



UJIAN 6

PROBLEMA a) c)

$$\begin{aligned} x + y - z - w &= 2 \\ x - y + z - w &= 6 \\ x &= 4 \\ 2x - y + z - 2w &= 10 \\ 3x - 2y + 2z - 3w &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

LS via sistem 5x4 ;  
 QS sistem 5x4 dengan 1 variabel  
 QS sistem 5x4 konsistensinya

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} E_1 + \frac{1}{2} E_2 &= E_3 \\ x + y - z - w &= 2 \\ x - y + z - w &= 6 \\ 2x - y + z - 2w &= 10 \\ 3x - 2y + 2z - 3w &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

LA Matriks 5x4  
 HS

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{E_2 + E_1 \\ E_3 + E_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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

↓  
 determinan 1 = 0  
 1x1

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

↓  
 determinan 2 = 0  
 2x2

Ukuran 1x2 rangku via LA Matriks 5x4 konsistensinya

LA Matriks Amalisan Transisi 2x2  
 QS (variabelnya)  $\frac{1}{2} E_1 + \frac{3}{2} E_2 = E_1$   
 $\frac{1}{2} E_1 + \frac{5}{2} E_2 = E_2$

Ukuran 1x2  $\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ x & -y \end{vmatrix} = -2$

$$x: \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2+z+w & 1 \\ 6-z+w & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-2 - z - w - 6 + z - w}{-2} = \frac{-8 - 2w}{-2} = 4 + w$$

$$y: \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2+z+w \\ 1 & 6-z+w \end{vmatrix}}{-2} = \frac{-2 - z - w - 6 + z - w}{-2} = \frac{-8 - 2w}{-2} = 4 + w$$

$z = z$        $w = w$

## UJIAN 6:

PROBLEMA 3:

$$\begin{aligned} mx - 4y - 2z &= 0 \\ 6x + 3y + 4z &= 0 \\ -x + 3y + 3z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Carilah matriks koefisien  $A$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} m & -4 & -2 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= m \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -3m - 6(-6) - (-10) = -3m + 46 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{46}{3}$$

Pada este nilai  $m$ , carilah  $D \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

" 22

tentukan  $x$  dan  $y$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 3y &= -4z \\ -x + 3y &= -3z \end{aligned}$$

Gunakan Cramer

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -4z & 3 \\ -3z & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{21} = \frac{-12z + 9z}{21} = \frac{-3z}{21} = -\frac{z}{7}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -4z \\ -1 & -3z \end{vmatrix}}{21} = \frac{-18z - 4z}{21} = -\frac{22z}{21}$$

$$z = z$$

Uvija 6:

Pravokutna S = } b) 
$$\begin{cases} -x + 2y + z = a \\ 2x + 3y - az = 4 \\ -x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

matrica od koeficijenta 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -a \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -a \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Primenili 3. kolonu}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 5 + a - 7 = a - 2 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ss } a = 2 \\ \neq 0 & \text{ss } a \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

Prilikom a = 2 u matrici amplitudna tj 
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$D \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 8 + 4 + 6 - 4 - 4 = -3 \neq 0$$

u ovom slučaju sistem je inkompatibilan

Prilikom  $a \neq 2$  sistem je kompatibilan y ima rešenje

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{a-2} = \frac{3a - 2a + 4 - 3 + a^2 - 8}{a-2} = \frac{a^2 + a - 8}{a-2}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -a \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{a-2} = \frac{-2 + a^2 + 2 + 4 - a - 2a}{a-2} = \frac{a^2 - 3a + 2}{a-2}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{a-2} = \frac{-3 - 8 + 2a + 3a + 4 - 4}{a-2} = \frac{5a - 11}{a-2}$$

Упражнение 6:

Проблема 6) b) 
$$\begin{cases} x - my + z = 0 \\ x + my + z = 2 \\ mx + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Матрица  $(A|b)$  
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -m & 1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ m & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

$$\begin{cases} = 0 & \text{SI } m=1 \text{ и } m=0 \\ \neq 0 & \text{SI } m \neq 1 \text{ и } m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

SI  $2m(1-m) \neq 0$  LA решение в столбцах

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -m & 1 \\ 2 & m & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{-2m + 2 - 2m + 2m}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{2(1-m)}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ m & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{2 + 2 - 2m - 2}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -m & 0 \\ 1 & m & 2 \\ m & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{2m - 2m^2 - 2 + 2m}{2m(1-m)} = \frac{-2(m^2+1)}{2m(1-m)}$$

**SI  $m=0$**  
$$\begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ x + z = 2 \\ y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$
 Система в 1-м столбце

**SI  $m=1$**  
$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 2 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y = -z \\ x + y = 2 - z \end{cases}$$

(в духе) в столбцах  $(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2)$

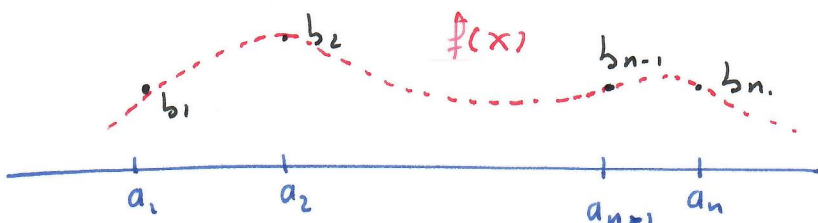
$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2-2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{-2 + 2 - 2}{2} = 1 - z$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -z \\ 1 & 2-z \end{vmatrix}}{2} = \frac{2 - z + z}{2} = 1$$

$$z = z$$

# HUJA 6:

PROBLEMA 7: b)



Como los  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  son distintos los puntos en síntesis ordinarios (Aunque esto no es necesario).

Sea  $f(x) = r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} x^{n-1}$  un

polinomio de grado  $n-1$

Queremos que  $f(a_i) = b_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1$ , así

$$\begin{cases} b_1 = r_0 + r_1 a_1 + \dots + r_{n-1} a_1^{n-1} \\ b_2 = r_0 + r_1 a_2 + \dots + r_{n-1} a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ b_n = r_0 + r_1 a_n + \dots + r_{n-1} a_n^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

Sistema lineal de  $n$ -ecuaciones y  $r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{n-1}$  incógnitas. La matriz de coeficientes es

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

Es un determinante no nulo porque  $a_i \neq a_j$  si  $i \neq j$ .

Por lo tanto el teorema de Rouché-Frobenius nos dice que existe un único polinomio de grado  $n-1$  (único por que la solución del sistema es única) que pasa por los  $n$  puntos. Q.E.D.

UJIAN 6:

PROBLEMA 8: (PROBLEMA 18 UJIAN 4:)

$\mathbb{R}^3 \not\cong \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $(x, y, z, t) \rightarrow f(x, y, z, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$

$(1, 2, 3) \in \text{Im } f$  ?

Misal  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Rang } A = 3$ , linier

$\text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}^3$  y linier  $(1, 2, 3) \in \text{Im } f$

Misal, tentukan  $A$  dan  $b$  dan  $c$  matriks  
 augmented  $(A | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix})$  tentukan  $\text{Rang}$  ?

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

rank  $A$  is 2 & linear

$\cdot\cdot) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - \lambda(\lambda - 1) = (1 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)^2$

rank  $A$  is 2  $\lambda = 1$

$\cdot\cdot\cdot) \text{ rank } A = 3$  rank  $A$  is

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$

Misal  $\lambda = 1$  rank  $A = 2$ ,  $\lambda \neq 1$  rank  $A = 3$ .

Misal  $\lambda = 1$   $(A | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix})$ , tentukan

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

Misal  $\lambda = 1$  rank  $A = 2$  y rank  $(A | \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) = 2$ , rank  
 tentukan rank augmented-matrix, rank sistem  
 tentukan  $(1, 2, 3) \in \text{Im } f$

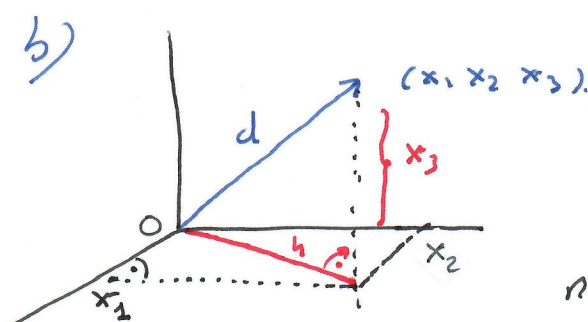
LUJAN 6:

PROBLEMA 9:  $\left\langle \frac{d}{z} \right\rangle < (7, 5), (3, 3/2) \rangle =$

$$= 7 \times 3 + 5 \times 3/2 = 21 + \frac{15}{2} = \frac{42 + 15}{2} = \frac{57}{2}$$

$$2c) < (1, 7, 2), (3, 17, 6/7) \rangle = 1 \times 3 + 7 \times 17 + 2 \times 6/7 =$$

$$= 3 + 7 \times 17 + \frac{12}{7} = \frac{21}{7} + \frac{12}{7} + 7 \times 17 = \frac{33}{7} + 7 \times 17.$$



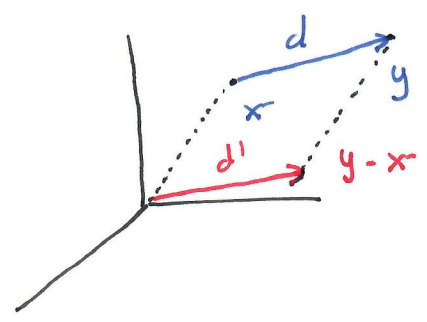
d distancia nte punto a plano. Donde el triángulo nte pte nte GURAN

(\*)

$$d^2 = h^2 + x_3^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 =$$

$$= \langle (x_1, x_2, x_3) (x_1, x_2, x_3) \rangle$$

Así  $d = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}.$



Por la regla nte PARALELO GRANO

$$x + (y-x) = y$$

LUGO EN ESTE PARALELO GRANO

$$d = d'$$

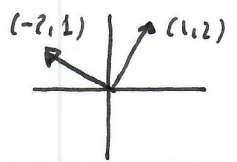
$$y- d' = \sqrt{\langle y-x, y-x \rangle} \text{ Donde}$$

nt PARALELO

(\*\*\*)

c)  $(2, 2), (-2, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\langle (1, 2) (-2, 1) \rangle = 0$$



(\*)  $\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$  distancia nte x a plano por nte nte nte.

(\*\*)  $\sqrt{\langle x-y, x-y \rangle}$  distancia nte x a y por nte nte nte.



# MOJJA 6:

PROBLIEMA 10:} MAY QU. COMPROMAN QU.

$$\langle x+y, x \rangle = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \langle x+y, y \rangle = 0$$

LO VAMU A MATRA NI OTAN MANTRA. VAMU  
A BVS CAN  $(u, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  ORTOGONAL A X Y

$$\text{ASZ } \begin{cases} \langle (u, b, c), (x_1, x_2, x_3) \rangle = ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0 \\ \langle (u, b, c), (y_1, y_2, y_3) \rangle = ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

SISTEMA 2 x 2 (UMOR TIBLI INOTERMINANU. C\*)

SUBVOR GAMU QU.  $x$  y SUN INOTERMINANTE

ASZ EXISTIA VU MATRA NI UORIN 2 M VLU

OR TIBLI  $\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$  ASZ OR

LA ORTOLA NI CANTRA.

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -cx_3 & x_2 \\ -cy_3 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{c \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & x_3 \\ y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ORTA} \\ \text{NI} \\ \text{VICORU} \end{array} \right\} \text{ ORTOGONAL}$$

$$b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & -cx_3 \\ y_1 & -cy_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-c \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ORTA} \\ \text{NI} \\ \text{VICORU} \end{array} \right\} \text{ ORTOGONAL}$$

$$c = c$$

TUMANN  $c = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$  TIBLI QU.

$$\left( \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & x_3 \\ y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \text{ IS VU}$$

VICORU ORTOGONAL

ORSTAVA (SUN):  $\|x+y\| = \|x\| \|y\| |\cos(\angle xy)|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DUM } \|x+y\|^2 &= \langle x+y, x+y \rangle = (x_2y_3 - y_2x_3)^2 + (x_3y_1 - x_1y_3)^2 + \\ &+ (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1)^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{USMANU NI TIBLI (SUN)} \\ \text{MATRISUN} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2) - (x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3)^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{COMPROMAN} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 \cos^2 \theta \\ \text{USMANU } \downarrow \\ \| \langle x, y \rangle \| &= \|x\| \|y\| |\cos \theta| \\ &= \|x\| \|y\|^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

ΗΥΜ Γ:

Προβλημα 11:

$$x_1 = a + 2b + c - 1$$

$$x_2 = -2a - b + c + 2$$

$$x_3 = 3a + b - 2c - 5$$

$$x_4 = -2a + 4b + 6c + 4$$

Η συνάρτηση γραμμική

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Οι συντελεστές Q.U.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

Ορίζουμε  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 4 = 3 \neq 0$

Ορίζουμε  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 1 \\ x_2 - 2 \\ x_3 + 5 \\ x_4 - 4 \end{pmatrix} = b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Εξισώνουμε τις αντιστοιχίες των συντελεστών

Στην πρώτη

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + 1 & 1 & 2 \\ x_2 - 2 & -2 & -1 \\ x_3 + 5 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2x_1 - 2 - x_3 - 5 + 6x_2 - 12 + 4x_3 + 20 + 3x_1 + 3 \\ -x_2 + 2 = x_2 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + 1 & 1 & 2 \\ x_2 - 2 & -2 & -1 \\ x_4 - 4 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -6x_1 - 6 - x_2 + 4 - 4x_2 + 8 + 4x_4 - 16 \\ -2x_1 - 2 - 4x_2 + 8 = -8x_1 - 8x_2 + 3x_4 - 4 \end{cases}$$

Οι τρεις πρώτες εξισώσεις Q.U. αποτελούν το σύστημα με τις παραπάνω τρεις παραμέτρους.

MUJAH-6

PROBLIEMA 11:]

$$x = 1 + 2p + 4q$$

$$y = 2 - p - q$$

$$z = p + 2q$$

⇔

in formen  
vektorove

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = p \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + q \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Za vektor  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  y  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  su dva paralelna

vektora y nultina  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 4 = 2 \neq 0$

Zato su dva vektora nezavisna. Za dva vektora su tri

vektora  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  y dva vektora nezavisna

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  y  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  + dva vektora su tri

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 4 \\ y-2 & -1 & -1 \\ z & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2x + 2 - 2z + 4y - 8 + 4z + x - 1 - 4y + 8 =$$

$$= -x + 2z + 1$$

PROBLIEMA 12:]

$$\begin{aligned} bx + ay &= c \\ cx + az &= b \\ cy + bz &= a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{matrica} \\ \text{vektor} \\ \text{konstanta} \end{matrix}$$

$\begin{vmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{vmatrix} = -2abc$  si  $a, b, c \neq 0$  je sistem triju jednačina

uzima; ponemogu

$$x = \frac{1}{-2abc} \begin{vmatrix} c & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \\ a & c & b \end{vmatrix} = \frac{a^3 - ac^2 - b^2a}{-2abc} = \frac{a^2 - c^2 - b^2}{-2bc}; \text{ etc.}$$

si  $a=0$  y  $c \neq 0$   $\begin{vmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & b \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$  y  $\begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & c \\ c & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & a \end{vmatrix} = c^3 - cb^2 = c(c^2 - b^2)$

si  $c = \pm b$  inkompatibilni; tu otprilic imamo

etc  $\begin{cases} b=0, a \neq 0, c \neq 0 \\ c > 0; b \neq 0, c \neq 0 \end{cases}$

MUJHA 6:

POWBIJANA 14: } 
$$\begin{cases} 3y - ax + 2z = 2 \\ 2z + 5x + 2y = 1 \\ x - 2y + 5z = 3 \end{cases}$$

a, b ∈ ℝ

ORNIJANA MVS

$$\begin{cases} -ax + 3y + 2z = 2 \\ 5x + 2y + 2z = 1 \\ x - 2y + 5z = 3 \end{cases}$$

EN FORMA MATRICIAL

$$\begin{pmatrix} -a & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

ORNIJANO NI LA MATRIZ NI COEFICIENTE!

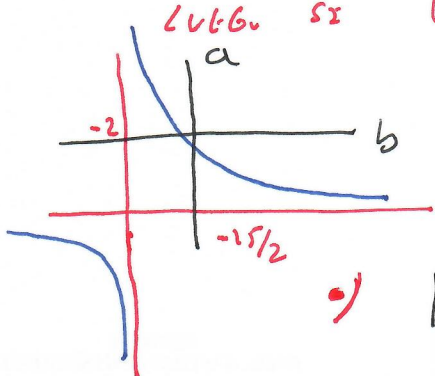
COMO  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 4 = 2 \neq 0$ , NI RANGO NI LA MATRIZ NI COEFICIENTE ES MAYOR O IGUAL A 2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2ab + 6 - 20 - 4 - 4a - 15b = -4a - 15b - 2ab - 18$$

$-4a - 15b - 2ab - 18 = 0$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 2a(b+2) + 15b + 18 = 2a(b+2) + 9b + 2 \cdot 9 + 6b = \\ &= (2a+9)(b+2) + 6b + 12 - 12 = (2a+9+6)(b+2) - 12. \end{aligned}$$

$(2a+15)(b+2) = 12 \Rightarrow a = \frac{6}{b+2} - \frac{15}{2}$  HASTA AQUÍ



ENTONCES NI LA PUNTO NI ESTA HASTA AQUÍ NI EL SISTEMA TIENE SOLUCIÓN ÚNICA.

EN LA PUNTO NI LA HASTA AQUÍ, COMO

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & b & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 6 + 4b + 8 - 2b - 12 = 2b + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} -a & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -6a + 3 - 20 - 4 - 2a + 45 = -8a + 28 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 28/8 = 7/2$$

$b = -1$  y  $a = 7/2$  NO ESTÁN EN LA HASTA AQUÍ. EN LA HASTA AQUÍ SISTEMA INCOMPATIBLE.

NOVA 6.

PROBLEMA 15:]  $S = L[(1 \ 0 \ 1 \ -1) \ (1 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1) \ (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)]$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$  Lus taku vektoru suv s nortostovostats

S vika naru ku stat metatsas sur

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ z & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ t & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - y \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + z \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + t \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

ni-sarovlono sur la sostatovats curenant

PROBLEMA 17:]  $f(x, y, z, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$

(ku naru  $f(4, 0, -2, 0) = (-2, 0, 2)$  nu is narkansu?)  
 tent nu que resolutore  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$0$  usna qu  $f^{-1}((-2, 0, 2)) = \{4, 0, -2, 0\} + \ker f$

RANBU nu na matats ne cutostats:

$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$  RANBU 3

(LUGU sur LA sur mva nu LA sostats dim ker f = 1)

Evastat - IMPLICITATS nu LA sostats sua

$$\begin{cases} z + 2t = -2 \\ y + t = 0 \\ x - y + z - t = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = -2 - 2t \\ y = -t \\ x = 2 - t + 2 + 2t + t \\ t = t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

AS2  $f^{-1}((-2, 0, 2)) = \{4, 0, -2, 0\} + L[(2, -1, -2, 1)]$