

Plenum 3/9

uke 36

Oppgaver: A2: 4, 2, 11

A3: 3, 5, 8

B1: 6

2.4 La

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

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

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

(Skris opp etter
hverandre!
Pek med pekestatk)

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

2.2 La A, B, C, D og E være

følgende matriser:

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

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

a) Hvilke er størrelserne på matricerne?
(antallet rader) \times (antallet kolonner)

A er en 3×2 matrise.

B " " 2×2 "

C " " 3×3 "

D " " 2×3 "

E " " 3×3 "

b) Afgør om følgende udtrykke er defineret og tegn et.

1) AB : $(3 \times 2)(2 \times 2) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} (3 \times 2) \\ \sqrt{\text{Defineret}} \end{matrix}$

Kolonner i A er samme som rader i B

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 27 & 8 \\ 25 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

2/ $AB + C$ like definit!

3/ $3E$ (skalar qunggar matrice)

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

4/ $DA - B$ $DA : (2 \times 3)(3 \times 2) \rightsquigarrow (2 \times 2)$

Definit!

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

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

$$S/BD + A$$

$$BD : \begin{matrix} & B & D \\ (2 \times 2) & (2 \times 3) \end{matrix} \Rightarrow (2 \times 3) \text{ matrix}$$

A is (3×2) matrix. like defined.

$$6/ ABD + 2CE$$

Dimensions
equation.

Is ABD defined?

$$\begin{matrix} (3 \times 2) & (2 \times 2) & (2 \times 3) \\ A & B & D \end{matrix} \Rightarrow ABD \text{ is } (3 \times 3)$$

$$CE \text{ is } (3 \times 3)(3 \times 3) = (3 \times 3)$$

$$(AB)D = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 27 & 8 \\ 25 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 28 & 68 \\ 16 & 59 & 151 \\ 16 & 57 & 141 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2CE = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 12 \\ 0 & 44 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 82 & 20 & 42 \\ 50 & 5 & 17 \\ 89 & 30 & 85 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 164 & 40 & 84 \\ 100 & 10 & 34 \\ 178 & 60 & 170 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ABD + 2CE$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 28 & 68 \\ 16 & 59 & 151 \\ 16 & 57 & 141 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 164 & 40 & 84 \\ 100 & 10 & 34 \\ 178 & 60 & 170 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 172 & 68 & 152 \\ 116 & 69 & 185 \\ 194 & 117 & 311 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.11 Vis så mange av uglene i
teorem 2.10 (s. 47) som du
kan lyst til.

Multiplikasjon er assosiativ. $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$A = [a_{ij}] \quad B = [b_{ij}] \quad C = [c_{ij}]$$

$(n_1 \times n_2) \quad (n_2 \times n_3) \quad (n_3 \times n_4)$

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_2} a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

hitt vanskelig.

$$((AB)C)_{ij} = \sum_{k_2=1}^{n_3} (AB)_{ik_2} c_{k_2j}$$

$$= \sum_{k_2=1}^{n_3} \sum_{k_1=1}^{n_2} a_{ik_1} b_{k_1k_2} c_{k_2j}$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=1}^{n_2} a_{ik_1} \left(\sum_{k_2=1}^{n_3} b_{k_1k_2} c_{k_2j} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=1}^{n_2} a_{ik_1} (BC)_{k_1j} = (A(BC))_{ij}$$

(Identitätsmatrixen er identitetselementet)

$$AI = IA = A. \quad I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2x2) tilfelle.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Generelt: $I = [\delta_{ij}]$, $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$.

$$A = [a_{ij}]$$

$$(IA)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_{ik} a_{kj} = a_{ij}.$$

$$(AI)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \delta_{kj} = a_{ij}.$$

Spørsmål:
Hvordan defineres identitetsmatrixen?
for ikke
kvadratiske
matriser?

$$A(B+C) = AB + AC$$

$$A = [a_{ij}], \quad B = [b_{ij}], \quad C = [c_{ij}]$$

$$(A(B+C))_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} (b_{kj} + c_{kj})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} c_{kj} = (AB)_{ij} + (AC)_{ij}$$

3.3

Løs likningssystemene under ved å bruke Gauss-Jordan-eliminering

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

Den utvidede matrisen til likningssystemet

er

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

Følgende trappetrinn:

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

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

$$\frac{4}{3} + 2 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \quad \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Forme reduit trapezoidal :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{19}{5} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} + \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{27}{5} \\ \frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{37}{5} \end{matrix}}$$

$$8 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{40-3}{5} = \frac{37}{5}$$

$$4 - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{37}{5} = 4 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{20-2}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{37}{5} \\ \frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{19}{5} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{37}{5}, y = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$z = \frac{19}{5}$$

$$L = \left\{ \frac{1}{5} (19, 18, 37) \right\}$$

$$\frac{37}{5} - \frac{18}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$$

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

Den utvidede matrisen har formen

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Formen ~~reduceret~~ trappelform ~~Trappelform~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = 1, y = -1, z = 4$$

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

$$c) \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = 5 \\ 3x + y + z = 15 \\ x + 5y + z = 3 \end{cases} \quad ?$$

Den utvidede matrisen har formen

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 15 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 15 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow -3 \cdot 2 \\ \leftarrow -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -14 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & -13 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{14} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{14} \\ 0 & -13 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \cdot 14 \\ \leftarrow \cdot 14 \end{matrix}$$

+ sætningen

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{14} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{7} & -\frac{46}{7} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{14} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{23}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{13}{7} - \frac{7}{7} = \frac{6}{7}, \quad -1 - \frac{13 \cdot 3}{7} = -\frac{7 + 39}{7} = -\frac{46}{7}$$

$$\frac{46}{6} = \frac{23}{3}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & \frac{32}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{23}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow -\frac{3}{7} + \frac{23}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \\ \leftarrow -5 = \frac{23 - 9}{3} \\ \leftarrow \frac{21}{21} = \frac{14}{21} = \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{9 + 23}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{22}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{23}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{32}{3} - 5 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{22}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{23}{3} \right)$$

3.5 Lös linningssystemene

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

Den utvidede matrisen til linningssystemet

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

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

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1/4} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \downarrow$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 0x + 0y + 0z = 4$$

systemet er inkonsistent!
ingen løsning.

$$b) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z = 5 \\ x - 5y + 7z = -14 \end{cases}$$

Den udvidede matrix har formen

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & -5 & 7 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \right) \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 7 & -14 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 7 & -14 \\ 0 & 11 & -15 & 33 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{1}{11}} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 7 & -14 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{15}{11} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2 \\ 8 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & (7 - 5 \cdot \frac{15}{11}) & (-14 + 5 \cdot 3) \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{15}{11} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 5 \cdot \frac{15}{11} = \frac{-22 - 75}{11} \\ 8 \\ \frac{22 - 75}{11} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{11} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{15}{11} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vi kan nu lese av løsningene.

$$x + \frac{2}{11}z = 1$$

$$y - \frac{15}{11}z = 3$$

La $z = t$.

$$x(t) = 1 - \frac{2}{11}t$$

$$y(t) = \frac{15}{11}t + 3$$

$$d = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2}{11}t, 3 + \frac{15}{11}t, t \right) : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

3.8 Ligningssystemet

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

(er homogent og har dermed altid den triviale løsning). For hvilke verdier av a har (ligningssystemet) L minst en ikke-triviel løsning

Koeffisientmatrisen 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, mens dersom $\det(A) = 0$ har systemet uendelig mange løsninger. Altså finnes dersom $\det(A) = 0$ en ikke-triviel løsning.

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

abc-formelen gir

$$\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 15}}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{8 \pm 2}{2} = 4 \pm 1$$

For $a \in \{5, 3\}$ har liknings-
systemet minst en ikke-triviale
løsning.

B1.6 (Elemsensoppgave)

Beregn determinanten:

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

$$= a^2 + 7 \cdot 21 - 2(-a + 3 \cdot 21) + 3(-7 - 3a)$$

$$= a^2 - 7a + 7 \cdot 21 - 6 \cdot 21 - 21$$

$$= \underline{\underline{a(a-7)}}$$

For hvilke verdier av a har
likningssystemet

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

ikke galdelig en løsning.

Observer at koeficientmatrisen til systemet er gitt ved

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & a & -2 \\ 3 & 7 & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

Fra Teorem 3.13 (s. 69) følger at systemet har nøyaktig en løsning dersom $\det(A) \neq 0$.

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a(a-7) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \notin \{0, 7\}$$

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