Algebra I - Matrični račun 2021/2022

9. vaje - Inverzna matrika. Matrične enačbe.

dodatne naloge

1. Poiščite inverze naslednjih matrik:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \ B = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \ C = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{array} \right].$$

Rešitev:
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -8 & 6 & -2 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$C^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} -12 & -4 & -6 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

2. Za matrike

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right], \ B = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \ \text{in} \ C = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Rešite matrične enačbe:

(a)
$$AX = B$$

(b)
$$XA = B$$

(c)
$$AXB = C$$

(d)
$$X^{-1}A = B^{-1}$$

(e)
$$AX + I = X - 2I$$

(f)
$$A^{-1}X = X - I$$

(g)
$$(A+3I)(X-I) = B$$

Rešitve: na naslednji strani

3. Za matriki
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 in $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ izračunajte matriko X iz enačbe:

(a)
$$2X + 3A = 2B$$

(b)
$$AX + B = 2X + A$$

Rešitev: (a)
$$X = \frac{1}{2}(2B - 3A) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & -7 & -8 \\ -7 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)
$$X = (A - 2I)^{-1} \cdot (A - B) = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -23 & 6 \\ 9 & -13 & 6 \\ -3 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. naloga - rešitve:

(a)
$$X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)
$$X = BA^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)
$$X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ -2 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d)
$$X = AB = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(e)
$$X = -3(A-I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(f)
$$X = -(A^{-1} - I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(g)
$$X = (A+3I)^{-1}B + I = \frac{1}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 47 & -4 \\ -5 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ali $X = (A+3I)^{-1}(B+A+3I) = \frac{1}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 47 & -4 \\ -5 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$