Határozza meg az alábbi mátrixok determinánsát.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det(A) = (-1) \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 3 = 2$$

$$ded(B) = 1.2.1 + (-1).1.2 + 2.(-1).3 - 2.2.2$$

$$-3.1.1 - 1.(-1).(-1) = -18$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 \end{pmatrix}$$

Döntse el, hogy az alábbi vektorok lineárisan függetlenek-e.

$$v_1=\left(egin{array}{c} -1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}
ight),\quad v_2=\left(egin{array}{c} -2 \ 1 \ 4 \end{array}
ight),\quad v_3=\left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ -4 \ 6 \end{array}
ight)$$

$$\alpha_{1} V_{1} + \alpha_{2} V_{2} + \alpha_{3} V_{3} = 0$$

(A undversor user hiviallis linearin Rombinaciolint allithate elas)

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 7 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

vang({v1, ve, v3}) = 3

linedinan fisse Kener

Oldja meg az Ax = b lineáris egyenletrendszert, ha

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 combed, 4 ismereten

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 4 & -4 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$rang(A)=3$$

$$vang(A|b)=3$$
 $vang(A|b)=3$

Mivel rang(A) < 4 (as andoped v. ismentlund racina)

esint vestelen son megaldes van.

X3=tEIR $-X_2+2X_3 = -1$ X2 = 2++1

$$X_{z} = 2t+1$$

$$(2t+n) \quad t \quad 1$$

$$(2+n) \quad t \quad 1$$

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & -X_1 & -2X_2 + 3X_3 + X_4 & = 0 \end{array}$

$$(1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0)$$

 $(1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0)$
 $(1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0)$

 $x_{1} = -4t-2 +3t +1 = -t-1$

 $X = \begin{pmatrix} -t - 1 \\ 2t + 1 \\ t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \times_{o} = G$$

$$y \text{ a homosin rendmer}$$

$$we sold desc$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & x \\ x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & x \\ x & x \\ x & x \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{pmatrix} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \\ x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Adja meg az α paraméter értékét, ha tudjuk, hogy az Ax=b egyenletrendszernek végtelen sok megoldása van.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -3 & -8 & -8 \\ 6 & 17 & 14 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 5 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & -5 \\ -3 & -8 & -8 & | & 5 \\ 6 & 17 & 14 & | & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & | & \alpha + 30 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & \alpha + 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3 & 2 & | & 5 & | & 5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | & -5 & | &$$

ha
$$d=-20$$
allow rang(A|b)=2

Határozza meg az A mátrix sajátértékeit, sajátvektorait.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{array}\right).$$

A sajestistier a romar tenis trus exembet musold is soi:
$$ded(A- nE) = Q$$
 $8-n 3 = (8-n)(7-n)-6 = n^2-15n+50=0$
 $2 7-n = (8-n)(7-n)-6 = n^2-15n+50=0$
 $n_{112} = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225-200}}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$

A sajestistier 10 6 5

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ z & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \qquad x_2 = t \in IR$$

$$/3 \qquad \qquad x_1 = \frac{3}{2}t$$

$$X = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = 5 - hot donors reject vertear:$$

A 7=10 - his landons scied voltanos: $(A - 10 \cdot F) \cdot x = 0$

$$(A-5\cdot E) \times = 0$$

$$3 \quad 3 \quad /x_1 \quad (0)$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0 \qquad x_2 = t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

34,+3% =0

Határozza meg az A mátrix sajátértékeit, sajátvektorait.

A Kanaderinstians eggenlet:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{3}{2} & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{array} \right).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} - \eta & 5 \\ -1 & 3 - \eta \end{vmatrix} = \left(-\frac{3}{2} - \eta \right) (3 - \eta) + 5 =$$

$$3^{2} - \frac{3}{2} \eta + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$9_{1/2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm (\frac{9}{4} - 2)}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}}{2} \eta$$

ded (A - 7)=0

$$(A-E)X = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-X_1 + 2X_2 = 0 \qquad X_2 = t \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2t$$

Ha n=1

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \xi$$

7= =

 $X = f \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- X, + \(\frac{1}{2} \times = 0 \)

×2= t*€*12

X= = t

Ha az A mátrix sajátértékei $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$, akkor mik lesznek az A^2 mátrix sajátértékei? És az A¹⁰ sajátértékei?

$$A^2 = A \cdot A$$

Non hen

Legen η as A societératible. Ethan

 $A \cdot / A \times = \eta \times \text{(with)}$
 $A^2 \times = A(\eta \times) = \eta \cdot (A \times) = \eta^2 \times \Lambda^2 \times = \eta^2 \times =$

Aradi Bernadett, Baran Ágnes

As sojéténtélei??

onathida n-val?? Igen, med eg mothix pondonom allar inventolledé, les a O nem sijoténtike. tla 7 sojédéntique A-na =) of sojéd-éntique A'-na. A sojétreddons num VCC (down 2.

Legyen A a 6. feladatban adott mátrix és $x = (9,4)^T$. Becsülje meg $A^{100}x$ értékét.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \times = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{100} \times = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{100$$

előcéllithető a lin. Pambine Ciójuszeint:
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2v_1 + 2v_2$$

$$A \times = 2 \underbrace{A \vee_1}_{2 \vee 1} + 2 \underbrace{A \vee_2}_{2 \vee 2} = 2 \eta_1 \cdot \vee_1 + 2 \cdot \eta_2$$

$$A \times = 2 \underbrace{A \vee_1 + 2 A \vee_2}_{\eta_1 \vee_1} = 2 \eta_1 \cdot \vee_1 + 2 \cdot \eta_2 \vee_2$$

$$A^{100} \times = 2 \underbrace{A^{100}}_{\eta_1 \vee_1} + 2 \underbrace{A^{100}}_{\eta_2^{100}} \vee_2 = 2 \cdot \underbrace{\eta_1 \vee_1 + 2 \cdot \eta_2 \vee_2}_{\eta_1^{100}} \vee_1 + 2 \cdot \underbrace{\eta_2^{100}}_{\chi_2^{100}} \vee_2$$

$$x = Z \underbrace{A^{100}_{100}}_{\eta_{1}^{100}} + Z \underbrace{A^{100}_{V_{2}}}_{\eta_{2}^{100}} = Z \cdot \underbrace{\eta_{1}^{100}}_{\eta_{1}^{100}} V_{1} + Z$$

$$= 2V_1 + \frac{1}{295} \cdot V_2 \approx 2V_1$$

Határozza meg az A mátrix sajátértékeit, sajátvektorait.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right).$$

$$det(A - \eta E) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\eta & 1 \\ 1 & -\eta \end{vmatrix} = \eta^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\eta_{1} = 1, \quad \eta_{2} = -1$$
Ha $\eta = 1, \quad \text{adder a parable}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \chi = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \end{array}$$

Ha
$$n = -1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad x = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{1}{4} = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 &$$

Határozza meg az A mátrix sajátértékeit.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array}\right).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -n & 1 \\ -1 & -n \end{vmatrix} = n^2 + 1 = 0$$

a sajoiténtésis: $\pm i$

nins valos sajoitvestor

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{forged if si } we'hix$$

ninv olyan volón verkon melyid vall mezmzíjd.

Definíció

Egy négyzetes A mátrix nyoma a főátlóbeli elemeinek összege:

$$tr(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn},$$

ha A egy $n \times n$ -es mátrix.

Állítás

A mátrix nyoma megegyezik a sajátértékeinek az összegével.

Állítás

Egy mátrix determinánsa megegyezik a sajátértékeinek szorzatával.

Határozza meg az α, β és γ paraméterek értékét, ha x, y és z ortogonális.

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -18 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 18 \\ \alpha \\ -36 \end{pmatrix}, \quad z = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

X19,7 ortogendlin ve9tomendrour, he brinnelyi2 ReHo ortogoncilin (orono menóleges)

Ket volter merdileger, he a felso morac-

$$\langle X_1 Y_1 \rangle = X^T Y_1 = (-3) \cdot 0 - 18 \cdot 18 - 9 x = 0$$

 $x = -\frac{18 \cdot 18}{9} = -36$

$$(5.2) = 5.7 = 0.6 + 18.0 + (-36).27 = 0$$

$$18.7 = 36.27$$

$$\pi = 54$$

3B = - 45.27

B = -15.27

$$(x_1z) = x^Tz = -3 \cdot \beta - 18 \cdot 54 - 9 \cdot 24 = 0$$

12. feladat wxw-<3

Legyen Q egy ortogonális mátrix (a Q oszlopvektorai ortonormált vektorrendszert alkotnak). Határozza meg a Q^{-1} mátrixot.

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & a_6 & a_6$$

$$q_{11}^{T} \cdot q_{11} = ||q_{11}||^{2} = 1$$
 $q_{11}^{T} q_{12} = \langle q_{11} q_{2} \rangle = 0$