T. Hamilton-Cayley. T. Laplace. Forma esalon. Alg. Gauss-Jordan.

Calculati A', utilizand T. Hamilton-Cayley, resp. atg. Gaus-Jordan

a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$; c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

2) Fig. A = $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ja se determina o forma esalon pe linii / resp. forma esalon redusa pe linii. Precipati rg A

3) Fig. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

a) Ja se serie polinomul soract. b) Calculati A (utilizand T.H-C)

4) Fre $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Si $B = A^{5} - 3A^{4} + A - 8J_{2}$ Ja se det a, b∈R al B = aA+bJ2.

5) Fig. A = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculati det A, utilizand Th. Laplace pentru p=2, 2/2, l3 fixate, resp. c1, c2 fixate.

Utilizand T. Laplace pt $\phi = 2$, ℓ_1 , ℓ_2 fixate, sa ce arate ca

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & d_2 \\ d_3 & d_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

Fie ec
$$X^{2025} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Precifati we de folutio daca

a)
$$X \in \mathcal{U}_2(\mathbb{R})$$

b)
$$X \in \mathcal{M}_{2}(\mathbb{C})$$

9) Fie ec
$$x^3 + px + q = 0$$
, $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{C}$ there $(p_1 q \in \mathbb{C})$ Calculate Δ^2 , unde $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \pm_1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2^2 & 2^2 & 2^2 \end{vmatrix}$.

Dem ca
$$rg(A^{-1}+B^{-1}) = rg(A+B)$$

11) Utilizand matricele
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}$, aratati ca $(a^2+b^2)(a^2+d^2) = (ac-bd)^2 + (ad+bc)^2$

(2) Resolvati in R ec $\Delta(x) = 0$, and $\Delta(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & x^3 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

13) Fie P_1Q_1R functi polinomiale de grad rel mult 2 . And $A_1B_1C = C$ dotte? Notam

$$\Delta_0 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1B_1C = C$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1B_1C = C$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1B_1C = C$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_4 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(c) & Q(c) & R(c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} P(a) & Q(a) & R(a) \\ P(b) & Q(b) & R(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

15) Fre A∈Mm(C). Daca An ≠ On, at AK ≠ On, ∀REIN Ind. T. H-C.

Tisteme limiare Sa se rez. Disentie dupa LER $A, \begin{cases} 2+dy+2=1 \end{cases}$ マスーガナ共 = 1 2+ 7 - 2 = 2 List are sol unica nula 1 x+2y+3x=0 (4x+5y+6=0 ≠+ d2=0,d∈R Ja se rey et a≠b
(a,b,c∈R) $\begin{cases} 2ty+2 = 0 \\ axtby+cz = 0 \end{cases}$ 16+c) x+(a+c)y+(a+b) x=0 4. Fie AABC si a,b,c lg latwiller.

(ay +bx=c CZ + QZ = bbx + cy = aJace arate ca et YDABC sist are Al unica (20, yo, Zo) Ai 201901 Zo € (-111) Ja se rey pt abic $5. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x + y + x = 0$ (btc) x+ (a+c) y+ (a+b) = 0 dist doua rate 2 (ayb, CER) lbcx+acy+ab=0 6. $\begin{cases} 2+y+z = 1 \\ 2+2y+az = 1 \\ 2+4y+a^2z = 1 \end{cases}$ a) a=? al SCD b) Sance rex et a=1.

7. $\begin{cases} -x + y - x = 1 \\ x + ay + x = -1 \end{cases}$ a) $a_1b = ? (a_1b \in 1K)$ -x + y - x = bb) Sa on my of a = -18. $\begin{cases} ax + bx = 2 \\ ax + ay + 4x = 4 \end{cases}$ ay + 2z = b9. $\begin{cases} k = 1 \\ 1 + i \end{cases}$ k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1 k = 1a) a,b=? (a,b e)R) ai SCdN b) Sa oe reg gt a=-1,6=1 $\sum_{j=1}^{4} a_{ij} x_{j}^{i} = 4^{i-1} \quad \forall i = \overline{1}, \quad \text{unde } a_{ij}^{i} = j^{i-1} \quad \forall i \neq \overline{1}, \quad \forall i \neq \overline{1}$ $\begin{cases} 2+y+m+ -t = 0 \\ 2x+y - x + t = 0 \\ 3x-y - x - t = 0 \\ mx-2y - 2t = 0 \end{cases}$ m=? al sistare si sol nenule? 12. $\begin{cases}
3x + 2y + 5t + 4t = -1 \\
2x + y + 3t + 3t = 0 \\
x + 2y + 3t = -3
\end{cases}$ Sa se rey, utilitéend mehda eliminarii Gaus-Jordan