

Plenum uke 36.

Oppgaver: A2: 4, 2, 11
A3: 3, 5, 8
B: 1.6

2.4 La

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 12 & 31 \\ 5 & 3 & 14 \\ 14 & 17 & 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 4 & 25 \\ 26 & 4 & 23 \\ 33 & 5 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

2.2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, E = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) (antall rader) \times (antall kolonner)

A er en 3×2 matrise.

B: (2×2) , C: (3×3) , D: (2×3)

E: (3×3)

b) Avgjør om uttrykkene er definert. Regn ut.

1) AB $(3 \times 2)(2 \times 2) \sim (3 \times 2)$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 27 & 8 \\ 25 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} (DA) \\ (2 \times 3) / (2 \times 2) \\ \sim (2 \times 2) \end{array}$$

2) $AB + C$ Ikke definert.

3) $3E$ Definert.

$$3E = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 12 \\ 15 & 0 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) $DA - B$

$$DA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 8 \\ 28 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DA - B = \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 8 \\ 28 & 14 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 29 & 7 \\ 21 & 12 \end{bmatrix}}}$$

$$5) BD + A$$

$$BD: (2 \times 2)(2 \times 3) \sim (2 \times 3)$$

$$A: (3 \times 2) \quad \text{like or defined.}$$

$$6) ABD + 2CE$$

$$ABD: (3 \times 2)(2 \times 2)(2 \times 3) \sim (3 \times 3)$$

$$CE: (3 \times 3)(3 \times 3) \sim (3 \times 3).$$

3.3 Løs likningsystemene ved bruk av Gauss-Jordan-eliminering.

$$a) \begin{cases} 1x + 1y + 1z = 8 \\ 2x - 1y + 0z = 4 \\ 1x - 1y + 3z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Den utvidede matrisen til likningsystemet er

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -12 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2 \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \right) \quad 8 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \quad -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = 1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{16}{3} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -\frac{14}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

trappetform $\left(4 - \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3} = \frac{20}{3} - 2 = \frac{14}{3} \right)$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{16}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{14}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{16}{3} \\ y = -\frac{14}{3} \\ z = \frac{10}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ \left(\frac{16}{3}, -\frac{14}{3}, \frac{10}{3} \right) \right\}$$

3.3b

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 4z = 16 \\ x + y + z = 4 \\ -x + y + 2z = 6 \end{cases}$$

Den utvidede matrisen har formen

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finner hagerformen fort.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \\ \leftarrow - \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{ (1, -1, 4) \}$$

3.5 Løs likningssystemene:

$$a) \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 6 \\ x + 3y + 4z = 8 \\ x + y + 2z = 4 \end{cases}$$

Den utvidede matrisen har formen:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -1 \quad -2 \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot -2 + 3 \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{array} \right] \cdot 6 \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$0x + 0y + 0z = 4 \quad \text{Har ingen løsning!}$$

3.8

$$L: \begin{cases} (4-a)x + 10y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{10}x + (4-a)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

For hvilke a har likningssystemet minst en ikke-triviell løsning?

Koeffisient matrisen til L er

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} (4-a) & 10 \\ \frac{1}{10} & (4-a) \end{bmatrix}$$

Når $\det(A) \neq 0$ har L en entydig løsning.

Dermed finnes ikke den trivielle løsningen.

Dersom $\det(A) = 0$ har systemet uendelig mange løsninger.

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \begin{vmatrix} (4-a) & 10 \\ \frac{1}{10} & (4-a) \end{vmatrix} = (4-a)^2 - 10 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \\ &= 16 - 8a + a^2 - 1 \\ &= a^2 - 8a + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 15}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = 4 \pm 1$$

$$\det(A) = a^2 - 8a + 15 = (a-3)(a-5)$$

$$\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a \in \{3, 5\}$$

For $a \in \{3, 5\}$ finnes en ikke-triviell løsning.

31.6

Beregn determinanten:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & a & -21 \\ 3 & 7 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & -21 \\ 7 & a \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -21 \\ 3 & a \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & a \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1(a^2 - (-21) \cdot 7) - 2(-a + 3 \cdot 21) + 3(-7 - 3a) \\ &= a^2 + 7 \cdot 21 + 2a - 6 \cdot 21 - 21 - 9a \\ &= a^2 - 7a = a(a-7) \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ -x_1 + ax_2 - 21x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 + 7x_2 + ax_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$