda^2 - 8 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = (\lambda-5)(\lambda+1) = 0$$

Matrica A ima duje sopstvene vrijednosti $\lambda_1 = 5$; $\lambda_2 = -1$.

Nadi sopstvene vrijednosti matrice

Rj. Prema definiciji $A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$, $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$,

$$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^5 \quad \text{tj.} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i=1,5$$

$$A \vec{v} - \lambda \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Ovo je homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina i on ima netrivijalno rješenje ako je $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(4-\lambda)(5-\lambda) = 0$$

Sopstvene vrijednosti su $1, 2, 3, 4 ; 5$.

(#) Nadi svojstvene vrijednosti i svojstveni vektore matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj: Prema definiciji $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$, $\vec{v} \neq 0$

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \text{ gde je } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Homogeni sistem ima neprivijekljiv rješenje, a tko je $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & -\lambda & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_1 + (\text{II}_V + \text{III}_V)} \begin{vmatrix} 13-\lambda & 5 & 8 \\ 13-\lambda & -\lambda & 8 \\ 13-\lambda & 5 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (13-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 8 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 8 \\ 1 & 5 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{I}_V} (13-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 8 \\ 1 & 5 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (13-\lambda)(\lambda+8)(\lambda+5)$$

Svojstvene vrijednosti su $\lambda_1 = -5$, $\lambda_2 = -8$ i $\lambda_3 = 13$.

Za $\lambda = -5$ imamo:

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{II} \equiv \text{III}: \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 5 & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{III} - \text{II}: -3x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I: } 5x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 = 0 \quad (1) \\ & 5x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_2 = 0 \quad (2) \\ & 8x_1 + 5x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$8t + 5x_2 + 5t = 0 \quad t \text{ proizvoljan}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{13}{5}t \quad \text{realan broj, } t \neq 0$$

Svojstveni vektori $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\frac{13}{5}t \\ t \end{bmatrix}$ ($t \neq 0$) koji odgovaraju svojstvenoj vrijednosti $\lambda_1 = -5$.

Za $\lambda = -8$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = t \quad x_3 = -\frac{13}{8}t$$

Svojstveni vektori $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\frac{13}{8}t \\ t \end{bmatrix}$ ($t \neq 0$) koji odgovaraju svojstvenoj vrijednosti $\lambda_2 = -8$.

Za $\lambda = 13$ imamo

$$\begin{bmatrix} -13 & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & -13 & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{I: } -13x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 = 0 \\ & 5x_1 - 13x_2 + 8x_3 = 0 \\ & 8x_1 + 5x_2 - 13x_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = t$$

(#) Nadi svojstvene vrijednosti i svojstvene vektore matrice $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rj: Prema definiciji $B\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$, $\vec{v} \neq 0$

$$B\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$(B - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ Ovaj sistem ima netrivijalne rješenja ako i samo ako je $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$.

$$\det(B - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_1 + \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{I}_V} (-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) = -\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)$$

Svojstvene vrijednosti za $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = 2$.

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ svojstveni vektor.}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{Za } \lambda_1 = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = x_3 = t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \neq 0 \quad \text{svojstveni vektor koji odgovara svojstvenoj vrijednosti } \lambda_1 = 0.$$

$$\text{Za } \lambda_2 = -1: \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = -2t, \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ -2t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \neq 0 \quad \text{svojstveni vektor kome odgovara svojstvena vrijednost } \lambda_2 = -1$$

Za $\lambda_3 = 2$ zavrići se uježbu (rj: $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3t \\ -2t \\ t \end{bmatrix}$, $t \neq 0$).

(#) Nadi svojstvene vrijednosti i svojstvene vektore matrica: a) $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$; b) $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 \\ 6 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Rješenje: a) $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 2$. b) $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = 11$

Izračunati karakteristične vrijednosti i karakteristične vektore matrice

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -7 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje: Označimo sa $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -7 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Prema definiciji $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$.

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad (\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}, v_i \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0})$$

$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ Ovo je homogeni sistem, ima netrivijalnu rješenju
akko je $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -7-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 & 1+\lambda \\ -6 & -7-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -6 & -7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda)(-7-\lambda+6) = (1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)$$

Karakteristične vrijednosti su $\lambda_1 = -3$, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = 1$

Za $\lambda_1 = -3$ imamo:

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -4 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 6x_1 + 4x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -6x_1 - 4x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 & = 0 & | \\ \hline 6x_1 = 4x_2 & \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{2}{3}x_2 & \\ & x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_2 & \\ \text{III} \Rightarrow & +\frac{2}{3}x_2 - x_2 + 4x_3 & = 0 \\ 4x_3 & = \frac{1}{3}x_2 & \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{1}{12}x_2 \end{array}$$

Svojstveni vektor $\vec{v}_1 = (-\frac{2}{3}t, t, \frac{1}{12}t)$, $t \neq 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

Za $\lambda_2 = -1$ imamo:

$$(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -6 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4x_1 + 4x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -6x_1 - 6x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 & = 0 & | \\ \hline x_2 - x_2 + 2x_3 & = 0 & \\ x_3 & = 0 & \end{array}$$

Svojstveni vektor $\vec{v}_2 = (-t, t, 0)$ koji odgovara vrijednosti $\lambda_2 = -1$. ($t \neq 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$)

Za $\lambda_3 = 1$ imamo:

$$(A - \lambda_3 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -8 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 + 4x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -6x_1 - 8x_2 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 - x_2 & = 0 & | \\ \hline x_1 & = -x_2 & \\ (c) \Rightarrow & x_1 = -x_2 & \end{array}$$

$x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ je prizvoljan broj. Jedino rješenje ovog sistema je $x_1 = x_2 = 0$.
Svojstveni vektor $\vec{v}_3 = (0, 0, t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $t \neq 0$ koji odgovara svojstvenoj vrijednosti $\lambda_3 = 1$.

Izračunati karakteristične vrijednosti i karakteristične vektore matrice

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rješenje: Označimo sa $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Prema definiciji $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$, $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{|I_1+II_1|}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 4-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 6-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{|II_2-I_2|}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda)(35-12\lambda+\lambda^2-1) = (4-\lambda)(\lambda^2-12\lambda+34) \quad D=144-136 \\ D=8$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (4-\lambda)(\lambda - 6 + \sqrt{2})(\lambda - 6 - \sqrt{2}) \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Karakteristične vrijednosti su $\lambda_1 = 4$, $\lambda_2 = 6 - \sqrt{2}$, $\lambda_3 = 6 + \sqrt{2}$.

Za $\lambda_1 = 4$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 & = 0 & | \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 & = 0 & | \\ \hline (1) + (2) & 4x_2 + 2x_3 & = 0 \\ (1) & x_1 = 2x_2 + (-2)x_2 & = 0 \\ & x_3 = -2x_2 & \end{array}$$

Karakteristični vektor $\vec{v}_1 = (0, t, -2t)$, $t \neq 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ koji odgovara $\lambda_1 = 4$

Za $\lambda_2 = 6 - \sqrt{2}$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+\sqrt{2} & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1+\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (\sqrt{2}-1)x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 + \sqrt{2}x_2 + x_3 & = 0 & | \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + (\sqrt{2}-1)x_3 & = 0 & | \\ \hline (2)+(1): & (2+\sqrt{2})x_2 + \sqrt{2}x_3 & = 0 \\ & x_3 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 & \end{array}$$

$$x_3 = -(\sqrt{2}-1)x_2 = -(-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)x_2$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}-1)x_1 = 2x_2 + x_3 = 2x_2 - (\sqrt{2}+1)x_2 = (-\sqrt{2})x_2 = -(\sqrt{2}-1)x_2$$

$$x_1 = -x_2$$

Karakteristični vektor $\vec{v}_2 = (-t, t, (\sqrt{2}-1)t)$ koji odgovara kar. vr. $\lambda_2 = 6 - \sqrt{2}$

Za $\lambda_3 = 6 + \sqrt{2}$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda_3 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1-\sqrt{2} & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (-1)(1+\sqrt{2})x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 & = 0 & | \\ -x_1 - \sqrt{2}x_2 + x_3 & = 0 & | \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - (1+\sqrt{2})x_3 & = 0 & | \\ \hline (1)+(2): & -2(1+\sqrt{2})x_2 - (2+\sqrt{2})x_2 & = 0 \\ & x_1 = -x_2 & \end{array}$$

$$x_2 = -(1+\sqrt{2})x_1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{x_2 \cdot (1-\sqrt{2})}{1+\sqrt{2} \cdot (1-\sqrt{2})} = (-1)(1-\sqrt{2})x_2$$

Karakteristični vektor $\vec{v}_3 = (-t, t, (-1)(1-\sqrt{2})t)$ koji odgovara kar. vr. $\lambda_3 = 6 + \sqrt{2}$.

Minimalni polinom matrice

Pozmatrajmo polinom $f(x)$ nad poljem K , recimo
 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$.

Ako je A kvadratna matrica nad K , tada definisemo
 $f(A) = a_n A^n + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I$

gdje je I jedinična matrica.

Kažemo da je A korijen ili nula polinoma $f(x)$ ako je
 $f(A) = 0$.

① Dodata je matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Izračunati $f(A)$ ako je:

a) $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 7$

b) $f(t) = t^2 - 5t - 2$

b) $f(A) = 2A^2 - 3A + 7I = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$
 $= 2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 14 \\ 21 & 39 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $f(A) = A^2 - 5A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^2 - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 15 & 22 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 15 & 20 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Prema tome A je nula polinoma $f(t) = t^2 - 5t - 2$.

② Dodata je matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Izračunati $f(A)$ ako je

a) $f(t) = t^2 - 3t + 7$

b) $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 13$

Rešenje:

a) $f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ 12 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Definicija Karakteristični polinom matrice A je polinom oblike $k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$.

Teorema (Cayley-Hamilton) $k(A) = 0$ (svaka matrica je nula svog karakterističnog polinoma)

③ Odrediti karakteristični polinom $k(\lambda)$ matrice $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 Izračunati $k(B)$.

b) $k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - B) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -3 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) - 6 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4$

Prema Cayley-Hamilton teoremi predviđamo da je B nula polinoma $k(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4$.

$$k(B) = B^2 - 3B - 4I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

④ Slične matrice imaju isti karakteristični polinom.
 Dokazati:

Rj. Neka su $A ; B$ slične matrice. Poštujući da je $k_A(\lambda) = k_B(\lambda)$ tj. $\det(\lambda I - A) = \det(\lambda I - B)$

Kako su $A ; B$ slične matrice to postoji invertibilna ^{invertibilna} P tako da je $B = P^{-1}AP$ (ovo je dokazano na preduvjetu)

$$\lambda I = \lambda(P^{-1}P) = P^{-1}(\lambda I)P$$

$$\det(\lambda I - B) = \det(P^{-1}\lambda I P - P^{-1}AP) =$$

$$= \det(P^{-1}(\lambda I - A)P) = \det(P^{-1}) \det(\lambda I - A) \cdot \det(P)$$

Kako su determinante skalar i važe konzervativnost i

obzirujući da je $\det(P^{-1}) \det(P) = 1$ imamo

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \det(\lambda I - B)$$

q.e.d.

⑤ Odrediti karakteristični polinom $k(\lambda)$ matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Izračunati } k(A).$$

Rj. $k(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 62$

Monic (normirani) polinom je polinom oblika $x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ kod koga koeficijent najvećeg stepena ima vrijednost 1.

Definicija Neka je A n -kvadratna matrica nad poljem K i neka $M(A)$ predstavlja familiju svih normiranih polinoma $f(t)$ za koje vrijedi $f(A) = 0$. Monic polinom $m(t)$ najmanjeg stepena u $M(A)$ nazivamo minimalni polinom od A .

Teorem Minimalni polinom $m(\lambda)$ matrice A djeli svaki polinom koji ima A kao nulu. Konkretno $m(\lambda)$ djeli karakteristični polinom $k(\lambda)$ od A .

Teorem Karakteristični i minimalni polinomi matrice A imaju iste nesvodljivi faktore.

Teorem Skalar λ je svojstvena vrijednost matrice A ako i samo ako je λ korijen minimalnog polinoma matrice A .

6.) Odrediti minimalni polinom $m(\lambda)$ matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 7 & -15 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rješenje: Prođemo odrediti karakterističan polinom $k(\lambda)$ matrice A .

$$k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & \lambda-7 & 15 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{II}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -2 & 5 \\ \lambda+5 & \lambda-7 & 15 \\ \lambda+1 & -2 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{I}_V} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -2 & 5 \\ \lambda+5 & \lambda-7 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -2 \\ \lambda+5 & \lambda-7 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \left[\frac{\lambda^2 - 6\lambda - 7 + 2\lambda + 10}{(\lambda+1)(\lambda-7)} \right] = \\ = (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-3)$$

Minimalni polinom $m(\lambda)$ mora djeliti $k(\lambda)$. Također, svaki nesvodljivi faktor od $k(\lambda)$, tj. $\lambda-1$; $\lambda-3$, je također faktori od $m(\lambda)$. Prema tome $m(\lambda)$ je tačno jedan od sljedećih:

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-1) \quad ; \quad g(\lambda) = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-1)^2$$

Premda Cayley-Hamilton teorem znači da je $g(A) = k(A) = 0$. Dovoljno je samo testirati $f(\lambda)$. Imamo:

$$f(A) = (A-1)(A-3I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 6 & -15 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 4 & -15 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Premda tome $f(\lambda) = m(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3) = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3$ je minimalni polinom matrice A .

7.) Nadi minimalni polinom $m(\lambda)$ matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 7 & -5 \\ -6 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Rješenje: Prvo ćemo odrediti karakteristični polinom $k(\lambda)$ matrice A .

$$k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 2 & -2 \\ 5 & \lambda-7 & 5 \\ 6 & -6 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_k + \text{III}_k} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & \lambda-2 & 5 \\ 6 & \lambda-2 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} = \\ = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 1 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V} (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V + \text{I}_V} (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -2 \\ \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)$$

$$k(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-3)$$

Minimalni polinom $m(\lambda)$ djeli $k(\lambda)$. Svaki nesvodljivi faktor od $k(\lambda)$ (u našem slučaju $\lambda-2$; $\lambda-3$) je također faktor od $m(\lambda)$. Prema tome $m(\lambda)$ je tačno jedan od sljedećih dva polinoma:

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) \quad ; \quad g(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-3)$$

$$F(A) = (A-2I)(A-3I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \\ -6 & 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 4 & -5 \\ -6 & 6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minimalni polinom matrice A je $m(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6$

8.) Nadi minimalne polinome $m(\lambda)$ matrica:

$$\text{a}) B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{b}) C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minimalni polinom m(t) matrice A deli svaki polinom f(t) kad god je $f(A)=0$.

b) Pretpostavimo da je f(t) polinom za koji $f(A)=0$.

Neka je m(t) minimalni polinom matrice A.

Prema algoritmu deljenja za polinome postoji polinom g(t) i r(t) za koji važi

$$f(t) = m(t)g(t) + r(t) ; \quad r(t) = 0 \text{ ili } \deg(r(t)) < \deg(m(t))$$

Ako stavimo da je $t=A$ u ovu jednakost, i istovremeno činjene da je $f(A)=0$; $m(A)=0$ dobijemo da je $r(A)=0$.

Ako bi bilo da je $r(t) \neq 0$ tada je r(t) polinom stepena manjeg nego m(t) koji ima A kao razliku, što je kontradikcija sa definicijom minimalnog polinoma. Prema tome $r(t)=0$ pa time $f(t)=m(t)g(t)$ tj.

$m(t)$ deli $f(t)$ kad god je $f(A)=0$.

d.e.d.

Neka su dve matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Pokazati da A i B imaju različite karakteristične polinome (pa prema tome nisu slične), ali imaju isti minimalni polinom. Prema tome ne-slične matrice mogu imati isti minimalni polinom.

Neka je A n-kvadratna matrica za koju je $A^k=0$ za neko $k>n$. Pokazati da $A^n=0$.

Pokazati da matrica A i njezina transponovana matrica A^T imaju isti minimalni polinom.

Pokazati da A je skalarna matrica t1 ako i samo ako minimalni polinom od A je $m(\lambda)=\lambda-k$.

Neka je $m(\lambda)$ minimalni polinom n-kvadratne matrice A.

a) Pokazati da karakterističan polinom matrice A deli $(m(\lambda))^n$.

b) Dokazati da $m(\lambda)$ i $k(\lambda)$ imaju iste nesvodljive faktore.

b) a) Neka je minimalni polinom matrice A

$$m(\lambda) = \lambda^r - c_1 \lambda^{r-1} + \dots + c_{r-1} \lambda + c_r. \text{ Posmatrajmo sledeće matrice}$$

$$B_0 = I$$

$$B_1 = A + C_1 I$$

$$B_2 = A^2 + C_1 A + C_2 I$$

...

$$B_{r-1} = A^{r-1} + C_1 A^{r-2} + \dots + C_{r-1} I$$

Tada

$$B_0 = I$$

$$B_1 - AB_0 = B_1 - A = C_1 I$$

$$B_2 - AB_1 = B_2 - A^2 - C_1 A = C_2 I$$

$$\dots$$

$$B_{r-1} - AB_{r-2} = C_{r-1} I$$

$$\text{Također } B_r - AB_{r-1} = C_r I$$

$$-AB_{r-1} = C_r I - B_r = C_r I - (A^r + C_1 A^{r-1} + \dots + C_{r-1} A + C_r I) = C_r I - m(A) = r I$$

$$\text{Stavimo } B(\lambda) = \lambda^{r-1} B_0 + \lambda^{r-2} B_1 + \dots + \lambda B_{r-2} + B_{r-1}. \text{ Tada}$$

$$(\lambda I - A) \cdot B(\lambda) = \lambda B(\lambda) - A \cdot B(\lambda) =$$

$$= (\lambda^r B_0 + \lambda^{r-1} B_1 + \dots + \lambda B_{r-1}) - (\lambda^{r-1} A B_0 + \lambda^{r-2} A B_1 + \dots + A B_{r-1})$$

$$= \lambda^r B_0 + \lambda^{r-1} (B_1 - A B_0) + \lambda^{r-2} (B_2 - A B_1) + \dots + \lambda (B_{r-1} - A B_{r-2}) - A B_{r-1}$$

$$= \lambda^r I + C_1 \lambda^{r-1} I + C_2 \lambda^{r-2} I + \dots + C_{r-1} \lambda I + C_r \lambda = m(\lambda) I$$

$$\text{Ako stavimo determinante sa obe strane jednakosti imamo } \det(\lambda I - A) \cdot \det(B(\lambda)) = \det(m(\lambda) I) = (m(\lambda))^n.$$

Kako je $\det(B(\lambda))$ polinom $\det(\lambda I - A)$ deli $(m(\lambda))^n$ tj. karakteristični polinom od A deli $(m(\lambda))^n$.

d.e.d.

b) Pretpostavimo da je $f(\lambda)$ nesvodljivi polinom. Ako $f(\lambda)$ deli $m(\lambda)$ tada, kada $m(\lambda)$ deli $k(\lambda)$, $f(\lambda)$ deli $k(\lambda)$. Sa druge strane ako $f(\lambda)$ deli $k(\lambda)$ tada prema delu a), $f(\lambda)$ deli $(m(\lambda))^n$. Ali $f(\lambda)$ je nesvodljiv; pa $f(\lambda)$ također deli $m(\lambda)$. Prema tome $m(\lambda)$ i $k(\lambda)$ imaju iste nesvodljive faktore.

Symbols

Special sets

$\mathbb{B} = \{0, 1\}$, \mathbb{B}^n
 $\mathcal{M}_{m,n}$ [$m \times n$ matrices]
 \mathbb{N} [integers ≥ 0]
 \mathbb{P} [positive integers]
 \mathbb{Q} [rationals]
 \mathbb{R} [real numbers]
 Σ^*, Σ
 \mathbb{Z} [all integers]
 $\mathbb{Z}(p)$, $[n]_p$
 $[a, b]$, (a, b) , etc.

Set notation

$a \in A$, $a \notin A$
 A^c [complement]
 $A \setminus B$
 $A \cup B$ [union]
 $A \cap B$ [intersection]
 $A \oplus B$ [symmetric difference]
 $\mathcal{P}(S)$ [power set]
 $(s, t), (s_1, \dots, s_n)$
 $S \times T$, $S^2 = S \times S$
 $S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_n$, S^n
 $\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k$, $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k$, $\bigcup_{k=0}^m A_k$, etc.
 $T \subseteq S$
 $T \subset S$
 \emptyset [empty set]

Functions

χ_A [characteristic function]
 $\text{Dom}(f)$ [domain of f]
 $f \circ g$ [composition]
 $f(A)$
 $f: S \rightarrow T$
 f^{-1} [inverse function]
 $f^\leftarrow(B)$, $f^\leftarrow(y)$
 $\text{FUN}(S, T)$
 $\text{Graph}(f)$
 $\text{Im}(f)$ [image of f]
 $\log x$, $\ln x$
 (s_n) [sequence]

Σ^*

λ [empty word or list]
 $\text{length}(w)$
 Σ [alphabet]
 Σ^* [words]
 Σ^k [words of length k]
 \overleftarrow{w} [reversal]

Miscellany

$a := b$
 $\lfloor a \rfloor$ [floor]
 $\lceil a \rceil$ [ceiling]
 $n!$ [factorial]
 $|x|$ [absolute value]
 $a | b$ [a divides b]
 $m \equiv n \pmod p$
 $m +_p n$, $m *_p n$
 $m * n$ [product]
 $m \wedge n$ [m^n]
 $n \text{ DIV } p$, $n \text{ MOD } p$
 $\gcd(m, n)$
 $\text{lcm}(m, n)$
 $\max\{a, b\}$
 $\min\{a, b\}$
 $O(n^2)$, $O(n \log n)$, etc.
 $\Theta(n^2)$, $\Theta(n \log n)$, etc.
 \prod [product]
 \sum [sum]
 ∞ , $-\infty$
■

Logic

$\neg p$ [negation]
 $p \mid q$ [Sheffer stroke]
 $p \wedge q$, $p \vee q$ [and, or]
 $p \rightarrow q$ [implication]
 $P \implies Q$
 $p \leftrightarrow q$ [biconditional]
 $P \iff Q$
 $p \oplus q$ [exclusive or]
 $\mathbf{1}$ [tautology]
 $\mathbf{0}$ [contradiction]
 \forall, \exists
 \therefore

Matrices

$\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$
 $\mathbf{A}[j, k] = a_{jk}$
 \mathbf{A}^{-1} [inverse of \mathbf{A}]
 \mathbf{A}^T [transpose of \mathbf{A}]
 $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ [sum]
 \mathbf{AB} [product]
 $\mathbf{A}_1 * \mathbf{A}_2$ [Boolean product]
 $c\mathbf{A}$ [scalar product]
 $-\mathbf{A}$ [negative of \mathbf{A}]
 \mathbf{I}_n [$n \times n$ identity matrix]
 \mathbf{M}_R
 $\mathfrak{M}_{m,n}$ [$m \times n$ matrices]
 $\mathbf{0}$ [zero matrix]

Relations

R_f [for a function f]
 R^\leftarrow [converse relation]
 f^\leftarrow [as a relation]
 \sim [equivalence]
 $[s]$ [equivalence class]
 $[S]$
 $\leq, \prec, (\mathcal{S}, \leq)$
 $\max(S), \min(S)$
 $\text{lub}(S), \text{glb}(S)$
 $x \vee y, x \wedge y$
 $\text{FUN}(S, T)$
 \leq [on $\text{FUN}(S, T)$]
 \leq^k [filing order]
 \leq_{LL} [lenlex order]
 \leq_L [lexicographic order]
 E [equality relation]
 $R_1 R_2 = R_2 \circ R_1$
 $\mathbf{A}_1 * \mathbf{A}_2$ [Boolean product]
 R^n, R^0
 $\mathbf{A}_1 \leq \mathbf{A}_2$ [Boolean matrices]
 $\mathbf{A}_1 \vee \mathbf{A}_2, \mathbf{A}_1 \wedge \mathbf{A}_2$
 $r(R), s(R), t(R)$
 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}), \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{A}), \mathbf{t}(\mathbf{A})$

Algebraic Systems

$x \vee y, x \wedge y$
 x' [complement]
 $x \leq y$
 $0, 1$
 \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{B}^n
 $\text{BOOL}(n)$ [Boolean functions]
 $\text{PERM}(X)$ [permutations]
 S_n [symmetric group]
 $\langle g \rangle, \langle A \rangle$ [group generated]
 $G(x) = \{g(x) : g \in G\}$ [orbit]
 $\text{AUT}(D)$ [automorphisms]
 $\text{FIX}_G(x) = \{g \in G : g(x) = x\}$
 $\text{FIX}_X(g) = \{x \in X : g(x) = x\}$
 $C(k)$ [colorings]
 g^*
 g^{-1} [inverse of g]
 gH, Hg [cosets]
 G/H [left cosets]
 A^+ [semigroup generated]
 R/I [as a ring]

Graphs and trees

$V(G), E(G)$
 $\deg(v), \text{indeg}(v), \text{etc.}$
 $D_k(G)$
 F [float time]
 $G \setminus \{e\}$
 $G \simeq H$ [isomorphic graphs]
 K_n [complete graph]
 $K_{m,n}$
 M [max-weight]
 \mathbf{M}_R
 $R(v)$
 $\text{SUCC}(v), \text{ACC}(v)$
 T_r, T_v [rooted trees]
 W [weight]
 W^* [min-weight]
 $W(G)$ [weight of graph]
 $W(T)$ [weight of tree]

Counting and probability

$\binom{n}{r}$
 $\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k}$
 $P(n, r)$
 $|S|$
 Ω [sample space]
 $E(X) = \mu$ [expectation]
 F_X [cdf]
 $P(E)$ [probability of E]
 $P(E|S)$ [conditional probability]
 $P(X = 2)$, etc.
 σ [standard deviation]
 $V(X) = \sigma^2$
 \tilde{X}, \tilde{F} [normalizations]
 Φ [Gaussian normal]

Some Special Sets

1. List five elements in each of the following sets.

- (a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is divisible by } 5\}$
- (b) $\{2n + 1 : n \in \mathbb{P}\}$
- (c) $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\})$
- (d) $\{2^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (e) $\{1/n : n \in \mathbb{P}\}$
- (f) $\{r \in \mathbb{Q} : 0 < r < 1\}$
- (g) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n + 1 \text{ is prime}\}$

2. List the elements in the following sets.

- (a) $\{1/n : n = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- (b) $\{n^2 - n : n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- (c) $\{1/n^2 : n \in \mathbb{P}, n \text{ is even and } n < 11\}$
- (d) $\{2 + (-1)^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

3. List five elements in each of the following sets.

- (a) Σ^* where $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$
- (b) $\{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) \leq 2\}$ where $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$
- (c) $\{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) = 4\}$ where $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

Which sets above contain the empty word λ ?

4. Determine the following sets, i.e., list their elements if they are nonempty, and write \emptyset if they are empty.

- (a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n^2 = 9\}$
- (b) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n^2 = 9\}$
- (c) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 = 9\}$
- (d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : 3 < n < 7\}$
- (e) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 < |n| < 7\}$
- (f) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 < 0\}$

5. Repeat Exercise 4 for the following sets.

- (a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n^2 = 3\}$
- (b) $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x^2 = 3\}$
- (c) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 1 \text{ and } x \geq 2\}$
- (d) $\{3n + 1 : n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } n \leq 6\}$
- (e) $\{n \in \mathbb{P} : n \text{ is prime and } n \leq 15\}$ [Remember, 1 isn't prime.]

6. Repeat Exercise 4 for the following sets.

- (a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n|12\}$
- (b) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n^2 + 1 = 0\}$
- (c) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor = 8\}$
- (d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = 8\}$

7. Let $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \leq 20\}$. Determine the following sets, i.e., list their elements if they are nonempty, and write \emptyset if they are empty.

- (a) $\{n \in A : 4|n\}$
- (b) $\{n \in A : n|4\}$
- (c) $\{n \in A : \max\{n, 4\} = 4\}$
- (d) $\{n \in A : \max\{n, 14\} = n\}$

8. How many elements are there in the following sets? Write ∞ if the set is infinite.

- (a) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n^2 = 2\}$
- (b) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 0 \leq n \leq 73\}$
- (c) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 5 \leq |n| \leq 73\}$
- (d) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : 5 < n < 73\}$
- (e) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \text{ is even and } |n| \leq 73\}$
- (f) $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : 0 \leq x \leq 73\}$
- (g) $\{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x^2 = 2\}$
- (h) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 = 2\}$

9. Repeat Exercise 8 for the following sets.

- (a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0.99 < x < 1.00\}$
- (b) $\mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, 2, 3\})$
- (c) $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$
- (d) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is even}\}$
- (e) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is prime}\}$
- (f) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is even and prime}\}$
- (g) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is even or prime}\}$

10. How many elements are there in the following sets? Write ∞ if the set is infinite.

- (a) $\{-1, 1\}$
- (b) $[-1, 1]$

(c) $(-1, 1)$

(d) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : -1 \leq n \leq 1\}$

(e) Σ^* where $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

(f) $\{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) \leq 4\}$ where $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

11. Consider the sets

$A = \{n \in \mathbb{P} : n \text{ is odd}\}$

$B = \{n \in \mathbb{P} : n \text{ is prime}\}$

$C = \{4n + 3 : n \in \mathbb{P}\}$

$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0\}$

Which of these sets are subsets of which? Consider all 16 possibilities.

12. Consider the sets $\{0, 1\}$, $(0, 1)$ and $[0, 1]$. True or False.

(a) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq (0, 1)$

(b) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq [0, 1]$

(c) $(0, 1) \subseteq [0, 1]$

(d) $\{0, 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

(e) $[0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

(f) $[0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

(g) $1/2$ and $\pi/4$ are in $\{0, 1\}$

(h) $1/2$ and $\pi/4$ are in $(0, 1)$

(i) $1/2$ and $\pi/4$ are in $[0, 1]$

13. Consider the following three alphabets: $\Sigma_1 = \{a, b, c\}$, $\Sigma_2 = \{a, b, ca\}$, and $\Sigma_3 = \{a, b, Ab\}$. Determine to which of Σ_1^* , Σ_2^* , and Σ_3^* each word below belongs, and give its length as a member of each set to which it belongs.

(a) aba

(b) bAb

(c) cba

(d) cab

(e) $caab$

(f) $baAb$

14. Here is a question to think about. Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ and imagine, if you can, a dictionary for all the nonempty words of Σ^* with the words arranged in the usual alphabetical order. All the words a , aa , aaa , $aaaa$, etc., must appear before the word ba . How far into the dictionary will you have to dig to find the word ba ? How would the answer change if the dictionary contained only those words in Σ^* of length 5 or less?

15. Suppose that w is a nonempty word in Σ^* .

(a) If the first [i.e., leftmost] letter of w is deleted, is the resulting string in Σ^* ?

(b) How about deleting letters from both ends of w ? Are the resulting strings still in Σ^* ?

(c) If you had a device that could recognize letters in Σ and could delete letters from strings, how could you use it to determine if an arbitrary string of symbols is in Σ^* ?

Answers

1. (a) 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, say. (c) $\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}, \{5\}$, say.
(e) 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/73, say. (g) 1, 2, 4, 16, 18, say.
3. (a) λ, a, ab, cab, ba , say. (c) $aaaa, aaab, aabb$, etc.

The sets in parts (a) and (b) contain the empty word λ .

5. (a) \emptyset . (c) \emptyset . (e) $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$.

7. (a) $\{0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$. (c) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

9. (a) ∞ . (c) ∞ . (e) ∞ . (g) ∞ .

11. $A \subseteq A, B \subseteq B, C$ is a subset of A , and C, D are subsets of A, B , and D .

13. (a) aba is in all three and has length 3 in each.
(c) cba is in Σ_1^* and $\text{length}(cba) = 3$.
(e) $caab$ is in Σ_1^* with length 4 and is in Σ_2^* with length 3.

15. (a) Yes.
(c) Delete first letters from the string until no longer possible. If λ is reached, the original string is in Σ^* . Otherwise, it isn't.

Set Operations

1. Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 12\}$, $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$, $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$, $C = \{2, 3, 6, 12\}$, and $D = \{2, 4, 8\}$. Determine the sets
- $A \cup B$
 - $A \cap C$
 - $(A \cup B) \cap C^c$
 - $A \setminus B$
 - $C \setminus D$
 - $B \oplus D$
 - How many subsets of C are there?
2. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{n \in \mathbb{P} : n \text{ is even}\}$, and $C = \{n \in \mathbb{P} : n \text{ is odd}\}$.
- Determine $A \cap B$, $B \cap C$, $B \cup C$, and $B \oplus C$.
 - List all subsets of A .
 - Which of the following sets are infinite? $A \oplus B$, $A \oplus C$, $A \setminus C$, $C \setminus A$.
3. In this exercise the universe is \mathbb{R} . Determine the following sets.
- $[0, 3] \cap [2, 6]$
 - $[0, 3] \cup [2, 6]$
 - $[0, 3] \setminus [2, 6]$
 - $[0, 3] \oplus [2, 6]$
 - $[0, 3]^c$
 - $[0, 3] \cap \emptyset$
 - $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$
 - $[0, \infty) \cap (-\infty, 2]$
 - $([0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2])^c$
4. Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $A = \{a, b, aa, bb, aaa, bbb\}$, $B = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) \geq 2\}$, and $C = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) \leq 2\}$.
- Determine $A \cap C$, $A \setminus C$, $C \setminus A$, and $A \oplus C$.
 - Determine $A \cap B$, $B \cap C$, $B \cup C$, and $B \setminus A$.
 - Determine $\Sigma^* \setminus B$, $\Sigma \setminus B$, and $\Sigma \setminus C$.
 - List all subsets of Σ .
 - How many sets are there in $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$?
5. In this exercise the universe is Σ^* , where $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Let A , B , and C be as in Exercise 4. Determine the following sets.
- $B^c \cap C^c$
 - $(B \cap C)^c$
 - $(B \cup C)^c$
 - $B^c \cup C^c$
 - $A^c \cap C$
 - $A^c \cap B^c$
 - Which of these sets are equal? Why?
6. The following statements about sets are false. For each statement, give an example, i.e., a choice of sets, for which the statement is false. Such examples are called **counterexamples**. They are examples that are counter to, i.e., contrary to, the assertion.
- $A \cup B \subseteq A \cap B$ for all A, B .
 - $A \cap \emptyset = A$ for all A .
 - $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$ for all A, B, C .
7. For any set A , what is $A \oplus A$? $A \oplus \emptyset$?
8. For the sets $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$ and $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$, determine the following numbers.
- $|A|$
 - $|B|$
 - $|A \cup B|$
 - $|A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$
 - Do you see a general reason why the answers to (c) and (d) have to be the same?
9. The following statements about sets are false. Give a counterexample [see Exercise 6] to each statement.
- $A \cap B = A \cap C$ implies $B = C$.
 - $A \cup B = A \cup C$ implies $B = C$.
 - $A \subseteq B \cup C$ implies $A \subseteq B$ or $A \subseteq C$.
10. (a) Show that relative complementation is not commutative; that is, the equality $A \setminus B = B \setminus A$ can fail.
(b) Show that relative complementation is not associative: $(A \setminus B) \setminus C = A \setminus (B \setminus C)$ can fail.
11. Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{a, b, d\}$.
- List or draw the ordered pairs in $A \times A$.
 - List or draw the ordered pairs in $A \times B$.
 - List or draw the set $\{(x, y) \in A \times B : x = y\}$.
12. Let $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $T = \{0, 2, 4\}$.
- How many ordered pairs are in $S \times T$? $T \times S$?
 - List or draw the elements in the set $\{(m, n) \in S \times T : m < n\}$.
13. For each of the following sets, list all elements if the set has fewer than seven elements. Otherwise, list exactly seven elements of the set.
- $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : m = n\}$
 - $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : m + n \text{ is prime}\}$
 - $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{P}^2 : m = 6\}$
 - $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{P}^2 : \min\{m, n\} = 3\}$
 - $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{P}^2 : \max\{m, n\} = 3\}$
 - $\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : m^2 = n\}$
14. Draw a Venn diagram for four sets A , B , C , and D . Be sure to have a region for each of the 16 possible sets such as $A \cap B^c \cap C^c \cap D$. Note: This problem cannot be done using just circles, but it can be done using rectangles.

Answers

1. (a) $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$. (c) $\{1, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$.
(e) $\{3, 6, 12\}$. (g) 16.
3. (a) $[2, 3]$. (c) $[0, 2)$. (e) $(-\infty, 0) \cup (3, \infty)$.
(g) \mathbb{N} . (i) \emptyset .
5. (a) \emptyset . (c) \emptyset . (e) $\{\lambda, ab, ba\}$.
(g) $B^c \cap C^c$ and $(B \cup C)^c$ are equal by a De Morgan law [or by calculation], as are $(B \cap C)^c$ and $B^c \cup C^c$.
7. $A \oplus A = \emptyset$ and $A \oplus \emptyset = A$.
9. (a) Make A very small, like $A = \emptyset$.
(c) Try $A = B \cup C$ with B and C disjoint.
11. (a) $(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, a)$, etc. There are nine altogether.
(c) $(a, a), (b, b)$.
13. (a) $(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), \dots, (6, 6)$, say.
(c) $(6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), \dots, (6, 7)$, say.
(e) $(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2), (3, 1)$.

Functions

- Let $f(n) = n^2 + 3$ and $g(n) = 5n - 11$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Calculate
 - $f(1)$ and $g(1)$
 - $f(2)$ and $g(2)$
 - $f(3)$ and $g(3)$
 - $f(4)$ and $g(4)$
 - $f(5)$ and $g(5)$

(f) To think about: Is $f(n) + g(n)$ always an even number?
- Consider the function $h: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}$ defined by $h(n) = |\{k \in \mathbb{N} : k|n\}|$ for $n \in \mathbb{P}$. In words, $h(n)$ is the number of divisors of n . Calculate $h(n)$ for $1 \leq n \leq 10$ and for $n = 73$.
- Let Σ^* be the language using letters from $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. We've already seen a useful function from Σ^* to \mathbb{N} . It is the length function, which already has a name: length. Calculate
 - $\text{length}(bab)$
 - $\text{length}(aaaaaaaa)$
 - $\text{length}(\lambda)$
 - What is the image set $\text{Im}(\text{length})$ for this function? Explain.
- The codomain of a function doesn't have to consist of numbers either. Let Σ^* be as in Exercise 3, and define

$$g(n) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \text{length}(w) \leq n\} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Thus $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$. Determine

 - $g(0)$
 - $g(1)$
 - $g(2)$
 - Are all the sets $g(n)$ finite?
 - Give an example of a set in $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$ that is not in the image set $\text{Im}(g)$.
- Let f be the function in Example 3.
 - Calculate $f(0, 0)$, $f(8, 8)$, $f(-8, -8)$, $f(73, 73)$, and $f(-73, -73)$.
 - Find $f(n, n)$ for all (n, n) in $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. Hint: Consider the cases when n is even and when it is odd.

- The greatest common divisor gcd defines a function on the product set $\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}$. It already has a fine name: gcd.
 - Calculate $\text{gcd}(7, 14)$, $\text{gcd}(14, 28)$, and $\text{gcd}(1001, 2002)$.
 - What is $\text{gcd}(n, 2n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{P}$?
 - What is the image set $\text{Im}(\text{gcd})$?
- We define $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & \text{if } x \geq 1, \\ x & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1, \\ -x^3 & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$$
 - Calculate $f(3)$, $f(1/3)$, $f(-1/3)$, and $f(-3)$.
 - Sketch a graph of f .
 - Find $\text{Im}(f)$.
- Let $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and consider the functions 1_S , f , g , and h from S into S defined by $1_S(n) = n$, $f(n) = 6 - n$, $g(n) = \max\{3, n\}$, and $h(n) = \max\{1, n - 1\}$.
 - Write each of these functions as a set of ordered pairs, i.e., list the elements in their graphs.
 - Sketch a graph of each of these functions.
- For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $f(n) = \frac{1}{2}[(-1)^n + 1]$. The function f is the characteristic function for some subset of \mathbb{Z} . Which subset?
- Consider subsets A and B of a set S .
 - The function $\chi_A \cdot \chi_B$ is the characteristic function of some subset of S . Which subset? Explain.
 - Repeat part (a) for the function $\chi_A + \chi_B - \chi_{A \cap B}$.
 - Repeat part (a) for the function $\chi_A + \chi_B - 2 \cdot \chi_{A \cap B}$.
- Here we consider two functions that are defined in terms of the floor and ceiling functions.
 - Let $f(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Calculate $f(n)$ for $0 \leq n \leq 10$ and for $n = 73$.
 - Let $g(n) = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. g is the characteristic function of some subset of \mathbb{Z} . What is the subset?
- In Example 5(b), we compared the functions $\sqrt{\log x}$ and $\log \sqrt{x}$. Show that these functions take the same value for $x = 10,000$.
- We define functions mapping \mathbb{R} into \mathbb{R} as follows: $f(x) = x^3 - 4x$, $g(x) = 1/(x^2 + 1)$, $h(x) = x^4$. Find
 - $f \circ f$
 - $g \circ g$
 - $h \circ g$
 - $g \circ h$
 - $f \circ g \circ h$
 - $f \circ h \circ g$
 - $g \circ g \circ f$
- Repeat Exercise 13 for the functions $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, and $h(x) = 3x - 1$.
- Consider the functions f and g mapping \mathbb{Z} into \mathbb{Z} , where $f(n) = n - 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and g is the characteristic function χ_E of $E = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \text{ is even}\}$.
 - Calculate $(g \circ f)(5)$, $(g \circ f)(4)$, $(f \circ g)(7)$, and $(f \circ g)(8)$.
 - Calculate $(f \circ f)(11)$, $(f \circ f)(12)$, $(g \circ g)(11)$, and $(g \circ g)(12)$.
 - Determine the functions $g \circ f$ and $f \circ g$.
 - Show that $g \circ g = g \circ f$ and that $f \circ g$ is the negative of $g \circ f$.
- Several important functions can be found on hand-held calculators. Why isn't the identity function, i.e., the function $1_{\mathbb{R}}(x) = x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, among them?

Answers

1. (a) 4, -6. (c) 12, 4. (e) 28, 14.

3. (a) 3. (c) 0.

5. (a) 1, 1, 1, 0, 0. See the answer to part (b).
 (b) $f(n, n) = 1$ for even n , and $f(n, n) = 0$ for odd n . This can be checked by calculation or by applying the theorem on page 5, with $k = 2$.

7. (a) $f(3) = 27$, $f(1/3) = 1/3$, $f(-1/3) = 1/27$, $f(-3) = 27$.
 (c) $\text{Im}(f) = [0, \infty)$.

9. $\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n \text{ is even}\}$.

11. (a) The answers for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ are 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3. The remaining answers are 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 60.

13. (a) $f \circ f(x) = (x^3 - 4x)^3 - 4(x^3 - 4x)$.
 (c) $h \circ g(x) = (x^2 + 1)^{-4}$.
 (e) $f \circ g \circ h(x) = (x^8 + 1)^{-3} - 4(x^8 + 1)^{-1}$.
 (g) $h \circ g \circ f(x) = [(x^3 - 4x)^2 + 1]^{-4}$.

15. (a) 1, 0, -1, and 0.
 (c) $g \circ f$ is the characteristic function of $\mathbb{Z} \setminus E$. $f \circ f(n) = n - 2$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Properties of Functions

- Let $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $T = \{a, b, c, d\}$. For each question below: if the answer is YES, give an example; if the answer is NO, explain briefly.
 - Are there any one-to-one functions from S into T ?
 - Are there any one-to-one functions from T into S ?
 - Are there any functions mapping S onto T ?
 - Are there any functions mapping T onto S ?
 - Are there any one-to-one correspondences between S and T ?
- The functions sketched in Figure 3 have domain and codomain both equal to $[0, 1]$.
 - Which of these functions are one-to-one?
 - Which of these functions map $[0, 1]$ onto $[0, 1]$?
 - Which of these functions are one-to-one correspondences?
- The function $f(m, n) = 2^m 3^n$ is a one-to-one function from $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ into \mathbb{N} .
 - Calculate $f(m, n)$ for five different elements (m, n) in $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.
 - Explain why f is one-to-one.
 - Does f map $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ onto \mathbb{N} ? Explain.
 - Show that $g(m, n) = 2^m 4^n$ defines a function on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ that is not one-to-one.
- Consider the following functions from \mathbb{N} into \mathbb{N} :
 $l_{\mathbb{N}}(n) = n$, $f(n) = 3n$, $g(n) = n + (-1)^n$, $h(n) = \min\{n, 100\}$, $k(n) = \max\{0, n - 5\}$.
 - Which of these functions are one-to-one?
 - Which of these functions map \mathbb{N} onto \mathbb{N} ?
- Here are two “shift functions” mapping \mathbb{N} into \mathbb{N} : $f(n) = n + 1$ and $g(n) = \max\{0, n - 1\}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
 - Calculate $f(n)$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 73$.
 - Calculate $g(n)$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 73$.
 - Show that f is one-to-one but does not map \mathbb{N} onto \mathbb{N} .
- Show that g maps \mathbb{N} onto \mathbb{N} but is not one-to-one.
- Show that $g \circ f(n) = n$ for all n , but that $f \circ g(n) = n$ does not hold for all n .
- Let $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ and let Σ^* be the set of all words w using letters from Σ ; see Example 2(b). Define $L(w) = \text{length}(w)$ for all $w \in \Sigma^*$.
 - Calculate $L(w)$ for the words $w_1 = cab$, $w_2 = ababac$, and $w_3 = \lambda$.
 - Is L a one-to-one function? Explain.
 - The function L maps Σ^* into \mathbb{N} . Does L map Σ^* onto \mathbb{N} ? Explain.
 - Find all words w such that $L(w) = 2$.
- Find the inverses of the following functions mapping \mathbb{R} into \mathbb{R} .
 - $f(x) = 2x + 3$
 - $g(x) = x^3 - 2$
 - $h(x) = (x - 2)^3$
 - $k(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + 7$
- Many hand-held calculators have the functions $\log x$, x^2 , \sqrt{x} , and $1/x$.
 - Specify the domains of these functions.
 - Which of these functions are inverses of each other?
 - Which pairs of these functions commute with respect to composition?
 - Some hand-held calculators also have the functions $\sin x$, $\cos x$, and $\tan x$. If you know a little trigonometry, repeat parts (a), (b), and (c) for these functions.
- Show that the following functions are their own inverses.
 - The function $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ given by $f(x) = 1/x$.
 - The function $\phi: \mathcal{P}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$ defined by $\phi(A) = A^c *$.
 - The function $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $g(x) = 1 - x$.
- Let A be a subset of some set S and consider the characteristic function χ_A of A . Find $\chi_A^{-1}(1)$ and $\chi_A^{-1}(0)$.
- Here are some functions from $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ to \mathbb{N} : $\text{SUM}(m, n) = m + n$, $\text{PROD}(m, n) = m * n$, $\text{MAX}(m, n) = \max\{m, n\}$, $\text{MIN}(m, n) = \min\{m, n\}$; here $*$ denotes multiplication of integers.
 - Which of these functions map $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ onto \mathbb{N} ?
 - Show that none of these functions are one-to-one.
 - For each of these functions F , how big is the set $F^{-1}(4)$?
- Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x, y) = (x + y, x - y)$. This function is invertible. Show that the inverse function is given by
$$f^{-1}(a, b) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{a-b}{2} \right)$$
 for all (a, b) in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.
- Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ and $g: T \rightarrow U$ be one-to-one functions. Show that the function $g \circ f: S \rightarrow U$ is one-to-one.
- Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be an invertible function. Show that f^{-1} is invertible and that $(f^{-1})^{-1} = f$.
- Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ and $g: T \rightarrow U$ be invertible functions. Show that $g \circ f$ is invertible and that $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$.

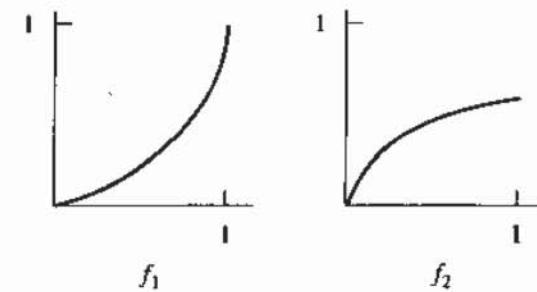
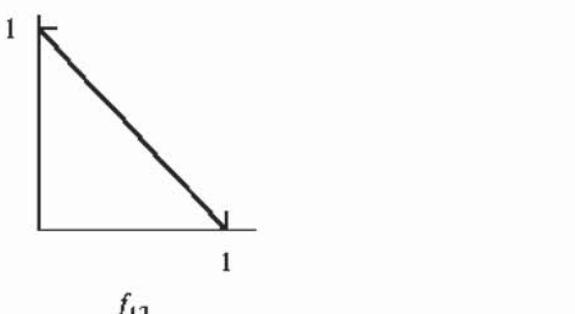
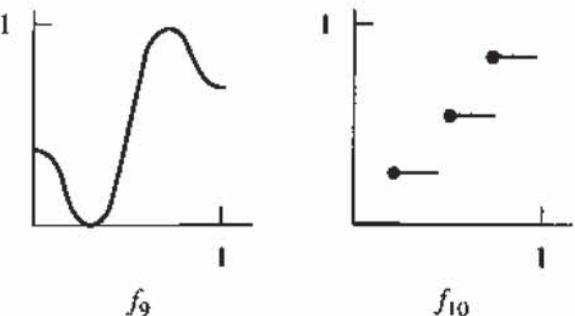
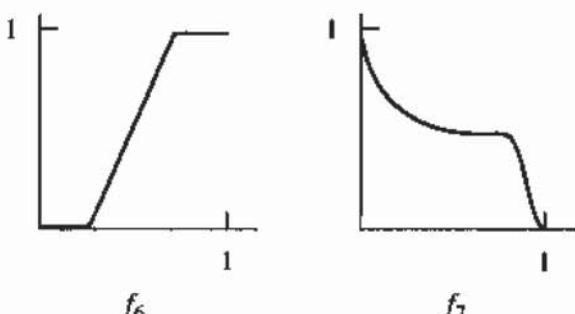
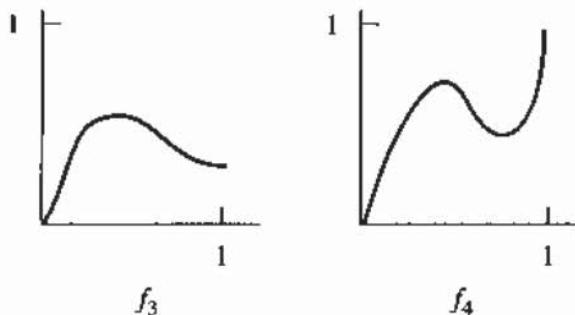


Figure 3



Answers

1. (a) No; S is bigger than T .
 (c) Yes. For example, let $f(1) = a, f(2) = b, f(3) = c, f(4) = f(5) = d$.
 (e) No. This follows from either part (a) or part (d).
3. (a) $f(2, 1) = 2^2 3^1 = 12, f(1, 2) = 2^1 3^2 = 18$, etc.
 (c) Consider 5, for instance. 5 is not in $\text{Im}(f)$.
5. (a) $f(0) = 1, f(1) = 2, f(2) = 3, f(3) = 4, f(4) = 5, f(73) = 74$.
 (c) For one-to-oneness, observe that if $f(n) = f(n')$,
 not map onto \mathbb{N} because $0 \notin \text{Im}(f)$.
 (e) $g(f(n)) = \max\{0, (n+1)-1\} = n$, but $f(g(0)) = f(0) = 1$.
7. (a) $f^{-1}(y) = (y - 3)/2$.
 (c) $h^{-1}(y) = 2 + \sqrt[3]{y}$.
9. (a) $(f \circ f)(x) = 1/(1/x) = x$.
 (b) and (c) are similar verifications.
11. (a) All of them; verify this.
 (c) $\text{SUM}^{\leftarrow}(4)$ has 5 elements, $\text{PROD}^{\leftarrow}(4)$ has 3 elements, $\text{MAX}^{\leftarrow}(4)$ has 9 elements, and $\text{MIN}^{\leftarrow}(4)$ is infinite.
13. If $s_1 \neq s_2$, then $f(s_1) \neq f(s_2)$ [why?]. Thus $g(f(s_1)) \neq g(f(s_2))$ [why?]. Hence $g \circ f$ is one-to-one.
15. Since f and g are invertible, the functions $f^{-1}: T \rightarrow S$, $g^{-1}: U \rightarrow T$, and $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}: U \rightarrow S$ exist. So it suffices to show $(g \circ f) \circ (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) = 1_U$ and $(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ (g \circ f) = 1_S$. One can show directly that $g \circ f$ is one-to-one [see Exercise 13] and onto, but it is actually easier—and more useful—to verify that $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ has the properties of the inverse to $g \circ f$.

Relations

- For the following relations on $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, specify which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) the relations satisfy.
 - $(m, n) \in R_1$ if $m + n = 3$
 - $(m, n) \in R_2$ if $m - n$ is even
 - $(m, n) \in R_3$ if $m \leq n$
 - $(m, n) \in R_4$ if $m + n \leq 4$
 - $(m, n) \in R_5$ if $\max\{m, n\} = 3$
- Let $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$. Each of the statements below defines a relation R on A by $(m, n) \in R$ if the statement is true for m and n . Write each of the relations as a set of ordered pairs.

(a) $m \leq n$	(b) $m < n$
(c) $m = n$	(d) $mn = 0$
(e) $mn = m$	(f) $m + n \in A$
(g) $m^2 + n^2 = 2$	(h) $m^2 + n^2 = 3$
(i) $m = \max\{n, 1\}$	
- Which of the relations in Exercise 2 are reflexive? symmetric?
- The following relations are defined on \mathbb{N} .
 - Write the relation R_1 defined by $(m, n) \in R_1$ if $m + n = 5$ as a set of ordered pairs.
 - Do the same for R_2 defined by $\max\{m, n\} = 2$.
 - The relation R_3 defined by $\min\{m, n\} = 2$ consists of infinitely many ordered pairs. List five of them.
- For each of the relations in Exercise 4, specify which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) the relation satisfies.
- Consider the relation R on \mathbb{Z} defined by $(m, n) \in R$ if and only if $m^3 - n^3 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) are satisfied by R ?

- Define the “divides” relation R on \mathbb{N} by

$$(m, n) \in R \text{ if } m|n.$$

[Recall from §1.2 that $m|n$ means that n is a multiple of m .]

- Which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) does R satisfy?
- Describe the converse relation R^\leftarrow .
- Which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) does the converse relation R^\leftarrow satisfy?

- What is the connection between a relation R and the relation $(R^\leftarrow)^\leftarrow$?

- If S is a nonempty set, then the empty set \emptyset is a subset of $S \times S$, so it is a relation on S , called the **empty relation**. Which of the properties (R), (AR), (S), (AS), and (T) does \emptyset possess?
- Repeat part (a) for the **universal relation** $U = S \times S$ on S .

- Give an example of a relation that is:

- antisymmetric and transitive but not reflexive,
- symmetric but not reflexive or transitive.

- Do a relation and its converse always satisfy the same conditions (R), (AR), (S), and (AS)? Explain.

- Show that a relation R is transitive if and only if its converse relation R^\leftarrow is transitive.

- Let R_1 and R_2 be relations on a set S .

- Show that $R_1 \cap R_2$ is reflexive if R_1 and R_2 are.
- Show that $R_1 \cap R_2$ is symmetric if R_1 and R_2 are.
- Show that $R_1 \cap R_2$ is transitive if R_1 and R_2 are.

- Let R_1 and R_2 be relations on a set S .

- Must $R_1 \cup R_2$ be reflexive if R_1 and R_2 are?
- Must $R_1 \cup R_2$ be symmetric if R_1 and R_2 are?
- Must $R_1 \cup R_2$ be transitive if R_1 and R_2 are?

- Let R be a relation on a set S .

- Prove that R is symmetric if and only if $R = R^\leftarrow$.
- Prove that R is antisymmetric if and only if $R \cap R^\leftarrow \subseteq E$, where $E = \{(x, x) : x \in S\}$.

- Let R_1 and R_2 be relations from a set S to a set T .

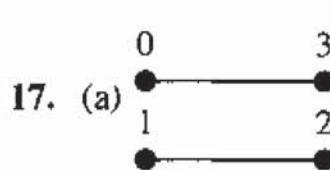
- Show that $(R_1 \cup R_2)^\leftarrow = R_1^\leftarrow \cup R_2^\leftarrow$.
- Show that $(R_1 \cap R_2)^\leftarrow = R_1^\leftarrow \cap R_2^\leftarrow$.
- Show that if $R_1 \subseteq R_2$ then $R_1^\leftarrow \subseteq R_2^\leftarrow$.

- Draw pictures of each of the relations in Exercise 1. Don't use arrows if the relation is symmetric.

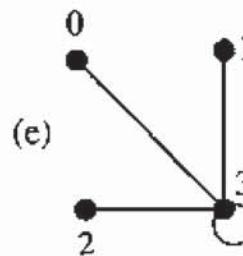
- Draw pictures of each of the relations in Exercise 2. Don't use arrows if the relation is symmetric.

Answers

1. (a) R_1 satisfies (AR) and (S).
 (c) R_3 satisfies (R), (AS), and (T).
 (e) R_5 satisfies only (S).
3. The relations in (a) and (c) are reflexive. The relations in (c), (d), (f), (g), and (h) are symmetric.
5. R_1 satisfies (AR) and (S). R_2 and R_3 satisfy only (S).
7. (a) The divides relation satisfies (R), (AS), and (T).
 (c) The converse relation R^\leftarrow also satisfies (R), (AS), and (T).
9. (a) The empty relation satisfies (AR), (S), (AS), and (T). The last three properties hold vacuously.
11. Yes. For (R) and (AR), observe that $(x, x) \in R \iff (x, x) \in R^\leftarrow$. For (S) and (AS), just interchange x and y in the conditions for R to get the conditions for R^\leftarrow . There is no change in meaning.
13. (a) If $E \subseteq R_1$ and $E \subseteq R_2$, then $E \subseteq R_1 \cap R_2$. Alternatively, if R_1 and R_2 are reflexive and $x \in S$, then $(x, x) \in R_1$ and $(x, x) \in R_2$; so $(x, x) \in R_1 \cap R_2$.
 (c) Suppose R_1 and R_2 are transitive. If $(x, y), (y, z) \in R_1 \cap R_2$, then $(x, y), (y, z) \in R_1$, so $(x, z) \in R_1$. Similarly, $(x, z) \in R_2$.
15. (a) Suppose R is symmetric. If $(x, y) \in R$, then $(y, x) \in R$ by symmetry, so $(x, y) \in R^\leftarrow$. Similarly, $(x, y) \in R^\leftarrow$ implies $(x, y) \in R$ [check] so that $R = R^\leftarrow$. For the converse, suppose that $R = R^\leftarrow$ and show R is symmetric.



(c) See Figure 1(a).



Relations

- Which of the following describe equivalence relations? For those that are not equivalence relations, specify which of (R), (S), and (T) fail, and illustrate the failures with examples.
 - $L_1 \parallel L_2$ for straight lines in the plane if L_1 and L_2 are the same or are parallel.
 - $L_1 \perp L_2$ for straight lines in the plane if L_1 and L_2 are perpendicular.
 - $p_1 \sim p_2$ for Americans if p_1 and p_2 live in the same state.
 - $p_1 \approx p_2$ for Americans if p_1 and p_2 live in the same state or in neighboring states.
 - $p_1 \approx p_2$ for people if p_1 and p_2 have a parent in common.
 - $p_1 \cong p_2$ for people if p_1 and p_2 have the same mother.
- For each example of an equivalence relation in Exercise 1, describe the members of some equivalence class.
- Let S be a set. Is equality, i.e., “ $=$ ”, an equivalence relation?
- Define the relation \equiv on \mathbb{Z} by $m \equiv n$ in case $m - n$ is even. Is \equiv an equivalence relation? Explain.
- If G and H are both graphs with vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we say that G is **isomorphic** to H , and write $G \simeq H$, in case there is a way to label the vertices of G so that it becomes H . For example, the graphs in Figure 3, with vertex set $\{1, 2, 3\}$, are isomorphic by relabeling $f(1) = 2$, $f(2) = 3$, and $f(3) = 1$.
 - Give a picture of another graph isomorphic to these two.
 - Find a graph with vertex set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ that is not isomorphic to the graphs in Figure 3, yet has three edges, exactly one of which is a loop.

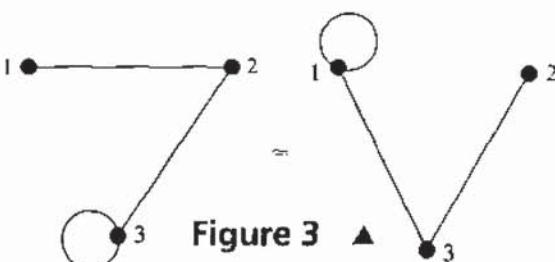


Figure 3 ▲

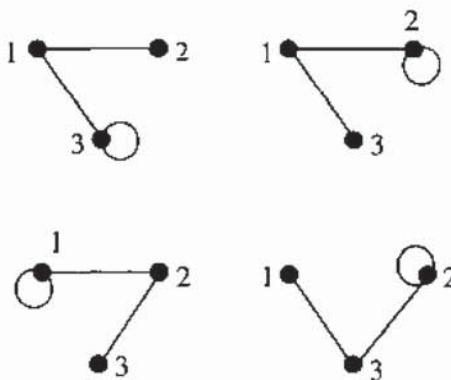
- Find another example as in part (b) that isn't isomorphic to the one you found in part (b) [or the ones in Figure 3].
- Show that \simeq is an equivalence relation on the set of all graphs with vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.
- Can you think of situations in life where you'd use the term “equivalent” and where a natural equivalence relation is involved?
- Define the relation \approx on \mathbb{Z} by $m \approx n$ in case $m^2 = n^2$.
 - Show that \approx is an equivalence relation on \mathbb{Z} .
 - Describe the equivalence classes for \approx . How many are there?
- (a) For $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, define $m \sim n$ in case $m - n$ is odd. Is the relation \sim reflexive? symmetric? transitive? Is \sim an equivalence relation?

(b) For a and b in \mathbb{R} , define $a \sim b$ in case $|a - b| \leq 1$. One could say that $a \sim b$ in case a and b are “close enough” or “approximately equal.” Answer the questions in part (a).
- Consider the functions g and h mapping \mathbb{Z} into \mathbb{N} defined by $g(n) = |n|$ and $h(n) = 1 + (-1)^n$.
 - Describe the sets in the partition $\{g^{-1}(k) : k \text{ is in the codomain of } g\}$ of \mathbb{Z} . How many sets are there?
 - Describe the sets in the partition $\{h^{-1}(k) : k \text{ is in the codomain of } h\}$ of \mathbb{Z} . How many sets are there?
- On the set $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ define $(m, n) \sim (k, l)$ if $m + l = n + k$.
 - Show that \sim is an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.
- Draw a sketch of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ that shows several equivalence classes.
- Let Σ be an alphabet, and for w_1 and w_2 in Σ^* define $w_1 \sim w_2$ if $\text{length}(w_1) = \text{length}(w_2)$. Explain why \sim is an equivalence relation, and describe the equivalence classes.
- Let P be a set of computer programs, and regard programs p_1 and p_2 as equivalent if they always produce the same outputs for given inputs. Is this an equivalence relation on P ? Explain.
- Consider $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{P}$ and define $(m, n) \sim (p, q)$ if $mq = np$.
 - Show that \sim is an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{P}$.
 - Show that \sim is the equivalence relation corresponding to the function $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ given by $f(m, n) = \frac{m}{n}$; see Theorem 2(a).
- In the proof of Theorem 2(b), we obtained the equality $v^{-1}([s]) = [s]$. Does this mean that the function v has an inverse and that the inverse of v is the identity function on $[S]$? Discuss.
- As in Exercise 7 define \approx on \mathbb{Z} by $m \approx n$ in case $m^2 = n^2$.
 - What is wrong with the following “definition” of \leq on $[\mathbb{Z}]$? Let $[m] \leq [n]$ if and only if $m \leq n$.
 - What, if anything, is wrong with the following “definition” of a function $f: [\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$? Let $f([m]) = m^2 + m + 1$.
 - Repeat part (b) with $g([m]) = m^4 + m^2 + 1$.
 - What, if anything, is wrong with the following “definition” of the operation \oplus on $[\mathbb{Z}]$? Let $[m] \oplus [n] = [m + n]$.
- Let $\mathbb{Q}^+ = \left\{ \frac{m}{n} : m, n \in \mathbb{P} \right\}$. Which of the following are well-defined definitions of functions on \mathbb{Q}^+ ?
 - $f\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{n}{m}$
 - $g\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = m^2 + n^2$
 - $h\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{m^2 + n^2}{mn}$

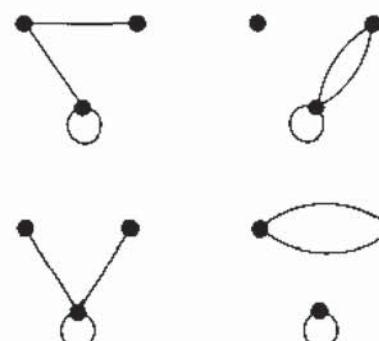
17. (a) Verify that the relation \cong defined in Example 5(b) is an equivalence relation on $V(G)$.
 (b) Given a vertex v in $V(G)$, describe in words the equivalence class containing v .
18. Let S be the set of all sequences (s_n) of real numbers, and define $(s_n) \approx (t_n)$ if $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : s_n \neq t_n\}$ is finite. Show that \approx is an equivalence relation on S .
19. Show that the function θ in Example 12 is a one-to-one correspondence between the set $[S]$ of equivalence classes and the set $f(S)$ of values of f .

Answers

1. (a) is an equivalence relation.
 (c) There are lots of Americans who live in no state, e.g., the residents of Washington, D.C., so
 (R) fails for \sim .
 (e) is not an equivalence relation because \approx is not transitive.
3. Very much so. See Example 5 on page 97.
5. (a) The possibilities are



- (c) The four equivalence classes have representatives



7. (a) Verify directly, or apply Theorem 2(a) on page 117 with $f(m) = m^2$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 9. (a) There are infinitely many classes: $\{0\}$ and the classes $\{n, -n\}$ for $n \in \mathbb{P}$.
 11. Apply Theorem 2, using the length function. The equivalence classes are the sets Σ^k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
 13. (a) Use brute force or Theorem 2(a) with part (b).
 15. (a) Not well-defined: depends on the representative. For example, $[3] = [-3]$ and $-3 \leq 2$. If the definition made sense, we would have $[3] = |-3| \leq [2]$ and hence $3 \leq 2$.
 (c) Nothing wrong. If $[m] = [n]$, then $m^4 + m^2 + 1 = n^4 + n^2 + 1$.
 17. (a) \cong is reflexive by its definition, and it's symmetric since equality " $=$ " and R are. For transitivity, consider $u \cong v$ and $v \cong w$. If $u = v$ or if $v = w$, then $u \cong w$ is clear. Otherwise, (u, v) and (v, w) are in R , so (u, w) is in R . Either way, $u \cong w$. Thus \cong is transitive.
 19. For one-to-one, observe that $\theta([s]) = \theta([t])$ implies $f(s) = f(t)$ implies $s \sim t$, and this implies $[s] = [t]$. Clearly, θ maps $[S]$ into $f(S)$. To see that θ maps onto $f(S)$, consider $y \in f(S)$. Then $y = f(s_0)$ for some $s_0 \in S$. Hence $[s_0]$ belongs to $[S]$ and $\theta([s_0]) = f(s_0) = y$. That is, y is in $\text{Im}(\theta)$. We've shown $f(S) \subseteq \text{Im}(\theta)$, so θ maps $[S]$ onto $f(S)$.

Induction and Recursion

- Explain why $n^5 - n$ is a multiple of 10 for all n in \mathbb{P} .
Hint: Most of the work was done in Example 1.
- Write a loop in the style of Figure 2 that corresponds to the proof that $\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ in Example 2(b).
- (a) Show that " $n^5 - n + 1$ is a multiple of 5" is an invariant of the loop in Figure 1.
(b) Is $n^5 - n + 1$ a multiple of 5 for all n in \mathbb{P} with $n \leq 37^{100}$?
- (a) Show that $n^3 - n$ is a multiple of 6 for all n in \mathbb{P} .
(b) Use part (a) to give another proof of Example 2(d).
- Prove

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 &= 1 + 4 + 9 + \cdots + n^2 \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{P}.\end{aligned}$$

- Prove
 $4 + 10 + 16 + \cdots + (6n - 2) = n(3n + 1)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{P}$.
- Show each of the following.
 - $37^{100} - 37^{20}$ is a multiple of 10.
 - $37^{20} - 37^4$ is a multiple of 10.
 - $37^{500} - 37^4$ is a multiple of 10.
 - $37^4 - 1$ is a multiple of 10.
 - $37^{500} - 1$ is a multiple of 10.
- Prove

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 13} + \cdots + \\ \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} &= \frac{n}{4n+1} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{P}.\end{aligned}$$

- Show by induction that, if $s_0 = a$ and $s_n = 2s_{n-1} + b$ for $n \in \mathbb{P}$, then $s_n = 2^n a + (2^n - 1)b$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
 - Repeat part (a) for the invariant $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1}$.
 - Can you use part (a) to prove that $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1} - 1$ for every k in \mathbb{N} ? Explain.
 - Can you use part (b) to prove that $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1}$ for every k in \mathbb{N} ? Explain.
- Consider the following procedure.


```
begin
S := 1
while 1 ≤ S do
  print S
  S := S + 2√S + 1
```

 - List the first four printed values of S .
 - Use mathematical induction to show that the value of S is always an integer. [It is easier to prove the stronger statement that the value of S is always the square of an integer; in fact, $S = n^2$ at the start of the n th pass through the loop.]
- Prove that $11^n - 4^n$ is divisible by 7 for all n in \mathbb{P} .
- (a) Choose m and $p(k)$ in the segment


```
k := m
while m ≤ k do
  if p(k) is true then
    k := k + 1
```

so that proving $p(k)$ an invariant of the loop would show that $2^n < n!$ for all integers $n \geq 4$.

 - Verify that your $p(k)$ in part (a) is an invariant of the loop.
 - The proposition $p(k) = "8^k < k!"$ is an invariant of this loop. Does it follow that $8^n < n!$ for all $n \geq 4$? Explain.
- Show that $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1} - 1$ is an invariant of the loop in the algorithm


```
begin
k := 0
while 0 ≤ k do
  k := k + 1
end
```
- Prove that $(2n+1) + (2n+3) + (2n+5) + \cdots + (4n-1) = 3n^2$ for all n in \mathbb{P} . The sum can also be written $\sum_{i=n}^{2n-1} (2i+1)$.
- Prove that $5^n - 4n - 1$ is divisible by 16 for n in \mathbb{P} .

20. Prove $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + \cdots + n)^2$, i.e.,
 $\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n i \right]^2$ for all n in \mathbb{P} . Hint: Use the identity
in Example 2(b).

21. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} = \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n}$$

for n in \mathbb{P} . For $n = 1$ this equation says that $\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$,
and for $n = 2$ it says that $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$.

22. For n in \mathbb{P} , prove

$$(a) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} \geq \sqrt{n} \quad (b) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} \leq 2\sqrt{n} - 1$$

23. Prove that $5^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 3^n + 1$ is divisible by 8 for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

24. Prove that $8^{n+2} + 9^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 73 for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

25. This exercise requires a little knowledge of trigonometric identities. Prove that $|\sin nx| \leq n|\sin x|$ for all x in \mathbb{R} and all n in \mathbb{P} .

Answers

Induction proofs should be written carefully and completely. These answers will serve only as guides, not as models.

1. This is clear, because both n^5 and n are even if n is even, and both are odd if n is odd.
3. (a) If $k^5 - k + 1$ is a multiple of 5 for some $k \in \mathbb{P}$, then, just as in Example 1,

$$(k+1)^5 - (k+1) + 1 = (k^5 - k + 1) + 5(k^4 + 2k^3 + 2k^2 + k),$$

so $(k+1)^5 - (k+1) + 1$ is also a multiple of 5.

5. Check the basis. For the inductive step, assume the equality holds for k . Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k i^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2.$$

Some algebra shows that the right-hand side equals

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6},$$

so the equality holds for $k+1$ whenever it holds for k .

7. (a) Take $n = 37^{20}$ in Exercise 1.
(c) By (a), (b), and Exercise 1, $(37^{500} - 37^{100}) + (37^{100} - 37^{20}) + (37^{20} - 37^4)$ is a multiple of 10.
(e) By (c) and (d), as in (c).
9. The basis is " $s_0 = 2^0a + (2^0 - 1)b$," which is true since $2^0 = 1$ and $s_0 = a$. Assume inductively that $s_k = 2^k a + (2^k - 1)b$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The algebra in the inductive step is

$$2 \cdot [2^k a + (2^k - 1)b] + b = 2^{k+1} a + 2^{k+1} b - 2b + b.$$

11. Show that $11^{k+1} - 4^{k+1} = 11 \cdot (11^k - 4^k) + 7 \cdot 4^k$. Imitate Example 2(d).

13. (a) Suppose that $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1} - 1$ and $0 \leq k$. Then

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} 2^i = \left(\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i \right) + 2^{k+1} = 2^{k+1} - 1 + 2^{k+1} = 2^{k+2} - 1,$$

so the equation still holds for the new value of k .

(c) Yes. $\sum_{i=0}^0 2^i = 1 = 2^1 - 1$ initially, so the loop never exits and the invariant is true for every value of k in \mathbb{N} .

15. (a) $1 + 3 + \cdots + (2n - 1) = n^2$.

17. (a) Assume $p(k)$ is true. Then $(k+1)^2 + 5(k+1) + 1 = (k^2 + 5k + 1) + (2k + 6)$. Since $k^2 + 5k + 1$ is even by assumption and $2k + 6$ is clearly even, $p(k+1)$ is true.

19. Hint: $5^{k+1} - 4(k+1) - 1 = 5(5^k - 4k - 1) + 16k$.

21. Hints:

$$\frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n+2} = \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2}.$$

Alternatively, to avoid induction, let $f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$ and write both sides in terms of f . The left-hand side is $f(2n) - f(n)$, and the right-hand side is

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) &= 2 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) \right] \\ &= f(2n) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(n). \end{aligned}$$

23. Hint: $5^{k+2} + 2 \cdot 3^{k+1} + 1 = 5(5^{k+1} + 2 \cdot 3^k + 1) - 4(3^k + 1)$. Show that $3^n + 1$ is always even.

25. Here $p(n)$ is the proposition “ $|\sin nx| \leq n|\sin x|$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.” Clearly, $p(1)$ holds. By algebra and trigonometry,

$$\begin{aligned} |\sin((k+1)x)| &= |\sin(kx+x)| = |\sin kx \cos x + \cos kx \sin x| \\ &\leq |\sin kx| \cdot |\cos x| + |\cos kx| \cdot |\sin x| \leq |\sin kx| + |\sin x|. \end{aligned}$$

Now assume $p(k)$ is true and show $p(k+1)$ is true.

Induction and Recursion

Some of the exercises for this section require only the First Principle of Mathematical Induction and are included to provide extra practice. Most of them deal with sequences. You will see a number of applications later in which sequences are not so obvious.

1. Prove $3 + 11 + \cdots + (8n - 5) = 4n^2 - n$ for $n \in \mathbb{P}$.

2. For $n \in \mathbb{P}$, prove

(a) $1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cdots + n(n+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$

(b) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$

3. Prove that $n^5 - n$ is divisible by 10 for all $n \in \mathbb{P}$.

4. (a) Calculate b_6 for the sequence (b_n) in Example 2.

(b) Use the recursive definition of (a_n) in Example 3 to calculate a_9 .

5. Is the First Principle of Mathematical Induction adequate to prove the fact in Exercise 11(b) on page 159? Explain.

6. Recursively define $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 2$, and $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-2}}$ for $n \geq 2$.

(a) Calculate the first few terms of the sequence.

(b) Using part (a), guess the general formula for a_n .

(c) Prove the guess in part (b).

7. Recursively define $a_0 = a_1 = 1$ and $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}}$ for $n \geq 2$. Repeat Exercise 6 for this sequence.

8. Recursively define $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 2$, and $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}^2 - 1}{a_{n-2}}$ for $n \geq 2$. Repeat Exercise 6 for this sequence.

9. Recursively define $a_0 = 0$, $a_1 = 1$, and $a_n = \frac{1}{4}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + 3)^2$ for $n \geq 2$. Repeat Exercise 6 for this sequence.

10. Recursively define $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 3$, and $a_n =$

10. Recursively define $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 3$, and $a_n = a_{n-2} + 2a_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 3$.

(a) Calculate a_n for $n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$.

(b) Prove that $a_n > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

11. Recursively define $a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = 1$ and $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 3$.

(a) Calculate the first few terms of the sequence.

(b) Prove that all the a_n 's are odd.

(c) Prove that $a_n \leq 2^{n-1}$ for all $n \geq 1$.

12. Recursively define $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 3$, $a_2 = 5$, and $a_n = 3a_{n-2} + 2a_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 3$.

(a) Calculate a_n for $n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$.

(b) Prove that $a_n > 2^n$ for $n \geq 1$.

(c) Prove that $a_n < 2^{n+1}$ for $n \geq 1$.

(d) Prove that $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$.

13. Recursively define $b_0 = b_1 = b_2 = 1$ and $b_n = b_{n-1} + b_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 3$.

(a) Calculate b_n for $n = 3, 4, 5, 6$.

(b) Show that $b_n \geq 2b_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 3$.

(c) Prove the inequality $b_n \geq (\sqrt{2})^{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$.

14. For the sequence in Exercise 13, show that $b_n \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$.

15. Recursively define $\text{SEQ}(0) = 0$, $\text{SEQ}(1) = 1$, and

$$\text{SEQ}(n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{SEQ}(n-1) + \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \text{SEQ}(n-2)$$

for $n \geq 2$. Prove that $0 \leq \text{SEQ}(n) \leq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

16. As in Exercise 15 on page 159, let $\text{SEQ}(0) = 1$ and

$$\text{SEQ}(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \text{SEQ}(i) \text{ for } n \geq 1. \text{ Prove that } \text{SEQ}(n) = 2^{n-1}$$

for $n \geq 1$.

17. Recall the Fibonacci sequence in Example 2(b) defined by

(B) $\text{FIB}(1) = \text{FIB}(2) = 1$,

(R) $\text{FIB}(n) = \text{FIB}(n-1) + \text{FIB}(n-2)$ for $n \geq 3$.

Prove that

$$\text{FIB}(n) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \text{FIB}(k) \text{ for } n \geq 3.$$

18. The Lucas sequence is defined as follows:

(B) $\text{LUC}(1) = 1$ and $\text{LUC}(2) = 3$,

(R) $\text{LUC}(n) = \text{LUC}(n-1) + \text{LUC}(n-2)$ for $n \geq 3$.

(a) List the first eight terms of the Lucas sequence.

(b) Prove that $\text{LUC}(n) = \text{FIB}(n+1) + \text{FIB}(n-1)$ for $n \geq 2$, where FIB is the Fibonacci sequence defined in Exercise 17.

19. Let the sequence T be defined as in Example 2(a) on page 154 by (B) $T(1) = 1$,

(R) $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor)$ for $n \geq 2$.

Show that $T(n)$ is the largest integer of the form 2^k with $2^k \leq n$. That is, $T(n) = 2^{\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor}$, where the logarithm is to the base 2.

20. (a) Show that if T is defined as in Exercise 19, then $T(n)$ is $O(n)$.

(b) Show that if the sequence Q is defined as in Example 2(b) on page 154 by

(B) $Q(1) = 1$,

(R) $Q(n) = 2 \cdot Q(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n$ for $n \geq 2$,

then $Q(n)$ is $O(n^2)$.

(c) Show that, in fact, $Q(n)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$ for Q as in part (b).

21. Show that if S is defined as in Example 6 on page 157 by (B) $S(0) = 0, S(1) = 1$,

(R) $S(n) = S(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + S(\lfloor n/5 \rfloor)$ for $n \geq 2$,

then $S(n)$ is $O(n)$.

Answers

1. The First Principle is adequate for this. For the inductive step, use the identity $4n^2 - n + 8(n+1) - 5 = 4n^2 + 7n + 3 = 4(n+1)^2 - (n+1)$.
3. Show that $n^5 - n$ is always even. Then use the identity $(n+1)^5 = n^5 + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1$ [from the binomial theorem]. Use the First Principle of induction to show that $n^5 - n$ is always divisible by 5. See Example 1 on page 137.
5. Yes. The oddness of a_n depends only on the oddness of a_{n-1} , since $2a_{n-2}$ is even whether a_{n-2} is odd or not.
7. (b) $a_n = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
 (c) The basis needs to be checked for $n = 0$ and $n = 1$. For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 2$ and assume $a_k = 1$ for $0 \leq k < n$. Then $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}} = \frac{1^2 + 1}{1+1} = 1$. This completes the inductive step, so $a_n = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by the Second Principle of Induction.
9. (b) $a_n = n^2$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
 (c) The basis needs to be checked for $n = 0$ and $n = 1$. For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 2$ and assume that $a_k = k^2$ for $0 \leq k < n$. To complete the inductive step, note that
- $$a_n = \frac{1}{4}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + 3)^2 = \frac{1}{4}[(n-1)^2 - (n-2)^2 + 3]^2 = \frac{1}{4}[2n]^2 = n^2.$$
11. (b) The basis needs to be checked for $n = 0, 1$, and 2 . For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 3$ and assume that a_k is odd for $0 \leq k < n$. Then a_{n-1}, a_{n-2} , and a_{n-3} are all odd. Since the sum of three odd integers is odd [if not obvious, prove it], a_n is also odd.
 (c) Since the inequality is claimed for $n \geq 1$ and since you will want to use the identity $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}$ in the inductive step, you will need $n-3 \geq 1$ in the inductive step. So check the basis for $n = 1, 2$, and 3 . For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 4$ and assume that $a_k \leq 2^{k-1}$ for $1 \leq k < n$. To complete the inductive step, note that
- $$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3} < 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} + 2^{n-4} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot 2^{n-1} < 2^{n-1}.$$
15. Check for $n = 0$ and 1 before applying induction. It may be simpler to prove “ $\text{SEQ}(n) \leq 1$ for all n ” separately from “ $\text{SEQ}(n) \geq 0$ for all n .” For example, assume that $n \geq 2$ and that $\text{SEQ}(k) \leq 1$ for $0 \leq k < n$. Then
- $$\text{SEQ}(n) = (1/n) * \text{SEQ}(n-1) + ((n-1)/n) * \text{SEQ}(n-2) \leq (1/n) + ((n-1)/n) = 1.$$

The proof that $\text{SEQ}(n) \geq 0$ for $n \geq 0$ is almost the same.

17. The First Principle of Induction is enough. Use (R) to check for $n = 3$. For the inductive step from n to $n+1$,

$$\text{FIB}(n+1) = \text{FIB}(n) + \text{FIB}(n-1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \text{FIB}(k) + \text{FIB}(n-1) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \text{FIB}(k).$$

13. (a) 2, 3, 4, 6.
 (b) The inequality must be checked for $n = 3, 4$, and 5 before applying the Second Principle of Mathematical Induction on page 167 to $b_n = b_{n-1} + b_{n-3}$. For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 6$ and assume $b_k \geq 2b_{k-2}$ for $3 \leq k < n$. Then

$$b_n = b_{n-1} + b_{n-3} \geq 2b_{n-3} + 2b_{n-5} = 2b_{n-2}.$$

- (c) The inequality must be checked for $n = 2, 3$, and 4 . Then use the Second Principle of Mathematical Induction and part (b). For the inductive step, consider $n \geq 5$ and assume $b_k \geq (\sqrt{2})^{k-2}$ for $2 \leq k < n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= b_{n-1} + b_{n-3} \geq 2b_{n-3} + b_{n-3} = 3b_{n-3} \geq 3(\sqrt{2})^{n-5} \\ &> (\sqrt{2})^3(\sqrt{2})^{n-5} = (\sqrt{2})^{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $3 > (\sqrt{2})^3 \approx 2.828$. This can also be proved without using part (b):

$$b_n \geq (\sqrt{2})^{n-3} + (\sqrt{2})^{n-5} = (\sqrt{2})^{n-2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \right] > (\sqrt{2})^{n-2}.$$

19. For $n > 0$, let $L(n)$ be the largest integer 2^k with $2^k \leq n$. Show that $L(n) = T(n)$ for all n by showing first that $L(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) = L(n/2)$ for $n \geq 2$ and then using the Second Principle of Induction.
 21. Show that $S(n) \leq n$ for every n by the Second Principle of Induction.

Matrices

1. Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Evaluate

- (a) a_{11} (b) a_{13} (c) a_{31}

$$(d) \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{ii}$$

2. Consider the matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Evaluate

- (a) b_{12} (b) b_{21} (c) b_{23}

$$(d) \sum_{i=1}^4 b_{ii}$$

3. Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Calculate the following when they exist.

- (a) A^T (b) C^T (c) $A + B$
 (d) $A + C$ (e) $(A + B)^T$ (f) $A^T + B^T$
 (g) $B + B^T$ (h) $C + C^T$

4. For the matrices in Exercise 3, calculate the following when they exist.

- (a) $A + A$ (b) $2A$
 (c) $A + A + A$ (d) $4A + B$

5. Let $\mathbf{A} = [a_{ij}]$ and $\mathbf{B} = [b_{ij}]$ be matrices in $\mathfrak{M}_{4,3}$ defined by $a_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$ and $b_{ij} = i + j$. Find the following matrices when they exist.

- (a) \mathbf{A}^T (b) $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ (c) $\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}$
 (d) $\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T$ (e) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T$ (f) $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}$

(c) If $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$, then \mathbf{A} is a square matrix.

(d) If \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are the same size, then $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T$.

6. Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be matrices in $\mathfrak{M}_{3,3}$ defined by $\mathbf{A}[i, j] = ij$ and $\mathbf{B}[i, j] = i + j^2$.

- (a) Find $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$.
 (b) Calculate $\sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{A}[i, i]$.
 (c) Does \mathbf{A} equal its transpose \mathbf{A}^T ?
 (d) Does \mathbf{B} equal its transpose \mathbf{B}^T ?

7. Consider the matrices

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Calculate the following

- (a) \mathbf{AB} (b) \mathbf{BA}
 (c) $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{AA}$ (d) \mathbf{B}^2

8. (a) For the matrices in Exercise 7, calculate

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^2 \text{ and } \mathbf{A}^2 + 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2.$$

(b) Are the answers to part (a) the same? Discuss.

9. (a) List all the 3×3 matrices whose rows are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(b) Which matrices obtained in part (a) are equal to their transposes?

10. In this exercise, \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} represent matrices. True or false?

- (a) $(\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}$ for all \mathbf{A} .
 (b) If $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{B}^T$, then $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$.

11. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\mathbf{A}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (-1)^n \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Give \mathbf{A}_n^T for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(b) Find $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbf{A}_n^T = \mathbf{A}_n\}$.

(c) Find $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbf{B}_n^T = \mathbf{B}_n\}$.

(d) Find $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbf{B}_n = \mathbf{B}_0\}$.

12. For \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} in $\mathfrak{M}_{m,n}$, let $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} + (-\mathbf{B})$. Show that

$$(a) (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$(b) -(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}$$

$$(c) (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{C} \neq \mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}) \text{ in general}$$

13. Consider \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} in $\mathfrak{M}_{m,n}$ and a, b, c in \mathbb{R} . Show that

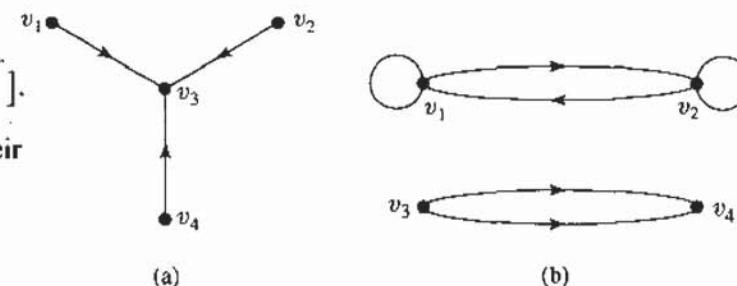
$$(a) c(a\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B}) = (ca)\mathbf{A} + (cb)\mathbf{B}$$

$$(b) -a\mathbf{A} = (-a)\mathbf{A} = a(-\mathbf{A})$$

$$(c) (a\mathbf{A})^T = a\mathbf{A}^T$$

14. Prove parts (b), (c), and (d) of the theorem on page 108.

15. Give the matrices for the digraphs in Figure 3.



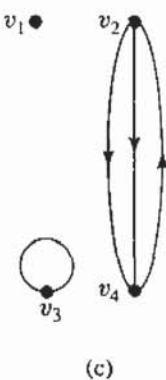


Figure 3 ▲

16. Write matrices for the graphs in Figure 4.

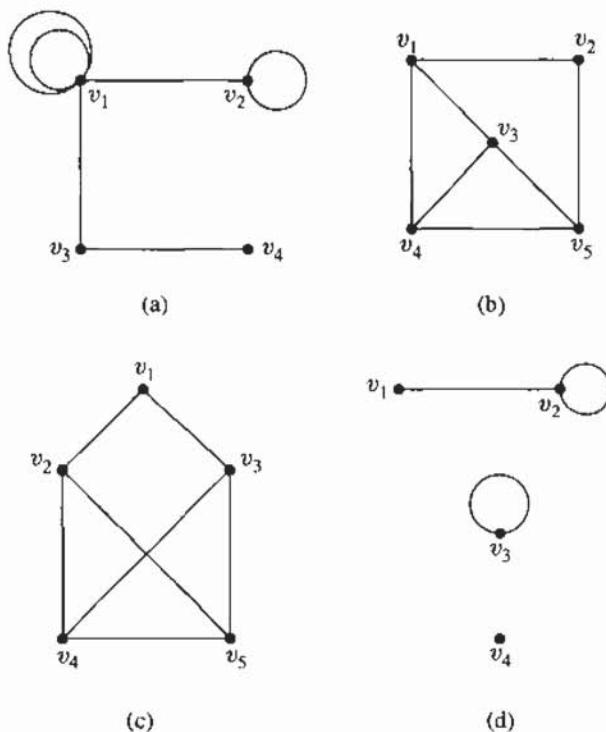


Figure 4 ▲

17. For each matrix in Figure 5, draw a digraph having the matrix.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{(b)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{(c)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{(a)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{(c)} \end{array}$$

Figure 5 ▲

18. For each matrix in Figure 6, draw a graph having the matrix.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] & \text{(b)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{rrrr} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{(c)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{rrrrr} 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] & \text{(d)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{rrrrr} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{(a)} & \text{(b)} \\ \text{(c)} & \text{(d)} \end{array}$$

Figure 6 ▲

19. Give a matrix for each of the relations in Exercise 1 on page 99.

20. Draw a digraph having the matrix in Figure 6(b).

21. Give a matrix for each of the relations in Exercise 2 on page 99.

Answers

1. (a) 1. $\left[\begin{array}{rr} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{array} \right]$.
 3. (a) $\left[\begin{array}{rrr} 5 & 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right]$.
 5. (a) $\left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$.
 7. (a) $\left[\begin{array}{rr} -15 & 45 \\ -5 & 15 \end{array} \right]$.
 9. (a) $\left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$.
- (c) Not defined.

11. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

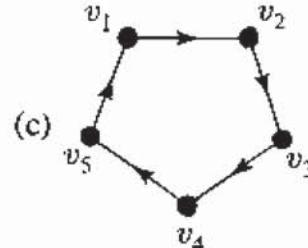
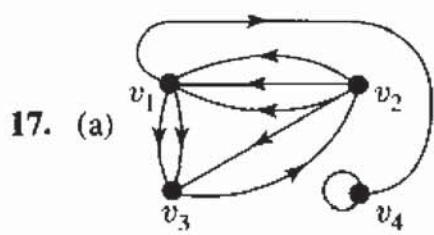
(c) $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is odd}\}$.

13. (a) The (i, j) entry of $a\mathbf{A}$ is $a\mathbf{A}[i, j]$. Similarly for $b\mathbf{B}$, and so the (i, j) entry of $a\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B}$ is $a\mathbf{A}[i, j] + b\mathbf{B}[i, j]$. So the (i, j) entry of $c(a\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B})$ is $ca\mathbf{A}[i, j] + cb\mathbf{B}[i, j]$. A similar discussion shows that this is the (i, j) entry of $(ca)\mathbf{A} + (cb)\mathbf{B}$. Since their entries are equal, the matrices $c(a\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B})$ and $(ca)\mathbf{A} + (cb)\mathbf{B}$ are equal.

(c) The (j, i) entries of both $(a\mathbf{A})^T$ and $a\mathbf{A}^T$ equal $a\mathbf{A}[i, j]$. Here $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. So the matrices are equal.

15. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.



19. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) See Example 5(a) on page 110.

(e) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

21. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(e) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(g) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(i) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Multiplication of Matrices

1. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the following when they exist.

- (a) AB
- (b) BA
- (c) ABA
- (d) $A + B^T$
- (e) $3A^T - 2B$
- (f) $(AB)^2$

2. Let

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and let A and B be as in Exercise 1. Find the following when they exist.

- (a) AC
- (b) BC
- (c) C^2
- (d) $C^T C$
- (e) CC^T
- (f) $73C$

3. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find the following when they exist.

- (a) A^2
- (b) B^2
- (c) AB
- (d) BA

4. Let A and B be as in Exercise 3. Find the following when they exist.

- (a) BA^T
- (b) $A^T B$
- (c) $5(AB)^T - 3B^T A^T$

5. (a) Calculate both $(AB)C$ and $A(BC)$ for

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(b) Calculate both $B(AC)$ and $(BA)C$.

6. Let A , B , and C be as in Exercise 5. Calculate:
- (a) both AB and BA
 - (b) both AC and CA
 - (c) A^2

7. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Calculate $A(BC)$ and $(AB)C$.

(b) Calculate $A(B^2)$ and $(AB)B$.

8. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Calculate

- (a) $A * A$
- (b) $A * A * A$
- (c) $A * A * \dots * A$ for 17 factors

9. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Calculate

- (a) $A * A$
- (b) $A * A * A$
- (c) $A * A * \dots * A$ for 72 factors

10. Draw a digraph associated with the matrix A of
(a) Exercise 8. (b) Exercise 9.

11. Let M be the adjacency matrix for the digraph in

Example 1. One can check that $M^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Use M^2 to find the number of paths of length 2
(a) from v_1 to itself. (b) from v_1 to v_3 .

(c) from v_1 to v_4 .

(d) from v_2 to v_1 .

12. Let A be the Boolean matrix for the digraph in Example 1 and Exercise 11. Use $A * A$ to determine whether there are or are not paths of length 2

- (a) from v_1 to itself. (b) from v_1 to v_3 .
- (c) from v_1 to v_4 . (d) from v_2 to v_1 .

13. (a) Calculate M^3 for the adjacency matrix in Example 1.
(b) Find the number of paths of length 3 from v_3 to v_2 .
(c) List the paths of length 3 from v_3 to v_2 using the labeling of Figure 2(b).

14. This exercise refers to the graph in Example 3.

- (a) Draw the graph; just remove the arrowheads from Figure 2(a). Label the edges as in Figure 2(b).
- (b) How many paths of length 2 are there from v_3 to itself?
- (c) List the paths from v_3 to itself of length 2.
- (d) How many paths of length 3 are there from v_3 to itself?
- (e) List the paths from v_3 to itself of length 3.

15. Repeat parts (a) to (d) of Exercise 14 for the vertex v_2 .

16. Show that a 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ has an inverse if and only if $ad - bc \neq 0$, in which case the inverse is

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hint: Try to solve $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ for x , y , z , and w .

17. Use Exercise 16 to determine which of the following matrices have inverses. Find the inverses when they exist and check your answers.

- (a) $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (c) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- (d) $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

(e) $\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

18. Find 2×2 matrices that show that $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$ does not generally hold.

19. Show that if \mathbf{A} is an $m \times n$ matrix and \mathbf{B} is an $n \times p$ matrix, then $(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T$. Note that both sides of the equality represent $p \times m$ matrices.

20. (a) Prove the cancellation law for $\mathfrak{M}_{m,n}$ under addition; i.e., prove that if $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are in $\mathfrak{M}_{m,n}$ and $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}$, then $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$.

(b) Show that the cancellation law for $\mathfrak{M}_{n,n}$ under multiplication fails; i.e., show that $\mathbf{AC} = \mathbf{BC}$ need not imply $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ even when $\mathbf{C} \neq \mathbf{0}$.

21. (a) Let $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ for some fixed a in \mathbb{R} . Show that $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$ for all \mathbf{B} in $\mathfrak{M}_{2,2}$.

(b) Consider a fixed matrix \mathbf{A} in $\mathfrak{M}_{2,2}$ that satisfies $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$ for all \mathbf{B} in $\mathfrak{M}_{2,2}$. Show that

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for some } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hint: Write $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ and try $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

22. (a) Show directly that $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{BC}) = (\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{C}$ for matrices \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , and \mathbf{C} in $\mathfrak{M}_{2,2}$.

(b) Did you enjoy part (a)? If yes, give a direct proof of the general associative law for matrices.

23. (a) Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be $m \times n$ matrices and let \mathbf{C} be an $n \times p$ matrix. Show that the distributive law holds: $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{BC}$.

(b) Verify the distributive law $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{AC}$. First specify the sizes of the matrices for which this makes sense.

24. Show that if \mathbf{A} is an $m \times n$ matrix, then

(a) $\mathbf{I}_m \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$. (b) $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{I}_n = \mathbf{A}$.

Answers

1. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 13 \\ 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 31 & -16 & -6 \\ 29 & 4 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$.

(e) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

3. The products written in parts (a) and (c) do not exist.

5. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 11 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$.

7. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 14 \\ 8 & 11 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$.

9. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

11. (a) 2.

13. (a) $\mathbf{M}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 20 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(c) $fab, fac, fbd, fbe, fcd, fce, fhj, kjd, kje$.

15. (a) Simply remove the arrows from Figure 2 on page 440.

(c) $dd, ee, de, ed, bb, cc, bc, cb, jj$.

17. (a) $\mathbf{I}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$. (c) Not invertible.

19. For $1 \leq k \leq p$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$,

$$(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T)[k, i] = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{B}^T[k, j] \mathbf{A}^T[j, i] = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{B}[j, k] \mathbf{A}[i, j].$$

Compare with the (k, i) -entry of $(\mathbf{AB})^T$.

21. (a) In fact, $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA} = a\mathbf{B}$ for all \mathbf{B} in $\mathfrak{M}_{2,2}$.

(b) $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$ with $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ forces $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, so $b = c = 0$. So $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$. Now try $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

23. (a) Consider $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq k \leq p$, and compare the (i, k) entries of $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{BC}$.

(b) If \mathbf{A} is $m \times n$, then \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{C} must both be $n \times r$ for the same r . For $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq k \leq r$, show $(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}))[i, k] = (\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{AC})[i, k]$.



Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Uvod u linearu algebru**

1. a) Dati su skupovi $A = \{a, b\}$ i $B = \{1, 2\}$. Odrediti sve binarne relacije iz A u B . Koje od napisanih relacija su funkcije (preslikavanja)? Koje od napisanih funkcija su bijekcije?
b) Dat je polinom $f(x) = (b - a)x^n + 2^na - b$, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. Odrediti a i b tako da ostatak pri djeljenju polinoma $f(x)$ sa $x^2 - 3x + 2$ bude $(2^n - 1)x$.
2. Neka je $S = \{(1, a) : a \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ i neka je na S definisana binarna operacija zvjezdica $*$ sa $(1, a) * (1, b) = (\alpha, a + b + 1)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.
a) Odrediti vrijednost parametra α tako da skup S bude zatvoren u odnosu na operaciju $*$.
b) Za dobijenu vrijednost parametra α pokazati da je $(S, *)$ grupa. Da li je grupa Abelova?
3. Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati njegova rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_1 - x_2 & - x_4 & + 2x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 & - 3x_4 + 4x_5 = 2 \\ 6x_1 & - x_3 & - 2x_5 = 3 \\ 4x_1 & - x_3 & - 2x_4 + 2x_5 = \lambda \end{array} .$$

4. Odrediti t tako da matrica $M = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ima svojstvenu vrijednost jednaku 3.

Za dobijeno t odrediti ostale svojstvene vrijednosti matrice M i svojstvene vektore.

Dati su skupovi $A = \{a, b\}$ i $B = \{1, 2\}$. Odrediti sve binarne relacije iz A u B . Koje od napisanih relacija su f-je? Koje od napisanih f-ja su bijekcije?

kj: $A \times B = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 1), (b, 2)\}$

Binarna relacija je podskup od $A \times B$.

Binarne relacije su označiti sa ρ_1, ρ_2, \dots

Binarne relacije su

$$\rho_1 = \emptyset$$

$$\rho_2 = \{(a, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_3 = \{(a, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_4 = \{(b, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_5 = \{(b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_6 = \{(a, 1), (a, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_7 = \{(a, 1), (b, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_8 = \{(a, 1), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_9 = \{(a, 2), (b, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_{10} = \{(a, 2), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_7 = \{(b, 1), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_{11} = \{(b, 1), (b, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_{12} = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 1)\}$$

$$\rho_{13} = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_{14} = \{(a, 1), (b, 1), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_{15} = \{(a, 2), (b, 1), (b, 2)\}$$

$$\rho_{16} = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 1), (b, 2)\}$$

F-je preslikavanja sa: $\rho_7, \rho_8, \rho_9, \rho_{10}$.

Bijekcije su: ρ_8, ρ_9 .

Dat je polinom $f(x) = (b-a)x^n + 2^na - b$, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. Odrediti a i b tako da ostatak pri djeljenju polinoma $f(x)$ sa $x^2 - 3x + 2$ bude $(2^n - 1)x$.

Rješenje:

$f(x)$ je djeljiv sa $x-c$ akko je $f(c) = 0$.

Ako $f(x)$ nije djeljiv sa $x-c$ ostatak pri djeljenju $f(x)$ sa $x-c$ iznosi $f(c)$.

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2)$$

$$f(x) = (b-a)x^n + 2^na - b \quad \longrightarrow \quad f(1) = b-a+2^na-b = 2^na-a$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 2)g(x) + (2^n - 1)x \quad = (2^n - 1)a$$

$$f(2) = (b-a)2^n + 2^na - b =$$

$$= b2^n - \underline{a2^n} + \underline{2^na} - b =$$

$$= 2^n b - b = (2^n - 1)b$$

$$f(x) = (b-a)x^n + 2^na - b$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= (2^n - 1)a \\ f(2) &= (2^n - 1)b \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots (1) \\ \dots (2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 2)g(x) + (2^n - 1)x$$

$$(1) ; (2) \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$b=2$$

tražene vrijednosti

Neka je $S = \{(1, a) \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ i neka je na S definisana binarna operacija $*$ sa $(1, a)*(1, b) = (2, a+b+1)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

a) Odrediti vrijednost parametra λ tako da skup S bude zatvoren u odnosu na operaciju $*$.

b) Za dobijenu vrijednost parametra λ pokazati da je $(S, *)$ grupa. Da li je grupa Abelova?

Rj: a) $(1, a)*(1, b) = (2, a+b+1)$
Nama treba da t. d. $(2, a+b+1) \in S$

$$a+b+1 \in \mathbb{Q} . \text{ Prema tome } \lambda = 1.$$

b) Zatvorenost je zadovoljena (iz a)). Pokažimo da je operacija $*$ asocijativna, da \exists inverzni; neutralni element.

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\forall x, y, z \in S \quad (x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$$

Uzmimo tri proizvoljna elementa iz S , $(1, a), (1, b), (1, c) \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} ((1, a)*(1, b)) * (1, c) &= (1, a+b+1) * (1, c) = (1, a+b+1+c+1) = (1, a+b+c+2) \\ (1, a) * ((1, b)*(1, c)) &= (1, a) * (1, b+c+1) = (1, a+b+c+1+1) = (1, a+b+c+2) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow $*$ je asocijativna

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (1, a) \in S \quad \exists (1, a') \in S \text{ t. d. } (1, a) * (1, a') = (1, a) \quad | \Rightarrow (1, a+a'+1) = (1, a) \\ (1, a') * (1, a) = (1, a) \quad | \Rightarrow (1, a'+a+1) = (1, a)$$

Neutralni element je $(1, -1) \in S$

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall (1, a) \in S \quad \exists (1, a^*) \in S \text{ t. d. } (1, a) * (1, a^*) = (1, -1) \\ (1, a^*) * (1, a) = (1, -1)$$

$$(1, a) * (1, a^*) = (1, -1) \\ (1, a + a^* + 1) = (1, -1)$$

$$a + a^* + 1 = -1 \Rightarrow a^* = -a - 2$$

Inverzni element je $(1, -a - 2)$,

$(S, *)$ jest grupa.

Da li vrijedi komutativnost?

$$(1, a) * (1, b) = (1, a+b+1)$$

$$(1, b) * (1, a) = (1, b+a+1)$$

D4. Grupa jest Abelova.

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati njegova rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{array}{lcl} x_1 - x_2 & -x_4 + 2x_5 & = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 + 4x_5 & = 2 \\ 6x_1 & -x_3 & -2x_5 = 3 \\ 4x_1 & -x_3 - 2x_4 + 2x_5 & = \lambda \end{array}$$

Rj: System ćemo rješiti Kronecker-Kapeljievom metodom.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} = [A \mid b] &= \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V \leftrightarrow \text{I}_V} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} x_2 & x_1 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k \leftrightarrow \text{II}_k} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V + \text{II}_V \cdot (-3)} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 12 & -20 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -10 & \lambda - 6 \end{array} \right] \\ &\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -10 & \lambda - 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G-2\lambda \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{IV}_V + \text{II}_V \cdot (-2)} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -10 & \lambda - 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G-2\lambda \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Diskusija

1° $\lambda = 3$ rang $A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 < 5 \Rightarrow$ Sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja

2 promjenjive utemeljeno proizvoljno npr. $x_4 = t, x_5 = s$

$$x_3 + 6x_4 - 10x_5 = -3 \quad 2x_1 - x_3 - 4x_4 + 6x_5 = 3 \quad x_2 + x_1 - x_3 - 3x_4 + 4x_5 = 2$$

$$x_3 = -6t + 10s - 3 \quad 2x_1 = \underline{-6t + 10s} \cancel{-(-3)} + 4t - \underline{6s} \cancel{+3} \quad x_2 = \underline{t - 2s} \cancel{-} \underline{t + 10s} \cancel{-3} \\ + 3t - 4s + 2$$

$$2x_1 = -2t + 4s \quad x_1 = -t + 2s$$

$$x_1 = -t + 2s \quad x_2 = -2t + 4s - 1$$

Rješenje sistema je $(-t + 2s, -2t + 4s - 1, -6t + 10s - 3, t, s)$

2° $\lambda \neq 3$ rang $A = 3 < 4 = \text{rang } \bar{A}$ sistem nema rješenja

Odrediti t tako da matrica $M = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ima svojstvenu vrijednost jednaku 3.
Za dobijeno t odrediti ostale svojstvene vrijednosti matrice M i svojstvene vektore.

Rj: Nula vektor \vec{v} zovemo svojstveni vektor od M ako je $M\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$

za neki skalar λ . Skalar λ zovemo svojstvena vrijednost pripadajuća svojstvenom vektoru \vec{v} .

$$M\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

$$M\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = 0$$

$$(M - \lambda I)\vec{v} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & t \\ 3 & 6 & -1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ovo je homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina.

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & t \\ 3 & 6 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & t \\ 6 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

Ovima se mogu rjeđati akko $\det(M - \lambda I) = 0$.

$$= (5-\lambda)(-2 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 6t) = (5-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6t - 2)$$

Trebaće ući t tako da je 3 nula polinoma $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6t - 2 = 0$

$$\text{Za } \lambda = 2: \quad 9 - 3 - 6t - 2 = 0 \quad t = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$-6t + 4 = 0 \quad -6t - 2 = -6 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 2 = -4 - 2 = -6$$

$$6t = 4 \quad \text{trajeva vrijednost} \quad \text{zat } t$$

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = (5-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6) = (5-\lambda)(\lambda+2)(\lambda-3)$$

Svojstvene vrijednosti matrice M su $-2, 3$ i 5 .

$$\text{Za } \lambda = -2 \text{ imamo } (M + 2I)\vec{v} = 0$$

$$(1) \cdot 3: \quad 12V_2 + 2V_3 = 0 \quad V_3 = -6V_2$$

$$(2) \cdot 2: \quad 12V_2 + 2V_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, s \neq 0 \text{ je svojstveni vektor koji odgovara svojstveno vrijednosti } \lambda = -2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2/3 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7V_1 &= 0 \\ V_1 + 4V_2 + \frac{2}{3}V_3 &= 0 \\ 3V_1 + 6V_2 + V_3 &= 0 \\ V_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4V_2 + \frac{2}{3}V_3 &= 0 \quad (1) \\ 6V_2 + V_3 &= 0 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Za $\lambda = 3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2/3 \\ 3 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2V_1 &= 0 & V_1 &= 0 & 6V_2 &= 4V_3 \\ V_1 - V_2 + \frac{2}{3}V_3 &= 0 & / \cdot 6 & -6V_2 + 4V_3 &= 0 \\ 3V_1 + 6V_2 - 4V_3 &= 0 & 6V_2 - 4V_3 &= 0 & V_2 = \frac{4}{6}V_3 = \frac{2}{3}V_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}s \\ s \end{bmatrix}, s \neq 0 \text{ je svojstveni vektor koji odgovara svojstveno vrijednosti } \lambda = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3V_1 - 9V_2 + 2V_3 &= 0 & 3V_1 + 6V_2 - 6V_3 &= 0 & \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 14/15s \\ 8/15s \\ s \end{bmatrix}, s \neq 0 \text{ je svojstveni vektor koji odgovara } \\ V_1 - 3V_2 + \frac{2}{3}V_3 &= 0 & -15V_2 + 8V_3 &= 0 & \text{svojstveno vrijednosti } \lambda = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$3V_1 + 6V_2 - 6V_3 = 0 \quad V_2 = \frac{8}{15}V_3$$



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Zenica, 10.02.2010.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Uvod u linearnu algebru**

1. a) Dati su skupovi $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$ i $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Odrediti sve skupove X za koje važi $X \subseteq E$, $A \cap X = \{3, 5\}$ i $B \cup X = E$.

- b) S je skup uredenih parova (p, q) , gdje su p i q cijeli pozitivni brojevi, a relacija ρ (ro) je definisana na sljedeći način $(p, q)\rho(p', q') \Leftrightarrow pq' = qp'$. Dokazati da je ρ relacija ekvivalencije.

2. Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati njegova rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & & & 2z = 0 \\ (2\lambda - 1)x & + & y & 4z = 2 \\ -3x + (\lambda + 2)y + (\lambda + 5)z & = & \lambda + 3 & . \end{array}$$

3. Date su matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, a I je jedinična matrica trećeg reda. Riješiti jednačinu $B^{-1}XA = (3B - 2I)^{-1}$.

4. Neka su date matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Pokazati da A i B imaju različite karakteristične polinome (pa prema tome nisu slične), ali imaju isti minimalni polinom. Prema tome neslične matrice mogu imati isti minimalni polinom.

④ Dati su skupovi $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$; $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.
Odrediti sve skupove X za koje važi
 $X \subseteq E$, $A \cap X = \{3, 5\}$, $B \cup X = E$.

R: $A \cap X = \{3, 5\} \Rightarrow 3 \in X$; $5 \in X$, $2 \notin X$
 $B \cup X = E \Rightarrow 1 \in X$; $3 \in X$; $5 \in X$
a može biti $4 \in X$, $6 \in X$.

Priču tome, 1, 3, 5 su sigurno u X , dok 4 i 6 mogu biti
i ne moraju biti.

$$X = \{1, 3, 5\} \text{ ili } X = \{1, 3, 4, 5\} \text{ ili } X = \{1, 3, 5, 6\} \text{ ili } X = \{1, 3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

S je skup uređenih parova (p, q) gdje su p i q cijeli pozitivni brojevi, a relacija ρ (ro) je definisana na sledeći način $(p, q) \rho (p', q') \Leftrightarrow pq' = q p'$. Dokazati da je ρ relacija ekvivalencije.

Rj. REFLEKCIJNOST

$$\forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \quad (p, q) \rho (p, q)$$

$(p, q) \rho (p, q) \Leftrightarrow pq = qp$ što je tačno za svaki izbor cijelih pozitivnih brojeva p i q

ρ jest refleksivna relacija

SIMETRIČNOST

$$\forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \quad \forall (r, s) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \quad (p, q) \rho (r, s) \Rightarrow (r, s) \rho (p, q)$$

$(p, q) \rho (r, s) \Leftrightarrow ps = qr \Rightarrow rq = sr \Leftrightarrow (r, s) \rho (p, q)$

$(r, s) \rho (p, q) \Leftrightarrow rq = sr$

ρ jest simetrična relacija

TRANZITIVNOST

$$\forall ((p, q), (r, s), (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2) \quad (p, q) \rho (r, s) \wedge (r, s) \rho (a, b) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (p, q) \rho (a, b)$$

$(p, q) \rho (r, s) \Leftrightarrow ps = qr$

$(r, s) \rho (a, b) \Leftrightarrow rb = sa$

$(p, q) \rho (a, b) \Leftrightarrow pb = qa$

$$(p, q) \rho (r, s) \wedge (r, s) \rho (a, b) \Leftrightarrow ps = qr \wedge rb = sa \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow ps \cdot rb = qr \cdot sa \Rightarrow pb \cdot rs = qa \cdot re \stackrel{1:re}{\Rightarrow} pb = qa$$

$\Leftrightarrow (p, q) \rho (a, b)$ ρ jest transzitivna relacija

ρ je relacija ekvivalencije a.e.d.

Riješiti sistem jednačina i diskutovati njegova rješenja u zavisnosti od parametra λ

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x & + & 2z = 0 \\ (2\lambda - 1)x + & y + & 4z = 2 \\ -3x + (\lambda + 2)y + (\lambda + 5)z = & & \lambda + 3 \end{array}$$

Rj. Rješiti čemo sistem kramevovom metodom

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{I}, \text{II}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 1 & 6 - 4\lambda \\ -3 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda + 11 & 1 & 6 - 4\lambda \\ \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 11 & \lambda + 11 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda + 11 - \frac{(6\lambda + 12 - 4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda)}{(\lambda + 1)(4\lambda - 1)} =$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ \lambda + 3 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ \lambda + 3 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(2\lambda + 4 - \lambda - 3) = 2(\lambda + 1)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & \lambda + 3 & \lambda + 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III} \leftrightarrow \text{I}, \text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{-2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 2 & 6 - 4\lambda \\ -3 & \lambda + 3 & \lambda + 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda + 3 & 1 & 6 - 4\lambda \\ \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 11 & \lambda + 11 \end{vmatrix} = 2\lambda + 22 - (18 - 6\lambda - 4\lambda^2) =$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\lambda - 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda + 3 - 2\lambda - 4 = -\lambda - 1 = (-1)(\lambda + 1)$$

Diskusija

1° $\lambda \neq -1$; $\lambda \neq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow D \neq 0$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{2(\lambda + 1)}{(\lambda + 4)(4\lambda - 1)} = \frac{2}{4\lambda - 1}, \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{4(\lambda + 1)}{4\lambda - 1}, \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{-1}{4\lambda - 1}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, \frac{1}{4}\}$$

2° $\lambda = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow D = 0, D_x \neq 0$ sistem nema rješenje

3° $\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow D = D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$ sistem treba rješiti na drugi način

Za $\lambda = -1$ sistem postaje

$$\begin{array}{l} x + 0y + 2z = 0 \\ -3x + y + 4z = 2 \\ -3x + y + 4z = 2 \\ \hline x + 2z = 0 \\ -3x + y + 4z = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + 4z = 0 \\ -3x + y + 4z = 2 \\ \hline 5x - y = -2 \\ y = 5x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -3x + 5x + 2 + 4z = 2 \\ 2x + 4z = 0 \\ 2z = -x \\ z = -\frac{1}{2}x \end{array}$$

Sistem ima većinu rješenja oblike $(t, 5t + 2, -\frac{1}{2}t)$, te $t \in \mathbb{R}$

Date su matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$,

a 1×1 jedinicna matrica trećeg reda.

Riješiti jednačinu $B^{-1}X \cdot A = (3B-2I)^{-1}$.

Rj: $B^{-1}X \cdot A = (3B-2I)^{-1}$ /B se baci str.

$$X \cdot A = B(3B-2I)^{-1} \quad /A^{-1} \text{ se desne strane}$$

$$X = \underbrace{B(3B-2I)^{-1}}_C \cdot A^{-1}$$

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

$$C = 3B-2I = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ -6 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -9 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -6 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} \cdot C_{kof}^T$$

$$\det C = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -9 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -6 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 + \text{R}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_2 + \text{R}_3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -21 & -28 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 63 - 56 = 7$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -14 + 9 = -5$$

$$C_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 63$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 27$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(21 - 18) = -3$$

$$C_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 28$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 12$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - 12 = -3$$

$$C_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(12 - 54) = 42$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -9 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 27 = 19$$

$$C_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 & -3 \\ 63 & 28 & 42 \\ 27 & 12 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \quad C^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 63 & 27 \\ -3 & 28 & 12 \\ -3 & 42 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A_{kof}^T$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 + \text{R}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$A_{kof} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{56} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -92 & 26 & 242 \\ -44 & 10 & 106 \\ -58 & 17 & 169 \end{bmatrix} \\ X = B \cdot C^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 63 & 27 \\ -3 & 28 & 12 \\ -3 & 42 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -52 & 22 & 166 \\ -34 & 9 & 73 \\ -34 & 9 & 129 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Neka su date matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Pokazati da A i B imaju različite karakteristične polinome (pa prema tome nisu slične), ali isti minimalni polinom. Prema tome neštice matrice mogu imati isti minimalni polinom.

Rj: Karakteristični polinom matrice A je polinom oblike $k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$.

$$k(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)$$

Karakteristični polinom matrice B je polinom oblike

$$p(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - B)$$

$$p(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - B) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1)$$

$$k(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2) \neq (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1) = p(\lambda)$$

Matrice A i B imaju različite karakteristične polinome.

Minimalni polinom matrice A m(λ) mora dijeliti k(λ). Također svaki nevodljivi faktor od k(λ) tj. $\lambda-1$ i $\lambda-2$ su također faktori od m(λ). Prema tome m(λ) može biti tacno jedan od sljedeća dva polinoma $f(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)$ ili $g(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1)$.

$$\text{Izračunajmo } f(A) = (A-2I)(A-1) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minimalni polinom matrice A je m(λ) = $(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)$.

Na potpunu isti način (za vežbu), pokazemo da je $n(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)$ minimalni polinom matrice B .

Matrice A i B imaju isti minimalni polinom, q.e.d.



Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Uvod u linearu algebru**

1. a) Neka su dati skupovi $A = \{10k + 7 \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ i $B = \{4p + 13 \mid p \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Dokazati da je $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$.

b) Neka je $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$. Neka je $\rho \subseteq A \times A$ zadana ovako $\rho = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, b), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b), (c, c), (d, d), (d, e), (e, e), (e, d), (f, f)\}$. Dokazati da je ρ (ro) relacija ekvivalencije u A .

2. a) Izračunati determinantu n -tog reda

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix}.$$

b) Data je matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Provjeriti da li je $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A$.

3. Diskutovati rješenja sistema u u zavisnosti od parametra t

$$2x - y + 3z = -7$$

$$x + 2y - 6z = t$$

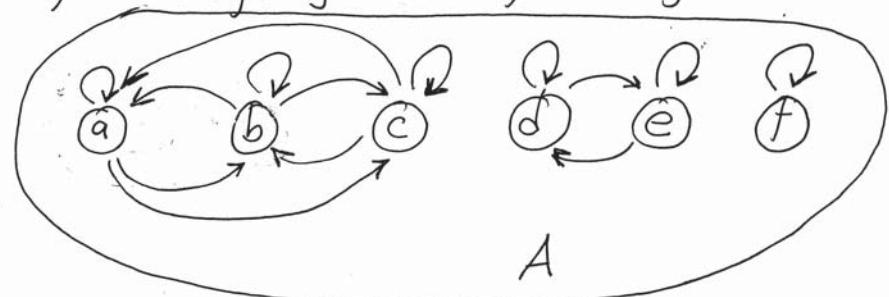
$$tx + 5y - 15z = 8 .$$

4. Neka je $V = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid x_1 - x_2 = x_2 - x_3 = x_3 - x_4 \text{ i } x_5 = 0\}$. Sabiranje u V je definisano na uobičajen način

$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) + (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5)$ kao i množenje sa skalarom $\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3, \alpha x_4, \alpha x_5)$. Dokažite da je V vektorski prostor te mu nadite neku bazu i odredite dimenziju.

Neka je $A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$. Neka je $\rho \subseteq A \times A$ zadana ovako $\rho = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, b), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b), (c, c), (d, d), (d, e), (e, d), (f, f)\}$. Dokazati da je ρ (ro) relacija ekvivalencije u A .

Rj: Nacrtajmo relaciju ρ kao orijentiran graf



REFLEKCIJNOST

$\forall x \in A \quad (x, x) \in \rho$ svaki element skupa A je u relaciji ran sa sobom jest refleksivno

SIMETRIČNOST

$\forall x, y \in A \quad (x, y) \in \rho \Rightarrow (y, x) \in \rho$ svaki element skupa A koji je u vezi sa y imamo da je i y u vezi sa x . ρ jest simetrično

TRANZITIVNOST

$\forall x, y, z \in A \quad (x, y) \in \rho \wedge (y, z) \in \rho \Rightarrow (x, z) \in \rho$ ako je x u vezi sa y i y u vezi sa z tada je i x u vezi sa z . ρ jest transitivno

ρ jest relacija ekvivalencije g.e.d.

Izračunati determinantu n -tog reda

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix}$$

fj. Izračunajmo prvo determinante drugeg, trećeg i četvrtog tipa

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = 1+a-a=1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IV}_V - \text{III}_V}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IV}_V - \text{III}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}_V - \text{I}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_V - \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{N}_V - \text{II}_V}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{V}_V - \text{IV}_V}$
 \dots
 $n-1$ -vrsta minus $n-2$ vrsta

$= 1 \leftarrow$ tražena vrijednost determinante

II način: MATEMATIČKOM INDUKCIJOM

Dodata je matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Povjeriti da k_i je $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} A$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A_{\text{kof}}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V - \text{I}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}_k - \text{II}_k}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(4+4) = -16$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V + \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k + \text{II}_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_k + \text{III}_k} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-1-1) = -4$$

$$A_{14} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V + \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V + \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-1-1) = -4$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V + \text{III}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_V + \text{II}_V} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(-1-1) = 4$$

$$A_{24} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIIv}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1+1) = 4$$

Diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra t :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 3z &= -7 \\ x + 2y - 6z &= t \\ tx + 5y - 15z &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIv}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-1-1) = -4$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIv}} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(-1-1) = 4$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIv+IIIv}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{34} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIIv}} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(-1-1) = 4$$

$$A_{41} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIv}} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(-1-1) = -4$$

$$A_{42} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIv}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(1+1) = 4$$

$$A_{43} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Iv+IIIv}} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(-1-1) = 4$$

$$A_{44} = (-1)^8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIv+IIIv}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(1+1) = -4$$

$$A_{bot} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Možemo primjetiti da je ova matrica simetrična pa je $A_{bot} = A_{bot}^T$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{-1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-1}{16}(-4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prije tome jedrakat $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} A$ važe.

Rj. Rješimo sistem Kramerovom metodom

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 \\ t & 5 & -15 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIv+IV·2}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 5 & -15 \end{vmatrix} = (-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -15 \end{vmatrix} = (-5)(15-15) = 0$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -1 & 3 \\ t & 2 & -6 \\ 8 & 5 & -15 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIIv+IV·5}} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -1 & 3 \\ t & 2 & -6 \\ -27 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-27) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -6 \end{vmatrix}}_{6-6} = 0$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -7 & 3 \\ 1 & t & -6 \\ t & 8 & -15 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIv+IV·2}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -7 & 3 \\ 5 & t-14 & 0 \\ t+10 & -27 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & t-14 \\ t+10 & -27 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-135 - (t-14)(t+10))$$

$$= 3(-135 - t^2 + 4t + 140) = (-3)(t^2 - 4t - 5) = (-3)(t-5)(t+1)$$

$$D = 16 + 20 = 36 \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 6}{2} \quad t_1 = -1 \quad t_2 = 5$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ t & 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IIv+IV·5}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -7 \\ 5 & 0 & t-14 \\ t+10 & 0 & -27 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & t-14 \\ t+10 & -27 \end{vmatrix} = -(t-5)(t+1)$$

Diskusija

1° $t \neq 5$; $t \neq -1$ sistem nema rješenja ($D=0$ ali $D_y \neq 0$; $D_z \neq 0$)

2° $t = 5$
 $D = D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$. sistem treba rješiti Gauševom metodom.

Sistem postaje

$2x - y + 3z = -7$ (1)	$x + 2y - 6z = 5$ (2)	$5x + 5y - 15z = 8$ (3)
<hr/>		
(2)+(1)·2: $5x = -9 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{9}{5}$		
(2) $\Rightarrow -\frac{9}{5} + 2y - 6z = 5 \quad \cdot 5$		
$-9 + 10y - 30z = 25$		
$10y - 30z = 34$		
$5y - 15z = 17$		
$y = \frac{15z + 17}{5}$		

Rješenje sistema je $(-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{15z+17}{5}, z)$,

3° $t = -1$, $D = D_x = D_y = D_z$ sistem postaje

$2x - y + 3z = -7$ (1)	$(1)+(1) \cdot 2: 5x = -15$	$x = -3$
<hr/>		
$x + 2y - 6z = -1$ (2)		
$-3 + 2y - 6z = -1 \quad +3$		
$2y - 6z = 2 \quad :2$		
$y - 3z = 1$		
$y = -3z + 1$		

Rješenje sistema je $(-3, 3z+1, z)$, $z \in \mathbb{R}$

Neka je $V = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid x_1 - x_2 = x_2 - x_3 = x_3 - x_4 \text{ i } x_5 = 0\}$.

Dokazite da je V vektorski prostor te nadite mu neku bazu i dimenziju.

i) Sabiranje u V je definisano na uobičajeni način

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) + (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5)$$

kao i množenje sa skalarom λ

$$\lambda(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4, \lambda x_5).$$

Vektorski prostor (ili linearni prostor) je uređena četvorka $(X, +, \cdot, F)$ gde je F polje, $a \cdot$ je f-ja sa $F \times X$ u X , čija vrijednost (a, x) označavamo sa λx tako da za $\lambda, \beta \in F$ i $x, y \in X$ vrijedi

i) $(X, +)$ je Abelova grupa

ii) $\lambda(\beta x) = (\lambda\beta)x$

iii) $1 \cdot x = x$ gdje je 1 multiplikativna jedinica od F

iv) $\lambda(x+y) = \lambda x + \lambda y$ i $(\lambda+\beta)x = \lambda x + \beta x$.

Članove od X zovemo vektori, a članove iz F zovemo skalari. Operaciju \cdot zovemo skalarne množenje. Zbog krozbroje vektorskog prostora $(X, +, \cdot, F)$ često označavamo sa $-X$ i kažemo da je X vektorskog prostora nad poljem F .

(I) $(V, +)$ je Abelova grupa

zatvorenost ($\forall \vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V \quad \vec{a} + \vec{b} \in V$)

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5), (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \quad \vec{a} + \vec{b} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5) \in \mathbb{R}^5.$$

Kako je $x_1 - x_2 = x_2 - x_3 = x_3 - x_4$ i $x_5 = 0$ i $y_1 - y_2 = y_2 - y_3 = y_3 - y_4$ i $y_5 = 0$ to

$$(x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2) = (x_2 + y_2) - (x_3 + y_3) = (x_3 + y_3) - (x_4 + y_4) \quad \text{i} \quad x_5 + y_5 = 0 \quad \text{to} \quad \vec{a} + \vec{b} \in V$$

Operacija \cdot je zatvorena u V

asocijativnost ($\forall \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \in V, (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$)

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5) + (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5) = ((x_1 + y_1) + z_1, (x_2 + y_2) + z_2, (x_3 + y_3) + z_3, (x_4 + y_4) + z_4, (x_5 + y_5) + z_5) = (x_1 + (y_1 + z_1), x_2 + (y_2 + z_2), x_3 + (y_3 + z_3), x_4 + (y_4 + z_4), x_5 + (y_5 + z_5)) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) + (y_1 + z_1, y_2 + z_2, y_3 + z_3, y_4 + z_4, y_5 + z_5) = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \quad \text{je asocijativna u } V$$

neutralni element ($\forall \vec{a} \in V \exists \vec{0} \in V$ t.d. $\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} + \vec{a} = \vec{a}$)

$$\vec{0} = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \quad \vec{0} \in V \text{ zato što je } 0 - 0 = 0 - 0 = 0 - 0 \text{ i } x_5 = 0,$$

$\vec{0}$ jest neutralni element za $+ u V$

inverzni element ($\forall \vec{a} \in V \exists -\vec{a} \in V$ t.d. $\vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = (-\vec{a}) + \vec{a} = \vec{0}$)

Inverzni element: element $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$ je $(-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, -x_5)$

$$(\text{kako je } x_1 - x_2 = x_2 - x_3 = x_3 - x_4 \text{ to je } -x_1 + x_2 = -x_2 + x_3 = -x_3 + x_4)$$

element $(-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_4, -x_5)$ je inverzni element za $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \in V$

komutativnost ($\forall \vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V \quad \vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$)

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5) = (y_1 + x_1, y_2 + x_2, y_3 + x_3, y_4 + x_4, y_5 + x_5) = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$$

+ jest komutativno u V $(V, +)$ jest Abelova grupa g.ed.

(II) $\forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \vec{a} \in V \quad \lambda(\beta \vec{a}) = (\lambda\beta) \vec{a}$

$$\lambda(\beta \vec{a}) = \lambda \cdot (Bx_1, Bx_2, Bx_3, Bx_4, Bx_5) = (\lambda(Bx_1), \lambda(Bx_2), \lambda(Bx_3), \lambda(Bx_4), \lambda(Bx_5))$$

$$= ((\lambda\beta)x_1, (\lambda\beta)x_2, (\lambda\beta)x_3, (\lambda\beta)x_4, (\lambda\beta)x_5) = (\lambda\beta) \vec{a} \quad \text{t.j. } \lambda(\beta \vec{a}) = (\lambda\beta) \vec{a}$$

(III) $\forall \vec{a} \in V \quad 1 \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} \quad (1 \in \mathbb{R})$

$$\text{trivijalno } 1 \cdot (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \quad \text{t.j. } 1 \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} \text{ g.ed.}$$

(IV) $\forall \vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V \quad \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$; $(\lambda + \beta)\vec{a} = \lambda \vec{a} + \beta \vec{a}$

$$\lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3, x_4 + y_4, x_5 + y_5) = (x_1 + \lambda y_1, x_2 + \lambda y_2, x_3 + \lambda y_3, x_4 + \lambda y_4, x_5 + \lambda y_5)$$

$$= (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4, \lambda x_5) + (\lambda y_1, \lambda y_2, \lambda y_3, \lambda y_4, \lambda y_5) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3, \lambda x_4, \lambda x_5) + (\lambda y_1, \lambda y_2, \lambda y_3, \lambda y_4, \lambda y_5)$$

$$= \lambda \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}, \quad \text{dobili smo } \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b} \text{ g.ed.}$$

ZA VJEŽBU POKAZAT DA JE $(2+B)\vec{a} = 2\vec{a} + B\vec{a}$.

Pred tome V je vektorskog prostora.

II način: Možemo pokazati da je V vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^5 . Nastimo red baze vektorskog prostora V .

Skup vektora $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ koji su linearno nezavisni i koji generišu vektorskog prostora V zovemo bazu.

Baza za vektorskog prostora \mathbb{R}^5 je $(1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 0, 1, 0, 0)$, $(0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$, $(0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$. Ikonistično ovu bazu i formirajuću bazu za novi preber V .

Premda pretpostavci: $x_1 - x_2 = x_2 - x_3 = x_3 - x_4 \quad i \quad x_5 = 0$.

Ako uzmemo $x_1=0, x_2=1 \Rightarrow x_3=2 \quad i \quad x_4=3$.

Ako uzmemo $x_2=0, x_3=1 \Rightarrow x_4=2 \quad i \quad x_1=-1$

Ako uzmemo $x_3=0, x_4=1 \Rightarrow x_2=-1 \quad i \quad x_1=-2$

Moguća baza za V je $\{(0, 1, 2, 3, 0), (-1, 0, 1, 2, 0), (-2, -1, 0, 1, 0)\}$

Provjerimo da li je ovaj sistem linearno zavisnog.

$$2(0, 1, 2, 3, 0) + 3(-1, 0, 1, 2, 0) + 7(-2, -1, 0, 1, 0) = (0, 9, 9, 9, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -B - 2\gamma = 0 \quad (a) \\ 2 - \gamma = 0 \quad (b) \\ 2B = 0 \quad (c) \\ 3B + 2\gamma = 0 \quad (d) \end{array} \quad \text{Rješivo je }\gamma.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (a) + (b)(2): -2B - B = 0 \quad 2B + B = 0 \\ (c): 2B + B = 0 \quad 2B = -B \\ (d) + (b) \quad 4B + 2B = 0 \quad B = -1 \end{array}$$

Kako smo dobili $B \neq 0$ (i $B \neq 0$ i $\gamma \neq 0$) sistem nije linearno nezavisnog niti je bazna. Izbacimo jedan element iz baze.

Nova moguća baza za V je $\{(0, 1, 2, 3, 0), (-2, -1, 0, 1, 0)\}$
Ispitujmo linearnu zavisnost.

$$2(0, 1, 2, 3, 0) + 3(-2, -1, 0, 1, 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2B = 0 \\ 2 - B = 0 \\ 2B = 0 \\ 3B + B = 0 \\ \hline 2 - B = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Sistem } \{(0, 1, 2, 3, 0), (-2, -1, 0, 1, 0)\} \\ \text{je linearno nezavisni i on} \\ \text{je baza za vektorski} \\ \text{prostor } V. \end{array}$$

Dimenzija vektorskog prostora V je 2.



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Zenica, 30.06.2011.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta Uvod u linearnu algebru

1. (40%) (a) Neka su $x = 2a + 3$ i $y = 4a + 9$, $a \in \mathbb{N}$ prirodni brojevi
 I) dokazati da je broj $(x+y)(y-x)$ djeljiv sa 24;
 II) odrediti ostatak pri djeljenju broja y sa brojem x .
 Odgovore obrazložiti!

(60%) (b) Neka su (a, b) i (c, d) elementi iz $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Definišimo relaciju \leq na sljedeći način:
 $(a, b) \leq (c, d)$ akko je ili $a < c$ ili $(a = c \text{ i } b \leq d)$. Dokazati da je relacija \leq refleksivna,
 antisimetrična, tranzitivna i da zadovoljava zakon trihotomije (prisjetimo se relacije
 $\subseteq P \times P$ zadovoljava zakon trihotomije na nekom skupu P akko $\forall x, y \in P$ imamo $x \leq y$ ili
 $y \leq x$).

2. a) Izračunati determinantu n -toga reda

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

- b) Odrediti strukturu koju množenje matrica čini na skupu $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

3. Diskutovati rješenja sistema u u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{aligned} 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 &= 3 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 &= 9 \\ 7x_1 - 3x_2 + 7x_3 + 17x_4 &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

4. Naći svojstvene vektore i svojstvene vrijednosti matrice $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

⑦ Neka su $x=2a+3$; $y=4a+9$, $a \in \mathbb{N}$ prirodni brojevi.

- dokazati da je broj $(x+y)(y-x)$ djeљiv sa 24;
- odrediti ostatak pri djeљenju broja y sa brojem x .
Odgovore obrazložiti!

l) a) $(x+y)(y-x) = (2a+3+4a+9)(4a+9-2a-3) = (6a+12)(2a+6) = 6(a+2)2(a+3) = 12(a+2)(a+3)$

Pozmatrajuo brojeve $12(a+2)(a+3)$ i 24.

Ako je a paran broj ($a=2k$) (za neko $k \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$12(2k+2)(2k+3) = 24(k+1)(2k+3)$$

pa je $(x+y)(y-x)$ djeљiv sa 24.

Ako je a neparan broj ($a=2k+1$ za neko $k \in \mathbb{N}$) tada

$$12(a+2)(a+3) = 12(2k+1+2)(2k+1+3) = \underbrace{12 \cdot 2}_{=24} (2k+3)(k+2)$$

pa je i u ovom slučaju $(x+y)(y-x)$ djeљivo sa 24.

Broj $(x+y)(y-x)$ je djeљiv sa 24.

b) $y : x = (4a+9):(2a+3) = \frac{4a+9}{2a+3} = \frac{2a+3+2a+3+3}{2a+3} = 2 + \frac{3}{2a+3}$

Ostatak pri djeљenju broja y sa brojem x je 3.
(ostatak je uvijek cijeli broj), dok je izraz $\frac{3}{2a+3}$ decimalni dio broja $\frac{y}{x}$.

// nadiš:

$$\begin{array}{r} (4a+9):(2a+3)=2 \\ -\underline{4a+6} \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

ostatak je 3.

Neka su (a, b) i (c, d) elementi iz $N \times N$. Definisimo $(a, b) \leq (c, d)$ ako je ili $a < c$ ili $(a=c \wedge b \leq d)$.

Dokazati da je relacija \leq relacija totalnog poretku.

- fj.
- Za relaciju \leq kažemo da je relacija totalnog poretku na nekom skupu P akko je $\subseteq P \times P$ tako da $\forall x, y \in P$ zadovoljava
- $x \leq x$ (refleksivnost);
 - $x \leq y$ i $y \leq x$ povlači $x = y$ (antisimetričnost);
 - $x \leq y$ i $y \leq z$ povlači $x \leq z$ (transitivnost);
 - $x \leq y$ ili $y \leq x$ (zakon trihotomije)

REFLEKSIVNOST

$$\forall (a, b) \in N \times N \quad (a, a) \leq (a, a)$$

po definiciji relacije \leq ili je $a=a$ ili je $a=a$; $a \leq a$ kada važi $a=a$; $a \leq a$ relacija \leq je refleksivna

ANTISIMETRIČNOST

$$\forall (a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N \quad (a, b) \leq (c, d) \text{ i } (c, d) \leq (a, b) \Rightarrow (a, b) = (c, d)$$

$$(a, b) \leq (c, d) \Leftrightarrow \text{ili } a < c \text{ ili } (a=c \wedge b \leq d)$$

$$(c, d) \leq (a, b) \Leftrightarrow \text{ili } c < a \text{ ili } (c=a \wedge d \leq b) \dots (2)$$

Kako istovremeno ne može biti $a < c$ i neki broj, tj. $c > a$ to mora biti $a=c$; $b=d$ tj. $(a, b) = (c, d)$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Relacija } \leq \\ \text{je relacija} \\ \text{totalnog poretku} \\ \text{d.e.d} \end{array}}$

TRANZITIVNOST

$$\forall (a, b), (c, d), (e, f) \in N \times N \quad (a, b) \leq (c, d) \text{ i } (c, d) \leq (e, f) \Rightarrow (a, b) \leq (e, f)$$

$$(a, b) \leq (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a < c \vee a=c \wedge b \leq d$$

$$(e, f) \leq (c, d) \Leftrightarrow e < c \vee e=c \wedge f \leq d \Rightarrow a < e \vee a=c \wedge b \leq f$$

Relacija \leq je transzitivna

TRIHOTOMIJA

$$(a, b) \leq (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a < c \vee b \leq d \wedge a=c$$

$$(c, d) \leq (a, b) \Leftrightarrow c < a \vee d \leq b \wedge c=a$$

Vazi zakon trihotomije

Izračunati determinantu n -tog reda

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccccc} x+1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| .$$

fj. Izračunajmo prvo determinante trećeg i četvrtog tipa.

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} x+1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x \end{array} \right| = (x+1) \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & 0 \\ -1 & x \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x \end{array} \right| = x^2(x+1) + (x+1) = (x^2+1)(x+1) = x^3+x^2+x+1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} x+1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & x \end{array} \right| = (x+1) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x \end{array} \right| \stackrel{II_V + I_V}{=}$$

$$= x^3(x+1) + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & x \end{array} \right| = x^3(x+1) + \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{cc} x+1 & 1 \\ -1 & x \end{array} \right|}_{\text{determinanta drugog tipa}} = x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccccc} x+1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| \stackrel{\text{izvješćeno po prvoj koloni}}{=} (x+1) \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\stackrel{II_V + I_V}{=} x^{n-1}(x+1) + \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x+1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| = x^{n-1}(x+1) + \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} x+1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & x \end{array} \right| =$$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Trajeni vrijednosti} \\ \text{determinante} \\ \text{n-a determinante} \\ \text{(n-2)-tog tipa} \end{array}}$

$= x^n + x^{n-1} + \dots + x^2 + x + 1$

Odrediti strukturu koju množenje matrica čini na skupu
 $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$.

Rj: $M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Da li je skup M zatvoren? ($\forall A, B \in M \quad A \cdot B \in M$)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} c & c-d \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & c-d \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ac & ac-ad+ad-bd \\ 0 & bd \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ac & ac-bd \\ 0 & bd \end{bmatrix}$$

Vidimo da $A \cdot B \in M \Rightarrow$ množenje matrica je zatočeno u M

Da li je množenje u skupu M asocijativno? ($\forall A, B, C \in M \quad (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$)

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cdot B) \cdot C &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & c-d \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} e & e-f \\ 0 & f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ac & acbd \\ 0 & bd \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & e-f \\ 0 & f \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} ace & ace-\underline{act}+\underline{act}-bd \underline{f} \\ 0 & bdf \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ace & ace-bdf \\ 0 & bdf \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ce & ce-df \\ 0 & df \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} c & c-d \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & e-f \\ 0 & f \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Množenje u M je asocijativno

Da li u M postoji neutralni element? ($\exists E \in M \quad A \cdot E = E \cdot A = A$)

Matrica $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ pripada skupu M ; očigledno $A \cdot E = E \cdot A = A \quad \forall A \in M$

Postoji neutralni element u M .

Da li u M postoji inverzni element? ($\exists A^{-1} \in M \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = E$)

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_1-e_2 \\ 0 & e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} ae_1 &= 1 \Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{1}{a} \\ be_2 &= 1 \Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{1}{b} \end{aligned}$$

Precišto $\begin{bmatrix} a & a-b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow M$ nema inverzni element.

ZA VJEŽBU POKAZATI DA JE MNOŽENJE KOMUTATIVNO U M .

Precišto množenje matrica čini skup M Abelovom grupom.

Diskutovati rješenja sistema u zavisnosti od parametra λ :

$$\begin{aligned} 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 &= 3 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 &= 9 \\ 7x_1 - 3x_2 + 7x_3 + 17x_4 &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

Rj: Riješimo sistem Kronecker-Kapelliјevom metodom

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} A & | & b \\ \hline 5 & -3 & 2 & 4 & 3 & \\ 4 & -2 & 3 & 7 & 1 & \\ 3 & -6 & -1 & -5 & 9 & \\ 7 & -3 & 7 & 17 & \lambda & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{I_V \leftrightarrow III_V} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} 3 & -6 & -1 & -5 & 9 & \\ 4 & -2 & 3 & 7 & 1 & \\ 5 & -3 & 2 & 4 & 3 & \\ 7 & -3 & 7 & 17 & \lambda & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{I_k \leftrightarrow II_k} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x_2 & x_2 & x_1 & x_4 & & \\ \hline -1 & -6 & 3 & -5 & 9 & \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 7 & 1 & \\ 2 & -3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & \\ 7 & -3 & 7 & 17 & \lambda & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} II_V + I_V \cdot 3 \\ II_V + I_V \cdot 2 \\ IV_V + I_V \cdot 7 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} -1 & -6 & 3 & -5 & 9 & \\ 0 & 20 & 13 & -8 & 28 & \\ 0 & -15 & 11 & -6 & 21 & \\ 0 & -45 & 28 & -18 & \lambda + 63 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{II_V : (-4)} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} -1 & -6 & 3 & -5 & 9 & \\ 0 & 5 & -\frac{13}{4} & 2 & -7 & \\ 0 & -15 & 11 & -6 & 21 & \\ 0 & -45 & 28 & -18 & \lambda + 63 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} III_V + II_V \cdot 3 \\ IV_V + II_V \cdot 9 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} -1 & -6 & 3 & -5 & 9 & \\ 0 & 5 & -\frac{13}{4} & 2 & -7 & \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} & 0 & \lambda & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{III_k \leftrightarrow IV_k} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x_3 & x_2 & x_4 & x_1 & & \\ \hline -1 & -6 & -5 & 3 & 9 & \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & -\frac{13}{4} & -7 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} & \lambda & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{III_V + IV_V} \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc} -1 & -6 & -5 & 3 & 9 & \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & -\frac{13}{4} & -7 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{array} \right]$$

Diskusija

1° $\lambda \neq 0 \quad \text{rang } A < \text{rang } \bar{A} \Rightarrow$ sistem nemu rješenja

2° $\lambda = 0 \quad \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} < 4 \Rightarrow$ sistem ima ∞ mnogo rješenja
(jednu prouzročujuću temu u zeti pozivajući)

$$\begin{aligned} -x_3 - 6x_2 - 5x_4 + 3x_1 &= 9 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_4 - \frac{13}{4}x_1 &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_3 - 6x_2 - 5x_4 &= 9 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ 5x_2 + 2x_4 &= -7 \quad | \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x_3 - 12x_2 - 10x_4 &= 18 \\ 25x_2 + 10x_4 &= -35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x_3 + 12x_2 &= -17, \quad x_2 = 5 \\ x_3 &= \frac{13x_2 + 17}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2x_4 = -5x_2 - 7 \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{-5x_2 - 7}{2}$$

Rješenje sistema je $(0, 5, \frac{13x_2 + 17}{2}, \frac{-5x_2 - 7}{2})^T \checkmark$.

Nadi svojstvene vektore i svojstvene vrijednosti matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

K. Prema definiciji $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$, gdje je $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}, \text{ gdje je } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ je homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina, i on ima netrivijalna rješenja akko $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}_1 + (I_2 + II_3)} \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 3-\lambda & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 3-\lambda & -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{III} - \text{I}_1 - \text{I}_2}{\text{III} - \text{I}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 6-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(6-\lambda)(2-\lambda)$$

Svojstvene vrijednosti matrice A su 2, 3 i 6.

Za $\lambda=2$ imamo

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tj.} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (1) \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \quad (2) \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (3) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1)+(2): 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 = s \Rightarrow x_1 = -s \end{array}$$

Svojstveni vrednosti $\lambda=2$ odgovara svojstveni vektor $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -s \\ 0 \\ s \end{bmatrix}$, $s \neq 0$

Za $\lambda=3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tj.} \quad \begin{array}{l} -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (1) \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \quad (2) \\ x_1 - x_2 = 0 \quad (3) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) \Rightarrow x_2 = x_3 \\ (2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \\ (3) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 = \\ = x_3 = m \\ m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \end{array}$$

Svojstveni vrednosti $\lambda=3$ odgovara svojstveni vektor $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ m \\ m \end{bmatrix}$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \neq 0$

Za $\lambda=6$ imamo

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tj.} \quad \begin{array}{l} -3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad (1) \\ -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \quad (2) \\ x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \quad (3) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1)+(1): -4x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \quad |:2 \\ (2)+(2): -2x_1 - 4x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = -2x_1 \Rightarrow x_3 = x_1 \end{array}$$

Svojstveni vrednosti $\lambda=6$ odgovara sv. vektor $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} l \\ -2l \\ l \end{bmatrix}$, $l \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$



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Zenica, 07.09.2011.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta Uvod u linearnu algebru

1. a) Odrediti sve polinome P trećeg stepena koji zadovoljavaju sljedeće uvjete: $P(0) = 1$, $P(1) = 4$, $P(2) = 15$, $P(-1) = 0$, $P(-2) = -5$. (Polinom trećeg stepena je oblika $P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$).

- b) Koje od sljedećih binarnih operacija $a \circ b$ na cijelim brojevima a i b su asocijativne, a koje su komutativne?

$$a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a - b, \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a^2 + b^2, \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2(a + b), \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -a - b.$$

2. a) Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ za svaki prirodan broj n .

- b) Neka je dat skup $G = \{e, a, a^2, b, ab, a^2b\}$ na kojem je definisana operacija "obično" množenje takvo da $a^3 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e$ i $b^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e$. Dokazati da je (G, \cdot) grupa. Da li je grupa Abelova?

3. Diskutovati rješenja sistema u ovisnosti o parametru λ :

$$\begin{array}{l} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{array}$$

4. Izračunati svojstvene vrijednosti i svojstvene vektore matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ nad poljem kompleksnih brojeva.

Odrediti sve polinome P trećeg stepena koji zadovoljavaju sljedeće uvjete: $P(0)=1$, $P(1)=4$, $P(2)=15$, $P(-1)=0$, $P(-2)=-5$. (Polinom trećeg stepena je oblika $P(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$).

$$\text{f.) } P(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d \quad \text{polinom trećeg stepena}$$

$$P(0)=1 \Rightarrow d=1$$

$$P(1)=4 \Rightarrow a+b+c+d=4$$

$$P(2)=15 \Rightarrow 8a+4b+2c+d=15$$

$$P(-1)=0 \Rightarrow -a+b-c+d=0$$

$$P(-2)=-5 \Rightarrow -8a+4b-2c+d=-5$$

$$d=1$$

$$a+b+c=3 \quad (a)$$

$$8a+4b+2c=14 \quad (b)$$

$$-a+b-c=-1 \quad (c)$$

$$-8a+4b-2c=-6 \quad (d)$$

$$(a)+(c): 2b=2 \\ b=1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a+c=2 \\ 8a+2c=10 \\ -a-c=-2 \\ \hline -8a-2c=-10 \end{array} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \leftarrow & \leftarrow \\ 1:2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a+c=2 \\ 4a+c=5 \end{array} \quad \begin{matrix} (i) & \\ (ii) & \end{matrix}$$

$$(ii)-(i): 3a=3$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow c=2-1=1$$

Polinom trećeg stepena koji zadovoljava date uvjete je $P(x)=x^3+x^2+x+1$

Koje od sljedećih binarnih operacija $a \circ b$ na cijelim brojevima a, b su asocijativne, a koje su komutativne?

$$a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a - b, \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a^2 + b^2, \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2(a+b), \quad a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -a - b$$

fj: Za operaciju \circ kažemo da je asocijativna na skupu \mathbb{Z} akko $\forall (a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}) (a \circ b) \circ c = a \circ (b \circ c)$. Operacija je komutativna akko je $a \circ b = b \circ a \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$1^\circ a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a - b \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (a \circ b) \circ c = (a - b) \circ c = (a - b) - c = a - b - c = a - (b + c) = a \circ (b + c)$$

U ovom slučaju operacija nije asocijativna.
Da li je komutativna?

$$a \circ b = a - b = -b + a = -(b - a) = -(b \circ a)$$

Operacija nije ni komutativna.

$$2^\circ a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a^2 + b^2 \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a \circ b) \circ c = (a^2 + b^2) \circ c = (a^2 + b^2)^2 + c^2 = A \\ a \circ (b \circ c) = a \circ (b^2 + c^2) = a^2 + (b^2 + c^2)^2 = B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \neq B \quad \text{operacija nije asocijativna}$$

$$a \circ b = a^2 + b^2 = b^2 + a^2 = b \circ a \Rightarrow \text{operacija je komutativna}$$

$$3^\circ a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2(a+b)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a \circ b) \circ c = (2(a+b)) \circ c = 2(2(a+b) + c) = 4a + 4b + 2c \\ a \circ (b \circ c) = a \circ (2(b+c)) = 2(a + 2(b+c)) = 2a + 4b + 4c \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{operacija nije} \\ \text{asocijativna} \end{array}$$

$$a \circ b = 2(a+b) = 2(b+a) = b \circ a \Rightarrow \text{operacija je komutativna}$$

$$4^\circ a \circ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -a - b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a \circ b) \circ c = (-a - b) \circ c = -(-a - b) - c = a + b - c \\ a \circ (b \circ c) = a \circ (-b - c) = -a - (-b - c) = -a + b + c \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{operacija nije} \\ \text{asocijativna} \end{array}$$

$$a \circ b = -a - b = -b - a = b \circ a \Rightarrow \text{operacija je komutativna}$$

Metodom matematičke indukcije dokazati da $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ za svaki prirodan broj n .

$$f_j: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

BAZA INDUKCIJE

$$k=1: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Tvrđaja je tačna za broj 1.}$$

KORAK INDUKCIJE

Pretpostavimo da je tvrdnja tačna za sve brojeve k od 1 do 4 .

$$t_j: \text{pretpostavimo da } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ za } k=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Na osnovu ove pretpostavke pokazimo da je tvrdnja tačna i za $n+1$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{\text{na osnovu} \\ \text{pretpostavke}}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad t_j: \text{dobiti smo}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

što je i trebalo dobiti;

ZAKLJUČAK

Tvrđaja je tačna za sve prirodne brojeve.

Neka je dat skup $G = \{e, a, a^2, b, ab, a^2b\}$ na kojem je definisana operacija "obično" množenje. Dokazati da je (G, \cdot) grupa. Da li je grupa Abelova? Napomena: $a^3 = e$, $b^2 = e$.

ZATVORENOST

$$\forall x, y \in G \quad x \cdot y \in G$$

Napravimo množstvenu tabelu za ovaj skup (Kajljevu tabelu)

.	e	a	a^2	b	ab	a^2b
e	e	a	a^2	b	ab	a^2b
a	a^2	e	a^2b	a^2b	b	b
a^2	a^2	e	a	a^2b	b	a^2b
b	b	ab	a^2b	e	a	a^2
ab	ab	a^2b	b	a	a^2	e
a^2b	a^2b	b	ab	a^2	e	a

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 \cdot a^2 &= a^4 = a^2 \cdot a = e \cdot a = a \\ a^2 \cdot ab &= a^2b = e \cdot b = b \\ ba &= ab \\ ba^2 &= a^2b \\ b \cdot ab &= a^2b^2 = a \\ ab \cdot b &= a^2b^2 = a \cdot e = a \end{aligned}$$

Iz tabele vidimo da je operacija obično množenje zatvorena.

ASOCIJATIVNOST

$$\forall x, y, z \in G \quad (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$$

Da je operacija "obično" množenje asocijativno znemo od ravnije.

NEUTRALNI ELEMENT

$$\forall x \in G \quad \exists e \in G \quad x \cdot e = e \cdot x = x$$

Iz tabele vidimo da je neutralni element u ovom slučaju e.

INVERZNI ELEMENT

$$\forall x \in G \quad \exists x' \in G \quad x \cdot x' = x' \cdot x = e$$

Neutralni element za e je e.

Neutralni element za a je a^2 .

Neutralni element za a^2 je a.

Neutralni element za b je b.

Neutralni element za ab je a^2b .

Neutralni element za a^2b je ab .

KOMUTATIVNOST

$$\forall x, y \in G \quad x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$

Primjetimo da je tabela simetrična u odnosu na glavnu dijagonalu. Operacija je komutativna. (G, \cdot) je Abelova grupa

Svaki element iz G ima neutralni element.
 $\Rightarrow (G, \cdot)$ je grupa q.e.d.

U ovisnosti o parametru $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ riješiti sistem jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 &= \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 &= \lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$

Riješimo sistem Cramerovom metodom

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k + |I_k + |I_k|}{|I_k|} = (3+\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k - |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \frac{12\lambda + 6}{12\lambda + 6} = 1$$

$$= (3+\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3+\lambda)\lambda^2$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda^2 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k - |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1-\lambda \\ \lambda^2 & 1-\lambda^2 & 1+\lambda-\lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1-\lambda}{1-\lambda^2} = \frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda-\lambda^2}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\lambda \\ 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda + \lambda - \lambda^3 = 2\lambda - \lambda^3 = \lambda(2-\lambda^2)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k - |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda & \lambda^2 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k + |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2+1 & 2+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda^2+1 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2+2\lambda-\lambda^2-1) = \lambda(2\lambda-1)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k - |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ -\lambda & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|I_k + |I_k|}{|I_k|} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2+\lambda & 1+\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^3+2\lambda^2-\lambda-1)$$

Diskusija:

1° za $\lambda \neq 0$ i $\lambda \neq -3$ sistem ima jedinstveno rješenje
 $x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{2-\lambda^2}{\lambda(\lambda+3)}$, $y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{2\lambda-1}{\lambda(\lambda+3)}$, $z = \frac{D_z}{D} = \frac{\lambda^3+2\lambda^2-\lambda-1}{\lambda(\lambda+3)}$

2° za $\lambda = -3$ imamo $D=0$ ali $D_x \neq 0$ pa sistem nema rješenja.

3° za $\lambda = 0$ imamo $D=D_x=D_z=0$ pa rješino dobijem na drugi način.

za $\lambda = 0$ sistem postaje
 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ Odatle vidimo da sistem za $\lambda = 0$
 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ nema rješenja.

Izračunati svojstvene vrijednosti i svojstvene vektore matrice $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ nad poljem kompleksnih brojeva.

Rj:
Prisjetimo se, nula vektor $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ zovemo svojstveni vektor matrice A ako je $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$ za neki skalar λ . U našem slučaju $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ (λ zovemo svojstvena vrijednost).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \text{gdje je } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ovo je homogeni sistem linearnih jednačina i on ima netrivialna rješenja
akko $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)^2 + 4 = 9 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 13$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 13 = 0$$

$$D = 36 - 52 = -16$$

Svojstvene vrijednosti matrice A su

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2}$$

Za $\lambda_1 = 3 - 2i$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2i & 2 \\ -2 & 2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{tj.} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2ix_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + 2ix_2 = 0 \end{array} /i$$

$$2ix_1 = -2x_2 \quad |:2$$

$$ix_1 = -x_2$$

$$x_2 = -ix_1$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ -is \end{bmatrix}, \quad s \neq 0 \quad \text{svojstveni vektor koji odgovara svojstvenoj vrij. } \lambda_1$$

Za $\lambda_2 = 3 + 2i$ imamo

$$(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2i & 2 \\ -2 & -2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2ix_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ -2x_1 - 2ix_2 = 0 \end{array} /i$$

$$\text{tj.} \quad \begin{array}{l} -ix_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = ix_1 \end{array}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ it \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \neq 0 \quad \text{svojstveni vektor koji odgovara svojstvenoj vrij. } \lambda_2.$$