

# Forelesning 22

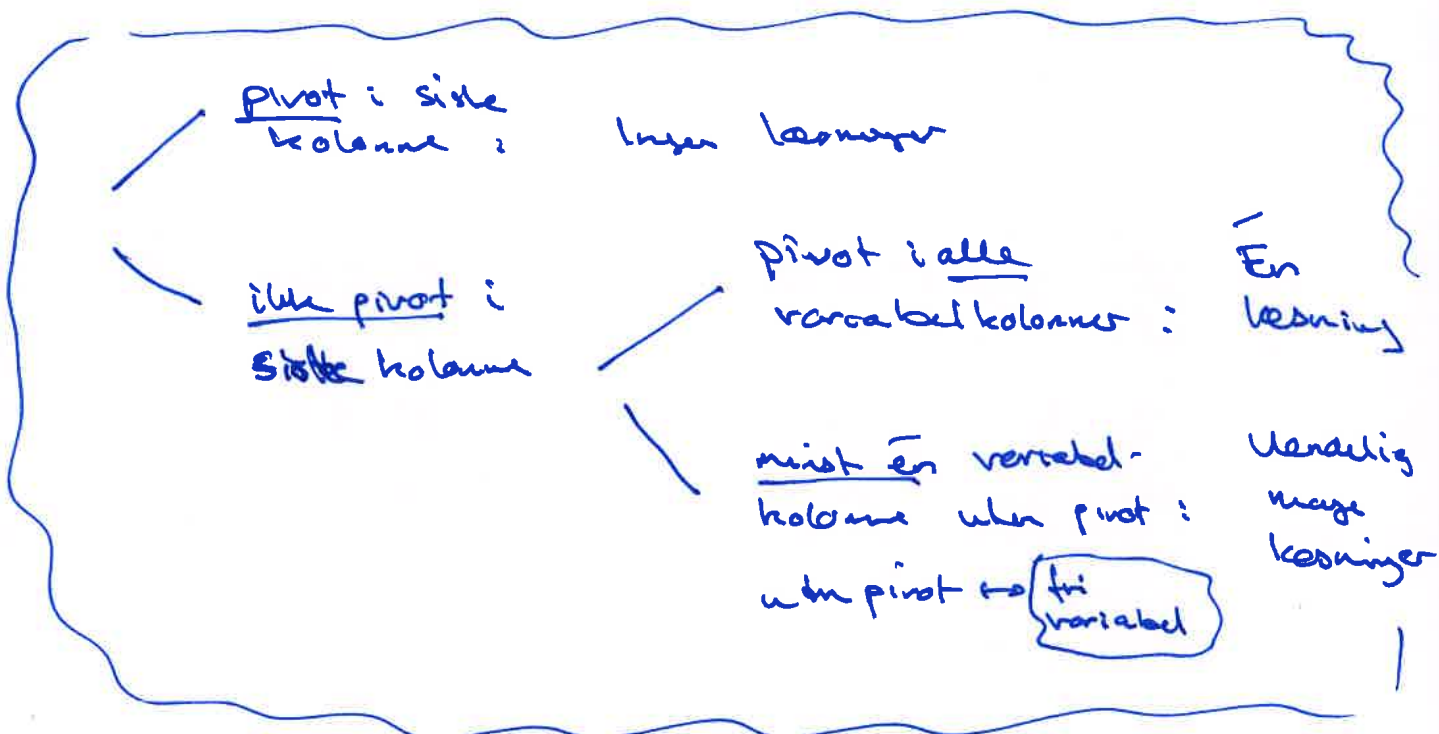
- ① Antall løsninger i lineære system
- ② Vektorer og matriser
- ③ Determinanter

## ① Lineære system:

Resultat: Ethvert lineært system har enten

- i) Ingen løsninger
- ii) En løsning
- iii) Uendelig mange løsninger

Pivotposisjoner: De posisjonene som har pivot når man har funnet en trappetform



variabelkolonne = kolonne som svarer til koef.

for en variabel = alle kolonner unntatt den siste

## ② Vektorer og matriser

En  $m \times n$ -matrise  $A$  er en rektangulær tabell med  $m$  rader og  $n$  kolonner, der hver plass i tabellen inneholder et tall.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}} \right\} m \text{ rader} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_n \text{ kolonner}$$

rad 1, kolonne 2

Ex:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

En matrise er kvadratisk hvis  $m = n$  (antall rader = antall kolonner)

### Regneoperasjoner:

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

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

$$2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

} Vi kan addere/  
subtrahere  
matriser av  
sammes størrelse

} skalar-  
multiplikasjon  
(skalar = tall)

En vektor er en matrice som består af  
 én kolonne. Det kaldes en kolonnevektor, og  
 vi kaller det også en  $n$ -vektor hvis den har  
 $n$  rader.

$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

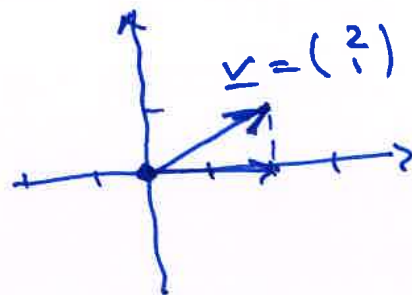
$$\underline{v} = (2, -1)$$

Skrivemåte:  
 $\underline{v} = \text{boldface } v = \vec{v}$

Geometrisk repræsentation:

En vektor har både størrelse  
 og retning, repræsenteret  
 ved en pil:

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

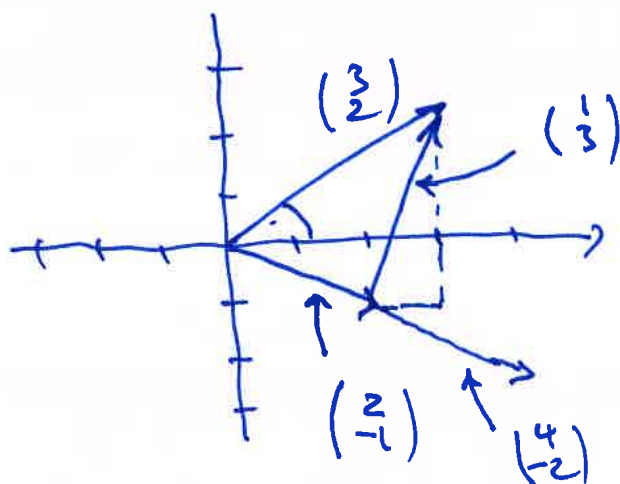


Regneoperationer:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



En vektor har størrelse og retning

Retning: den retning som pilen peger i

Størrelse: længden til pilen:  $\|\underline{v}\|$

$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix} : \|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} : \|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2}$$

Ex:  $\|\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{13}}}$

### ③ Determinanter

$A$   
 $n \times n$   
matrise

$\det(A) = |A|$   
determinante til  $A$ ,  
et tall

i) tilfellet  $n=2$ :

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

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{ad - bc}$$

Ex:  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 - 0 \cdot 0 = \underline{6}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-6}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 2 = \underline{1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 2 = \underline{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

Bytter om to rader eller kolonner  $\rightarrow$

$\det(A)$  bytter  
fortegn.

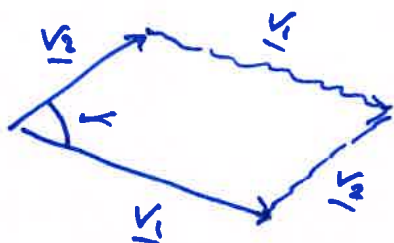
En av vektorene er en  
skalar multiplisert med den  
andre vektoren  $\rightarrow$

$$\det(A) = 0$$

Geometrisk tolkning:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{v_1} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

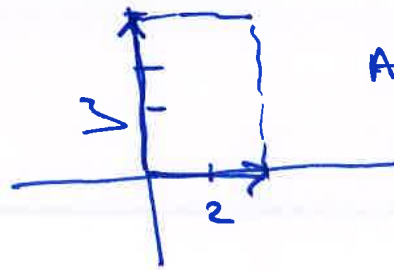
kolonnevektorene i  $A$



Arealen av parallelogrammet  
utgjort av  $\underline{v_1}$  og  $\underline{v_2} = \pm |A|$ .

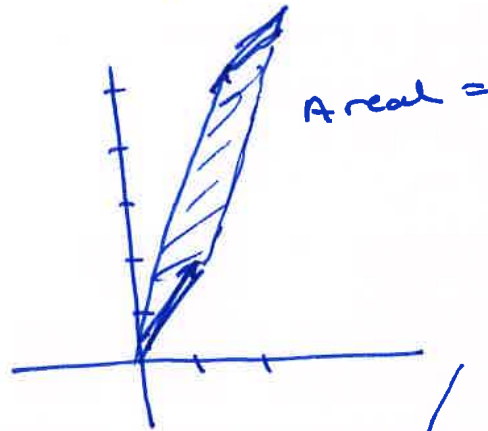
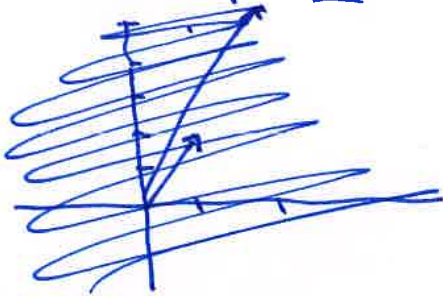
Areal:  $\|v_1\| \cdot \|v_2\| \cdot \sin \alpha$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{6}$$



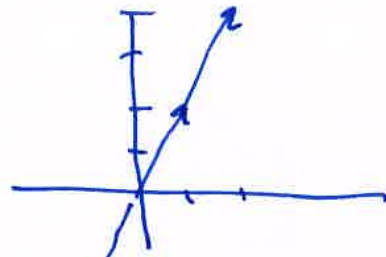
$$\text{Area} = 2 \cdot 3 = \underline{6}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{1}$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{0}$$



ii) Tilfellet  $n > 2$ :

Metode:

Kofaktorer utvikling

langs en rad eller en kolonne

Eksp:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$M_{12}$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

↑  
fortegn  
↑  
tall  
i rad i

↑  
~~minor~~  
minor

$$= 1 \cdot (2 \cdot 9 - 3 \cdot 4) - 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 9 - 1 \cdot 4) + 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2)$$

$$= 6 - 5 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

Kofaktoreren  $C_{ij}$ :

( i posisjon (i,j) )  
rad i, kolonne j

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}$$

$M_{ij}$

minoren i pos. (i,j)

= determinanten av

undermatrisen vi får ved

å sette rad i, kolonne j

Ex:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

||

$$= a_{12} \cdot C_{12} + a_{22} \cdot C_{22} + a_{32} \cdot C_{32}$$

$$= 1 \cdot C_{12} + 2 \cdot C_{22} + 3 \cdot C_{32}$$

$$= -1 \cdot M_{12} + 2 \cdot M_{22} - 3 \cdot M_{32}$$

$$= -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(9-4) + 2(9-1) - 3(4-1)$$

$$= -5 + 16 - 9 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

Kofaktor utvikling:  
langs andre kolonne

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

$(-1)^{i+j}$  = fortegn

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + & \dots \\ - & + & - & \dots \\ + & - & + & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$M_{ij}$ : minor

strøk 

rad. i
kol. j

Kofaktor utvikling:

- generell metode, kan alltid brukes

- samme svar uansett rad / kolonne vi velger

n=3:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= aei + bfg + cdh - ceg - afh - bdi$$

kun for  $n=3$

## Del 2:

### Repetisjon:

#### Determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{ad - bc}$$

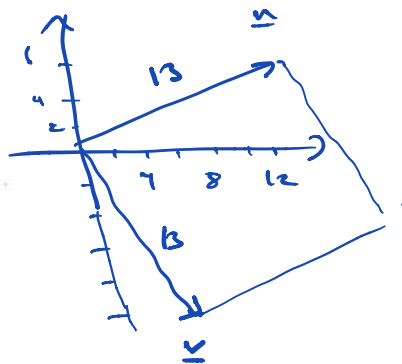
( $n=2$ )

Kofaktor utvikling

( $n > 2$ )

### Oppgaveark 22:

1 c)  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$



$$\|\underline{u}\| = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} \\ = \sqrt{169} = \underline{13}$$

$$\|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{5^2 + (-12)^2} = \underline{13}$$

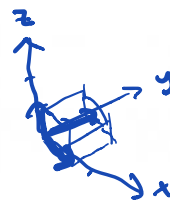
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ -12 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = |\underline{v}| |\underline{u}| = 5 \cdot 5 - 12 \cdot (-12) = 25 + 144 \\ = \underline{169}$$

(area av parallelogram)

2. a)  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\|\underline{u}\| = \sqrt{1^2} = \underline{1} \quad \|\underline{w}\| = \sqrt{1^2} = \underline{1}$$

$$\|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{2^2} = \underline{2}$$



$$V = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \dots + 0 \dots$$

$$= 1 \cdot (2 \cdot 1) = \underline{2}$$

b)  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\|\underline{u}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \underline{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\|\underline{v}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = \underline{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\|\underline{w}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \underline{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$|A| = |\underline{u}| |\underline{v}| |\underline{w}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (2 + 4) - 1 \cdot (1 + 1) + 1 \cdot (4 - 2)$$

$$= 6 - 2 + 2 = \underline{6}$$



4e.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 \\ b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 \\ 1 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (ab^2 - ba^2) - (b^2 - a^2) + (b - a)$$

$$= ab(b-a) - (b-a)(b+a) + (b-a)$$

$$= (b-a) \cdot (\underline{ab} - \underline{(a+b)} + \underline{1})$$

$$= \underline{(b-a) \cdot (a-b)(b-1)}$$

5e

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = +a(a^2-1) - 1(a-1) + 1(1-a) \xrightarrow{=} a^3 - 3a + 2$$

$$\downarrow = a(a-1)(a+1) - (a-1) - (a-1)$$

$$= (a-1) \cdot [a(a+1) - 1 - 1]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -2 + 1 &= -1 \\ (-2) \cdot 1 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

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

6. c)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2) = \underline{-12}$$

↓  
Dreieck  
triagonal

$$= +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (+2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (3 \cdot (-2)) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2) = -12$$

a)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \cdot (-2) - 1 \cdot (-2) = 2 + 2 = \underline{4}$$

b)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= +1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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



$$= \underline{1} \left( \underline{1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) - \underline{3} \left( \underline{1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1) (2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1) \\ = (-2)(5) = \underline{\underline{-10}}$$