

Matematyka

Zadanie 1

a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & -i & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

Macierz
diagonalna

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i^4 \\ 0 & -i^3 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} i^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i^3 \\ 0 & -i^5 & 0 \\ i^2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^6 = \begin{bmatrix} i^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i^6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^7 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i^4 \\ 0 & -i^7 & 0 \\ i^3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

wykonyjcie także zadanie 1e
dla potęg parzystych możemy zapisać wzór:

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} i^{\frac{n}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dla } n \text{ parzystych}$$

a dla potęg nieparzystych

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i^k \\ 0 & i^n & 0 \\ i^m & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dla}$$

$k = \frac{n}{2}$ zaokrąglone do
całkowitej części

$m = \frac{n}{2}$ zaokrąglone w dół
do liczby całkowitej

mamy więc $A^{100} = \begin{bmatrix} i^{50} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i^{50} \end{bmatrix}$

zadanie 6

a) $[A | I] = [I | A^{-1}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [A | I] &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 \leftrightarrow \omega_2 \\ \omega_1 \leftrightarrow \omega_4 \\ \omega_3 \leftrightarrow \omega_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \\
 \omega_3 - \omega_4 &\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 - \omega_2 \\ \omega_2 - \omega_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_4 - \omega_1 \\ \omega_4 - \frac{\omega_2}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \\
 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_4 - \frac{2}{3} \\ \omega_2 - \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_4 - \frac{2}{3} \\ \omega_2 - \omega_4 \\ \omega_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \\
 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \omega_1 + \omega_4 \\ \omega_3 + \omega_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right] = \\
 = [I | A^{-1}] = A^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

zadanie 7

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

2 tw. Laplace'a

$$\det A = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} D_{ik}$$

$$D_{ik} = (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik}$$

możemy:

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

metoda
Sarrusa

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{matrix} =$$

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

$$\det A = 5$$

II Stosuję metody eliminacji Gaussa mają:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}' & a_{12}' & a_{13}' \\ a_{21}' & a_{22}' & a_{23}' \\ a_{31}' & a_{32}' & a_{33}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij}' = a_{ij} - a_{i1} \frac{a_{1j}}{a_{11}}$$

dlatego:

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

licząc więc:

$$\begin{array}{lll} a_{21}' = 1 - 2 \frac{2}{1} = -3 & a_{22}' = 2 & a_{23}' = 0 \\ a_{23}' = 2 & a_{24}' = 1 & a_{25}' = 2 \\ a_{26}' = 0 & a_{27}' = 2 & a_{28}' = 1 \end{array}$$

metoda Sarrusa

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -3 \ 2 \\ 2 \ 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} (-3) - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ (-3) - 2 \cdot 2 \\ -3 + 2 - 4 \end{array} = -3 - 4 - 4 = -11$$

$$\det A = -11$$