

Menghabis

$$6 + 4 + 7 + 10 + 6,5 = 33,5$$

1) a, Nech $f: V \rightarrow U$ je lineárne zobrazenie.

množina $\text{Ker}(f) = \{\vec{x} \in V: f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\}$ má rolu' jadro f .

množina $\text{Im}(f) = \{\vec{y} \in U: f(\vec{x}) = \vec{y} \text{ pre nejaké } \vec{x} \in V\}$ má rolu' obraz f .

Nech $f: V \rightarrow U$ je lineárne zobrazenie konečnorozmerných rektorových priestorov. Potom $\dim(V) = \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f))$ 1b

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

↑
a

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3: f(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} : a = -b, c = -b \right\} \quad \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & b \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & c \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c+b \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c+b \end{array} \right)$$

b-a
0

$$c+b=0$$

$$c = -b$$

3b

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{f(\vec{x}) = \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} : a = -b, c = -b \right\} \quad \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

• orthonormálna báza $\text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ \frac{\vec{x}}{\sqrt{6}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{(1, 1, -2)}{\sqrt{6}} \right\} \quad \checkmark \quad 2b$

$$\vec{x} = (1, 1, -2)$$

→ $\text{Im}(f)$

• orthonormálna báza $\text{Im}(f) = \left\{ \frac{(1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{1}}, \frac{(0, 1, -1)}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$

$$X = \left((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, -1) \right)$$

6

$$d) \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_\alpha: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(C) = (1-\lambda)(\alpha-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - (\alpha-\lambda) =$$

$$(\alpha-\lambda)((1-\lambda)^2 - 1) = (\alpha-\lambda)(-\lambda)(2-\lambda)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = \alpha \quad \lambda_3 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

ak $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$ dostaneme
nulový vektor

a čo z toho?

$$\lambda_2 = \alpha$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-\alpha & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1-\alpha & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1-\alpha & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1-\alpha & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

ak $\alpha = 1$, nedostaneme
nulový vektor

$$\lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

ak $\alpha = 2$, dostaneme
nulový vektor

a keď $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\}$
tak čo?

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 2\} \quad \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

4

$$3) T^2 = 2T$$

Neargumentujte dosť dôsledne

$$T\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}$$

$$T^2\vec{x} = T(T\vec{x}) = T(\lambda\vec{x})$$

$$2T\vec{x} = 2\lambda\vec{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \\ T^2\vec{x} = 2T\vec{x} \end{array} \right\} T(\lambda\vec{x}) = 2\lambda\vec{x} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0 \vee T(\lambda\vec{x}) = 2\lambda\vec{x}$$

$$\lambda \cdot \lambda\vec{x} = 2\lambda\vec{x}$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

čo nás

opravňuje urobiť tento krok? $\rightarrow \rightarrow$
 $x \neq 0$

7

tiež

-1b

-2b

$$4) S: V \rightarrow V$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle_S = \langle Sx, Sy \rangle$$

symetria:

$$\langle x, y \rangle_S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle Sx, Sy \rangle = \langle Sy, Sx \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle y, x \rangle_S$$

symetria pôvodného skalárneho súčinu

lineárna:

$$\langle ax, y \rangle_S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle S(ax), Sy \rangle = \langle aSx, Sy \rangle = a \langle Sx, Sy \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \langle x, y \rangle_S$$

lineárna zobrazenia S

lineárna pôvodného skalárneho súčinu

$$\langle x+y, z \rangle_S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle S(x+y), Sz \rangle = \langle Sx+Sy, Sz \rangle = \langle Sx, Sz \rangle + \langle Sy, Sz \rangle \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle x, z \rangle_S + \langle y, z \rangle_S$$

nezápornosť

$$\langle x, x \rangle_S = 0, \text{ lentedy, keď } x \text{ je nulový vektor}$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle_S = \langle Sx, Sx \rangle \geq 0 \quad (\text{nezápornosť pôvodného skalárneho súčinu})$$

$$\langle Sx, Sx \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow Sx = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

injektívna

10

5) b_j je ctinidne, lelo snova nemikne postopnosti ok i po nek-
minj a definicija horoi, je transformacie notov do slo.

• matica zobrazenia

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L(cA + dB) = L\begin{pmatrix} c a_1 \\ c a_2 \\ \vdots \\ c a_n \end{pmatrix} + L\begin{pmatrix} d b_1 \\ \vdots \\ d b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c a_2 \\ c a_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d b_2 \\ d b_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$c \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = cLA + dLB$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ & & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

matice sa nedaju pouzivat,
ak $\dim = \infty$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 0}$$

VLASTNE HODNOTY

$\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$$

VLASTNY VEKTOR

$$X = (1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots)$$

idele spravenym smerom

1,5

$$L\vec{u} = L(a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots) = (a_{n+1}, 2a_n + a_{n+1}, a_{n+2} + 3a_{n+1}, \dots)$$

ked odstranime prv prvok, neoplyvni ostale prvky $\Rightarrow L\vec{u} \in L$ ak $\vec{u} \in L$
A preto L je invariantny vzhľadom na L .

6) Nech $A: V \rightarrow V$ je linearna transformacia. 2

ak $A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}$, $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, potom λ je vlastna hodnota A a \vec{x} je k

njej prisluchajuci vlastny vektor.

✓ 1

6,5

