

## Gaussová eliminácia:

- výmena dvoch riadkov
- vynásobenie rovnice  $\neq 0$  číslom
- pripočítanie ľubovoľného násobku jednej rov. k inej rov.-u

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot |A_{ij}| \text{ - alg. doplnok}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} + k_{11}a_{11} & a_{22} + k_{12}a_{12} & a_{23} + k_{13}a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$M(\mathbb{R})$  je vek. podpriestor  $V_3(\mathbb{R})$ ?

- 1)  $M \neq \emptyset$
- 2)  $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in M \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} \in M$
- 3)  $\vec{a} \in M, r \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow r\vec{a} \in M$

Dĺžka vektora  $\vec{a}$ :

$$||\vec{a}|| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{||\vec{a}|| \cdot ||\vec{b}||} \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

- 1)  $||\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|| = ||\vec{a}|| \cdot ||\vec{b}||$
- 2)  $|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| \leq ||\vec{x}|| \cdot ||\vec{y}||$  (Schwarzova ner.-st)
- 3)  $||\vec{x} + \vec{y}|| \leq ||\vec{x}|| + ||\vec{y}||$  (trojuholn. ner.-st)

Ortogonalný priemet:

$\vec{v}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{w} + \vec{u}; \vec{w} = k\vec{a} + p\vec{b}$$

finťa "f"  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$

Gaus. El. s čast. výb. hl. prvk. B pssy depem tyto maticy

Metoda LU-rozkladu

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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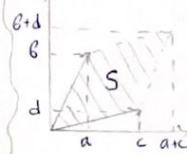
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## Cramerovo pravidlo:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = c_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_n = \frac{|A_n|}{|A|}, |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{jediné reš.}$$



$$C \cdot X = D \quad X = ?$$

$$C^{-1} \cdot C \cdot X = C^{-1} \cdot D$$

$$X = C^{-1} \cdot D$$

Lineárna kombinácia

$$\vec{b} = r_1 \vec{a}_1 + r_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + r_n \vec{a}_n$$

## Sarrusovo pravidlo:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{kovarka}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = ?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ d & e & f & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ g & h & i & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & A & B & C \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & D & E & F \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & G & H & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj}}{|A|}$$

$$\text{Adj} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{alg. dop.}$$

## Laplaceov rozvoj:

$$|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = a_{ij}A_{ij} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj}$$

## Homog. soust:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{nek. mnoho}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{jenom } [0, \dots, 0]$$

## Nehom. soust:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{nek. mnoho}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

## Skalárny súčin:

- 1) komut:  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$
- 2) distrib:  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$
- 3)  $(r \cdot \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = r \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$
- 4)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = ||\vec{a}||^2 > 0$  obv.  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2$

Euklidovský priestor - vektorový p. nad pol'om  $\mathbb{R}$ , na kt. je def. skal. súčin.

## Gram-Schmidtov ortogonalizační proces

- 1) Gaus. eliminácie pre vektory báze, prípadne zmena  $\vec{a}_1$
- 2)  $\vec{b}_1 = \vec{a}_1$   $\vec{b}_2 = \vec{a}_2 - x\vec{b}_1$   $\vec{b}_3 = \vec{a}_3 - y\vec{b}_1 - z\vec{b}_2$  (ortog. b.)
- 3) finťa "f"  $\vec{b}_1 \perp \vec{b}_2 \perp \vec{b}_3$  3) finťa "f"  $\vec{b}_1 \perp \vec{b}_2 \perp \vec{b}_3$
- 4)  $\frac{1}{||\vec{b}_i||} \cdot \vec{b}_i$  - ortonormálna báze.

## Zmiešaný súčin

$$(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} \quad \text{číslo - objem - determin.}$$

## Osova súm-st:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

## Stredová s

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Rovinnálosť}$$

## Rotácia

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

## Diagonalizácia

depem ba lin. nezav. Gaus. pssy g3s usug.  $\lambda$  generem modim (b skupci)  $\rightarrow P$ . Toriga  $P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  vl. hod. Polhod  $A$  je sym-lik, tole  $P^T = P^{-1}$ .

## Klasický ruský boršč

- 1) Hinec 2-2,5 l.
- 2) Várimo hovčič 1,5 hodiny.
- 3) + listy + brambory 2x2 zm.
- 4) + zeli
- 5) + ostatní zelenina
- 6) Micháme všechno smetanou, koprem
- 7) mmm Paráda.

# Tahák



## Lineárna transformácie:

$$f(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = f(\vec{a}) + f(\vec{b})$$

$$f(r\vec{a}) = rf(\vec{a})$$

$$f(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$$f(-\vec{a}) = -f(\vec{a})$$

Im f  $f(\vec{a}) \in W: \vec{a} \in V$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ \vec{a} \in V : f(\vec{a}) = \vec{0} \}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ f(\vec{a}) \in W : \vec{a} \in V \}$$

$$\text{Dim ker } f = 1$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

$$\text{Dim Im } f = 2$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

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