

① Найдите матрицу линейного оператора $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ у которого на канонической базе E пространства $\mathbb{R}^3$, и у которого на базе $S = \{u_1 = (1, 1, 0), u_2 = (1, 2, 3), u_3 = (1, 3, 5)\}$

a) $T(x, y, z) = (x, y, 0)$

б) $T(x, y, z) = (2x - 7y - 4z, 3x + y + 4z, 6x - 8y + z)$

в) $T(x, y, z) = (z, y + z, x + y + z)$

• каноническая база $\mathbb{R}^3$ је $E = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$

a) $T(e_1) = (1, 0, 0) = 1 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3$

$T(e_2) = (0, 1, 0) = 0 \cdot e_1 + 1 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3$

$T(e_3) = (0, 0, 1) = 0 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 1 \cdot e_3$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

б) $T(e_1) = (2, 3, 6) = 2 \cdot e_1 + 3 \cdot e_2 + 6 \cdot e_3$

$T(e_2) = (-7, 1, -8) = -7e_1 + e_2 - 8e_3$

$T(e_3) = (-4, 4, 1) = -4e_1 + 4e_2 + e_3$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

в) $T(e_1) = (0, 0, 1) = 0 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 1 \cdot e_3$

$T(e_2) = (0, 1, 1) = 0 \cdot e_1 + e_2 + e_3$

$T(e_3) = (1, 1, 1) = e_1 + e_2 + e_3$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• у которого на базе $S = \{u_1 = (1, 1, 0), u_2 = (1, 2, 3), u_3 = (1, 3, 5)\}$

a) $T(x, y, z) = (x, y, 0)$

$T(u_1) = T(1, 1, 0) = (1, 1, 0) = u_1$

$T(u_2) = T(1, 2, 3) = (1, 2, 0) =$

$= (-1 + 2 \cdot 2)u_1 + (5 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot 2)u_2 + (-3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2)u_3 =$

$= 3u_1 - 5u_2 + 3u_3$

$T(u_3) = T(1, 3, 5) = (1, 3, 0) =$

$= (-1 + 2 \cdot 3)u_1 + (5 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot 3)u_2 + (-3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3)u_3 =$

$= 5u_1 - 10u_2 + 6u_3$

$$[T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T(a, b, c) = x \cdot u_1 + y \cdot u_2 + z \cdot u_3 = x(1, 1, 0) + y(1, 2, 3) + z(1, 3, 5)$

оронизованная
вектор
координаты вектора
у базе $[u_1, u_2, u_3] = S$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = a \quad / \cdot (-1) \\ x + 2y + 3z = b \end{cases} \quad \text{2} +$$

$$\begin{cases} 3y + 5z = c \\ 3y + 2z = b - a \quad / \cdot (-3) \\ 3y + 5z = c \end{cases} \quad +$$

$$-z = 3a - 3b + c \Rightarrow z = -3a + 3b - c$$

$$y = b - a - 2z = b - a + 6a - 6b + 2c = 5a - 5b + 2c$$

$$x = a - y - z = a - (5a - 5b + 2c) - (-3a + 3b - c) =$$

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

$$(a, b, c) = (-a + 2b - c)u_1 + (5a - 5b + 2c)u_2 + (-3a + 3b - c)u_3$$

б) $T(x, y, z) = (2x - 7y - 4z, 3x + y + 4z, 6x - 8y + z)$

$T(u_1) = T(1, 1, 0) = (2 - 7, 3 + 1, 6 - 8) = (-5, 4, -2) =$

$= (5 + 8 + 2)u_1 + (-25 - 20 - 4)u_2 + (15 + 12 + 2)u_3 =$

$= 15u_1 - 49u_2 + 29u_3$

$T(u_2) = T(1, 2, 3) = (2 - 14 - 12, 3 + 2 + 12, 6 - 16 + 3) = (-24, 17, -7) =$

$= (24 + 34 + 7)u_1 + (-5 \cdot 24 - 5 \cdot 17 - 14)u_2 + (3 \cdot 24 + 3 \cdot 17 + 7)u_3 =$

$= 65u_1 - 219u_2 + 130u_3$

$$[T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 65 & 105 \\ -49 & -219 & -366 \\ 29 & 130 & 211 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T(u_3) = T(1, 3, 5) = (1 - 21 - 20, 3 + 3 + 20, 6 - 24 + 5) = (-40, 26, -13) =$

$= (40 + 52 + 13)u_1 + (-5 \cdot 40 - 5 \cdot 26 - 2 \cdot 13)u_2 + (120 + 3 \cdot 26 + 13)u_3 =$

$= 105u_1 - 366u_2 + 211u_3$

в) $T(x, y, z) = (z, y + z, x + y + z)$

$T(u_1) = T(1, 1, 0) = (0, 1, 2) = (2 - 2)u_1 + (-5 + 4)u_2 + (3 - 2)u_3 = 0 \cdot u_1 - u_2 + u_3$

$T(u_2) = T(1, 2, 3) = (3, 5, 6) = (-3 + 10 - 6)u_1 + (15 - 25 + 12)u_2 + (-9 + 15 - 6)u_3 = u_1 + 2u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3$

$T(u_3) = T(1, 3, 5) = (5, 8, 9) = (-9 + 16 - 5)u_1 + (25 - 40 + 18)u_2 + (-15 + 24 - 9)u_3 = 2u_1 + 3u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3$

$$[T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Дадено је D гудереницијални оператор

$$D(f) = \frac{df}{dt} = f'$$

Наћи матрицу оператора D у бази

$$a) E = \{e^{5t}, te^{5t}, t^2e^{5t}\}$$

$$b) E = \{1, t, \sin 3t, \cos 3t\}$$

$$a) D(e^{5t}) = (e^{5t})' = 5 \cdot e^{5t} = 5e_1$$

$$D(te^{5t}) = (te^{5t})' = 1 \cdot e^{5t} + t \cdot 5 \cdot e^{5t} = e_1 + 5e_2$$

$$D(t^2e^{5t}) = 2te^{5t} + t^2 \cdot 5e^{5t} = 2e_2 + 5e_3$$

$$[D]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) D(1) = 0$$

$$D(t) = 1 = 1 \cdot f_1$$

$$D(\sin 3t) = 3 \cos 3t = 3f_4$$

$$D(\cos 3t) = -3 \sin 3t = -3f_3$$

$$[D]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Дадено је $T: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $T(z) = \bar{z}$ ($T(x+iy) = x-iy$) линеарни оператор. Наћи матрицу оператора T у бази

$$a) E = \{1, i\}$$

$$b) F = \{1+i, 1+2i\}$$

$$a) T(1) = 1 = 1 \cdot e_1$$

$$T(i) = -i = -1 \cdot e_2$$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) T(1+i) = 1-i$$

$$T(1+2i) = 1-2i$$

$$Tz = a(1+i) + b(1+2i)$$

$$x+iy = a+b + i(a+2b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = x \\ a+2b = y \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$b = y-x$$

$$a = x-b = x-y+x = 2x-y$$

$$T(1+i) = 1-i = (2+1)(1+i) + (-2)(1+2i)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=-1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow 3(1+i) - 2(1+2i)$$

$$T(1+2i) = 1-2i = 4(1+i) + (-3)(1+2i)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=-2 \end{matrix}$$

$$[T]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+iy = \underbrace{(2x-y)}_{\text{координата у бази } E_1} (1+i) + \underbrace{(y-x)}_{\text{координата у бази } E_2} (1+2i)$$

координата у бази E_1

4. Дадено је $V = M_2(\mathbb{R})$ и $M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ гола матрица. Наћи матрицу следећих линеарних оператора $T: V \rightarrow V$ у одговарајућој бази оператора V .

$$a) T(A) = MA$$

$$b) T(A) = AM$$

$$b) T(A) = MA - AM$$

$$\text{канонска база: } E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a) T(E_1) = M \cdot E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} = a \cdot E_1 + c \cdot E_3$$

$$T(E_2) = M \cdot E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} = a \cdot E_2 + c \cdot E_4$$

$$T(E_3) = M \cdot E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \\ d & 0 \end{bmatrix} = b \cdot E_1 + d \cdot E_3$$

$$T(E_4) = M \cdot E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} = b \cdot E_2 + d \cdot E_4$$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

b) ...

ПРОМЕНА БАЗЕ

$S = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ база за V

$S' = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ друга база за V

$$v_1 = a_{11}u_1 + a_{21}u_2 + \dots + a_{n1}u_n$$

$\vdots$

$$v_n = a_{1n}u_1 + a_{2n}u_2 + \dots + a_{nn}u_n$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

← матрица преласка са базе S на S'

$$\begin{matrix} [v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n] & = & [u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n] & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \times n & & 1 \times n & & n \times n \end{matrix}$$

$$S' = S \cdot P$$

$$v = S \cdot [v]_S = [u_1 \dots u_n] \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \quad v = d_1 u_1 + \dots + d_n u_n$$

$$v = S' \cdot [v]_{S'} = S \cdot P \cdot [v]_{S'} \Rightarrow S \cdot P \cdot [v]_{S'} = S \cdot [v]_S$$

$$\Rightarrow P \cdot [v]_{S'} = [v]_S$$

$$\begin{aligned} [v]_S &= P \cdot [v]_{S'} \\ [v]_{S'} &= P^{-1} [v]_S \end{aligned}$$

Ⓐ Нека је $T: V \rightarrow V$ линеарни оператор векторског простора V , P матрица преласка са базе S на базу S' . Тада је

$$[T]_{S'} = P^{-1} [T]_S \cdot P$$

Ⓛ) Јави се у две базе од $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$E = \{e_1 = (1, 0), e_2 = (0, 1)\}, \quad S = \{u_1 = (1, 2), u_2 = (2, 3)\}$$

а) Напиши матрицу преласка P са базе E на S и матрицу Q са S на E . Провери да је $Q = P^{-1}$.

б) За линеарни оператор $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $T(x, y) = (2x - 3y, x + y)$, одреди матрице $[T]_E$ и $[T]_S$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= (1, 2) = 1 \cdot e_1 + 2 \cdot e_2 \\ u_2 &= (2, 3) = 2 \cdot e_1 + 3 \cdot e_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det P = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det P} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = (1, 0) = x \cdot u_1 + y \cdot u_2 = x(1, 2) + y(2, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 1 \\ 2x + 3y &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y &= -2 \Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow x = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1) = x \cdot u_1 + y \cdot u_2 = x(1, 2) + y(2, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 0 \\ 2x + 3y &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y &= 1 \Rightarrow y = -1 \Rightarrow x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{б) } T(e_1) = T(1, 0) = (2, 1) = 2e_1 + e_2$$

$$T(e_2) = T(0, 1) = (-3, 1) = -3e_1 + e_2$$

$$[T]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(u_1) = T(1, 2) = (2 - 6, 1 + 2) = (-4, 3) = (12 + 6)u_1 + (-8 - 3)u_2 = 18u_1 - 11u_2$$

$$T(u_2) = T(2, 3) = (4 - 9, 2 + 3) = (-5, 5) = (15 + 10)u_1 + (-10 - 5)u_2 = 25u_1 - 15u_2$$

$$\Rightarrow [T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 25 \\ -11 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(a, b) = x \cdot u_1 + y \cdot u_2 = x(1, 2) + y(2, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= a \\ 2x + 3y &= b \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y &= b - 2a \Rightarrow y = 2a - b \\ x &= a - 2y = a - 4a + 2b = -3a + 2b \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) = (-3a + 2b)u_1 + (2a - b)u_2$$

координате у бази S

$$[T]_S = P^{-1}[T]_E P = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 11 \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 25 \\ -11 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F: V \rightarrow U$$

$S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ baza za V

$S' = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ baza za U

Tada $F(v_1), \dots, (v_m) \in U$ i mogu se predstaviti kao linearne kombinacije baznih vektora $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$.

$$F(v_1) = a_{11}u_1 + a_{21}u_2 + \dots + a_{n1}u_n$$

$\vdots$

$$F(v_m) = a_{1m}u_1 + a_{2m}u_2 + \dots + a_{nm}u_n$$

Matrica preslikavanja F u odnosu na baza S i S' je:

$$[F]_{S'}^S = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

② Немо је $S = \{u_1, u_2\}$ база за V и $T: V \rightarrow V$ линеарни оператор за коју је

$$T(u_1) = 3u_1 - 2u_2$$

$$T(u_2) = u_1 + 4u_2$$

Немо је $S' = \{w_1, w_2\}$ друга база за V где је $w_1 = u_1 + u_2$ и $w_2 = 2u_1 + 3u_2$. Напиши матрицу оператора T у бази S' .

$$[T]_S = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3-2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T]_{S'} = P^{-1}[T]_S P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 11 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ Немо је $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ линеарно преликовање дефинисано са $F(x, y, z) = (2x + y - z, 3x - 2y + 4z)$. Напиши матрицу преликовања F у односу на базе S и S' простора $\mathbb{R}^3$ и $\mathbb{R}^2$.

$$S = \{w_1 = (1, 1, 1), w_2 = (1, 1, 0), w_3 = (1, 0, 0)\}$$

$$S' = \{v_1 = (1, 3), v_2 = (1, 4)\}$$

$$F(w_1) = F(1, 1, 1) = (2+1-1, 3-2+4) = (2, 5) = (8-5)v_1 + (-6+5)v_2 = 3v_1 - v_2$$

$$F(w_2) = F(1, 1, 0) = (2+1, 3-2) = (3, 1) = (12-1)v_1 + (-9+1)v_2 = 11v_1 - 8v_2$$

$$F(w_3) = F(1, 0, 0) = (2, 3) = (8-3)v_1 + (-6+3)v_2 = 5v_1 - 3v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow [F]_{S'}^S = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 11 & 5 \\ -1 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) &= xv_1 + yv_2 \\ &= x(1, 3) + y(1, 4) \\ \begin{cases} x+y &= a \\ 3x+4y &= b \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(a, b) = \frac{(4a-6)}{1} v_1 + \frac{(-3a+6)}{1} v_2$$

← координате у бази S'

④ Напиши матрицу линеарног преликовања $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $F(x, y, z) = (2x - 4y + 3z, 5x + 3y - 2z)$ у односу на каноничке базе простора $\mathbb{R}^3$ и $\mathbb{R}^2$.

$$E = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\} \text{ каноничка база за } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$E' = \{e'_1 = (1, 0), e'_2 = (0, 1)\} \text{ каноничка база за } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$F(e_1) = F(1, 0, 0) = (2, 5) = 2e'_1 + 5e'_2$$

$$F(e_2) = F(0, 1, 0) = (-4, 3) = -4e'_1 + 3e'_2$$

$$F(e_3) = F(0, 0, 1) = (3, -2) = 3e'_1 - 2e'_2$$

$$[F]_{E'}^E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) (I кол. 2006/2007.)

Ако је линеарни оператор L оператора $\mathbb{R}^3$ задат са $L(x, y, z) = (x+y, x+2y+2z, x+2y+5z)$

а) одредити матрицу оператора L у односу на каноничку базу $E = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$.

б) Доказати да је оператор L инвертибилан.

в) одредити матрицу оператора L^{-1} у односу на каноничку базу $E = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$.

а) $L(e_1) = L(1, 0, 0) = (1, 1, 1) = 1 \cdot e_1 + 1 \cdot e_2 + 1 \cdot e_3$
 $L(e_2) = L(0, 1, 0) = (1, 2, 2) = 1 \cdot e_1 + 2 \cdot e_2 + 2 \cdot e_3$
 $L(e_3) = L(0, 0, 1) = (0, 2, 5) = 0 \cdot e_1 + 2 \cdot e_2 + 5 \cdot e_3$

$[L]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$[L(e_1)]_E \quad [L(e_2)]_E \quad [L(e_3)]_E$

$u = (x, y, z)$
 $[u]_E = [x, y, z]^T_E = x \cdot e_1 + y \cdot e_2 + z \cdot e_3$
 $L(u) = [L]_E \cdot [u]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ x+2y+2z \\ x+2y+5z \end{bmatrix}$

б) L инвертибилан $\Leftrightarrow \ker L = \{0\}$

$\ker L = \{u \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid L(u) = 0_v\} = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid L(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)\}$
 $= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x+y, x+2y+2z, x+2y+5z) = (0, 0, 0)\}$

$\begin{cases} x+y = 0 & / \cdot (-1) \\ x+2y+2z = 0 \\ x+2y+5z = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{cases} x+y = 0 \\ y+2z = 0 & / \cdot (-1) \\ y+5z = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{cases} x+y = 0 \\ y+2z = 0 \\ 3z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \ker L = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x = y = z = 0\} = \{0\}$
 $\Rightarrow L$ је инвертибилан
 $\Rightarrow \exists L^{-1}$

б) I начин

$L(x, y, z) = (a, b, c) \xrightarrow{?} (x, y, z) = L^{-1}(a, b, c)$
 $(x+y, x+2y+2z, x+2y+5z) = (a, b, c)$
 $\begin{cases} x+y = a & / \cdot (-1) \\ x+2y+2z = b \\ x+2y+5z = c \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{cases} x+y = a \\ y+2z = b-a & / \cdot (-1) \\ y+5z = c-a \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{cases} x+y = a \\ y+2z = b-a \\ 3z = c-a-(b-a) \Rightarrow 3z = c-b \Rightarrow z = \frac{c-b}{3} \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow y = b-a-2z = b-a-\frac{2(c-b)}{3} = \frac{3b-3a-2c+2b}{3} = \frac{5b-3a-2c}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow x = a-y = a-\frac{5b-3a-2c}{3} = \frac{3a-5b+3a+2c}{3} = \frac{6a-5b+2c}{3}$

$L^{-1}(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{6a-5b+2c}{3}, \frac{5b-3a-2c}{3}, \frac{c-b}{3} \right)$
 $L^{-1}(e_1) = L^{-1}(1, 0, 0) = \left(\frac{6}{3}, \frac{-3}{3}, 0 \right) = (2, -1, 0) = 2e_1 - 1e_2 + 0e_3$
 $L^{-1}(e_2) = L^{-1}(0, 1, 0) = \left(\frac{-5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{5}{3}e_1 + \frac{5}{3}e_2 + \frac{1}{3}e_3$
 $L^{-1}(e_3) = L^{-1}(0, 0, 1) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3}e_1 - \frac{2}{3}e_2 + \frac{1}{3}e_3$

II начин
 $[L^{-1}]_E = [L]_E^{-1}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [L]_E^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x = a-y = a - \frac{5b-3a-2c}{3} = \frac{3a-5b+3a+2c}{3} = \frac{6a-5b+2c}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{5b-3a-2c}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow z = \frac{c-b}{3}$
 $[L^{-1}]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

Нека је $L: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ линеарно пресликавање дефинисано тако да је $L(a, b, c, d) = (a + 3b + 5c + 9d, a + b + c - d, a + 2b + 3c + 4d)$

- а) одређити матрицу пресликавања L у односу на базис каноничких база простора $\mathbb{R}^4$ и $\mathbb{R}^3$.
 б) одређити ранг, дефинит и централне базе језгра и слике дајте пресликавања L .

а) $E = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0), e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$ - каноничка база за $\mathbb{R}^4$

$F = \{f_1 = (1, 0, 0), f_2 = (0, 1, 0), f_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$ - каноничка база за $\mathbb{R}^3$

$L(e_1) = L(1, 0, 0, 0) = (1 + 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 0, 1 + 0 + 0 - 0, 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0) =$

$= (1, 1, 0) = 1 \cdot f_1 + 1 \cdot f_2 + 0 \cdot f_3$

$L(e_2) = L(0, 1, 0, 0) = (0 + 3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 0, 0 + 1 + 0 - 0, 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0) =$

$L(e_3) = L(0, 0, 1, 0) = (0 + 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot 0, 0 + 0 + 1 - 0, 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0) =$

$L(e_4) = L(0, 0, 0, 1) = (0 + 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 1, 0 + 0 + 0 - 1, 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1) =$

$[L]_E^F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$[L(e_1)]_F, [L(e_2)]_F, [L(e_3)]_F, [L(e_4)]_F$

б) $L: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\mathbb{R}^4 = \mathcal{L}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4)$

$\Rightarrow \text{Im } L = \mathcal{L}(L(e_1), L(e_2), L(e_3), L(e_4))$
 $= \mathcal{L}(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4)$

$\Rightarrow (1, 1, 0), (3, 1, 2), (5, 1, 3), (9, -1, 4)$ - генератори $\text{Im } L$

$\Rightarrow \text{Im } L = \mathcal{L}(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4) = \mathcal{L}(g_1, g_2)$
 g_1, g_2 - л.в.в. $\Rightarrow [g_1, g_2]$ - база за L

$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } L = \mathcal{L}(L) = 2$

$\text{Ker } L = \{(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid L(a, b, c, d) = 0\}$

$= \{(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid (a + 3b + 5c + 9d, a + b + c - d, a + 2b + 3c + 4d) = (0, 0, 0)\}$

$\begin{cases} a + 3b + 5c + 9d = 0 \\ a + b + c - d = 0 \\ a + 2b + 3c + 4d = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a + 3b + 5c + 9d = 0 \\ -2b - 4c - 10d = 0 \\ -b - 2c - 5d = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a + 3b + 5c + 9d = 0 \\ -b - 2c - 5d = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = -2c - 5d$

$0 = -3b - 5c - 9d = -3(-2c - 5d) - 5c - 9d = 6c + 15d - 5c - 9d = c + 6d$

$\text{Ker } L = \{(c + 6d, -2c - 5d, c, d) \mid c, d \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{c(1, -2, 1, 0) + d(6, -5, 0, 1) \mid c, d \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathcal{L}(h_1, h_2)$

$[h_1, h_2]$ - база за $\text{Ker } L$

$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker } L = \mathcal{L}(L) = 2$

7. Нема ли $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ линейни оператор векторното пространство $\mathbb{R}^3$ дефиниран с

$$L(x, y, z) = (2x + y + z, x + y + 3z, x + y + 2z)$$

а) Определите матрицу оператора L у одного из каноническую базу в пространстве $\mathbb{R}^3$

8) Попробуйте доказать, что L инвертируем и в случае, когда L — оператор, определить матрицу оператора L^{-1} в отношении к базису e .

a) $e = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$ - каноническая база в $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$L(e_1) = L(1, 0, 0) = (2, 1, 1) = 2e_1 + e_2 + e_3$$

$$L(e_2) = L(0, 1, 0) = (1, 1, 1) = e_1 + e_2 + e_3$$

$$L(e_3) = L(0, 0, 1) = (1, 3, 2) = e_1 + 3e_2 + 2e_3$$

$$\{\bar{L}\}_e = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

g) L -unüberwiegend $\Rightarrow \ker L = \{0_V\}$

$$\ker L = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid L(v) = 0_v \} = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid L(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0) \}$$

$$= \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (2x + y + z, x + y + 3z, x + y + 2z) = (0, 0, 0) \}$$

$$= \{(0,0,0)\}$$

→ L-инвертирование

$$2x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + y + 3z = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

$$x + y + 2z = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{x+y+3z=0} \quad (-2) \\ 2x+y+z=0 \\ x+y+2z=0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ + \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ (-1) \end{array}$$

$$-y - 5z = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$-z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$$

$$L(x, y, z) = (a, b, c)$$

$$\leftarrow (2x+y+z, x+y+3z, x+y+2z) = (a, b, c)$$

$$2x + y + z = a \quad \text{f}$$

$$x + y + 3z = 6$$

$$x + y + 2z = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcircled{2x} + y + 3z = 6 & \cdot (-2) & \\ 2x + y + z = a & & \\ x + y + 2z = c & & \end{array}$$

$$-y - 5z = a - 26$$

$$-z = c - b \Rightarrow \sqrt{z = b - c}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -5z - a + 2b$$

$$= -5(b-c) - a + 2b$$

$$J^{-1}(a,b,c) = (a+b-2c, -a-3b-5c, b-c)$$

$$y = -36 - a + 5c$$

$$L^{-1}(e_1) = L^{-1}(1, 0, 0) = (1, -1, 0) = e_1 - e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3$$

$$x = 6 - y - 3z = 6 - (-36 - 0 + 50) - 3(6 - x)$$

$$L^{-1}(e_2) = L^{-1}(0, 1, 0) = (1, -3, 1) = e_1 - 3e_2 + e_3$$

$$L^{-1}(e_3) = L^{-1}(0, 0, 1) = (-2, -5, -1) = 2e_1 - 5e_2 - e_3$$

$$[L^{-1}]_e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\prod HA^{\vee} HA \quad (3A \quad [L^{-1}]_e)$$

$$L(x, y, z) = (a, b, c) \Rightarrow [L]_e \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L]_e^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = [L]_e^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = L^{-1}(a, b, c)$$

$$[L^{-1}]_e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sim} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2, R_3 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & | & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & | & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & | & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЕ

Ред 1 и 2:

$$\det A = |a_{11}| = a_{11}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}$$

Ред 3:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

САКУОВО ПРАВИЛО

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{33} + a_{12} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{31} + a_{13} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{32} - a_{13} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{31} - a_{11} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{32} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{33}$$

ПРИМЕР $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 2 = 15 - 8 = 7$$

$$= a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{33} + a_{12} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{31} + a_{13} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{32} - a_{13} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{31} - a_{11} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{32} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{33}$$

1. Наћи вредности параметра k за које је

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} k & k \\ 4 & 2k \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$2k^2 - 4k = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k(k-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k=0 \vee k=2$$

2. Децерминанта матрице $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ је

$$\det A = |A| = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi} \text{sgn}(\pi) a_{1\pi(1)} a_{2\pi(2)} \dots a_{n\pi(n)}$$

где Π је скуп свих пермутација скупа $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

2. Израчунајте вредности децорминанте

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot (-2) + (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 5 - (-2) \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = -8 + 2 + 30 - 12 + 5 - 8 = 9$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2j} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$|M_{ij}|$ - МИНОР - матрица добијена из A брише i -те врсте и j -те колоне

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |M_{ij}| \text{ КОФАКТОР елемента } a_{ij}$$

$$\begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

ПРИМЕР $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 5 = 3$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -(-4 + 1) = 3$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 4 = 6$$

$$A_{21} = \dots$$

$$A_{22} = \dots$$

$$A_{23} = \dots$$

$$A_{31} = \dots$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1 - 9) = 10$$

$$A_{33} = \dots$$

Т. А-квадратна матрица редом. Пога божи ЛАПЛАКОВА Ф-ла:

(1) РАЗВОЈ ПО i -ОЈ ВРСТИ:

$$\det A = a_{i1} A_{i1} + a_{i2} A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in} A_{in}$$

(2) РАЗВОЈ ПО j -ОЈ КОЛОНИ:

$$\det A = a_{1j} A_{1j} + a_{2j} A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj} A_{nj}$$

ЛАПЛАКОВ РАЗВОЈ ПО 1. ВРСТИ:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} - (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 5 + 2(-4 + 1) + 3(10 - 4) = -3 - 6 + 18 = 9$$

СВОЙСТВА ДЕТЕРМИНАНТИ

Ⓙ Ако је матрица B добијена од матрице A 1^о заменом места 2. врате (колона) матрице A
 $\det B = -\det A$

$$\det B = -\det A$$

2° множеством вращений (полюсов) матрицы A скалярном K

$$\det B = k \cdot \det A$$

3° тако што i -ту врату (колоту) матрице A можемо са n и i додати i -тој врати (колоту).

$$\det B = \det A$$

- $\det A^T = \det A$

$$\bullet \det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B$$

- ако A има нула брану (колову) $\det A = 0$

• ако је гдје врате (полазе) нате $\det A = 0$

• ако је $A = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ - ГОРЊЕ-ТРОУГАОНА $\det A = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot \dots \cdot a_{nn}$ - производ елемената са дијагонали.

$$\det I = 1$$

Ⓐ) Ako je A ortogonalna ($A^T \cdot A = I$) dokazati da je $\det A = \pm 1$

$$\det A^T A = \det A^T \cdot \det A = \det A \cdot \det A = (\det A)^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \det A^T = \det A \\ \det A = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (\det A)^2 = 1$$

$$\det A^T A = \det I = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A = \pm 1$$

② Взрачунавши:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Выразить:} \\ & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 5 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & -5 \\ \boxed{1} & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -6 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{+ \\ \cdot (-2) \\ \cdot (-1-2)}} = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| = 0 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| - 0 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| + 1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| \\ & \quad + 0 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right| = \\ & = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{\cdot (-3) \\ \cdot (-1-3)}} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -19 \\ 0 & -1 & 23 \end{array} \right| = -1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -19 \\ -1 & 23 \end{array} \right| = \\ & \quad \uparrow \\ & = -(23 - 19) = -4 \end{aligned}$$

(13.)

3. Узрчу чатв:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\text{III} + 2\text{I}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 7 & -2 \\ -3 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3}} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \times (-1) \\ R_2 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ R_3 \times \frac{1}{-3}}} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 & -2 \\ 0 & 18 & -1 \\ 0 & -13 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 18 & -1 \\ -13 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \times \frac{1}{18}} = -(18 \cdot 8 - 13) = -(144 - 13) = -131 \end{aligned}$$