

Plan

- 1 Oppsummering: Matriser, vektorer og lineære systemer
- 2 Gjennomgang: Eksamen 05/2019 Oppgave 1, 05/2017 Oppgave 1

Veiledning:
~~D3-037~~ D3-080
 D3-019

① Oppsummering: Matriser, vektorer og lineære systemer

Lineære system (m x n):

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{matrix}$$

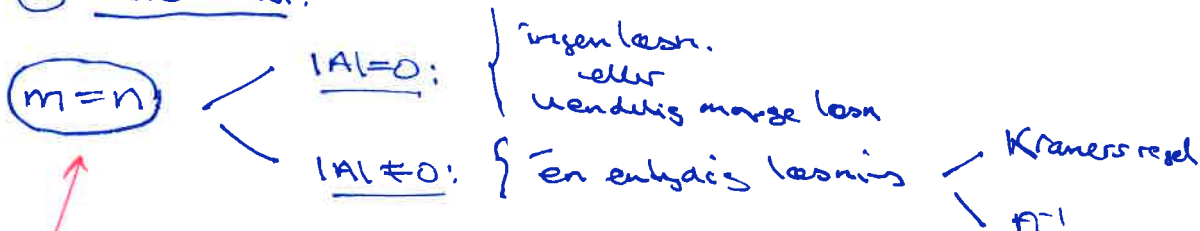
$(A | \underline{b})$ utvidet matrise
 $A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$ matriseform

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

koeffisientmatrisen
m x n-matrise

Metoder: ① Gauss-eliminering $(A | \underline{b}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ trappform

② Determinant:



Spesielt nyttig når det lineære sys. har parametre

* Kramers regel: $x_i = \frac{|A_i(\underline{b})|}{|A|}$
 hvor $A_i(\underline{b})$ er matrisen vi får ved å bytte ut ikke kolonne i A med \underline{b}

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

Vektorer: w er en linear-kombinasjon \Leftrightarrow vektorlikningen

av v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_n v_n = w$$

har løsninger \updownarrow

lineært system:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_m \end{array} \right) \cdot x = w$$

Matriser:

- elementære rad-operasjoner
- regne ut determinanter
- regne ut matrisemultiplikasjon
- regne ut inverser matriser

(Gauss)

- kofaktorutvidelse
- elementære radoperasjoner (Gauss)

determinant av trappetform
= produkt av elementene på diagonalen

$$|A| \neq 0: A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{adj}(A) = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$|A| = 0$: A ikke invertibel
(A^{-1} fins ikke)

Alt netter: Gauss
(Se neste side)

$$B^{-1} A^{-1} (AB) = B^{-1} A^{-1} A B = B^{-1} B = I$$

Noen nyttige formler:

Husk:
 $AB \neq BA$

① $|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B|$

② $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$

③ $|rA| = r^n \cdot |A|$
(når A er $n \times n$ -matrise)

$$|AA^{-1}| = |I| = 1$$

$$|A| \cdot |A^{-1}| = 1 \Rightarrow |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

④ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$

⑤ $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Alt. metode for å finne A^{-1} :

$$A : \quad (A|I) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (B|C)$$

$n \times n$

reduisert

trappform

= trappform slik at

① alle pivoter = 1

② alle element over

en pivot = 0

Hvis $B=I$: $A^{-1} = C$

$B \neq I$: A ikke invertibel

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

$$(A|I) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{: } -15$$

trappform

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/15 & -1/15 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-4} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -4/15 & 4/15 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/15 & -1/15 \end{array} \right)$$

\uparrow reduisert trappform

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oppgaver 24, Opps. 7:

$A \rightarrow B$ kan realiseres

elementar
radoperasjon

$$B = E \cdot A$$

E : elementar
matrise

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot a_1 + 0 \cdot a_2 + 0 \cdot a_3 \\ 0 \cdot a_1 + 0 \cdot a_2 + 1 \cdot a_3 \\ 0 \cdot a_1 + 1 \cdot a_2 + 0 \cdot a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

=

a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2} B$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_3 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$E = A = B$

c)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{a_1} \\ \underline{a_2} \\ \underline{a_3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot \underline{a_1} \\ 2 \cdot \underline{a_1} + \underline{a_2} \\ 1 \cdot \underline{a_3} \end{pmatrix} = B$$

Førløperens en alternativ metode:

$$(A | I) \rightarrow \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (B | C)$$

reduert
trappetform

$$E_r \dots E_2 \cdot E_1 \cdot (A | I) = (B | C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$E_r \dots E_2 \cdot E_1 \cdot A = B = I$$

$$E_r \dots E_2 \cdot E_1 \cdot I = C$$

Hvis $B = I$, så er $A^{-1} = C$

Hvis $B \neq I$, så fins ikke A^{-1}

$$= A^{-1}$$

$$(E_r E_{r-1} \dots E_2 E_1) \cdot A = I$$

$$C = E_r E_{r-1} \dots E_2 \cdot E_1$$

$$= A^{-1}$$

② Eksamen 05/2017, oppg. I

$$A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 1-a \\ 2 & 1+a & 2 \\ 1-a & 2 & 1+a \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+a \\ a^2 \\ 3-a \end{pmatrix}$$

a) a=1: Les uha Gauss

$$(A|\underline{b}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{2} & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{2} & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{2} & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{2} & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & -3 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x+2y = 4 \quad 2x = -1 \quad x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2y+2z = 2 \quad 2y = 5 \quad y = \frac{5}{2} \\ 2z = -3 \quad z = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

trappesform

Konkl: $(x, y, z) = \underline{\underline{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)}}$ en løsning

b) a=1:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{0} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 2 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{-8}} \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 5/2 \\ -3/2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$c) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 1-a \\ 2 & 1+a & 2 \\ 1-a & 2 & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$$

Fra teori:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Ax = b \\ \text{har en} \\ \text{entydig} \\ \text{løsning} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

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

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

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

$$= 4a(1+a) - 4a \cdot 4 = 4a(1+a-4) = \underline{4a(a-3)}$$

$$|A|=0: a=0, a=3$$

$$|A| \neq 0: a \neq 0, a \neq 3$$

Konkl:

En entydig løsn. når $a \neq 0, a \neq 3$ d) Besten a slik at $Ax = b$ har ingen løsninger
 $|A|=0: a=0, a=3$ \leftarrow ingen eller uend. mange løsn.

$$\underline{a=0}: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\cdot -2 \right] \\ \left[\cdot -1 \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

uend. mange løsn.

$$\underline{a=3}: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \left[\cdot \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ \left[\cdot \frac{1}{2} \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \left[\cdot -1 \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right) \text{ingen løsn.}$$

Konkl.: ingen løsn. \Leftrightarrow $a=3$