



ZÁPADOČESKÁ
UNIVERZITA
V PLZNI

FAV Fakulta
aplikovaných
věd

Samostatná práce

z předmětu

Seminář – maticový počet

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Cvičení 1

Příklad 1b)

Napište reálný rozklad a rozklad na kořenové činitele polynomu $p(x)$

$$p(x) = x^5 - 4x^4 + 8x^3 - 14x^2 + 15x - 6$$

	1	-4	8	-14	15	-6
1		1	-3	5	-9	6
	1	-3	5	-9	6	0
1		1	-2	3	-6	
	1	-2	3	-6		0
2		-2	0	6		
	1	0	3		0	

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3 &= 0 \\ x^2 &= -3 \\ |x| &= \sqrt{3}i \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= +\sqrt{3}i \\ x_2 &= -\sqrt{3}i \end{aligned}$$

Reálný rozklad polynomu

$$p(x) = (x-1)(x-1)(x-2)(x^2 - 3) = (x-1)^2(x-2)(x^2 + 3)$$

Rozklad na kořenové činitele

$$p(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)(x + \sqrt{3}i)(x - \sqrt{3}i)$$

Příklad 2a)

Jsou dány matice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Určete $A+2B$, $-3A+4B$, $A+D$, $D-C$

$$2B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 8 & -10 \\ -4 & 2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 & 9 & -12 \\ -15 & -3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 16 & -20 \\ -8 & 4 & 12 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3A + 4B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & 25 & -32 \\ -23 & 1 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A + D$ – nelze, protože nesouhlasí rozměry matic
 $D - C$ – nelze, protože nesouhlasí rozměry matic

Příklad 3d)

Určete determinant matice A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} &= a \cdot (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + b \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + c \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + d \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - d \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &\quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ &\quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ &+ a \{ [(1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] - [(1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3)] \} \\ &- b \{ [(3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] - [(1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] \} \\ &+ c \{ [(3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] - [(1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] \} \\ &- d \{ [(3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] - [(1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)] \} = \\ &= a [(3+3+1) - (1+1+9)] - b [(9+1+1) - (1+3+3)] + c [(27+1+1) - (3+3+3)] + \\ &+ d [(9+1+1) - (3+3+1)] = a(7-11) - b(11-7) + c(29-9) + d(11-7) = \\ &= -4a - 4b + 20c + 4d \end{aligned}$$

Cvičení 2

Příklad 4a)

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{R}_3$$

$$v_1 = [1, 2, -3, 4, 5]^T, v_2 = [-2, 1, 5, -2, -1]^T, v_3 = [0, -4, 2, 1, -1]^T, v_4 = [-1, -1, 4, 3, 3]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + 2I \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + 4II \underset{\approx}{=} \\ \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 29 & 31 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -29 & -31 \end{bmatrix} + III \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 29 & 31 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

vektory v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 jsou lineárně závislé, protože $v_4 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$,
prvky v_1, v_2, v_3 jsou lineárně nezávislé

Příklad 5b)

Určete bázi a dimenzi prostoru \mathcal{V}

\mathcal{V} je generován prvky

$$p_1 = x^3 - x^2 + 2x + 1, p_2 = -x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 4, p_3 = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 3, p_4 = x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + I \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} /:3 \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - 5II \underset{\approx}{=} \\ \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -\frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -\frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -5 \end{bmatrix} + 12III \underset{\approx}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

hodnota matice je 4 \Rightarrow má 4 lineárně nezávislé řádky

polynomy p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 tvoří bázi prostoru \mathcal{V} ; $\dim \mathcal{V} = 4$

Příklad 6a)

Ukažte, že prvek $y \in \mathcal{V}$ a určete jeho souřadnice prvku y v bázi \mathcal{V} .

\mathcal{V} je generován prvky $v_1 = [1, 2, -3, 4, 5]^T$, $v_2 = [-2, 1, 5, -2, -1]^T$, $v_3 = [0, -4, 2, 1, -1]^T$,
 $v_4 = [-1, -1, 4, 3, 3]^T$; $y = [-1, 28, -9, 3, 18]^T$

Určení lineární závislosti a nezávislosti

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right] + 2I \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \end{array} \right] \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 6 & 9 \end{array} \right] + 4II \underset{\approx}{=} \\ & \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 29 & 31 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -29 & -31 \end{array} \right] + III \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 29 & 31 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

prvky v_1, v_2, v_3 jsou lineárně nezávislé, prvek v_4 je lineárně závislý
 prvky v_1, v_2, v_3 tvoří bázi prostoru

Určení souřadnic prvku y

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \gamma \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 28 \\ -9 \\ 3 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 28 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 & -9 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & -1 & 18 \end{array} \right] - 2I \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 30 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 9 & -1 & 23 \end{array} \right] \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 30 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 9 & -1 & 23 \end{array} \right] + 5II \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & -65 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & -85 \end{array} \right] /:6 \underset{\approx}{=} \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] - III \underset{\approx}{=} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] - III \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha - 2\beta &= -1 & -\beta + 2\gamma &= -12 \\
 \alpha - 2 \cdot 2 &= -1 & -\beta + 2 \cdot (-5) &= -12 \\
 \alpha - 4 &= -1 & -\beta - 10 &= -12 & 1\gamma &= -5 \\
 \alpha = 3 & & -\beta &= -2 & \gamma &= -5 \\
 & & \beta &= 2 & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = [3, 5, -5]^T$

Cvičení 3

Příklad 7a)

Určete hodnost matice A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3I} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 11 & -13 & -12 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+2I} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & 11 & -13 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{:(-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 11 & -13 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{-3II} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+5II} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+III} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3 lineárně nezávislé řádky

$$\text{hod}(A) = 3$$

Příklad 7c)

Určete hodnost matice A

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] + I \underset{-3I}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & -17 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -9 \end{array} \right] \underset{-2I}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -9 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & -17 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] / : (-7) \underset{+7II}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{9}{7} \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & -17 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] - 4II \\
 = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{9}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -\frac{15}{7} \end{array} \right] / : 4 \underset{-5III}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{9}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -\frac{15}{7} \end{array} \right] \underset{-5III}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{9}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{55}{7} \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

4 lineárně nezávislé řádky

$$\text{hod}(A) = 4$$

Příklad 8d)

K matici A určete matici inverzní A^{-1}

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] / : 2 \underset{-3I}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] - 4I \underset{-3I}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] - 2II \\
 \underset{-\frac{3}{2}III}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right] \underset{+2II}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right] \underset{-\frac{7}{8}I}{\approx} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{13}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{13}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{8} \\ -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 2 & 7 \\ -7 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 2 & 7 \\ -7 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cvičení 4

Příklad 9c)

Rozhodněte, zda dané zobrazení je lineární

$\mathcal{L}: \mathcal{P}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2$ dané předpisem

$$\mathcal{L}(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) = [a - b + 2c, b - d - a]^T$$

podmínka 1: $\mathcal{L}(x+y) = \mathcal{L}(x) + \mathcal{L}(y)$

$$x = (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)$$

$$y = (a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + d')$$

$$\mathcal{L}(a+a')x^3 + (b+b')x^2 + (c+c')x + (d+d') =$$

$$\mathcal{L}(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) + \mathcal{L}(a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + d')$$

$$[a+a'-b-b'+2c+2c', b+b'-d-d'-a-a']^T = [a-b+2c, b-d-a]^T$$

podmínka 2: $\mathcal{L}(\lambda x) = \lambda \mathcal{L}(x)$

$$\mathcal{L}(\lambda(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)) = \mathcal{L}(\lambda ax^3 + \lambda bx^2 + \lambda cx + \lambda d) =$$

$$[\lambda a - \lambda b + \lambda 2c, \lambda b - \lambda d - \lambda a]^T = \lambda [a - b + 2c, b - d - a]^T = \lambda \mathcal{L}(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d)$$

jsou splněny obě podmínky, zobrazení je lineární

Příklad 10a)

Určete dimenzi a najděte alespoň jednu bázi jádra $\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$ a obrazu $\text{Im } \mathcal{L}$

$\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_5$ dané předpisem

$$\mathcal{L}([a, b, c]^T) = [2a - b + c, 0, a + 3b - c, 0, 3a + 2b]^T$$

hledání jádra

$$2a - b + c = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$a + 3b - c = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$3a + 2b = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \simeq \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] - 2I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right] - 3I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right] - II \simeq \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

volím $c = 7$

$$a + 3b - c = 0$$

$$-7b + 3c = 0$$

$$a + 9 - 7 = 0$$

$$-7b + 21 = 0$$

$$a = -2$$

$$-7b = -21$$

$$b = 3$$

báze $[-2, 3, 7]$

1 lineárně nezávislé řešení – $\dim(\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}) = 1$

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}_3) = \dim(\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}) + \dim(\text{Im } \mathcal{L})$$

$$3 = 1 + \dim(\text{Im } \mathcal{L})$$

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

báze obrazu

$$u_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}(u_1) = [2, 0, 1, 0, 3]^T$$

$$u_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}(u_2) = [-1, 0, 3, 0, 2]^T$$

$$u_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

$$\mathcal{L}(u_3) = [1, 0, -1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_3 & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ u_2 & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] + I \\ u_1 & \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] - 2II \end{aligned} \simeq \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] - \frac{3}{2}II \simeq []$$

$\mathcal{L}(u_2)$ a $\mathcal{L}(u_3)$ jsou báze obrazu

Příklad 11b)

Určete matici A lineárního zobrazení L ve standardních bázích e_1, e_2, \dots a p_1, p_2, \dots

$L: P_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2$ dané předpise

$$L(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d) = [a - b + 2c, b - d - a]^T$$

$$P_3 : e_1 = x^3, e_2 = x^2, e_3 = x, e_4 = 1$$

$$\mathbb{R}_2 : p_1 = [1, 0]^T, p_2 = [0, 1]^T$$

$$A = \left[\widehat{L(e_1)} \mid \widehat{L(e_2)} \mid \widehat{L(e_3)} \right]$$

$$L(e_1) = [1, -1]^T = k_1 [1, 0]^T + k_2 [0, 1]^T$$

$$k_1 = 1 \quad k_2 = -1$$

$$L(e_2) = [-1, 1]^T = k_1 [1, 0]^T + k_2 [0, 1]^T$$

$$k_1 = -1 \quad k_2 = 1$$

$$L(e_3) = [2, 0]^T = k_1 [1, 0]^T + k_2 [0, 1]^T$$

$$k_1 = 2 \quad k_2 = 0$$

$$L(e_4) = [0, -1]^T = k_1 [1, 0]^T + k_2 [0, 1]^T$$

$$k_1 = 0 \quad k_2 = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cvičení 5

Příklad 15a)

Určete matici přechodu T od báze f_1, f_2, \dots k bázi g_1, g_2, \dots prostoru L a T^{-1} matici přechodu od báze g_1, g_2, \dots k bázi f_1, f_2, \dots

$$L = \mathbb{R}_2$$

$$f_1 = [1, 2]^T, f_2 = [2, 1]^T$$

$$g_1 = [3, 5]^T, g_2 = [5, 3]^T$$

a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] - 2I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} \quad a = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] = a \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] + b \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] - 2I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{7}{3} \quad a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] = a \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] + b \left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 25 & 5 \\ -15 & -9 & -6 \end{array} \right] \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 25 & 5 \\ 0 & 16 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{16} \quad a = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] = a \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] + b \left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 25 & 10 \\ -15 & -9 & -3 \end{array} \right] \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 25 & 10 \\ 0 & 16 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$b = \frac{7}{16} \quad a = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ -\frac{1}{16} & \frac{7}{16} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Příklad 15b)

Určete matici přechodu T od báze f_1, f_2, \dots k bázi g_1, g_2, \dots prostoru L a T^{-1} matici přechodu od báze g_1, g_2, \dots k bázi f_1, f_2, \dots

$$L = P_2$$

$$f_1 = x^2 + 2x + 1, f_2 = x^2 + 2x - 1, f_3 = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$g_1 = x^2, g_2 = x, g_3 = 1$$

a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + b_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + b_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + b_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad c_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad c_3 = 0$$

$$b_1 = 0 \quad b_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad b_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_2 = 0 \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} c_1 = 1 & c_2 = -1 & c_3 = -1 \\ b_1 = 2 & b_2 = 2 & b_3 = 2 \\ a_1 = 1 & a_2 = 1 & a_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Příklad 16b)

Určete matici A lineárního operátoru L: $L \rightarrow L$ v bázi f_1, f_2, \dots prostoru L, matici B téhož lineárního operátoru L v bázi g_1, g_2, \dots prostoru L a T matici přechodu od báze f_1, f_2, \dots k bázi g_1, g_2, \dots . Určete $T^{-1}AT$.

$$L = P_2$$

$$L(ax^2 + bx + c) = (a - b - 2c)x^2 + (3a + b - c)x + (4a + c)$$

$$f_1 = x^2 + 2x - 1, f_2 = x + 2, f_3 = 1$$

$$g_1 = x^2 + x, g_2 = x + 1, g_3 = x^2 + 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & 2 \\ 12 & -7 & -5 \\ -24 & 19 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1}AT = B$$

Cvičení 6

Příklad 17b)

Určete všechna řešení homogenní soustavy lineárních rovnic

$$x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$-3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right] -2I \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 7 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right] /:5 \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 7 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right] +7II \sim \\
 &\quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{5} & -\frac{11}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{23}{5} & -\frac{9}{5} \end{array} \right] +3III \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{14}{5} \end{array} \right] -5II \sim \\
 &\quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{6}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{hod}(A) = 4$$

$$x = [0, 0, 0, 0]^T$$

Příklad 18a)

Určete všechna řešení nehomogenní soustavy lineárních rovnic

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 5 \\
 -2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 &= -14 \\
 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 &= 8 \\
 x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 7x_4 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 3 & -4 & -17 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & -2 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 7 & 4 \end{array} \right] +2I \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & -11 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right] -3I \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -7 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right] +2II \sim \\
 &\quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -7 & -21 \end{array} \right] +7III \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{hod}(A) = 3 \quad \text{hod}(A^R) = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \exists \text{ řešení}$$

volím za jednu neznámou

a) řešení bez pravé strany

$$x_h = k [4, -3, 1, 1]^T$$

b) řešení s pravou stranou

$$x_p = [10, -4, -3, 0]^T$$

řešení

$$x = [10, -4, -3, 0]^T + k [4, -3, 1, 1]^T$$

Příklad 19a)

Cramerovým pravidlem určete řešení soustavy lineárních rovnic

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 4$$

$$-3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 2$$

$$4x_1 - 5x_2 + 6x_3 = -7$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{je regulární, můžeme použít Cramerovo pravidlo}$$

$$\det A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \\ -7 & -5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -113 \quad \det A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -28 \quad \det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & -5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 59$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-113}{-6} = \frac{113}{6} \quad x_2 = \frac{-28}{-6} = \frac{28}{6} \quad x_3 = \frac{59}{-6} = \frac{-59}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6} [113, 28, -59]^T$$

Cvičení 7

Příklad 21c)

Určete vlastní čísla, vlastní vektory a Jordanův kanonický tvar matice A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & -3 \\ 17 & 10 & -9 \\ 39 & 21 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A : A\vec{u} = \lambda\vec{u}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= (\lambda - 10)(\lambda - 10)(\lambda + 16) + (-17)(-21) \cdot 3 + (-39)(-5) \cdot 9 - (-39)(\lambda - 10) \cdot 3 - \\ &(\lambda - 10)(-21) \cdot 9 - (-17)(-5)(\lambda + 16) = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 - 220\lambda + 1600 + 2826 + 117\lambda - 1170 + \\ &189\lambda - 1890 - 85\lambda - 1360 = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + x + 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -4 & 1 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & & -1 & -5 & -6 \\ & 1 & -5 & 6 & \boxed{0} \\ \hline 1 & & 2 & -6 & \\ & 1 & -3 & \boxed{0} & \\ \hline 2 & & 3 & & \\ & 1 & \boxed{0} & & \end{array}$$

$$\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + \lambda + 6 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

vlastní čísla: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -11 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -11 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 15 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-11) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} & 0 \\ -17 & -11 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 15 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{11} & \frac{48}{11} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{11} & \frac{48}{11} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 11 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_1 = [-1, 4, 3]^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -8 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -8 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 18 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-8) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ -17 & -8 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 18 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{21}{8} & \frac{21}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{27}{8} & \frac{27}{8} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_2 = [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -7 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -7 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 19 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-7) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 0 \\ -17 & -7 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 19 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{7} & \frac{12}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{48}{7} & \frac{16}{7} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_3 = [2, -1, 3]^T$$

Vlastní vektory: $u_1 = [-1, 4, 3]^T$

$$u_2 = [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$u_3 = [2, -1, 3]^T$$

Jordanův tvar matice

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

Příklad 21a)

Určete vlastní čísla, vlastní vektory a Jordanův kanonický tvar matice A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 4 \\ 30 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A: A\vec{u} = \lambda\vec{u}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 14 & -4 \\ 30 & \lambda + 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 14 & -4 \\ 30 & \lambda + 8 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 14)(\lambda + 8) - (-4) \cdot 30 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$

Vlastní čísla: $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4$

$$\lambda_1 = 2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -12 & -4 & 0 \\ 30 & 10 & 0 \end{array} \right] / :(-12) \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] / :3I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_1 = [-1, 3]^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -10 & -4 & 0 \\ 30 & 12 & 0 \end{array} \right] / :(-10) \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] / :5I \simeq \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_2 = [-2, 5]^T$$

Vlastní vektory: $u_1 = [-1, 3]^T$

$$u_2 = [-2, 5]^T$$

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

Příklad 22c)

K matici A určete Jordanův kanonický tvar J a matici T. Ověřte, že platí $A = TJT^{-1}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & -3 \\ 17 & 10 & -9 \\ 39 & 21 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A: A\vec{u} = \lambda\vec{u}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 10 & -5 & 3 \\ -17 & \lambda - 10 & 9 \\ -39 & -21 & \lambda + 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= (\lambda - 10)(\lambda - 10)(\lambda + 16) + (-17)(-21) \cdot 3 + (-39)(-5) \cdot 9 - (-39)(\lambda - 10) \cdot 3 - \\ &(\lambda - 10)(-21) \cdot 9 - (-17)(-5)(\lambda + 16) = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 - 220\lambda + 1600 + 2826 + 117\lambda - 1170 + \\ &189\lambda - 1890 - 85\lambda - 1360 = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + x + 6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 1 & -4 & 1 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & & -1 & -5 & -6 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 6 & \boxed{0} \\ \hline 1 & & 2 & -6 & \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & \boxed{0} & \\ \hline 2 & & 3 & & \\ \hline & 1 & \boxed{0} & & \end{array}$$

$$\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + \lambda + 6 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

vlastní čísla: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -11 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -11 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 15 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-11) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} & 0 \\ -17 & -11 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 15 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{11} & \frac{48}{11} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{11} & \frac{48}{11} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 11 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_1 = [-1, 4, 3]^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -8 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -8 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 18 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-8) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ -17 & -8 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 18 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{21}{8} & \frac{21}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{27}{8} & \frac{27}{8} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 8 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_2 = [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -7 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ -17 & -7 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 19 & 0 \end{array} \right] / : (-7) \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 0 \\ -17 & -7 & 9 & 0 \\ -39 & -21 & 19 & 0 \end{array} \right] + 17I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{36}{7} & \frac{12}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{48}{7} & \frac{16}{7} & 0 \end{array} \right] + 39I \approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 7 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$u_3 = [2, -1, 3]^T$$

Vlastní vektory: $u_1 = [-1, 4, 3]^T$

$$u_2 = [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$u_3 = [2, -1, 3]^T$$

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

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

Ověření platnosti $A = JTJ^{-1}$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ -15 & -9 & 7 \\ 7 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, TJ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ -4 & -2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$TJT^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & -3 \\ 17 & 10 & -9 \\ 39 & 21 & -16 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

Cvičení 8

Příklad 23a)

Určete ortogonální bázi v_1, v_2, \dots prostoru V při skalárním násobení (u, v) .

$$V = \mathbb{R}_3, (u, v) = u^T v$$

$$v_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$v_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$$

$$v_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

$$u_1 = v_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$u_2 = v_2 + \alpha u_1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{(v_2, u_1)}{(u_1, u_1)} = -\frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$(v_1, u_1) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

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

$$u_2 = v_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$$

$$u_3 = v_3 + \beta_1 u_1 + \beta_2 u_2$$

$$\beta_1 = -\frac{(u_1, v_3)}{(u_1, u_1)} \quad \beta_2 = -\frac{(u_2, v_3)}{(u_2, u_2)}$$

$$(u_1, v_3) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \beta_1 = 0$$

$$(u_2, v_3) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \beta_2 = 0$$

$$u_3 = v_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

$$v_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$$

$$v_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T$$

$$v_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

Příklad 25a)

Určete ortogonální průmět v_0 prvku v do podprostoru L_1 prostoru L při skalárním násobení (u, v)

$$L = \mathbb{R}_3$$

$$L_1 \text{ je generován prvky } u_1 = [1, 2, -3]^T, u_2 = [0, 1, 3]^T, v = [4, 5, 7]^T, (u, v) = u^T v$$

$$v_0 = a \cdot u_1 + b \cdot u_2$$

$$a(u_1, u_1) + b(u_1, u_2) = (v, u_1)$$

$$a(u_2, u_1) + b(u_2, u_2) = (v, u_2)$$

$$(u_1, u_1) = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot (-3) = 1 + 4 + 9 = 14$$

$$(u_1, u_2) = 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot 3 = 2 - 9 = -7$$

$$(u_2, u_2) = 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 = 1 + 9 = 10$$

$$(v, u_1) = 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot (-3) = 4 + 10 - 21 = -7$$

$$(v, u_2) = 4 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 3 = 5 + 21 = 26$$

$$14a - 7b = -7$$

$$-7a + 10b = 26$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 14 & -7 & -7 \\ -7 & 10 & 26 \end{array} \right] / 2 \approx \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 14 & -7 & -7 \\ -14 & 20 & 52 \end{array} \right] + I \approx \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 14 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & 13 & 45 \end{array} \right] / : 7 \approx \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 13 & 45 \end{array} \right]$$

$$a = \frac{16}{13} \quad b = \frac{45}{13}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{16}{13} \cdot [1, 2, -3]^T + \frac{45}{13} \cdot [0, 1, 3]^T = \left[\frac{16}{13}, \frac{77}{13}, \frac{87}{13} \right]^T$$

$$v_0 = \frac{1}{13} [16, 77, 87]^T$$

Příklad 26a)

Metodou nejmenších čtverců určete funkci $f(x)$, která nejlépe approximuje naměřené hodnoty.
Funkce $f(x)$ bude polynom stupně 2

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y(x)	-10,7	-6,7	-2,6	-2	-2,9	-6,1

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a(x_1, x_1) + b(x_1, x_2) + c(x_1, x_3) = (x_1, y)$$

$$a(x_2, x_1) + b(x_2, x_2) + c(x_2, x_3) = (x_2, y)$$

$$a(x_3, x_1) + b(x_3, x_2) + c(x_3, x_3) = (x_3, y)$$

$$(x_1, x_1) = 115 \quad (x_1, x_2) = 27 \quad (x_1, x_3) = 19$$

$$(x_2, x_1) = 3 \quad (x_2, x_2) = 19 \quad (x_2, x_3) = 6$$

$$(x_3, x_1) = 118 \quad (x_3, x_2) = 2 \quad (x_3, x_3) = -31$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 115 & 27 & 19 & -118 \\ 27 & 19 & 3 & 2 \\ 19 & 3 & 6 & -31 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} a &= -1 \\ \Rightarrow b &= 2 \\ c &= -3 \end{aligned} \quad f(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 3$$

Cvičení 9

Příklad 28b)

Napište kvadratickou formu $\kappa(x)$, jež je ve standardní bázi určena matici A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7x_1 & 0x_2 & -2x_3 \\ 0x_1 & 5x_2 & -2x_3 \\ -2x_1 & -2x_2 & 6x_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 7x_1 - 2x_1x_3 + 5x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3 + 6x_3^2 = 7x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$\kappa(x) = 7x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$

Příklad 29b)

Je dána kvadratická forma $\kappa(x)$. Určete matici A kvadratické formy $\kappa(x)$ ve standardní bázi

$$\kappa(x) = -3x_1^2 - 4x_2^2 - 2x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Příklad 30b)

Je dána kvadratická forma $\kappa(x)$. Určete inercii $in(\kappa)$ a definitnost kvadratické formy $\kappa(x)$

$$\kappa(x) = 7x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 7)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 6) + (0 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) + (2 \cdot 0 \cdot 2) - 2 \cdot (\lambda - 5) \cdot 2 - (\lambda - 7) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot (\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 15\lambda^2 + 99\lambda - 162 = (\lambda - 9)(\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \quad \lambda_2 = 6 \quad \lambda_3 = 9$$

všechna vlastní čísla > 0

$$in(\kappa) = (3, 0, 0)$$

$\kappa(x)$ je pozitivně definitní