

I. 25.1 (a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ \underline{- 2x^4 - 6x^3 + 2x^2} \\ - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x \\ \underline{- 3x^3 - 9x^2 + 3x} \\ - 11x^2 - 8x + 6 \\ \underline{11x^2 - 33x + 11} \\ 25x - 5 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ 2x^2 + 3x + 11 \end{array} \right.$$

$$2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x^2 - 3x + 1)(2x^2 + 3x + 11) + 25x - 5$$

26.1 (a)

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ \underline{- x^4 - x^3} \\ - x^3 + 4x^2 \\ \underline{- x^3 + x^2} \\ - 3x^2 - 6x \\ \underline{- 3x^2 - 3x} \\ - 3x + 8 \\ \underline{- 3x + 3} \\ 5 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x-1 \\ x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 8 = (\cancel{x^3 - x^2 + 3x})(\cancel{x-1}) - 3x + 8 \\ (x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3)(x-1) + 5$$

26.4 ? a

$$P(x) = x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1$$

-1 fiktiv 22 page.

$$P(-1) = 0$$

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

$$P(x) = (x+1)^2 (H(x))$$

$$H(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + cx + 1$$

$$(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x^3 + bx^2 + cx + 1) = x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1) - ax(x+1)}{a}$$

$$(x+1)(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - (a+1)x + 1)$$

$$(x+1)(x^3 + bx^2 + cx + 1) = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - (a+1)x + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + b = -1 \\ b + c = 1 \\ 1 + c = -(a+1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ c = 3 \\ a = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dfb. } \underline{\underline{a = -5}}$$

$$26.3(a) \quad f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8, \quad x_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 \\ \underline{- x^5 + 2x^4} \\ -3x^4 + 7x^3 \\ \underline{-3x^4 + 6x^3} \\ x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ 0 + 4x \\ \underline{0 + 0} \\ 4x - 8 \\ \underline{4x - 8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 \\ \underline{x^4 - 2x^3} \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2} \\ -x^2 - 0 \\ \underline{-x^2 + 2x} \\ -2x + 4 \\ \underline{-2x + 4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 - x - 2 \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\ -x^2 - x \\ \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \\ -x - 2 \\ \underline{-x - 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)^3 (x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$26.8^* \quad p(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

\Leftarrow Задача $p(x) \uparrow$ при $x > 0$

$p(x) > 0$ при $x > 0 \Rightarrow$ нет корней > 0

$x < 0$

1) $n = 2k$

$$0 < e^x < 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

$\Rightarrow p_n(x)$ не умн. при $n - \text{чет.}$

2) $n = 2k+1$

$$e^x < p_n(x) + \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$p_n'(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} > e^x > 0 \quad \forall x < 0$$

$\Rightarrow p_n(x) \uparrow$ на $(-\infty; 0]$,

а на $(0, +\infty)$ нет корней. \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow p_n(x)$ умн. монотон. 1 корень,

т.е. не имеет крат. корней.

Уг!

$$31.1(2) \quad P_4(x) : \quad 3, 3, -2, -4$$

$$x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$-a = 3+3-2-4 = 0$$

$$b = 3 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 4 +$$

$$+ 2 \cdot 4 = 9 - 6 - 12 - 6 - 12 + 8 =$$

$$= 12 - 36 = -12$$

$$-c = +4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 3 - 9 \cdot 4 - 9 \cdot 2 =$$

$$= \cancel{24} - \cancel{24} - 6$$

$$d = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 72$$

$$P(x) = x^4 - 12x^2 + \cancel{6} x + 72$$

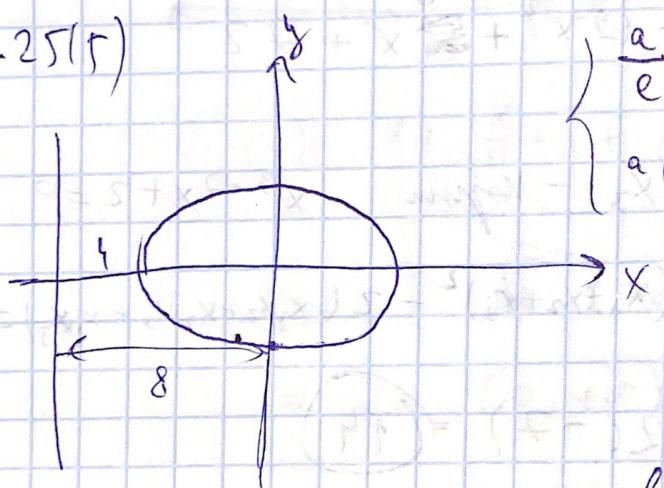
$$T1. \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 - \text{Koeffiz. } x^3 - 7x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - 2(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) =$$

$$= 0 - 2(-7) = \boxed{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{-7}{-2} = \boxed{\frac{7}{2}}$$

II. 7.25(f)



$$\left\{ \frac{a}{e} = 8 \right.$$

$$a\left(\frac{1}{e}-1\right) = 4$$

$$\left\{ a = 4 \right.$$

$$\left\{ e = \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

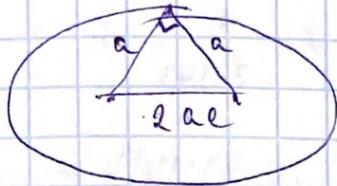
$$b = a \sqrt{1-e^2} =$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = 1$$

7.26(4)

$e - ?$

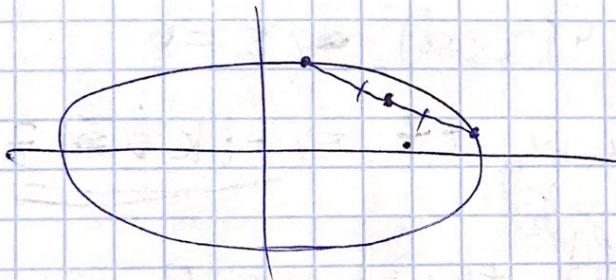


$$\sqrt{2} = 1.4142e$$
$$e = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

7.29*

$$\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{5/2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$\pi(7/2, 7/3)$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{x_0}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_0}{5/2}\right)^2 = 1 \\ \left(\frac{7-x_0}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7/2-y_0}{5/2}\right)^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$2\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 = 2 \left(\frac{7}{5}x_0 + \frac{7}{5}y_0\right)$$

$$\frac{7}{5} = x_0 + y_0$$

$$x_0^2 + 4\left(\frac{7}{5}-x_0\right)^2 = 25$$

$$25x_0^2 + 4\left(7-5x_0\right)^2 = 625$$

$$7.29^* \quad y = kx + b$$

$$x^2 + 4(kx+b)^2 = 25$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{8kb}{1+4k^2} = 7 \\ \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{2}k + b \end{array} \right.$$

$$b = \frac{7}{4}(1-2k)$$

$$\cancel{8k \cdot \frac{7(2k-1)}{1+4k^2}} = \cancel{7}$$

$$\frac{2k(2k-1)}{1+4k^2} = 1$$

$$4k^2 - 2k = 1 + 4k^2$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x + 2y - 7 = 0$$

7. 38 (g)

yp-e?

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (-1, 3)$$

$$y = 2x \text{ (ac.)} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 2 ; b = 2a$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{4}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$a^2 = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \emptyset.$$

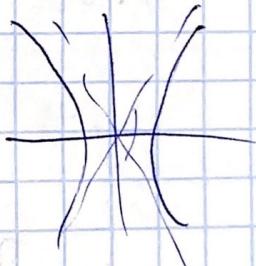
7. 40 (2)

$$y = \pm \operatorname{tg} 120^\circ x$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{3} x$$

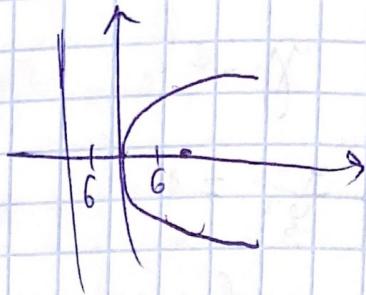
$$\frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{1+c^2}$$

$$c = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} = (2)$$



$$7.49.11) d_1, d_2 \sim \frac{|ay - bx| \cdot |ay + bx|}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{|a^2y^2 - b^2x^2|}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

7.54(2)

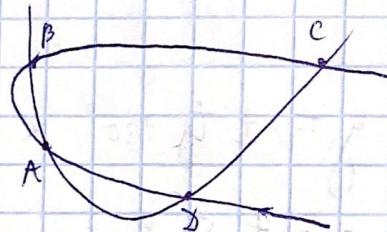


$$2px = \underline{y^2}$$

$$p = 1/2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}x = y^2}$$

7.64*



Поверніть так, щобо він був вище

всіх залежостей

$$\cancel{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$f = y - ax^2 = 0$$

$$g = (y - y_0)^2 - bx + c = 0$$

$f \cup g = 0$ na A, B, C, D

$-f+g$ tame = 0 na A, B, C, D

$$-f+g = (y-y_0)^2 + y + ax^2 - bx + c = 0$$

dois tipos.

$$8.3(1) \quad \frac{27}{28}x^2 + \frac{9}{7}y^2 = 1, \quad 3x + 4y + 5 = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|3x + 4y + 5|}{5}$$

~~$$25d^2 = 27x^2 + 16y^2 + 24xy$$~~



$$\text{Prc.: } \frac{27}{28}x_0^2 + \frac{9}{7}y_0^2 = 1$$

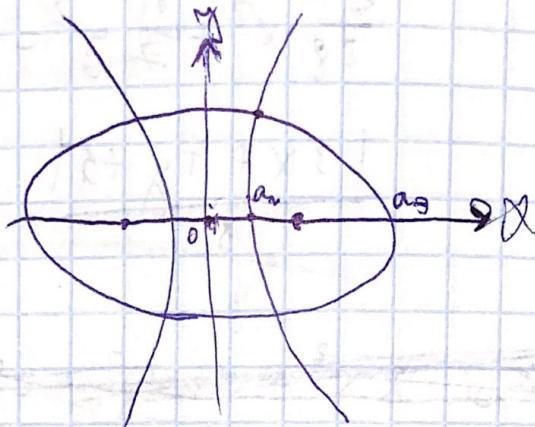
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{28}x_0 \cdot \frac{x}{8y_0} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{x_0}{y_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = y_0$$

$$x_0^2 \left(\frac{27}{28} + \frac{9}{7} \right) = 1$$

$$x_0^2 = \frac{28}{63} = \frac{4}{9} \quad ; \quad x_0 = y_0 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

8.30(1)



$$\sqrt{a_1^2 - b_2^2} = \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}$$

$$a_1^2 - b_2^2 = a_2^2 + b_2^2$$

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b_2^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a_2^2} - \frac{y_0^2}{b_2^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_0^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2)}{a_2^2 a_1^2}$$

Kreil. 1:

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{a_2^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{y_0^2(b_2^2 + b_2^2)}{b_2^2 b_2^2}$$

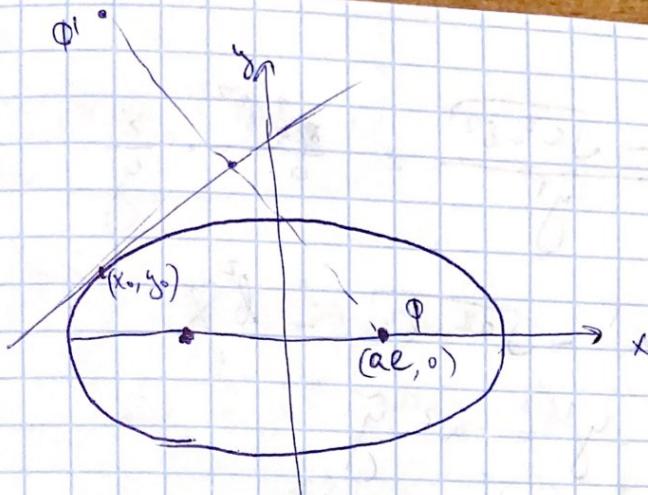
Kreil. 2:

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a_2^2} - \frac{y_0^2}{b_2^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a_2^2 a_2^2} - \frac{y_0^2}{b_2^2 b_2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{x_0}{a_1^2}, -\frac{y_0}{b_2^2} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{x_0}{a_2^2}, -\frac{y_0}{b_2^2} \right\rangle = \\ &= \frac{x_0^2}{a_1^2 a_2^2} - \frac{y_0^2}{b_2^2 b_2^2} = 0. \Rightarrow \text{Kreil. 1 und 2!} \end{aligned}$$

T.2 *



$$\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$$

W.l.o.g.: $\frac{x_0}{a^2} + \frac{y_0}{b^2} = 1$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{ae}{a^2}-1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x_0}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_0}{b^2}\right)^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{ex_0}{a}}{\left(\frac{x_0}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_0}{b^2}\right)^2}}$$

$$Q' = Q + \frac{\left\langle \frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x_0}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_0}{b^2}\right)^2}} \cdot 2d =$$

$$= Q + 2 \left| 1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right| \left\langle \frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2} \right\rangle =$$

$$= Q + 2 \left(1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right) \left\langle \frac{x_0}{a^2}, \frac{y_0}{b^2} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \left\langle ae + 2 \frac{x_0}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right), 2 \left(1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right) \frac{y_0}{b^2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + 2 \frac{x_0}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2} \\ y' = 2 \frac{y_0}{b^2} \left(1 - \frac{ex_0}{a} \right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x_0}{a^2} \right)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$|x| \leq a$

$$\frac{x' - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{y'} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

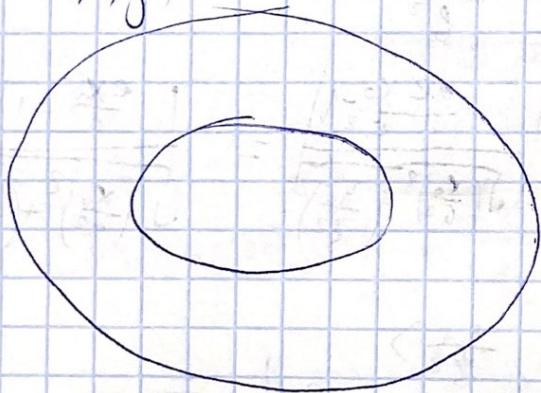
$$x' - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = b^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$y' = a^2 \tilde{y}$$

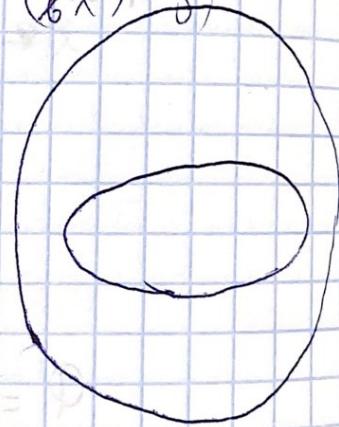
$$\frac{\tilde{x}}{\tilde{y}} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) - \text{эллипс,}$$

напоминающий } (x, y)

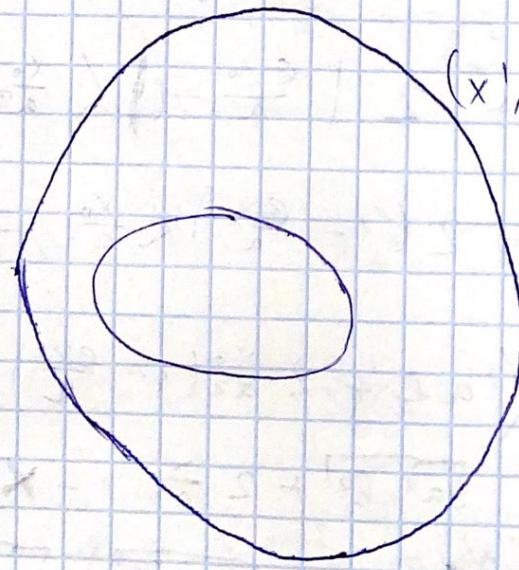
(x, y)



$(b^2 \tilde{x}, a^2 \tilde{y})$



(x', y')

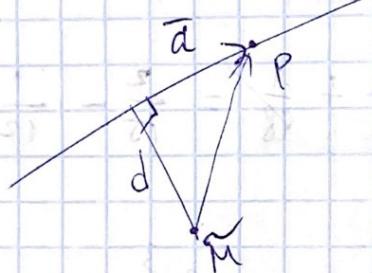


III. Поверхности.

10.38.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = 2 + t \\ z = 3 + t \end{cases} \quad M = (1, 1, 2)$$

$$\bar{a} = (1, 1, 1)^T$$



$$g(\tilde{M}, \ell) = \tilde{M}^2 - \left(\frac{\langle \tilde{m}_P, \bar{a} \rangle}{|\bar{a}|} \right)^2$$

$$P(1, 2, 3), \tilde{m}_P(x, y, z)$$

$$\tilde{M}^2 = (0, 1, 2)^T$$

$$g(\tilde{M}, \ell) = \bar{a}^2 (M, \ell)$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2 - \frac{(x+y+z-6)^2}{3} =$$

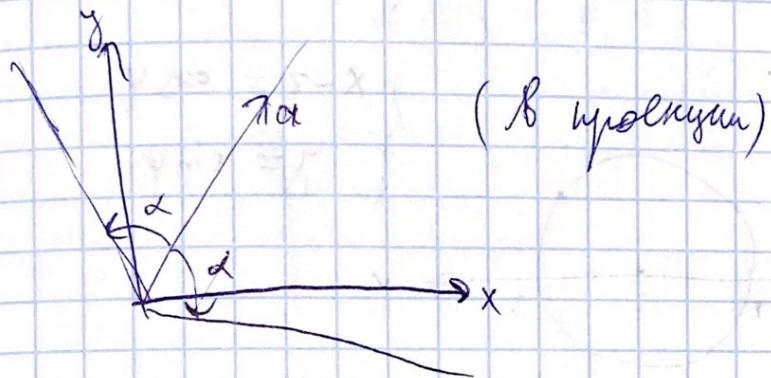
$$= 5 - \frac{3^2}{3} = 2$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2 = \frac{1}{3} (x+y+z-6)^2 + 2$$

10-39.

$$a(1,1,1)$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1/\sqrt{3}$$



(β нюктум)

3) \vec{r} - пәнек. т. да көзүел.

Төрға $\frac{(\vec{r}, \vec{a})}{|\vec{r}| |\vec{a}|} = \cos \alpha$

$$\frac{(\vec{r}, \vec{a})}{|\vec{r}|} = 1$$

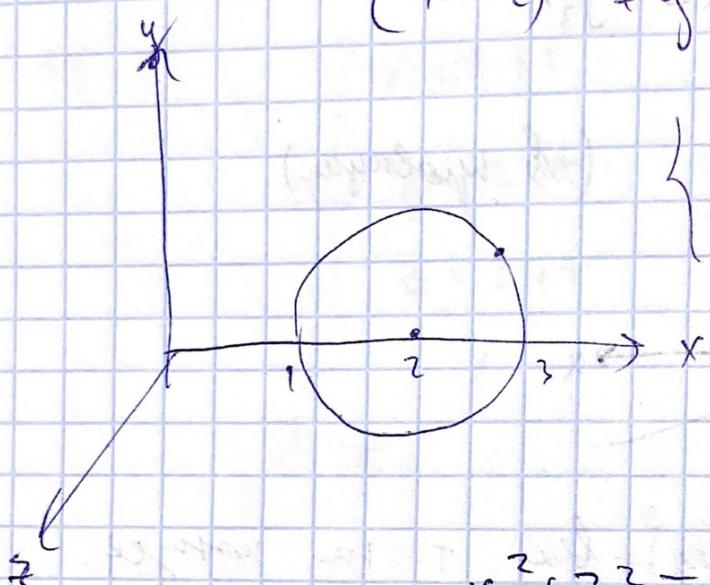
$$(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
$$\boxed{xy + yz + xz = 0}$$

10.32.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 9x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2 = \cos \varphi \\ y = \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$



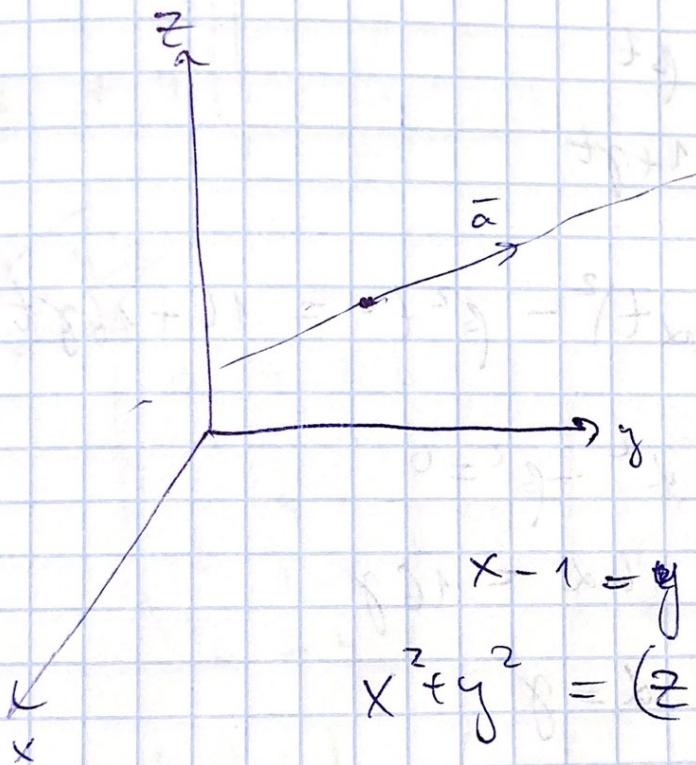
$$x^2 + z^2 = (2 \pm \sqrt{1-y^2})^2$$

$$\boxed{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5)^2 = 16(1-y^2)}$$

10. 40.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = z - 3 + t \end{cases}$$

$$a = (1, 1, 1)$$



$$x - 1 = y - 3 = z - 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (z-2)^2 + z^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 - 4z + 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2(z-1)^2 + 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2(z-1)^2 = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow ограницителен конус.

$$10.81. \quad 4x^2 - y^2 = 16z$$

$$M(2, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + \alpha t \\ y = \beta t \\ z = 1 + \gamma t \end{cases}$$

$$4(2 + \alpha t)^2 - \beta^2 t^2 = 16 + 16\gamma t$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 0 \\ 16\alpha = 16\gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \gamma$$

$$\beta = \pm 2\alpha$$

$$\bar{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pm 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \bar{a}t}$$

IV. (16.18(17))

$$2k \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 2 & -? \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 8 & 1 & -2 & \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & \end{array} \right|$$

~~2 4 2
-1 -2 -1
1 5 3
8 1 -2
2 7 4~~

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 2 & -? \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 8 & 1 & -2 & \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 8 & 1 & -2 & \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 8 & 1 & -2 & \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -? \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| = -10 + 48 + 1 - 40 - 3 + 4 = 8 + 5 - 13 = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 1 - 4 = -3 \neq 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ 2kA = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2kA < 3$$

16.19(3)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha=0 \Rightarrow rk A=2.$$

$$\alpha \neq 0: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

||

$$rk A=2$$

16.22.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & * \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow rk A \leq 2$$

≤

$$16.26(2) \quad \exists K A = 1. \Rightarrow \forall a_i \exists \lambda_i \\ a_i = a, \lambda_i$$

Tanya

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n})$$

rig!

T^3 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cvet. Bay. ctp.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cvet. Bay. ctp.: $(2 \ 4 \ 2), (1 \ 5 \ 3)$

múz:

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

V. 15.24.(3)

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 - B^2 &= (A - B)(A + B) = \\ &= A^2 + \underbrace{AB - BA}_{\text{+}} - B^2 \end{aligned}$$

then A - re char. mat.

15.22(2)

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

$$f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 1$$

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

15.72

$$AB = BA$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB : f_i \rightarrow a_{ii} f_i \quad A' \quad A'_i$$

$$15.72. AB = BA \quad \forall B.$$

Берем $B = \sum_{i,j} E_{ii}$

Тогда $(\sum_i A^i \cdot \sum_j E_{jj}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ A_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \forall j \neq i A_{ij} = 0$.

т.к.

$$A_{ik}B_{km} = B_{ik}A_{km}$$

Прибавим к обеим членам B_{kk} : $\sum_i A_{ik} = \sum_m A_{km} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \forall j, k \quad \sum_i A_{ij} = \sum_i A_{ik} \Rightarrow A_{jj} = A_{kk} \Rightarrow$$

A - симм. мат.

$$T.4. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta) \quad (E + A)^n = E + nA + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} A^2 =$$

$$= E + nA + 55A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & 55 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & n & 55 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{VI. } (15.45. 2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 4 - 1 - 2 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(15.65. 1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

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

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

$$5) \quad X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{A}$$

$$|A| = -4 - 4 - 4 + 1 - 8 - 8 = -27$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -6 & 5 \\ -6 & 5 & -6 \\ 5 & -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 & -5 \\ 6 & -5 & 6 \\ -5 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} A^{-1} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 & -5 \\ 6 & -5 & 6 \\ -5 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 50 & 17 & 17 \\ 83 & -16 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

VII

14.15.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots \\ 0 & a_{32} & \dots \\ & & \ddots \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \prod_{\alpha \leq n} a_{\alpha\alpha} + a_{12} a_{23} \dots a_{n-1,n} \cdot 0 + \dots + (-1) \cdot 0$$

$$- \cdot 0 = \prod_{\alpha \leq n} a_{\alpha\alpha}$$

erg!

$$14.29^* \quad 1081, 1403, 2093 \text{ u } 1541 \equiv 0 \pmod{23}$$

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

$$\det A \equiv 0 \pmod{23}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 10^3 & \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{13} & \dots \\ 10^2 & \lambda_{22} & & \dots \\ 10^1 & \vdots & \ddots & \dots \\ 10^0 & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1081 & \cdots \\ 1403 & \cdots \\ 2093 & \cdots \\ 1581 & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(AB) \underset{23}{\equiv} 0$$

Moren højspørring $\det B \underset{23}{\neq} 0$

$$\text{Tøgta } \det A \underset{23}{\equiv} 0$$

og!

$$14.31. 1) \partial_t \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \partial_t (ad - bc) =$$

$$= \partial_t a' d + a d' - b' c - b c' =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c' & d' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2) * \partial_t \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots \\ a_{21} & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \epsilon_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \partial_t a_{1\alpha_1} \cdots a_{n\alpha_n} =$$

$$= \epsilon_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} a_{1\alpha_1}' \cdots a_{n\alpha_n}' + \epsilon_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} a_{1\alpha_1} \cdots a_{n\alpha_n}' =$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}' & a_{12}' & \cdots & a_{1n}' \\ a_{21} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{2n}' \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1}' & \cdots & a_{n(n-1)}' & a_{nn}' \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21}' & \cdots & \cdots & a_{2n}' \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1}' & \cdots & a_{n(n-1)}' & a_{nn}' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9.29.) \quad 1) \quad Ax = 0 \sim Bx = 0$$

↑ Z-TB.

строка огрызок - нач. нач. строк
другой.

$$Ax = 0 \sim Bx = 0$$

①

$$Ax \sim Bx$$

②

$$\exists s_1, \dots, s_k \quad S_1, \dots, S_k \quad Ax = Bx$$

(\(\Rightarrow\) н. предп.)

③

$$\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n : \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i (Ax)_i = (Bx)_j \quad \forall j \leq n$$

④

Строка огрызок нет. - нач. нач. строк
другой

~rg!

$$2) \quad Ax = a \sim Bx = b, \text{ Cvet. coln.}$$

\uparrow
 $B - T_B$

yp-e ogreni - nvn. vnsf. yp-i g.

$$\text{Cvet. coln.} \Rightarrow \exists x_1, x_2 : \begin{cases} Ax_1 = a \\ Bx_2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$X \rightarrow x_1 + \cancel{x_2}$$

$$Ax = 0 \sim Bx = b - a$$

II

$$Ax \sim Bx - b + a$$

III

$$\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n : \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i (Ax)_i = (Bx - b + a)_j \quad \forall j \leq n$$

zg!

20.22 3) * $\dim V - ?$ Basis?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 6 & -2 & 4 \\ -15 & 5 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rk } A = 1$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$\dim V = 2$$

Basisen $\text{Basis: } (1 \ 3 \ 0) \cup (0 \ 2 \ 1)$

ohne Null-vektoren voreb.

20.23 (4)*

сост. система ур-й, общ. реш. одн. в.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{линейно независимы}$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{K} \quad \exists a_2, a_3, a_4 : \quad x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 + a_4 x_4 = x = \alpha v + \beta w$$

$$\alpha + \beta + a_2(\alpha + 2\beta) + a_3(\alpha + \beta) + a_4(2\alpha + \beta) =$$

$$1) \quad \alpha = 0, \beta \neq 0$$

$$1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + 3a_4 = 0$$

$$2) \quad \alpha \neq 0, \beta = 0$$

$$1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$$

$$3) \quad -\alpha = \beta \neq 0$$

$$-\alpha + a_2 + 2a_3 + 4a_4 = 0 \quad a_2 + 2a_4 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$|A| = 8 + 3 + 6 - 9 - 4 - 4 = 0$$

↓

ausl.-rechnu.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + 2\beta \\ \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + 3\beta \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\alpha(a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + a_{14}) + \beta(a_{11} + 2a_{12} + a_{13} + 3a_{14}) = 0$$

Ausl. gie \neq operku.

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

↑
S

○

$$|S| = 0$$

$$(a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + a_{14})(a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{23} + 3a_{24}) = \\ = (a_{11} + 2a_{12} + a_{13} + 3a_{14})(a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{23} + a_{24})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{22} + 2a_{24} = 0 \quad \text{wth } a_{11} = 0 \\ a_{22} + 2a_{24} = 0 \quad \text{wth } a_{13} = 0 \\ a_{21} + a_{23} = a_{24} \quad \text{wth } a_{12} = 0 \\ 2a_{21} + a_{22} + 2a_{23} = 0 \quad \text{wth } a_{14} = 0 \\ a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + a_{14} = 0 \quad a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{23} + a_{24} = 0 \\ a_{11} + 2a_{12} + a_{13} + 3a_{14} = 0 \quad \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$a_{22} = -2a_{24}, \quad a_{12} = a_{14} = 0$$

$$\cancel{a_{21} + a_{23}} = a_{24}$$

$$a_{11} + a_{13} = 0$$

$$a_{21} + a_{23} = a_{24}$$

$$\cancel{a_{21} + a_{23}} \Rightarrow a_{23} = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

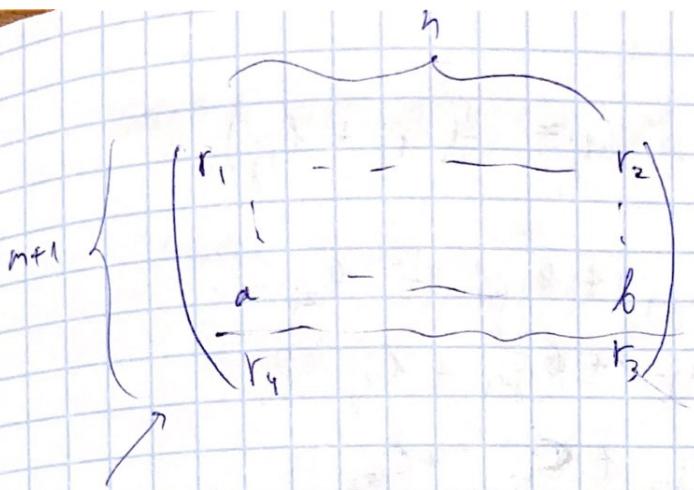
T.5*.

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \\ r_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Система разрешима но unique.

Также: $\begin{pmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & r_4 \end{pmatrix}$ оref.

Перевод: Решение системы есть нечто такое, что
состоит из m строк и n столбцов.



a, b - ~~коэффициенты~~
но тут однозначно
сумма
матрица $n \times n$

A ~~Суммирование~~ сумма векторов ~~записана~~ записана
каждое место сложено ~~суммируется~~ ~~коэффициенты~~ . сокращено

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & \cancel{r_2} & r_2 \\ c_1 & \cancel{c_2} & c_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ r_4 & \cancel{r_5} & r_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{A+B}{2} = C : \quad c_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} + b_{ij}}{2} \quad (i, j \neq 1, h)$$

$$a_{ij} = \langle \text{col } a_{ij} \rangle \quad b_{ij} = \langle \text{col } b_{ij} \rangle$$

$$c_{ij} = \left\langle \frac{\text{col } a_{ij} + \text{col } b_{ij}}{2} \right\rangle = \langle \text{col } c_{ij} \rangle$$

Пример: $\frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4,5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5,5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}}{2} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1,5 & 3,75 & 4,5 \\ 5,5 & 5,25 & 6,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 \cdot 3,75 = 1,5 + 4,5 + 5,25 = 11,25 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{L I operg}: \quad c_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{ij} + b_{ij})$$

$$3a_{ij} = a_{i,j-1} + a_{i,j+1} + a_{2j}$$

$$3b_{ij} = b_{i,j-1} + b_{i,j+1} + b_{2j}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}b_{ij} + \frac{3}{2}a_{ij} = c_{i,j-1} + c_{i,j+1} + c_{2j} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a_{i,j-1} + b_{i,j-1} + a_{i,j+1} + b_{i,j+1} + a_{2j} + b_{2j})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}a_{ij} + \frac{3}{2}b_{ij} \quad \checkmark.$$

Значит и находим то, что нужно.

Мы получим, что где $A \in \mathbb{N}$ и

также n можно подобрать. Мат. $m \times n$,

т.е. находим обобщ.

Analogично где ставим подобр. (исход $m \leftarrow n$)

Значит мы получим ~~здесь~~ ставим мат.

где $A, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Докажем это.

Если $\exists A \neq B$, т.е. обобщ. То $\frac{A+B}{2}$ тоже обобщ.

Нпр-ми. Значит $\forall i: \exists R, i = \overline{1, 4} \quad \exists! A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ обобщ.