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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 & 1 \\ -5 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$11: 1 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot (-5) = 1$$

$$12: 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-2) = 0$$

$$13: 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$21: (-1) \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot (-4) + (-2) \cdot (-5) = 0$$

$$22: (-1) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + (-2) \cdot (-2) = 1$$

$$23: \dots = 0$$

$$31: \dots = 0$$

$$32: \dots = 0$$

$$33: 3 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

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

b) Hvorfor er $B = A^{-1}$?

Begge er kvadratiske matriser

Og produktet er I

Def. 2.2.2

$$c) B \cdot A = I$$

$$d) C = A \cdot A^T, \text{ vis at}$$

C er symmetrisk

Def 2.2.5 v: må vise at

$$C = C^T$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{11}: 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$c_{12}: 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) = -3$$

$$c_{13}: (-1) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 1 = -3$$

$$c_{22}: 1 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$c_{31}: 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 = 5$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = C^T$$

Generelt

$$C = A \cdot A^T$$

$$C^T = (A \cdot A^T)^T = (A^T)^T \cdot A^T = A \cdot A^T = C$$

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$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 4 \times 2$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 2 \times 4$$

$$A \cdot B \quad 4 \times 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 2 \times 4$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 8 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot A = 2 \times 2$$

$$2 \times 4 = 4 \times 2$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 3 \times 3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 3 \times 2$$

$$A \cdot B = 3 \times 2$$

$$3 \times 3 = 3 \times 2$$

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

$$B \cdot A \text{ gir ikke mening}$$

$$3 \times 2 \neq 3 \times 3$$

$$c) A = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \quad 1 \times 3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 1$$

$$A \cdot B \quad B \cdot A$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3 \times 1 \quad 3 \times 1 \quad 1 \times 3$$

$$A \cdot B = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d) A = (2)$$

$$B = (3)$$

$$A \cdot B = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$B \cdot A = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$