

Linearna algebra - međuispit

Rješenja

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1. (a) $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$
(b) Primijetimo da identitet $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{I}$, iz (a) dijela zadatka, karakterizira involutorne matrice. Sada računamo

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & b(a+c) \\ 0 & c^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

pa dobivamo $a^2 = c^2 = 1$ i $b(a+c) = 0$.

1. *slučaj* $b = 0$

$\Rightarrow a = \pm 1$ i $c = \pm 1$ (Primijetimo da su, zaista, sve ovakve matrice involutorne.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. *slučaj* $b \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow a + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -a, a = \pm 1$

$$\pm \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

- (c) Pokažimo prvo da je \mathbf{ABA} nužno involutorna. Računamo: $(\mathbf{ABA})^2 = \mathbf{ABAABA} = \mathbf{ABIBA} = \mathbf{ABBA} = \mathbf{AIA} = \mathbf{AA} = \mathbf{I}$, što pokazuje željenu tvrdnju.
Računamo sada $(\mathbf{AB})^2 = \mathbf{ABAB}$, no ako $\mathbf{AB} \neq \mathbf{BA}$ nemamo razloga vjerovati da je taj izraz jednak \mathbf{I} . Potražimo sada dvije involutorne matrice koje ne komutiraju:

$$\mathbf{A} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Po (b) dijelu zadatka vidimo da su \mathbf{A} i \mathbf{B}^\top involutorne pa je i \mathbf{B} involutorna. No, računamo li

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

dobivamo

$$(\mathbf{AB})^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \neq \mathbf{I}$$

Ovaj primjer nam pokazuje da \mathbf{AB} ne mora nužno biti involutorna matrica.

2. (a) Neka su $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{M}_n$. Tada je $\det \mathbf{AB} = \det \mathbf{A} \cdot \det \mathbf{B}$.
(b) Razvojem determinante matrice \mathbf{A} po prvom stupcu dobivamo

$$\det \mathbf{A} = (-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2(2 \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot (-3)) = 4$$

- (c) Uzastopnom primjenom Binet-Cauchyjevog teorema dobivamo

$$\begin{aligned} \det \mathbf{B} &= \det \mathbf{A}^8 = \det \mathbf{A}^4 \mathbf{A}^4 = (\det \mathbf{A}^4)^2 = (\det \mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{A}^2)^2 = \\ &= ((\det \mathbf{A}^2)^2)^2 = (\det \mathbf{A}^2)^4 = ((\det \mathbf{A})^2)^4 = (\det \mathbf{A})^8 = 4^8 \end{aligned}$$

(d)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \det \mathbf{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = [2. \text{ redak dodamo } 1. \text{ 4 puta i } 3. \text{ 2 puta}] = \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 17 & 10 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 11 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = [\text{razvoj po } 1. \text{ stupcu}] = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 17 & 10 \\ 11 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 42 \end{aligned}$$

3. (a) Formula: $(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}$.

Izvod:

$$(\mathbf{AB})(\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{BB}^{-1})\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{AIA}^{-1} = \mathbf{AA}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$(\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1})(\mathbf{AB}) = \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{IB} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$$

Gornji račun pokazuje željenu tvrdnju.

(b)

$$\mathbf{X}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{-1} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Primijetimo da su \mathbf{A} i \mathbf{B} regularne matrice što nam opravdava sav gornji račun. Izračunajmo sada \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

4. Promatrajmo proširenu matricu sustava:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 5 & : & 2 \\ -3 & 10 & -6 & -7 & : & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{dodamo } 2. \text{ redak tećem } 3 \text{ puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 5 & : & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 8 & : & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{dodamo } 3. \text{ redak drugom } 3 \text{ puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 22 & 29 & : & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 8 & : & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{oduzmemo } 3. \text{ redak od prvog } 2 \text{ puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -9 & -12 & : & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 22 & 29 & : & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 8 & : & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{podijelimo } 1. \text{ redak s } -3] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 22 & 29 & : & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 8 & : & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{oduzmemo 1. redak od trećeg 2 puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 22 & 29 & : & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{oduzmemo 1. redak od drugog 7 puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{oduzmemo 2. redak od prvog 3 puta}] \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim [\text{oduzmemo 2. redak od prvog 3 puta}] \sim$$

Primijetimo da je rang (lijevog dijela) matrice jednak 3 pa znamo da skup rješenja ovisi o jednom parametru α . Zadnji redak nam daje $x_2 = 0$ te uzmimo $x_4 = \alpha$. Sada iz prvog retka imamo $-3x_1 + x_4 = -2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{x_4 + 2}{3} = \frac{\alpha + 2}{3}$. Konačno, drugi redak nam daje $x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 - x_1 - x_4 = 1 - \frac{\alpha + 2}{3} - \alpha = \frac{1}{3} - \alpha \frac{4}{3}$.

Sada vidimo da su sva rješenja oblika

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad : \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

5. (a) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$

(b) $1 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e} = \alpha \vec{e} \cdot \vec{e} + \beta \vec{f} \cdot \vec{e} + \gamma \vec{g} \cdot \vec{e} = \alpha \cdot 2 + \beta \cdot 0 + \gamma \cdot 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

Slično dobivamo:

$$1 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{f} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{g} \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{6}.$$