

2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 7 & -6 \\ -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$

$\varphi_A(t) = \det(A - tE) = \begin{vmatrix} -2-t & 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 7-t & -6 \\ -2 & 8 & -7-t \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2-t & -4t-4 & -3 \\ -2 & -t-1 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & -7-t \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{1+1}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 6-t & 0 & 21 \\ -2 & -t-1 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & -7-t \end{vmatrix} = -(t+1) \begin{vmatrix} 6-t & 21 \\ -2 & -7-t \end{vmatrix} = -(t+1)(t^2+t-42+42)$

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

$t_1 = 0, \varphi = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$A\varphi = 0\varphi$

$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 7 & -6 \\ -2 & 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{cases} -2\varphi_1 + 4\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3 = 0 & /(-1) \\ -2\varphi_1 + 7\varphi_2 - 6\varphi_3 = 0 & + \\ -2\varphi_1 + 8\varphi_2 - 7\varphi_3 = 0 & + \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} 3\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3 = 0 \\ 4\varphi_2 - 4\varphi_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$t_2 = -1$

$A\varphi = 0\varphi$

$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{cases} -\varphi_1 + 4\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3 = 0 & /(-2) \\ -2\varphi_1 + 8\varphi_2 - 6\varphi_3 = 0 & - \\ -2\varphi_1 + 8\varphi_2 - 6\varphi_3 = 0 & \end{cases}$

$\varphi_2, \varphi_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi_1 = 4\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3$

$\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} 4\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \varphi_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \varphi_3 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi_2^2 + \varphi_3^2 \neq 0$

$\varphi_3 = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \lambda$

$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2}(4\varphi_2 - 3\varphi_3) = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda/2 \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$\Rightarrow$ имеем 3 линейно нез. век. базиса

$\Rightarrow A$ имеет линейно независимый

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mu_A(t) = t(t+1)$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-2)}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 2 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} D = P^{-1}AP$

$A^n = \underbrace{A \cdot \dots \cdot A}_n = (PDP^{-1})(PDP^{-1}) \dots (PDP^{-1}) = PD^nP^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 2 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} =$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4(-1)^n & -3(-1)^n \\ 0 & (-1)^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 & 6 \\ 2 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} =$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 2(-1)^n & -4(-1)^n & 3(-1)^n \\ 2(-1)^n & -7(-1)^n & 6(-1)^n \\ 2(-1)^n & -8(-1)^n & 7(-1)^n \end{bmatrix}$



③ $f_1 = (-1, 1, 1, -1)$
 $f_2 = (3, -1, -1, 3)$
 $f_3 = (-5, -1, 1, -7)$

$\begin{matrix} 1/3 & 1/5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{matrix}$

$V = \mathcal{L}(f_1, f_2, f_3)$

$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ amba su nez. $\Rightarrow$ baza za V

$\hat{e}_1 = f_1 = (-1, 1, 1, -1)$

$\hat{e}_2 = f_2 - \frac{f_2 \cdot \hat{e}_1}{\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_1} \hat{e}_1 = (3, -1, -1, 3) - \frac{3(-1) + (-1)(1) + (-1)(1) + 3(-1)}{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} (-1, 1, 1, -1) = (3, -1, -1, 3) + 2(-1, 1, 1, -1) = (1, 1, 1, 1)$

$\hat{e}_3 = f_3 - \frac{f_3 \cdot \hat{e}_1}{\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_1} \hat{e}_1 - \frac{f_3 \cdot \hat{e}_2}{\hat{e}_2 \cdot \hat{e}_2} \hat{e}_2 = (-5, -1, 1, -7) - \frac{5(-1) + (-1)(1) + 1(1) + (-7)(-1)}{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} (-1, 1, 1, -1) - \frac{-5(-1) + (-1)(1) + 1(1) + (-7)(1)}{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} (1, 1, 1, 1) = (-5, -1, 1, -7) - 3(-1, 1, 1, -1) + 3(1, 1, 1, 1) = (-5, -1, 1, -7) + (6, 0, 0, 6) = (1, -1, 1, -1)$

$e_1 = \frac{1}{\|\hat{e}_1\|} \hat{e}_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-1, 1, 1, -1)$

$e_2 = \frac{1}{\|\hat{e}_2\|} \hat{e}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 1, 1)$

$e_3 = \frac{1}{\|\hat{e}_3\|} \hat{e}_3 = \frac{1}{2} (1, -1, 1, -1)$

$\Rightarrow \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \text{ OAB za } V = \mathcal{L}(e_1, e_2, e_3)$

$V = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid v \perp \mathcal{L}(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3)\} = \{v = (a, b, c, d) \mid$

$\begin{cases} -a + b + c - d = 0 \\ a + b + c + d = 0 \\ a - b + c - d = 0 \end{cases} \}$

$\begin{aligned} 2b + 2c &= 0 \\ 2a - 2d &= 0 \end{aligned}$

$\begin{aligned} a \in \mathbb{R}, d &= a \\ b &= -c \\ a - b + c - d &= -a \end{aligned}$

$= \{(1-x, -x, x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \mathcal{L}(\hat{e}_4)$
 $\hat{e}_4 = (-1, -1, 1, 1)$

$e_4 = \frac{1}{\|\hat{e}_4\|} \hat{e}_4 = \frac{1}{2} (-1, -1, 1, 1)$

④ $L(0, -1, -4)$

$p: x + y + z - 3 = 0$

$2y - z - 14 = 0$

$\ell: \ell \supset L$

$\ell \perp p$

$\ell \subset \pi \cap p$

$p: y = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$z = 2\lambda - 14$

$x = -\lambda - (2\lambda - 14) + 3 =$

$= -3\lambda + 17$

$p: x = -3\lambda + 17$

$y = \lambda$

$z = 2\lambda - 14$

$P(-3\lambda + 17, \lambda, 2\lambda - 14), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\vec{LP} = (-3\lambda + 17, \lambda + 1, 2\lambda - 10), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\lambda: \vec{LP} \perp p \Leftrightarrow \vec{LP} \perp \vec{\sigma}_p$

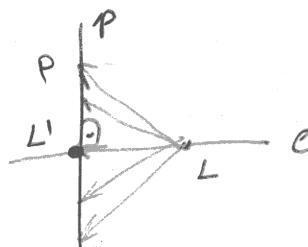
$(\Rightarrow) \vec{LP} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_p = 0$

$(\Rightarrow) (-3\lambda + 17, \lambda + 1, 2\lambda - 10) \cdot (-3, 1, 2) = 0$

$(\Rightarrow) 14\lambda - 40 = 0$

$(\Rightarrow) \lambda = \frac{20}{7} \rightarrow p \rightarrow L'(2, 5, -4)$

$\ell \subset LL', \vec{\sigma}_\ell = \vec{LL'} = (2, 6, 0) = 2(1, 3, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \ell: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z+4}{0} \end{bmatrix}$



$\vec{\sigma}_p = (-3, 1, 2)$

⑤

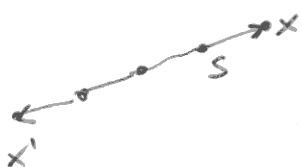
$\mathcal{H}_{-3,5}, S(1,-2)$

$k: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 4 = 0$

$\mathcal{H}_{-3,5}(k) = ?$

$X(x,y) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}_{-3,5}} X'(x',y')$

$(\Rightarrow) -3SX = SX'$



$(\Rightarrow) -3(x-5) = x'-5$

$(\Rightarrow) x' = -3x + 4$

$(\Rightarrow) \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = -3 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$(\Rightarrow) \begin{bmatrix} x' = -3x + 4 \\ y' = -3y - 8 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \mathcal{H}_{-3,5}$

$k: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 4 = 0 \leftarrow$ упрѣ (сугубе мачана поје у зр р
уговорене ог уговор упрѣ $C(a,b)$)

$(x-2)^2 - 4 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 4 = 0$

$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$(2,1)$ уговор
упрѣ

$r=1$ уговор
упрѣ

$X(x,y): \|CX\| = r$

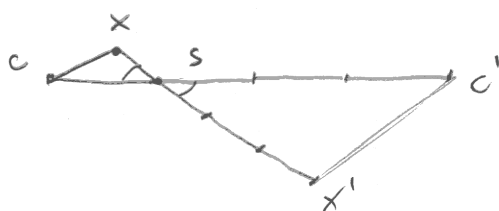
$(\Rightarrow) \|(x-a, y-b)\| = r$

$(\Rightarrow) \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = r$

$(\Rightarrow) (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$ $\leftarrow$ једно упрѣ
са уговором
 $C(a,b)$ и уговор r

I НАЧИН ШТА РАДИ ТОМОТЕТИКА
ДУЖИНАМА ДУЖИНА?

СА
CX упрѣ.



$\Delta CSX \sim \Delta C'SX' \left(\begin{array}{l} \angle CSX = \angle C'SX' \\ \frac{SC}{SC'} = \frac{SX}{SX'} = \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right)$

$(\Rightarrow) \frac{CX}{C'X'} = \frac{1}{3}$

$(\Rightarrow) C'X' = 3CX = 3 \cdot 1$

$(\Rightarrow)$ две мачане у уговор упрѣ k

у зр 3 уговорене ог $C' = \mathcal{H}_{-3,5}(C) \rightarrow$ $C':$
 $C(2,1) \quad x' = -3 \cdot 2 + 4 = -2$
 $y' = -3 \cdot 1 - 8 = -11$

$(\Rightarrow)$ једно упрѣ k је упрѣ са уговором $C'(-2,-11)$
и уговор 3

$\rightarrow k': (x+2)^2 + (y+11)^2 = 3^2$

II НАЧИН

$k' = \mathcal{H}_{-3,5}(k)$



$k: (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$\mathcal{H}_{-3,5}: \begin{bmatrix} x' = -3x + 4 \\ y' = -3y - 8 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow$ брзо $(x,y) \rightarrow (x',y')$

Хама упрѣ k држе поје (x',y')

$x = \frac{1}{3}(-x' + 4)$

$y = \frac{1}{3}(-y' - 8)$

$k: \left(\frac{1}{3}(-x' + 4) - 2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}(-y' - 8) - 1 \right)^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow yk$

$k: (4-x'-6)^2 + (-y'-8-3)^2 = 3^2 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad k': (x+2)^2 + (y+11)^2 = 3^2$



6. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ - invertibilna $\Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj } A$

$$\det(\text{adj } A) = \det(A)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\det A) \cdot A^{-1} = \text{adj } A$$

$$\boxed{\det(\text{adj } A)} = \det \left(\underbrace{(\det A)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \cdot \underbrace{A^{-1}}_{\in M_n(\mathbb{R})} \right) =$$

$$= (\det A)^n \cdot \det A^{-1} = (\det A)^{n-1} \cdot \det A \cdot \det A^{-1} =$$

$$k = \det A$$

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

$$\det(kM) = \det \begin{bmatrix} ka_{11} & \dots & ka_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{n1} & \dots & ka_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = k^n \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = k^n \cdot \det M$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\det A)^{n-1} \cdot \det(A \cdot A^{-1})}{\boxed{(\det A)^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$