| ILG 2020/2021 | Vektorové prostory | Úkol 4 |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Příjmení a jméno: | Login | |
| Plička Maxim | xplick04 | (Čt A113, 14.00-15.50, Hlinens) |

Toto zadání si vytiskněte a řešení (včetně postupu) napište úhledně na ně. Odpověď bez postupu nebude hodnocena! Nevejde-li se postup na tento list, vypracujte ho (úhledně) na čistý list. Všechny listy naskenujte/vyfoť te tak, aby byl text jasně čitelný, a nahrajte do informačního systému.

1. (1 b) Určete všechna $c \in \mathbb{R}$, pro která má prostor $\langle [c,-1,-1], [9,3,c], [1,c,c] \rangle$ dimenzi 2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{c} & -\mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1} \\ 9 & 3 & C \\ 1 & C & C \end{vmatrix} = 3c^{2} - 9c - \mathbf{c} + 3 - c^{3} + 9c = -c^{3} + 3c^{2} - c + 3 = c^{2}(-c+3) - c + 3 = (c^{2} + 1)(3 - c)^{2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{c} & -\mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 3 & C \end{vmatrix} = 3c^{2} - 9c - \mathbf{c} + 3 - c^{3} + 9c = -c^{3} + 3c^{2} - c + 3 = c^{2}(-c+3) - c + 3 = (c^{2} + 1)(3 - c)^{2}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} -\mathbf{c} & -\mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1} \\ -1 & 3c + 3b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\mathbf{c} & -\mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1} \\ -1 & 3c + 3b \end{vmatrix}$$

2. (1 b) Pomocí Gram-Schmidtova ortogonalizačního procesu najděte ortogonální a pak i ortonormální bázi prostoru generovaného vektory

$$\overline{a}_1 = [1, 2, -3, 1], \ \overline{a}_2 = [-1, -4, 6, -3], \ \overline{a}_3 = [4, 9, -7, 2].$$

| dpověď: | |
|---------|--|
| apovea. | |

Prohlašuji, že jsem tento úkol vypracoval(a) samostatně.

(termín odevzdání: 27. listopadu 17:00)

podpis Philles

```
~1 = (1,2,-3,1)
\alpha_3 = (-1, -1, 6, -3)

\alpha_3 = (4, 13, -7, 2)
  (1 2 -3 1) 7(1)

-1 -4 6 -3 (1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1) ~ (1 2 -3 1)
  3 Ortogonální báze
     by= a1= (1,2,-3,1) by Lb2
                                                                                                                                                                                                    b2= a2 + 2 b1
     b2= a2+x. B1 1. b1
                                                                                                                                                                                                       b2= (-1,-4,6,-3)-2 (1,2,-3,1)
      0 = 5, 0, +x . 5, 5,
                                                                                                                                                                                                        B2= (1,0,0,-1)
      D = (1,2,-3,1).(-1,-4,6,3)+x(1,2,-3,1)(1,2,-3,1)
        0 = -30 + 15x
        X=1
        b3=a3+y.b1+2.b21.b1
           0 = b1. a3+4. b1. b1 + Maring 0
            0 = (1,2,-3,1) (4,9,-7,2)+y(1,2,-3,1)(1,2,-3,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             b3=a3-3b1-b2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 b3=(4,9,7,2)-(3,6,-9,3)-(1,0,0,-1)
            0 = 45 + 154
            4=-3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    F3= (0,3,2,0)
            b3= a3+y. b1 + 2. b2 1. b2
              0 = 52-03+0+2.52.52
              0 = (1,0,0,-1) (4,0,-7,2)+ + (1,0,0,-1) (1,0,0,-1)
              0 = 2 +2+
            2 = -1
      3 ortonormálul báte
         11511 = 145
         115,11=12
         1531 = 13
```