

Oblig 2 Mat 121 Ole Kristian Westby

Oppgave 1)

$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, S: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1-10-3 & 2+0-1 \\ 2-5+9 & 4+0+3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+4 & 2+2 & -1+6 \\ -5+0 & -10+0 & 5+0 \\ 3+2 & 6+1 & -3+3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 5 \\ -5 & -10 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1b)

T og S kan defineres som

$$T(a) = Aa \quad \text{og} \quad S(b) = Bb$$

$$\begin{aligned} T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2 + 2 \\ 6 - 1 - 6 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2 \\ -15 + 0 \\ 9 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -15 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -15 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Oppgave 2)

a) Vi regner ut determinanten til matrix A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ a & 0 & b \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vi bruker rekke-ekspansjon:

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A) &= 2\{(0 \cdot 7) - (b \cdot 2)\} - (-1)\{(a \cdot 7) - (b \cdot 1)\} \\ &\quad + 4\{(a \cdot 2) - (0 \cdot 1)\} \\ &= 2\{0 - 2b\} + 1\{7a - b\} + 4\{2a\} \\ &= 2(-2b) + 7a - b + 8a \\ &= -4b - b + 7a + 8a \\ &= -5b + 15a \\ &= \underline{\underline{15a - 5b}}\end{aligned}$$

b) $15a - 5b = 5 \quad | /5$

$$3a - b = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \end{array} \text{ gir } 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{3(5-1)}}$$

2c) Vi har $a=1$
 $b=3$ altså

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 2(0-6) - (-1)(7-3) + 4(2-0) = 0$$

Når determinanten er 0 og ingen andre
matriser 3×3 i A enn A selv vil $R(A) \neq 3$

Dermed, rekken i A utspenner ikke \mathbb{R}^3

når $a=1$ og $b=3$.

2d) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ a & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

Part 1

$$a=2 \\ b=0, \text{ så } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = -2(-7-8) = 30 \neq 0$$

Dermed har $Ax = b$ én løsning for hver $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2d)

Part 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - y + 4z = b_1 \\ 2x + 0y + 0z = b_2 \\ x + 2y + 7z = b_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$I) \quad 2x = b_2$$

$$x = \frac{b_2}{2}$$

$$II) \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & b_1 & 4 \\ 2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 1 & b_3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}}{30} = \frac{-2(7b_1 - 4b_3) + 10b_2}{30}$$

$$= \frac{-7b_1 + 4b_3 + 5b_2}{15}$$

$$III) \quad z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & b_1 \\ 2 & 0 & b_2 \\ 1 & 2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}}{30} = \frac{-2(-b_3 - 2b_1) - b_2(4+1)}{30}$$

$$= \frac{4b_1 - 5b_2 + 2b_3}{30}$$

När $\det(A) \neq 0$ så existerer A^{-1}

$$A^{-1}(Ax) = A^{-1}(b)$$

$$\underline{x = A^{-1}b}$$

Oppgave 3)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 & -6 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -6 & -5 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & -9 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Vi løser $Ax=0$

$$[A|0] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc|c} 2 & -4 & 3 & -6 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -6 & -5 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & -9 & 2 & 7 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

(Bytter pen) \rightarrow Basis for nullrom

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & -2 & \frac{3}{2} & -3 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -4 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{0_{x_1} + 0_{x_2} + 0_{x_3} + 0_{x_4} + 0_{x_5} + 0_{x_6} = 0}$$

Vi kan sette inn hva som helst for x
og det blir fortsatt riktig

Et basis for NullA er da:

$$\underline{\text{NullA} = \{(2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0), (-\frac{3}{2}, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0), (3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)\}}$$

Part 1

3b) Ved å se på den reduserte matrisen A
 at kolonne 1, 3, 6 har alle "pivots" og er lineært uavhengig
 dermed er basis for $\text{Kol } A = \{(2, -1, 3), (3, 2, 2)\}$
 $\Rightarrow \{(2, -1, 3), (3, 2, 2)\}$

$\text{Rad } A$ finner vi ved å se på A igjen.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 & -6 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Første og ~~tre~~ andre rad er lineært uavhengige
 og den siste raden er bare nuller, såkalt "zero row"

Et basis for $\text{Rad } A : \{(2, -4, 3, -6, -2, 3), (0, 0, 1, -3, -2, 4)\}$

3c) Dette kan vi gjelte med skalarer x, y, z:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 & -6 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -6 & -5 \\ 3 & -6 & 2 & -9 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 8 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

Som blir dette systemet:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 3z &= 33 & 3x - 5y + 7z &= 0 \\ -x + 2y - 6z &= 8 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z &= 32 \\ -6x + 3y - 9z &= 0 \\ -2x - 6y + 2z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

part 1

3c)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - y + 3z - 33 = 0 \\ -4x + 2y - 6z - 8 = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z - 32 = 0 \\ -6x + 3y - 9z = 0 \\ -2x - 6y + 2z = 0 \\ 3x - 5y + 7z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Ja, $\begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 8 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$ er i KolA

Litt usikkert på neste steg...

men tror vi kan sjekke om $\text{rank}(\text{coefficient}) = \text{rank}(\text{augmented})$

Da er $\begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 8 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$ i KolA.

3d) For å sjekke om $(1, -2, 1, -3, 0, 5)$
er i RadA må vi sjekke om
 x, y skalarer eksisterer slik at

$$(2, -4, 3, -6, -2, 3)x + (0, 0, 1, -3, -2, 4)y \\ = (1, -2, 1, -3, 0, 5)$$

Løyer systemet..

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 1 \\ -4x - 6y = -2 \end{array}$$

$$[b] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & -4 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ -6x - 9y = -3 \end{array}$$

$$-2x - 2y = 0$$

$$3x + 4y = 5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vi setter opp matrisen $[A|b]$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc|c} 2 & 3 & 0 & -4 & -6 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -9 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Systemet har ingen løsning fordi

siste rad $0=0$. Derned,

Vektor $(1, -2, 1, -3, 0, 5)$ ikke i $\text{Rad } A$.

Oppgave 4)

a) ~~██████████~~

Augmented matrix = $[A|B]$

$$A = \{e_1, e_2\}$$

$$B = \{b_1, b_2\}$$

$$[A|B] = [e_1 \ e_2 \ | \ b_1 \ b_2]$$

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

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

$$\text{La } x = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_B \leftarrow e = P_{c \leftarrow B}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$[X]_B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

B

4b)

$$P_{C \leftarrow B} = P_{C \leftarrow e} \cdot P_{e \leftarrow B}$$

Vi rettarebbe $P_{C \leftarrow B}$

$$P_{e \leftarrow C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{C \leftarrow e} = P_{e \leftarrow C}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{C \leftarrow B} = P_{C \leftarrow e} \cdot P_{e \leftarrow B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$4c) P_{B \leftarrow C} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[y]_B = P_{B \leftarrow C} \cdot [y]_C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$[y]_B = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{[y]_C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}}} =$$

Oppgave 5)

(part 1)

$$Ax = b$$

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

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 3(0+3) - 2(0+3) - 1(1) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 - 2(-3a) - 1(-3-a)}{2} = \frac{7a+9}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-9a-9}{2}$$

5)

part 2

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{3a+5}{2}$$

i) $\frac{7a+9}{2}$

ii) $\frac{-9a-9}{2}$

iii) $\frac{3a+5}{2}$

$$a = -1 \text{ gir}$$

i) $\frac{7(-1)+9}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

ii) $\frac{-9(-1)-9}{2} = \frac{9-9}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

iii) $\frac{3(-1)+5}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

5)

part 3

Vi tester,

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

$$3(1) + 2(0) - 1 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y + 3z = 3$$

$$0 + 3(1) = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-x - y = a$$

$$-1 - 0 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

Vi ser at det blir nittig

Oppgave 6)

a) Finn determinanten

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & -3 \\ 7 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Siden tredje kolonne består av

bare nuller vil $\det(A) = 0$

Dette er fordi når vi regner ut determinanten må vi gange med disse 0-ellene.

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -2a & x & 3 \\ b & -2b & y & -1 \\ c & -2c & z & 5 \\ d & -2d & w & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2b & y & -1 \\ -2c & z & 5 \\ -2d & w & 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{a}} - b \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2a & x & 3 \\ -2c & z & 5 \\ -2d & w & 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{b}} + c \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2a & x & 3 \\ -2b & y & -1 \\ -2d & w & 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{c}} - d \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2a & x & 3 \\ -2b & y & -1 \\ -2c & z & 5 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{d}}$$

Vi regner ut hver individuelt

$$\text{I)} a(-6bz + 10bw + 6cy + 2cw) - 10(dx - 2dz)$$

$$\text{II)} -b(-6az + 10aw + 6cx - 6w - 10dx + 6dz)$$

$$\text{III)} c(-6ay - 2aw + 6bx - 6bw + 2dx + 6dy)$$

$$\text{IV)} -d(-10ay - 2az + 10bx - 6bz + 2cx + 6cy)$$

Forenkler uttrykkene og får $\det(A) = 0$

6c)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d & e \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ a+1 & b+2 & c+3 & d+4 & e+5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z & w & t \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(A)$ kan skrives som

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d-e \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ a & b & c & d-e \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z & w & t \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d-e \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z & w & t \end{vmatrix}$$

Vi vet at dersom to rader eller kolonner er like så er $\det = 0$.

I første determinant er rad 1 og 3 lik

I andre er 2 og 3 lik.

Dermed,

$$\det(A) = 0 + 0 = 0$$