$21. a) AX + B = A^2X$

CAFOUREK

$$A^2X - AX = B$$

$$\mathbf{M}(A^2 - A)\mathbf{X} = B$$

$$\frac{X = (A^2 - A)^{-7}B}{\sqrt{2}(A)^2 \sqrt{2}(A)^2 \sqrt{2}(A)^2}$$

$$X = (A \cdot (A - E))^{-7} B = (A - E)^{-7} A^{-7} B$$

& X-A=XR

$$X - XB = A$$

$$X(I-B)=A$$

$$X = A(I-B)^{-1}$$

c) 2X - AX + 2A = 0

$$AX-2X=2A \longrightarrow (A-2I)X=2A$$

$$X = (A-2I)^{-1}2A = 2(A-2I)^{-1}A$$

$$X = 2 \cdot 2^{-1} (\frac{1}{2}A - I)^{-1}A = (\frac{1}{2}A - I)^{-1}A$$

$$2.3 \quad A_{\times} + (y^{\mathsf{T}}B)^{\mathsf{T}} = \alpha 1$$

$$Ay+c=0$$

$$A \times + B^{T}y - \alpha = 0$$

$$O + Ay + 0 = -C$$

$$P \cdot w = P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B^{T} - 1 \\ O & A & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P \cdot w = q$$

$$P \cdot w = > P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B^{\dagger} & -1 \\ O & A & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B^{T} - 1 \\ O & A & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B^{T} - 1 \\ O & A & O \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ X \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O \\ -C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ X \end{bmatrix}$$

3.7. a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a^T x = 0\}$ pro dané a $\in \mathbb{R}^n$

Je to linearn' podprostor. Mussina je usavrena na scitami

na nasobení shalarem.

Pro a = 0 je dimense rovna m p fortill the signal orneren.

Pro a ≠ 0 je dimense rovna m-1. Vellor X meni nijak orneren.

ge orreen, vellor a mrenje mr jeden re meru vo podpostom.

b) EXER | at x = b 3 pro dané a ER, b ER

Je to afinn' podprostor, de lontanta b muse bit
nemlovoi. Také nemí sonorina uraviená na músobení skalarem.

Pro a=0 a b=0 je dimense roone n.

Pro a 70 je dimense roona n-1.

Pro a=0 a b±0 mozina prázdrá.

C) { XER | XX = 1 }

Toto nem linearmi ani afinni podprostor.

Toto nem linearmi ani afinni podprostor.

Marina meni uravrena

ma sritaini ani masobeni shalarem.

3.2. $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1 + x_3 = 0\}$ je linearní podprostor. V bási jeon tři vektory vektory $x_1 = x_3$ jeon navsájen pavislé. Např. (1,0,1,0), (0,1,0,0), (0,0,0,1) 3.7. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ f(x,y) = (x+y,2x-1,x-y) $f(x)^{\frac{2}{3}}Ax$

n) linearmi notroremi: Ne \times [1]

[1]

[2]

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[4]

matice neexistije pro linearn' robrareni. Problém délá ölen 2x-1. Mille Konstanta -1 ~ 2x-1 nemuze byt u lin. robiereni.

2) afinni robrareni: Ano V welfor $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix}$ $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \longrightarrow f(\mathbf{x})^{\frac{2}{3}} A \mathbf{x} + b$

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

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

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3.8. x+2y+z=12) lourgerní soustava

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

2y+2+y+2=0 X = 1 - 2y - Z3y+3z=0

-1+2y+2+y+2z=2 x+=0 34+32=3 1:3 $\Rightarrow x = 2$ = 2 + 1 = 1x+ == 1 y= 1- 2

 $(x,y,z)=\mathbf{E}(1;-1;1)$ => X=1-2+1z-Z=Z-1 $z=0 = \frac{x_0 = (-1, 1, 0)}{1}$ x_0 bare podpostom $x \in \text{pan}\{(1, -1, 1)\}$ $(x,y,z) = (-1,1,0) + \pm (1,-1,1) / \pm \epsilon R$

3.70. a)

CAFOUREK

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = (x_{1} - x_{2}, x_{2} - x_{3} + 2x_{1})$$

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = (x_{1} - x_{2}, x_{2} - x_{3} + 2x_{1})$$

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = \begin{cases} f(x_{1} - x_{2}, x_{2} - x_{3} + 2x_{1}) \\ f(x_{1} - x_{2}, x_{3}) \end{cases}$$

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