Paul Komoreniu Cuchemu Milleyen yp-l. (K(NY). DOGRAMENTARKA CUCTERIO SPECIERUS 100CP). Presentablee na runeino roctor 100CP) vois specie que na K(NY) surleiren pabrenul. Dezuc ra ceresene not nog npocrpair créa. Cucremu cyna u 4 Paur 309. Da ce no repu pantot na Conora bentopul ulunn a)  $a_1=(2,1,-3)$   $a_2=(3,1,-5)$   $a_3=(1,0,-2)$   $a_4=(4,2,-1)$   $a_5=(1,0,-2)$ 

$$a_{2} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{3} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{1} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{1} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{1} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{1} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{2} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{3} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{4} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{5} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{5} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{6} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{6} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

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$$a_{7} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{7} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{7} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1})$$

$$a_{7} = (\lambda_{1} \lambda_{1} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} ..., \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2}$$

2.0000 Neva A - mat puna Na cuctema A 
pas un perata mat puna Na cuctemata  $A_{11} + \cdots + A_{1n} = B_1$   $A_{11} + \cdots + A_1$   $A_{11} + \cdots + A_1$  Cucrenata e vobracuax=1 (A)= (A) moraro 6i=0 Hi Cucremara napurame xomorenta Auo m=n, cuiterhata una neryn. pew. => detA=0 Pedo Breun dozur va portparketboto ot pemerna no xonorerra cucrena me na puro me opyrgamentanha cucrena pemerna (OCP) Dego Reua U- pp-boro or pemerus ra xornor (-ua. Moraba, allo T(A)=r, 3ag. Da ce ramepu OOCP na romor c-ma X1-1x2-1x3-1x4=0 X1- X2-X3+X4=0 2×1-3×2-2×3+3×4=0

U= l((1,0,1,0),(0,1,0,1)) Mossey aa poblem u obsatseoto Nocopazybanne, ot nurelisea odbubba Va Centopu, l'enciena

 $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & (-1) & (-2) & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\
1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\
2 & -3 & -2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 5
\end{pmatrix}$ 

$$|x_{1}...\rangle = |x_{1}...a_{1}| |x_{1}...a_{1}|$$

3a yrp. Horpabete ofpathute opeop. 6 abete reexognu zagatu, T. e. DT odbubua la custema lo 1. u ot cuctema lo odbubua lo 2. 3. Dazue na cyna u cerenue na nogripocrpas Aba 3ag. Neur 6 1R4 ca gageku MH. 006.  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$   $\alpha_2 = (3, 2, 7, 6)$   $\alpha_4 = (1, -2, 1, -2)$ u np-boto ot pemermelles komor. C-mo | x1+x2-x3-x4=0  $x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0$ 2x1-3x0-2x3+3x4=0 Da ce namepor dazuce na npocrpanciber Peu: Ot yourne zhaen, le peulemera na abe youbkevour la cercenne to na peurenne d'une goete Manpunep, x + 2y + z = 0 -> x = -2y - 2 x + 2z = 0 -> x = -2z Cera 3a ga la workern ure meto na,

abete muchiectba, T.e. Zytz=Zz ---3 Maru, 30 ga rapepur UNW, use pazreadere cucremere na goere np-60 b egra X1+X2-X3-X4=0 X1- X2- X3 + X4=0  $2x_{1} - 3x_{3} - 2x_{3} + 3x_{4} = 0$  $\frac{4x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3}{5x_1} = 0$ 1 1 -1 -1 (-1) (-2) (-4) (-5) /1 1 -1 -1 /1 1 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 ~ 0 1 0 -1 ~> 1 0 -1 -526/

×1=P X2=2P X3 = - P Xu=2p | Xy = 2p 1) pu p=1 nonze. dazuereme beurop C = (1, 2, -1, 2)  $U \cap W = L(C)$ lera, 3a U+W, pazors Hgabañka croc znammera or yna, mozhem ga pazrregame odegu nemme to na repetiture obbuber na npocrpanche. Topun MM13N na sa1, a2, a3, 61, 623  $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1)(-3) \cdot (-3) \cdot (-3)$  MN131 e 301,02, 623 u U+W=l(01,02,03)

I Unane, Te olim (U+W)= dimU+olim Wdim(U/W)

Norgone To 30 polepua

Bagazu 30 yopakrekue

L Barno ot coppuna 30 parr, dock,

yua u Coterne

Задача 2: Да се намери фундаментална система решения на XC:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 &= 0 \\ -3x_1 - 8x_2 - 4x_3 + 13x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 &= 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 - 10x_3 + 5x_4 &= 0 \\ 6x_1 + 7x_2 - 5x_3 - x_4 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 - 9x_4 &= 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + 5x_5 &= 0 \\ 6x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 + 7x_5 &= 0 \\ 9x_1 + 6x_2 + 5x_3 + 7x_4 + 9x_5 &= 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 0$   $-2x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 = 0$   $3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$   $3x_1 + 4x_2 + 7x_3 = 0$ 

**Задача 3:** Да се намери XC , пространството от решение на която съвпада с  $\mathbb{W} = l(a_1, a_2, ...)$ 

 $3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 4x_5 = 0$ 

a)  $a_1 = (2, 1, -1, 3), a_2 = (3, 1, 2, 1), a_3 = (1, 1, -4, 5)$ 6)  $a_1 = (1, 2, -1, 1), a_2 = (-3, -5, 2, 1), a_3 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ B)  $a_1 = (2, 3, 1, 2, 4), a_2 = (3, 4, 2, 3, -1), a_3 = (6, 2, 1, -2, -4)$ 

r)  $a_1 = (2, 3, 1, 2, 4), a_2 = (3, 4, 2, 3, -1), a_3 = (6, 2, 1, -2, -4)$ r)  $a_1 = (1, 1, -2, 2), a_2 = (2, 1, 3, -2), a_3 = (3, 4, 5, 6), a_4 = (3, 6, 9, 12)$   $(25,0,-5,-10), a_2 = (3,4,9,-2), a_3 = (1,-2,-5,0), a_4 = (-3,1,3,1).$  Hexa  $U = l(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$ , а W е множеството от решенията на хомогенната система:  $17x_1 - 9x_2 - 13x_3 - x_4 = 0$  $5x_1 + 7x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$  $10x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 + x_4 = 0$  $3x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0$ Да се намерят базиси на  $\mathbb{U}, \mathbb{W}, \mathbb{U} + \mathbb{W}$  и  $\mathbb{U} \cap \mathbb{W}$ . **Задача 5.** Нека в линейното пространство  $\mathbb{R}^4$  са дадени  $\mathbb{W} = l(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ , където:  $a_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4), a_2 = (3, 2, 7, 6), a_3 = (1, -2, 1, -2)$ и пространството от решения U на линейната хомогенна система:  $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0$  $x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0$   $2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0.$ Намерете базиси на пространствата  $\mathbb{U} + \mathbb{W}$  и  $\mathbb{U} \cap \mathbb{W}$ . Задача 4. В пространството  $\mathbb{Q}^3[x] = \{ f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \mid \deg f \le 2 \}$ са дедени полиномите  $f_1(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1, f_2(x) = x^2 - 8x + 2, f_3(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + 1, f_4(x) = x^2 - 1.$ Определете ранга на системата вектори  $f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), f_4(x)$  и на-

мерете някоя МЛНЗП.

**Задача 4:** В линейното пространство  $\mathbb{R}^4$  са дадени векторите  $a_1 =$ 

Задача 2. Намерете ранга на матрицата в зависимост от стойностите на  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

a)  $a_1(1,1,-1)$ ,  $a_2(1,0,1)$ ,  $a_3(1,2,1)$ ,  $a_4(2,0,2)$ ;

б) 
$$a_1(3,-1,3,2,5),\ a_2(5,-3,2,3,4),\ a_3(1,-3,-5,0,-7).$$
 Задача 4. Да се намери рангът на матрицата в зависимост от стойността на параметъра  $\lambda$ :

на параметъра 
$$\lambda$$
:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix};$$

(a) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
;  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{\prime}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 4 & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 0 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & 1 - \lambda & 4 & -2 \\
2 & -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\
2 & -1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda
\end{pmatrix}; \qquad \Gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 - \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 - \lambda & -1 & -1 \\
1 & -1 & 1 - \lambda & -1 \\
1 & -1 & -1 & 1 - \lambda
\end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 - \lambda & 4 & -2 \\
2 & -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\
2 & -1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda
\end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -\lambda & 1 \ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \ 1 & \lambda & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
-1 & -\lambda & 1 \\
-1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda
\end{array},$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1 \\
2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & 1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & \lambda \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Задача 32. Намерете ранга на матрицата A(p) в зависимост от стойностите на p:

6) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & \lambda & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix};$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \lambda
\end{pmatrix}$$