

str. 138, př. 13

Jsou dány vektory $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ vektorového prostoru \mathbb{R}^4 . Necht' M je lineární obal vektorů $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ a V je lin. obal vektorů \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} . Najděte dimenze těchto vektorových podprostorů $M, V, M+V, M \cap V$.

$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 1, 0), \vec{b} = (2, 1, 0, 1), \vec{c} = (3, 2, 2, 1), \vec{u} = (0, 0, -1, 3), \vec{v} = (2, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{hod} = 3 = \dim$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{hod} = 2 = \dim$$

$$M+V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{hod} = 4 = \dim$$

$$\dim M + \dim V = \dim(M+V) + \dim(M \cap V)$$

$$\dim(M \cap V) = \dim M + \dim V - \dim(M+V)$$

$$\dim(M \cap V) = 3 + 2 - 4 = 1$$

$$\dim M = 3, \dim V = 2, \dim(M+V) = 4, \dim(M \cap V) = 1.$$

str. 138, př. 23

$E = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ je uspořádaná báze, vzhledem ke které má vektor $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$. Určete souřadnice tohoto vektoru vzhledem k uspořádané bázi $F = (2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3, e_1 - e_2 + e_3, 3e_1 + 3e_2 + e_3)$. Ověřte, že F je skut. báze.

$$F = (f_1, f_2, f_3) = (2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3, e_1 - e_2 + e_3, 3e_1 + 3e_2 + e_3)$$

$$f_1 = 2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3$$

$$f_2 = e_1 - e_2 + e_3$$

$$f_3 = 3e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{hod} = 2 \Rightarrow \text{báze}$$

$$12\vec{e}_1 + 9\vec{e}_2 + 6\vec{e}_3 = x = y_1 f_1 + y_2 f_2 + y_3 f_3 =$$

$$= y_1(2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3) + y_2(e_1 - e_2 + e_3) + y_3(3e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3) =$$

$$= \vec{e}_1(2y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3) + \vec{e}_2(y_1 - y_2 + 2y_3) + \vec{e}_3(2y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

$$12 = 2y_1 + y_2 + 3y_3$$

$$9 = y_1 - y_2 + 2y_3$$

$$6 = 2y_1 + y_2 + y_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 12 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -12 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -2y_3 = -6 & 3y_2 - y_3 = -6 & y_1 - y_2 + 2y_3 = 9 \\ y_3 = 3 & y_2 = -1 & y_1 = 2 \end{array}$$

$\vec{x} = (2, -1, 3)$ vzhledem k F.

str. 138, př. 24

Nalezněte souřadnice polynomu $P(x)$ v uspořádané bázi B.

$$P(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 3$$

$$B = (3, x + 2, (x + 1)^2, x^3)$$

$$3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 3 = \alpha B_1 + \beta B_2 + \gamma B_3 + \delta B_4$$

$$3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 3 = \alpha 3 + \beta(x + 2) + \gamma(x + 1)^2 + \delta x^3$$

$$3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 3 = 3\alpha + x\beta + 2\beta + x^2\gamma + 2x\gamma + \gamma + x^3\delta$$

$$3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x - 3 = x^3\delta + x^2\gamma + x(\beta + 2\gamma) + (3\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma)$$

$$3x^3 = x^3\delta \Rightarrow \delta = 3$$

$$-2x^2 = x^2\gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = -2$$

$$-3 = 3\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma \Rightarrow 3\alpha = -3 - 2\beta - \gamma$$

$$-3x = x(\beta + 2\gamma) \Rightarrow \beta + 2\gamma = -3$$

$$3\alpha = -3 - 2 + 2$$

$$\beta = -3 - 2\gamma$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$\beta = 1$$

$$(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta) = (-1, 1, -2, 3)$$

str. 156, př. 4

$A: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ je lin. zobrazení, pro které platí $A(3, 4) = (1, 1)$ a $A(2, 3) = (1, 1)$. Vypočtete $A(6, 9)$ a určete hod A, def A, ker A.

1)

$$\alpha(3, 4) + \beta(2, 3) = (6, 9)$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$3\alpha + 2\beta = 6$$

$$\beta = 3$$

$$4\alpha + 3\beta = 9$$

$$0(1, 1) + 3(1, 1) = (3, 3)$$

$$A(6, 9) = (3, 3)$$

2)

$$\text{Jádro zobrazení } \text{Ker}A \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3a + 4b = 1 \quad a = -1$$

$$3c + 4d = 1 \quad b = 1$$

$$2a + 3b = 1 \quad c = -1$$

$$2c + 3d = 1 \quad d = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \approx [-1; 1]$$

$$\text{hod}A = 1 = \text{def}A$$

$$\text{Ker}A = (-1; 1)$$

3) Defekt báze je dimenze jádra.

$$\text{def}A = \dim \text{Ker}A = 1.$$

str. 157, př. 15Nechť $A: R^3 \rightarrow R^4$ je lineární zobrazení, pro které platí:

$$A(2, 2, 0) = (14, 14, 10, 18)$$

$$A(0, -1, -1) = (3, 6, 2, -1)$$

$$A(0, 0, 1) = (8, 9, 5, 7)$$

Nalezněte všechny vektory $\vec{x} \in R^4$, splňující vztah $A(\vec{x}) = (8, 9, 7, 12)$.

1)

$$A(\vec{x}) = \alpha(14, 14, 10, 18) + \beta(3, 6, 2, -1) + \gamma(8, 9, 5, 7) = (8, 9, 7, 12)$$

$$14\alpha + 3\beta + 8\gamma = 8$$

$$14\alpha + 6\beta + 9\gamma = 9$$

$$10\alpha + 2\beta + 5\gamma = 7$$

$$18\alpha - \beta + 7\gamma = 12$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 14 & 3 & 8 & 8 \\ 14 & 6 & 9 & 9 \\ 10 & 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 12 & -1 & 7 & 12 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 14 & 3 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 & 18 \\ 0 & -68 & -46 & 24 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 14 & 3 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 34 & 23 & -1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 14 & 3 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 14 & -28 \\ 0 & 0 & 147 & 305 \end{array} \right]$$

2)

Nechť $\vec{a} = (-2\vec{i}, 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}), \vec{b} = (-\vec{i}, 2\vec{j}, -3\vec{k})$. Najděte vektor \vec{x} , který je kolmý k vektorům \vec{a}, \vec{b} a pro který platí $\vec{x}(2\vec{i}, -\vec{j}, \vec{k}) = 2$.

$$x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ i & j & k \end{vmatrix} = -4k + 9i - j - 2i - 3k + 6j = -7k + 7i - 7j$$

$$M \cdot \vec{x}(2\vec{i}, -\vec{j}, \vec{k}) = 2$$

$$M \left[(7\vec{i}, -7\vec{j}, -7\vec{k})(2\vec{i}, -\vec{j}, \vec{k}) \right] = 2$$

$$M(14 + 7 - 7) = 2$$

$$M = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$x = Mx_1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{7}(-7k + 7i - 7j)$$

$$x = -k + i - j =$$

$$= i - j - k$$