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 Plan
 

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- 1 Matriselikninger
  - 2 Regning med matriser
  - 3 Inverse matriser og determinanter
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Repetisjon:

 i) Determinant via Gauss-eliminering:

Hvis  $A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow E$  er elementære radoperasjoner av Type III (å legge til et multiplum av en rad til en annen rad), så er  $|A| = |E|$ .

Hvis  $E$  er en trappform, så er  $|E|$  produktet av elementene på diagonalen.

 ii) Lineære system: kvadratisk med utvidet matrise  $(A|\underline{b})$ 

Spesialtilfelle:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ lkn.} \\ = \# \text{ ukjente} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ er en kvadr. matrise}$

$|A| \neq 0$ : En løsning

$|A| = 0$ : ingen løsn. eller uendelig mange løsn.

 iii) Lineære system med parametre:

$n \times n$   
lineært system

Metode:

a) Bruker  $|A|$  til å avgjøre

b) I tilfelle (i): Cramers regel

c) I tilfelle (ii): Løser via Gauss for hver verdi av  $a$  med  $|A| = 0$ .

(i) En løsning

(ii) Ingen eller uend. mange løsn.

Krømers regel:

$(A|\underline{b})$   $n \times n$  lin. system  
med  $|A| \neq 0$

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1(\underline{b})|}{|A|} \quad x_2 = \frac{|A_2(\underline{b})|}{|A|} \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{|A_n(\underline{b})|}{|A|}$$

der  $A_i(\underline{b})$  er matrisen vi får  
ved å bytte ut kolonne  $i$  i  $A$   
med  $\underline{b}$ .

iv) Vektorløsninger

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_r : n\text{-vektorer} \\ \underline{w} : n\text{-vektor} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\underline{w} = x_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \underline{v}_2 + \dots + x_r \underline{v}_r$$

vektorløsning med  
ulagte  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r$



Lineært system ( $n \times r$ )  
med utvidet matrise:

Lineær kombinasjon:

Lineærkombinasjonen til  
 $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_r\}$  er alle  
vektorer på formen

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_r & \underline{w} \\ \hline & & & & \underline{b} \end{array} \right)$$

$A$   $\underline{b}$

$$c_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 + \dots + c_r \cdot \underline{v}_r$$

for tall  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r$ .

$\underline{w}$  er en lineærkomb. av  $\{\underline{v}_1, \dots, \underline{v}_r\}$



$$\underline{w} = x_1 \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \underline{v}_2 + \dots + x_r \underline{v}_r$$

har løsninger

Oppgavesett 23

$$\underline{4b} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & a & -3 \end{array} \right) = (A|b)$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a^2 - 1) - 1 \cdot (a - 1) + 1 \cdot (1 - a)$$

$$= a(a^2 - 1) + (-a + 1 + 1 - a)$$

$$= a(a^2 - 1) + (-2a + 2) = a(a+1)(a-1) - 2(a-1)$$

$$= (a-1) \cdot (a(a+1) - 2) = (a-1)(a^2 + a - 2)$$

$$= (a-1) \cdot (a+2)(a-1) = \underline{(a-1)^2 \cdot (a+2)}$$

$$\underline{|A|=0:} \quad a=1, a=-2$$

$$i) \quad |A| \neq 0: \quad \text{en løsning, } x = \frac{|A_1(b)|}{|A|} = \frac{a^2 + a - 2}{(a-1)(a^2 + a - 2)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a-1}}}$$

$$|A_1(b)| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & a & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (a^2 - 1) - 1 \cdot (2a + 3) + 1 \cdot (2 + 3a)$$

$$= a^2 + a - 2$$

$$y = \frac{|A_2(b)|}{|A|} = \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{tilsv.} \\ z = \frac{|A_3(b)|}{|A|} = \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{mate.}$$

$$ii) \quad \underline{|A|=0:} \\ (a=1, a=-2)$$

$$\underline{a=1:} \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1, R_3 - R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ingen løsn} \\ \text{for } a=1 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{a=-2:} \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 + 2R_1, R_3 - R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 + R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

uendelig mange løsninger for  $a=-2$

$$9. \quad \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{b}$  lin. komb. av  $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3 \iff x_1 \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \underline{v}_2 + x_3 \underline{v}_3 = \underline{b}$   
 har løsn.

$$\begin{array}{c} \iff \\ \begin{array}{c} -2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} -3 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} -1 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & c-a \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & d-a \end{array} \right) \left[ \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array} \right] \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & b-a \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & c-a \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & d-a \end{array} \right) \left[ \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{6} & c-a-3(b-a) \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & d-a-2(b-a) \end{array} \right) \left[ \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array} \right] - \frac{10}{6}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{6} & 2a-3b+c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-2b+d - \frac{10}{6} \cdot (2a-3b+c) \end{array} \right)$$

Systemet har løsn  $\iff a-2b+d - \frac{10}{6}(2a-3b+c) = 0 \quad | \cdot 6$

$$6a - 12b + 6d - 10(2a - 3b + c) = 0$$

$$-14a + 18b - 10c + 6d = 0 \quad | : -2$$

$$\underline{b} \text{ lin. komb. av } \{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\} \iff \boxed{7a - 9b + 5c - 3d = 0}$$

Tilfellet  $(a, b, c, d) = (0, 0, 1, 1)$ :  $2 = 0 \implies$  dette er ikke lin. komb.

10. Gevinst:

|   | A   | B   | C    |       |
|---|-----|-----|------|-------|
| 1 | 20  | 5   | 30   | $R_1$ |
| 2 | 40  | -50 | 180  | $R_2$ |
| 3 | -20 | 25  | -265 | $R_3$ |

a) Budsjettbetingelse:

$$60x + 75y + 320z = 400'$$

$$C = 400.000$$

b)

$$\begin{cases} 20x + 5y + 30z = R_1 \\ 40x - 50y + 180z = R_2 \\ -20x + 25y - 265z = R_3 \\ 60x + 75y + 320z = C \end{cases}$$

$$(R_1 = 50', R_2 = 25', R_3 = -100')$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{20} & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 40 & -50 & +180 & R_2 \\ -20 & 25 & -265 & R_3 \\ 60 & 75 & 320 & C \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{l} -2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[ \begin{array}{l} -3 \end{array} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{20} & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-60} & 120 & R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 0 & 30 & -235 & R_3 + R_1 \\ 0 & 60 & 230 & C - 3R_1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{l} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{20} & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-60} & 120 & R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-175} & R_3 + R_1 + \frac{1}{2}R_2 - R_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 350 & C - 3R_1 + R_2 - 2R_1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{l} 2 \end{array} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{20} & 5 & 30 & R_1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-60} & 120 & R_2 - 2R_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-175} & R_3 + \frac{1}{2}R_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C - 5R_1 + R_2 + 2R_3 + R_4 \end{array} \right)$$

Konsistent  $\Leftrightarrow$   $C - 5R_1 + 2R_2 + 2R_3 = 0$   
(har løsn.)

$$\boxed{C = 5R_1 - 2R_2 - 2R_3}$$

b)  $5 \cdot 50' - 2 \cdot 25' - 2 \cdot (-100') = 250' - 50' + 200' = \underline{400'}$   
ok, det er mulig.

$\Downarrow$   
Portefølje: Løs for  $(x, y, z)$ .

c)  $R_1 > 0, R_2 = R_3 = 0$  :  $400' = 5R_1 - 2 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0$   
 $R_1 = \underline{80'} > 0$

Portefølje: Løs for  $(x, y, z)$

d) Mulige porteføljeopstillinger:

$(R_1, R_2, R_3)$  slik at  $\underline{400' = 5R_1 - 2R_2 - 2R_3}$

$R_1, R_2, R_3 > 0$ : Ja, det er mulig.

$R_1 = R_2 = R_3$  :  $400' = 5R_1 - 2R_1 - 2R_1 = R_1$   
dus  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \underline{\underline{400'}}$

# ① Matriser og matriselikninger

## Operasjoner på matriser:

i) Addisjon:  $A+B$  defnert når  $A, B$  har  
sammen størrelse

Ex:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0 & 2+(-1) \\ 3+2 & 4+7 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}}}$

Subtraksjon: på samme måte

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

ii) Skalar multiplikasjon:  $c \cdot A = A \cdot c$   $c$ : et tall  
 $A$ : en matris

Ex:  $2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot (-1) & 2 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}}$

iii) Matrisemultiplikasjon:  $A \cdot B$   
når  $n \times p$

Defnert når

$$\begin{matrix} \# \text{ kolonner i } A = \\ \# \text{ rader i } B \end{matrix}$$

Ex:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}}}$

$2 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 1$

Lineare systemer:Ex:

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z + w = 3 \\ 2x - y + z = 7 \\ 3x + y - z + 2w = 10 \end{cases}$$

Lineær system  
i  
matriksform:

$$\underline{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

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

3x4

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

3x4

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 1 \cdot z + 1 \cdot w \\ 2x + (-1)y + 1z + 0 \cdot w \\ 3x + 1 \cdot y + (-1)z + 2 \cdot w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x + y + z + w \\ 2x - y + z \\ 3x + y - z + 2w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{A} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$



Ex:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 0 & * & * \\ 3 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mer:  $A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$

Ex:

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

$3 \times 3$                    $2 \times 3$                   ikke detnert

Potenser:  $A^2 = A \cdot A$

$A^3 = A \cdot A \cdot A$

(detnert  
hvis A  
er ~~kvadratisk~~)  
n x n - matrise,  
kvadratisk)

## ② Inverse matriser

$A^{-1}$ : den inverse matrise  
til  $A$

hvis den finnes, vil  $A \cdot A^{-1}$   
kansellere

Identitetsmatrisen  $I$ :

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For enhver matrise  $A$ , har vi  
at

$$A \cdot I = A \quad \text{og} \quad I \cdot A = A$$

Ex:  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $A \cdot I = A$

Def: La  $A$  være en  $n \times n$ -matrise. En invers matrise  $A^{-1}$  er en matrise slik at

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = I \quad \text{og} \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

Fakta: i)  $A^{-1}$  fins  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$   
ii) En matrise  $A$  med  $|A| \neq 0$  har entydig  $A^{-1}$

Motivasjon:

$$A \cdot x = b$$

$$x = \frac{b}{A}$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{3} \mid 3x = 36$$

$$3x \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x^{-1} = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = 12$$

Hvordan finne  $A^{-1}$  ?

$n=2$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = ad - bc$$

$$\underline{ad - bc = 0:}$$

$A^{-1}$  finnes ikke

$$\underline{ad - bc \neq 0:}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Ekse:

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

$$|A| = 0 - (-3) = \underline{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$\left. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = I$$

$$A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \underline{x} = A^{-1} \underline{b}$$

$$I \cdot \underline{x} = A^{-1} \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{x} = A^{-1} \underline{b}$$

$n \geq 3$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $|A|$  $|A| = 0$ :  $A^{-1}$  finnes ikke $|A| \neq 0$ :

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{adj}(A)$$

(adjungert  
matrise)

$$\text{adj}(A) = C^T$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

kofaktor matrisen

$$c_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$$

Transponering:

$$A \longrightarrow A^T$$

den transponerte  
matrisen til A

Ex:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$