

2.12 Regn ut determinanter:

a) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1.$

(Husk. $\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$)

b) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = 15 \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 0 = 120.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} &= 2 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\quad + 0 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= 2(3 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 4) \\
 &= 2(6 - 16) \\
 &= 2(-10) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-20}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 2 \\ -40 & 4 \end{bmatrix} &= 30 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot (-40) \\
 &= 120 + 80 \\
 &= \underline{\underline{200}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Lös likningssystemet med Gauss-dominansjon.

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

Må finne den utvidede matrisen. $[A \ b]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Inhomogent system.} \\ b = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

Radoperasjoner: 1) Gange med en konstant
 2) Bytte om på to rader
 3) Legge til et multiplum av en annen rad.

Mål: få matrisen på formen

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{l} x = a \\ y = b \\ z = c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} -2R_1 \\ -R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & -12 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-1) \\ -R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ \cdot \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} -3R_3 \\ -3R_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Legge $-3R_3$ til R_2 . $-3R_3 = (0 \ -3 \ 3 \ -9)$

$R_2 = (0 \ 3 \ 2 \ 12)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} +R_3 \\ +R_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{12}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \cdot 5 + 3}{5} \\ = \frac{15 + 3}{5} = \frac{18}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{l} -R_2 \\ -R_2 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{22}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{18}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} -R_1 \\ -R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{19}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{18}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8 - \frac{18}{5} = \frac{8 \cdot 5 - 18}{5} = \frac{40 - 18}{5} = \frac{22}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{19}{5}, \quad y = \frac{18}{5}, \quad z = \frac{3}{5}.$$

Sjekk svaret!