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# LINEARNA ALGEBRA

(vježbe)

(četrtek, 8:15-11:00  
428)

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*Mf*

knj: Perić, prvi dio W

zbir: prostora i line. algebr, 2b. i 3b. izd. iz lin. algebr.

zbir: 2b. i 3b. izd. iz lin. algebr W

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1

PUM

aps. konv.  $\Rightarrow$  us. konv.  
 $\Leftarrow$

us. konv.  $\Rightarrow$  aps. konv.  
 $\Leftarrow$

PUM-UN2C  
TUM2-SGMD  
RLDO

LA1

grupa

u grupi  $G$ , tj. ako

$y \neq 5$

- Pojmovi: grupoida, poligrupa, grupa

Def: Binarna operacija  $f$  na skupu  $G$  je svaka preslikavanje  $f: G \times G \rightarrow G$

Bin. op.  $f$  česte ćemo označavati sa  $*$ ,  $+$ , ...

- Uvjetni par  $(G, f)$  čija je def. na skupu  $G$  odnosno  $(G, *)$  zove se grupoid.

Grupoid  $(G, *)$  je komutativan ako za  $\forall x, y \in G, x * y = y * x$

Grupoid  $(G, *)$  je asocijativan ako vrijedi  $(\forall x, y, z \in G) (x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$

Asocijativan grupoid zove se poligrupa.

Def: Grupoid  $(G, *)$  zove se grupa ako važi slj.:

- 1)  $(\forall x, y, z \in G) (x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$  asocijativnost
- 2)  $(\exists e \in G) (\forall x \in G) x * e = e * x = x$  neutralni element
- 3)  $(\forall x \in G) (\exists y \in G) x * y = y * x = e$  inverzni element

Ako poslije toga važi i takon komutativnost  $(\forall x, y \in G) x * y = y * x$  onda kažemo da je grupa  $(G, *)$  komutativna ili Abelova grupa.

Def: Neka su  $(G, *)$  i  $(H, \cdot)$  dvije grupe. Funkcija  $f: G \rightarrow H$  je homomorfizma grupe  $G$  u grupu  $H$  ako vrijedi:  $(\forall x, y \in G) f(x * y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$

Injektivna homomorfizma se zove monomorfizma

Surjektivna - II - epimorfizma

bijectivna - III - izomorfizma

Homomorfizma grupe  $G$  u samu sebe se zove endomorfizma

Bijectivna endomorf. se zove automorfizma

Def: Relacija ekvivalencije  $\rho$  na skupu  $G$  je kongruencija grupoida

$(G, *)$  ako je definisana sa operacijom  $*$  u grupoidu  $G$ , tj: ako

vrijedi  $(\forall x, y, a, b \in G) x \rho y \wedge a \rho b \Rightarrow x * a \rho y * b$



Zadatak:

1) Neka je  $G = (G, \cdot)$  grupoid a  $\rho$  relacija ekv. skupa  $G$  i  $G/\rho = (G/\rho, \cdot)$  struktura kojom je def. se  $[x] \cdot [y] = [x \cdot y]$

Dokazati da je  $(G/\rho, \cdot)$  grupoid ako je  $\rho$  kongruencija grupoida  $G$

$(G, \cdot)$  ,  $\rho$

$G/\rho$  - skup klasa ekv.

$[x]$

$[x] \circ [y] = [x \cdot y] \in G/\rho$

$x \rho y$

$\Rightarrow x \cdot a \rho y \cdot b \quad \forall x, y, a, b \in G$

$a \rho b$

$\odot : G/\rho \times G/\rho \rightarrow G/\rho$

$[x] \odot [y] = [x \cdot y]$

$[x] = [a]$

$\Rightarrow [x \cdot y] = [a \cdot b]$

$[y] = [b]$

$x \rho a$

$\Rightarrow x \cdot y \rho a \cdot b$

$y \rho b$

$[x \cdot y] = [a \cdot b]$

$[x] \odot [y] = [a] \odot [b]$

Relacija u skupu  $G/\rho$  je dobro definirana

$(G/\rho, \odot)$  - grupoid

Obratno: pretp.  $(G/\rho, \odot)$

$x \rho y$

$[x] = [y]$

$a \rho b$

$[a] = [b]$

$[x] \odot [a] = [y] \odot [a]$

$[x \cdot a] = [y \cdot a]$

$x \cdot a \rho y \cdot a$

2) Dokazati da  $\mu$  relacija  $\equiv_3$  na skupu  $N_0$  def. je  $x \equiv_3 y$  ako i samo ako  $x$  i  $y$  imaju isti ostatak pri deljenju sa 3. Konstruisati grupoid  $(N_0, +)$ . Odrediti klasu ekv., def. kolektivnu strukturu. Na  $\mu$  relaciji ekv.  $(N_0/\equiv_3, +)$  i pokazati da je to struktura grupe.

Pokažimo da  $\mu$  relacija  $\equiv_3$  relacija ekv. u skupu  $N_0$

i)  $x \equiv_3 x$  refleksivno

ii)  $x \equiv_3 y \Rightarrow y \equiv_3 x$  sim.

iii)  $x \equiv_3 y \wedge y \equiv_3 z \Rightarrow x \equiv_3 z$  tranzitivno

~~Ad~~

$$x \equiv_3 y \Rightarrow 3 \mid (x-y) \quad x-y=3k$$

$$a \equiv_3 b \Rightarrow 3 \mid (a-b) \quad a-b=3m$$

$$x-y + a-b = 3(k+m)$$

$$(x+a) - (y+b) = 3(k+m)$$

$$3 \mid (x+a) - (y+b)$$

$x+a \equiv_3 y+b$  - relacija kongruencije

$$\{0, 3, 6, 9, \dots\} = [0]$$

$$\{1, 4, 7, 10, \dots\} = [1]$$

$$\{2, 5, 8, 11, \dots\} = [2]$$

$$N_0/\equiv_3 = \{[0], [1], [2]\}$$

Definišmo operaciju sabiranja

$$[a] + [b] = [a+b]$$

Na osnovu prethodnog zadatka kažemo da  $\mu$  ovako

def. op. u skupu  $N_0/\equiv_3$  dobro def. Ostaje još da proverimo da je

$(N_0/\equiv_3, +)$  grupa

+	[0]	[1]	[2]
[0]	[0]	[1]	[2]
[1]	[1]	[2]	[0]
[2]	[2]	[0]	[1]

$N_0/\cong_3$  - asociativno

$[0]$  - neutralni el. za sabiranje

↓ klijera tablica

$[0] - [0]$  svaki el. ima svoj

$[1] - [2]$  inverzni element

$[2] - [1]$

-simetrična

Pa je  $(N_0/\cong_3, +)$  Abelova grupa

$$N_0/\cong_3 \cong N_3$$

3) Ako je  $\equiv_n$  relacija na skupu  $\mathbb{Z}$  def. se  $x \equiv_n y$  ako i y imaju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju sa  $n$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{[x] : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  i operacija  $+_n$  u skupu  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  definisane se  $[x] +_n [y] = [x+y]$  ~~za~~  $[x], [y] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ . Dokazati da je  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  Abelova grupa

$\equiv_n$  -relacija ekvivalencije na skupu  $\mathbb{Z}$

Pokažimo da je  $\equiv_n$  kongr. na skupu  $\mathbb{Z}$  -simpl. sv.

$$x \equiv_n y \quad n \mid x-y$$

$$x-y = n \cdot k$$

$$a \equiv_n b \quad n \mid a-b$$

$$a-b = n \cdot k$$

$$(x+a)-(y+b) = n(k+l)$$

$$n \mid (x+a)-(y+b)$$

$$x+a \equiv_n y+b$$

Ova rel. je kongr. na  $\mathbb{Z}$

Pokažimo da je operacija  $+_n$  dobro defin.

$$[x] = [a]$$

$$x+y \equiv_n a+b$$

$$[y] = [b]$$

$$[x+y] = [a+b] \Rightarrow [x] +_n [y] = [a] +_n [b]$$

$$x \equiv_n a$$

pa je  $+_n$  op. dobro def. i  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  grupoid

$$y \equiv_n b$$

tačkon asocijacije:  $[a], [b], [c] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$([a] +_n [b]) +_n [c] = [a+b] +_n [c] = [a+b+c] = [a] +_n [b+c] = [a] +_n ([b] +_n [c])$$

10/ ~~Ukaži da~~  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  je polgrupa

Pokažemo da  $\mu$ -[0] neutralni el. polgrupe

$$[a] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$[a] +_n [0] = [a + 0] = [a]$$

$$[0] +_n [a] = [0 + a] = [a]$$

} [0] neutr. el.

$$[a] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$[a] +_n [-a] = [a - a] = [0]$$

$$[-a] +_n [a] = [-a + a] = [0]$$

} inverzni el.

komutativnost:

$$[a], [b] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$[a] +_n [b] = [a + b] = [b + a] = [b] +_n [a]$$

Struktura  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  je Abelova grupa

4) Dokazati da je inverzni el. svakog el. grupe jedinstveni

5) Dokazati da je inverzne funk. izomorfizma grupe, da takođe  
izomorfizam

4) (Kenan)

Neka je  $x \in G$  - inverzni el.

$$a, b \in G$$

$$x + (a + b) = (x + a) + b = b$$

$$x + (a + b) = (x + a) + b = (a + x) + b = a + (x + b) = a$$

$$a = b \quad \text{Dakle inv. el. je jedinstven}$$

6) (EMIL)

$$x \in G \quad e \quad *$$

$$x * y = e$$

$$x * z = e$$

$$y = y * e = y * (x * z) = (y * x) * z = (e * z) = z$$

$y = z$  i neutralni el. jedinstven

5)

$$G \quad H \quad (G, \cdot) \quad (H, \cdot)$$

$$h: G \rightarrow H$$

$$h(g_1 \cdot g_2) = h(g_1) \cdot h(g_2) \quad \forall g_1, g_2 \in G \quad h \text{ - bijekcija}$$

$$\exists h^{-1}: H \rightarrow G$$

$$h^{-1}(x_1 \cdot x_2) = h^{-1}(x_1) \cdot h^{-1}(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in H$$

$$(x_1, x_2 \in H) \quad (\exists g_1, g_2 \in G) \quad h(g_1) = x_1 \quad \cdot \quad h(g_2) = x_2$$

$$g_1 = h^{-1}(x_1) \quad g_2 = h^{-1}(x_2)$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = h(g_1) \cdot h(g_2) = h(g_1 \cdot g_2)$$

$$h^{-1}(x_1 \cdot x_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2 = h^{-1}(x_1) \cdot h^{-1}(x_2)$$

$$h^{-1} \text{ je izomorfizam}$$

6.) Ispitati da li je struktura  $(R, *)$  ako je  $R$ -skup realnih brojeva.

$$a * \text{ def. } \text{ta} \quad x * y = xy + 2(x+y+1), \text{ grupa}$$

$$\text{asocijativnost: } x * y = xy + 2(x+y+1)$$

$$(x * y) * z = x * (y * z)$$

$$\text{neutr. el: } e \in R$$

$$x * e = x$$

$$x * e = xe + 2(x+e+1)$$

$$xe + 2(x+e+1) = x$$

$$xe + 2e = -2 + x$$

$$e(x+2) = -2 + x \quad x = -2$$

$$e = \frac{-2+x}{2+x} = -1$$

$$\text{inv. el.}$$

$$(-2) \cdot x = -1$$

$$(-2) * x = -2x + 2(-2+x+1) = -2x - 4 + 2x + 2 = -2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (-2) * x = -2 \\ (-2) * x = -1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ neogruda}$$

Poligrupa  $(R, *)$  ima neutr. el.

7.) Ispitati da li je struktura  $(G, \circ)$  grupa ako je  $G = \{f_1(x)=x, f_2(x)=x^2, f_3(x)=\frac{1}{x}, f_4(x)=\frac{1}{x^2}\}$  a operacije  $\circ$  kompozicija funkc.

Napisati keljevu tabelu date strukture

8) Ako je  $(G, \cdot)$  poligrupa u kojoj su date  $a, b \in G$  uvijek vrijede jednačine  $ax=b$  i  $ya=b$  onda je  $(G, \cdot)$  grupa. Dokazati.

9) Dokazati da je relacija  $\equiv_5$  na skupu cijelih br. kongruencija poligrupe  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ . Odrediti klase ekv., definirati kolektivnu strukturu  $(\mathbb{Z}_5 / [0], +)$  i pokazati da je ova grupa

$$\begin{array}{lcl} a \equiv b \pmod{5} & 5 | a-b & a-b = 5n \\ x \equiv y \pmod{5} & 5 | x-y & x-y = 5k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow x \\ \downarrow b \end{array}$$

$$\underline{ax - bx - ay + by = 25nk}$$

$$ax - bx = 5n \cdot x$$

$$xb - yb = 5k \cdot b$$

$$ax - yb = 5(nx + kb)$$

$$5 | ax - yb$$

Klase:  $[0] = \{0, 5, 10, \dots\}$   
 $[1] = \{1, 6, 11, \dots\}$   
 $[2] = \{2, 7, 12, \dots\}$   
 $[3] = \{3, 8, 13, \dots\}$   
 $[4] = \{4, 9, 14, \dots\}$

$$\mathbb{Z}_5 / \{[0]\} = \{[1], [2], [3], [4]\}$$

$$[x] \cdot [y] = [x \cdot y]$$

Keljeva tabela:

	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
[1]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
[2]	[2]	[4]	[1]	[3]
[3]	[3]	[1]	[4]	[2]
[4]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]

simetrična znači da je polgrupa komut.  
 postoji neutralni el.  $[1]$

$[1] \cdot [1] = [1]$   
 $[2] \cdot [3] = [3] \cdot [2] = [1]$   
 $[4] \cdot [4] = [1]$  } pa je ova str. Abelova grupa

Prsten i idealni prsten

Def: Prsten je alg. struktura  $(R, +, \cdot)$  sa drug. bin. operacijama koje važi:

- i)  $(R, +)$  - abelova grupa
- ii)  $(R, \cdot)$  - poligrupa
- iii) važi slj. distributivni zakon:  $\forall (x, y, z) \in R \quad x(y+z) = xy + xz$  - s desna  
 $\forall (x, y, z) \in R \quad (x+y)z = xz + yz$  - s lijeva

Reći ćemo da je  $(R, +, \cdot)$  prsten sa jedinicom ako postoji element  $e \in R$

neutralan u odnosu na op. množenja; kažemo da je prsten  $(R, +, \cdot)$

komutativan ako op. množenja zadovoljava zakon komutacije u skupu.

Najjednostavniji primer je  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$

Def: Podskup  $P \subseteq R$  je podprsten prstena  $(R, +, \cdot)$  ako je  $P$  i sam prsten u odnosu na restriktiv. operacije iz  $R$ . Skup  $Z \subseteq R$  je prsten  $(Z, +, \cdot)$  podprsten prstena  $(R, +, \cdot)$

Def: Neka su  $(R, +, \cdot)$  i  $(P, +, \cdot)$  dva prstena. Preslikavanje  $h: R \rightarrow P$  je homomorfizam prstena  $R$  u prsten  $P$  ako važi slj.:

i)  $\forall (x, y) \in R \quad h(x+y) = h(x) + h(y)$

ii)  $\forall (x, y) \in R \quad h(x \cdot y) = h(x) \cdot h(y)$

Def: Element  $a \in R$  zove se djeliteľ nule prstena  $R$  ako postoji  $b \in R$

( $b \neq 0$ ) tako da je  $a \cdot b = b \cdot a = 0$  a ako je osim toga i  $a \neq 0$

onda kažemo da je  $a$  netriviјalan djeliteľ nule prstena  $R$ .

Def: Prsten  $(P, +, \cdot)$  u kome je  $(P \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$  abelova grupa zove se poľe.

1) Ako je  $\equiv_n$  relacija na skupu  $Z$  def. sa  $x \equiv_n y$  ako  $x$  i  $y$  imaju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju sa  $n$ , skup  $Z_n = \{[x], x \in Z\}$ , operacije  $+_n$  i  $\cdot_n$  def. se  $[x] +_n [y] = [x+y]$

$[x] \cdot_n [y] = [x \cdot y]$

$\forall ([x], [y]) \in Z_n$

Dokazati da je  $(Z_n, +_n, \cdot_n)$  komutativan prsten sa jedinicom! Za koje

$n \in \mathbb{N}$  je ova struktura poľe?

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  - Abelova grupa (dokažemo ranije)

i) operacija  $\cdot_n$  je dobro def.: jer  $\begin{matrix} [x] = [a] \\ [y] = [b] \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x \equiv_n a \\ y \equiv_n b \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x - a = n \cdot k & / \cdot y \\ y - b = n \cdot m & / \cdot a \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} xy \equiv_n ab \\ n \mid xy - ab \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} xy - ay = n \cdot yk \\ ay - ab = n \cdot ma \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} xy - ab = n(yk + ma) \\ xy \equiv_n ab \end{matrix}$$

$[x] \cdot_n [y] = [a] \cdot_n [b]$  pa je op. množenja u skupu  $\mathbb{N}$  dobro def.  
- asociativnost:  $([x] \cdot_n [y]) \cdot_n [z] = [x \cdot y] \cdot_n [z] = [(x \cdot y) \cdot z] = [x \cdot (y \cdot z)] = [x] \cdot_n [y \cdot z] = [x] \cdot_n ([y] \cdot_n [z])$   $\forall ([x], [y], [z]) \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

- distributivnost:  $[x] \cdot_n ([y] +_n [z]) = [x] \cdot_n [y + z] = [x \cdot (y + z)] = [xy + xz] = [xy] +_n [xz] = [x] \cdot_n [y] +_n [x] \cdot_n [z]$   $\forall ([x], [y], [z]) \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n, \cdot_n)$  je prsten

$[1] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  i ostali tojke  $(\forall [x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n)$   $\begin{matrix} [x] \cdot_n [1] = [x \cdot 1] = [x] \\ [1] \cdot_n [x] = [1 \cdot x] = [x] \end{matrix}$   
neutral. el. množenja

$(\forall [x], [y]) \in \mathbb{Z}_n$   $[x] \cdot_n [y] = [x \cdot y] = [y \cdot x] = [y] \cdot_n [x]$  - komutativnost

pa je  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n, \cdot_n)$  komutativan prsten sa jedinicom.

Pokažimo da klasa  $[x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  ima svoji multiplikativnu inverziju  
ako su  $x$  i  $n$  uzajamno prosti brojevi.

Pretpostavimo da su  $d(x, n) = 1$   $x \neq 0$

$$(\exists y, m \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \begin{matrix} xy - mn = 1 \\ xy - 1 = mn \\ xy \equiv_n 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$[x] \cdot_n [y] = [xy] = [1]$$

$$[x]^{-1} = [y]$$

Obratno pretp. da je  $[x]$  invertibilan el. prstena  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, \cdot_n)$

$$(\exists [y]) \quad \begin{matrix} [x] \cdot [y] = [1] \\ xy \equiv_n 1 \\ xy - 1 = nk \\ xy - nk = 1 \Rightarrow (x, n) = 1 \end{matrix}$$

Zaključak: Ako je  $n$  prost broj onda je svaki el. različit od 0 prstena



$(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n, \cdot_n)$  invertibilan pa  $\neq$  naša struktura poje.

2) Ispitati da li je struktura  $(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, \cdot)$  gdje su op. sabiranja i

množenja def. sa  $(a_1, b_1) + (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2)$   $\forall (a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$   
 $(a_1, b_1) \cdot (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2)$

prsten?

$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$   $\bar{1} = \{\dots, -3, -1, 1, 3, \dots\}$

$\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}, \bar{2}\}$   $\bar{1} = \{-2, -5, 1, 4, 7, \dots\}$

$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{(\bar{0}, \bar{0}), (\bar{1}, \bar{0}), (\bar{2}, \bar{0}), (\bar{0}, \bar{1}), (\bar{1}, \bar{1}), (\bar{2}, \bar{1})\}$

+	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$

Operacija je dobro def.  
 simetrija u odnosu na gl. dijagonalu što  
 znači da je komutativna

$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$  - neutralni element za sabiranje

suprotni elementi:  
 $(\bar{0}, \bar{1}) + (\bar{0}, \bar{1}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$   
 $(\bar{1}, \bar{0}) + (\bar{2}, \bar{0}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$   
 $(\bar{1}, \bar{1}) + (\bar{2}, \bar{1}) = (\bar{0}, \bar{0})$

- asocijativnost:

$((a_1, b_1) + (a_2, b_2)) + (a_3, b_3) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2) + (a_3, b_3) = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3, b_1 + b_2 + b_3) =$   
 $= (a_1, b_1) + (a_2 + a_3, b_2 + b_3) = (a_1, b_1) + ((a_2, b_2) + (a_3, b_3))$

Dakle  $(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +)$  - abelova grupa

$(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, \cdot)$

$\cdot$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$
$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$
$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{0}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$

simetrična - komutativno

$(\bar{1}, \bar{1})$  neutralni el.

asocijativnost: kao za sabiranje

distributivnost - isto kao asocijativnost

$(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2, +, \cdot)$  - komutativan prsten sa jedinicom

3) Dokazati da je direktni proizvod dva prstena, prsten

DZ

7) Dokazati da je  $\{1 - a + b\sqrt{2}, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  podprsten domena  $\pi$  odnosno na  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

Op. sabiranja i množenja

→ komutativan prsten sa jedinicom koji nema netrivialnih delitelja nule zove se integralni domen. ←

5) Ako  $\pi$  prsten sa jedinicom  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  uzeti da je  $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R})$

tada je taj prsten komutativan, dokazati!!

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) + (a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) &= a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2} + a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2} = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)\sqrt{2} = a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2} \in P \\
 ((a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) + (a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2})) + (a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2}) &= (a_1 + a_2 + (b_1 + b_2)\sqrt{2}) + (a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2}) = \\
 &= [(a_1 + a_2) + a_3] + [(b_1 + b_2) + b_3]\sqrt{2} = \dots = (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) + ((a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) + (a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2})) \\
 &\quad \forall (a_i + b_i\sqrt{2}) \in P \quad i = 1, 2, 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Asocijativnost :  $0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2} \in P \quad \forall (a + b\sqrt{2}) \quad (a + b\sqrt{2}) + (0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2}) = a + b\sqrt{2}$   
 $(0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2})$  - neutralni element

$a + b\sqrt{2} \in P$

$-a - b\sqrt{2}$  - suprotni el.  $a + b\sqrt{2} + (-a - b\sqrt{2}) = 0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2}$

$(a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) + (a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) = (a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) + (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})$  - komutativnost

$(P, +)$  - abelova grupa

Operacija množenja

zatvoren u  $P$   
 asocijativna u  $P$   
 distributivna u  $P$  } svojstva

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})[(a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) + (a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2})] &= (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})[a_2 + a_3 + (b_2 + b_3)\sqrt{2}] = \\
 &= a_1 \cdot (a_2 + a_3) + a_1\sqrt{2}(b_2 + b_3) + b_1(a_2 + a_3)\sqrt{2} + b_1(b_2 + b_3) \cdot 2 = \dots = \\
 &= (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2}) \cdot (a_2 + b_2\sqrt{2}) + (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{2})(a_3 + b_3\sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

Jedinjeni el.  $(1 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2})$

$(P, +, \cdot)$  - komutativan prsten sa jedinicom

Ovaj prsten nema netrivialnih delitelja nule

Dokaz: Neka je  $a + b\sqrt{2} \neq 0$  i neka je  $(c + d\sqrt{2})(a + b\sqrt{2}) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ca + 2bd + (cb + da)\sqrt{2} &= 0 \\
 \begin{matrix} \in \mathbb{Z} & \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix} & \quad \begin{matrix} a \neq 0 \\ b \neq 0 \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$ca + 2bd = 0 \quad ca = -2bd \quad c = -\frac{2bd}{a}$

$cb + da = 0$

$-\frac{2bd}{a} \cdot b + da = 0$

$$d(-\frac{2b^3}{a} + a) = 0$$

$$d=0 \vee -\frac{2b^3}{a} + a = 0$$

onda je i  $-2b^3 = -a^3$   
 $c=0$  je i  $2b^3 = a^3$  / vrijedi ako  $a=b=0$  (kontradikcija)

$$c+d\sqrt{2} = 0 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

ako znači da ovaj prsten nema netrivialnih djelitelja nule pa je integralni domen.

$$5) (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a=b=1$$

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

$$(1+1)(1+1) = 1+1+1+1 = 1+1$$

$$1+1=0$$

$$1=-1$$

$$x \cdot 1 = x \cdot (-1)$$

$$x = -x$$

$$(a+b)^2 = (a+b)(a+b) = a^2 + ab + ba + b^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$ab + ba = 0$$

$$ab = -ba$$

$$-ba = ba$$

$$ab = ba$$

( $\forall a, b \in R$ ) -  $R$  komutativan prsten

6) Neka je  $f: R \rightarrow P$  homomorfizam prstena  $R$  u  $P$ . Dokazati da je  $f(R)$  podprsten prstena  $P$

7) Dokazati da je svaki komutativan integralni domen polje.

8) Dokazati da je prsten  $(R, +, \cdot)$  u koje za  $\forall x \in R \forall \ell \in \mathbb{Z} : x \cdot x = x$  komutativan prsten

$$6) f: R \rightarrow P$$

$$(f(R), +, \cdot) - \text{prsten, dokazati!!}$$

$$x, y \in f(R)$$

$$(\exists a, b \in R) f(a) = x \text{ i } f(b) = y$$

$$x+y = f(a)+f(b) = f(a+b) \quad a+b \in R$$

$$f(a+b) \in f(R)$$

$$x \cdot y = f(a) \cdot f(b) = f(a \cdot b) \quad a, b \in R$$

$$\in f(R)$$

$$\text{asocijativnost: } \begin{matrix} (x+y)+z & = & x+(y+z) \\ \in f(R) & & \in f(R) \end{matrix} \quad \text{jer } x, y \in f(R) \subseteq P \text{ u } P \text{ onda važi i } \in f(R)$$

istično i sa asocijativnost množenja

Prsten  $R$  ima neutralan el. za sabiranje, to je  $0$ .  $f(0) + 0 = f(0) + f(0) = f(0)$

$$f(0) + f(0) = f(0)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \text{ u prstenu } P$$

$$\in f(R)$$

$$\forall x \in f(R) \quad x = f(a) \text{ i}$$

$$x + 0 = f(a) + f(0) = f(a + 0) = f(a) = x \quad \text{jer je } f(0) \text{ neutr. el. u prstenu } f(R)$$

$$x \in f(R) \text{ i } x = f(a)$$

$$a \in R \text{ i } (\exists -a \in R) \quad a + (-a) = 0$$

$$f(0) = f(a + (-a)) = f(a) + f(-a)$$

$$\text{Inverzni el. elementa } a \text{ je } f(-a) \in f(R)$$

Komutativnost u  $f(R)$  je naslijeđen iz prstena  $P$  za sabiranje zaključujemo da je  $(f(R), +)$  abelova grupa

asocijativnost množenja sledi iz asocijativnosti u skupu  $f(R)$  kada se napravi restrikcija množenja u skupu  $f(R) \subseteq P$

distributivnost - isto

Pa je  $(f(R), +, \cdot)$  prsten. Pošto je  $f(R) \subseteq P$  to je ova struktura podskup prstena  $(P, +, \cdot)$

$$8) \quad x \in R$$

$$(x+x) \cdot (x+x) = x+x$$

$$xx + xx + xx + xx = x + x + x + x = x + x$$

$$x + x = 0$$

$$1 = -x \quad \forall x \in R$$

$$a, b \in R$$

$$(a+b)(a+b) = (a+b)$$

$$aa + ab + ba + bb = a + b$$

$$a+ab+ba+b=a+b$$

$$ab=-ba$$

$$ab+ba=0$$

$$-(ba)=ba$$

$$ab=ba$$

$\forall a, b \in R$  pa je prsten komutativan

$$7) \quad R \quad a \in R \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\{a, a^2, a^3, \dots\}$$

30.10. '03.

### Vektorski prostor i modul

Def: Neka je  $V$  dato polje i  $V$  neprazan skup sa unutrašnjom operacijom  $+$  tako da je  $(V, +)$  abelova grupa, spajajućih operacija - za koje vrijedi:

$$i) \quad k(v_1 + v_2) = kv_1 + kv_2 \quad \forall k \in K, v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$ii) \quad (k_1 + k_2)v = k_1v + k_2v \quad \forall k_1, k_2 \in K, v \in V$$

$$iii) \quad k_1(k_2v) = (k_1k_2)v \quad \forall k_1, k_2 \in K, v \in V$$

$$iv) \quad 1 \cdot v = v \quad \forall v \in V, 1 \in K$$

Strukturu  $(V, +, \cdot)$  zovemo vektorski prostor nad poljem  $K$ . Ako umjesto polja  $K$  uzamemo komutativan prsten sa jedinicom  $R$  onda se  $(V, +, \cdot)$  zove modul nad prstenom  $R$ .

Def: Neka je  $V$  modul nad prstenom  $R$ , a  $S$  neprazan podskup od  $V$ . Redi da se  $S$  zatvoren ili stabilan u odnosu na operacije iz  $V$  ako su ispunjeni sl. uslovi:

$$i) \quad x, y \in S \Rightarrow x+y \in S$$

$$ii) \quad x \in S, r \in R \Rightarrow rx \in S$$

$$iii) \quad x, y \in S, \alpha, \beta \in R \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y \in S$$

Ako je  $S$  pri tome  $S$  modul nad  $R$  u odnosu na ove operacije, onda se kaže da je  $S$  podmodul modula  $V$ .

n). Dokažati da je skup svih  $n$ -torki sastavljenih od elemenata polja  $K$  i koje su sabirane  $n$ -množaje elementa iz  $K$  def. sa  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)$   
 $2(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (2a_1, 2a_2, \dots, 2a_n) \quad 2 \in K$  vektorski prostor.

Rj: Neka je  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in K^n$ ; tada je  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)$  također zadovoljava u odnosu na  $+$  zakon asocijacije je nasljedan iz  $K$ . Ako je  $0 \in K$  (neutr. el. sabirane) u  $K$  onda je  $n$ -torka  $(0, 0, \dots, 0) \in K^n$  neutr. el. za sabiranje polja  $K^n$ , jer  $(0, 0, \dots, 0) + (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  za svaku  $n$ -torku iz  $K^n$ , jer je  $a$  svaki od elemenata ima svoj aditivni inverz u  $K$  tj.  $-a_i, i = \overline{1, n}$

Sad je  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$  proizvoljna  $n$ -torka, tada je svaki  $a_i \in K$ .  
 Sad je  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (-a_1, -a_2, \dots, -a_n) = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$ . Svaka  $n$ -torka iz  $K^n$  ima svoj suprotan  $n$ -torku koje također leži u skupu  $K^n$ .

Daje  $K$  je polje tj.  $+$  je komutativan u  $K$  pa za svake druge  $n$ -torku  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in K^n$  tj.  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) = (b_1 + a_1, b_2 + a_2, \dots, b_n + a_n) = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) + (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ .

Dakle,  $(K^n, +)$  je abelova grupa

→ Ostaje da se provjere još 4 osobine

$2 \in K; (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in K^n$  tada je:

$$\begin{aligned} 2[(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)] &= 2[(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)] = \\ &= [2(a_1 + b_1), 2(a_2 + b_2), \dots, 2(a_n + b_n)] = [(2a_1 + 2b_1), (2a_2 + 2b_2), \dots, (2a_n + 2b_n)] = \\ &= 2(a_1, \dots, a_n) + 2(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \end{aligned}$$

pa važi osobina distributivnosti množenja skalara u odnosu na sabiranje vektora

ii)  $2, \mu \in K, (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$  tada je:

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + \mu)(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) &= ((2 + \mu)a_1, (2 + \mu)a_2, \dots, (2 + \mu)a_n) = \\ &= (2a_1 + \mu a_1, 2a_2 + \mu a_2, \dots, 2a_n + \mu a_n) = 2(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + \mu(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \end{aligned}$$

distributivnost skalara u odnosu na množenje vektora.

iii) za  $2, \mu \in K$  i  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$  treba da:

$$2(\mu(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)) = 2(\mu a_1, \mu a_2, \dots, \mu a_n) = (2(\mu a_1), 2(\mu a_2), \dots, 2(\mu a_n)) =$$

$\Sigma$  (asociativnost množenja u prstenu)  $= ((2\mu) a_1, (2\mu) a_2, \dots, (2\mu) a_n) = (2\mu) (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

iv) Ako je  $1$  neutr. el. za množenje u polju  $K$  onda je za vektore  $n$ -torki  
 $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$

$\Phi_1(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  pa je  $(K^n, +, \cdot)$  vektorski prostor nad  $K$ .

Pošto je skup realnih brojeva polje, to znači da je  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot)$  polje nad  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Isto tako vrijedi i za  $(\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot)$

2) Dokazati da je skup cijelih brojeva modul nad samim sobom i obzor na operaciji  $+$  i  $\cdot$  cijelih brojeva! Da li je skup cijelih brojeva vektorski prostor nad poljem  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

Skup  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$

→ Ako je neka struktura  $(R, +, \cdot)$  prsten onda je  $(R, +)$  abelova grupa a  $(R, \cdot)$  je poligrupa.

Ako je  $(V, +, \cdot)$  vektorski prostor onda je  $(V, +)$  abelova grupa

• povezane s poljem  $K$  i topi zadovoljavaju  $i, ii, iii, iv$ .

→ Svaki vektorski prostor je modul pa je  $(R, +)$  prsten (ne vezan obratno)  
 $(R, +)$  je abelova grupa (dokazano!)

Ako def.  $\cdot$  ona će se koristivati se. u skupu  $\mathbb{Z}$  tako da je  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   
na motiviran način iako da vrijedi  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

$$(a+b)x = ax + bx$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a(x+y) = ax + ay.$$

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a(bx) = (ab)x$$

$1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 1 \cdot x = x$  pa pošto je po 5.42 to skup  $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$  komutativan  
i sa 1 ova struktura jeste modul.

$(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \rightarrow$  modul nad  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

$$\bullet \text{ } 1 \cdot R \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$\text{Iako } R \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \cdot 2 = 2\sqrt{3} \neq 2 \quad \text{pa nije tačno da je vektor razmjerna duž.}$$

3) Pokazati da je skup  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  moduli nad prstenom cijelih brojeva  $\mathbb{Z}$  i odnosi na uobičajenu operaciju sabiranja  $+$  i množenja elementa iz  $\mathbb{Z}$  def. ~~sa~~  $a[x] = [ax]$   $a \in \mathbb{Z}, [x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

Rj: Imamo dva skupa: skup klase  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  i skup cijelih brojeva  $\mathbb{Z}$ .  
 $+$  :  $\mathbb{Z}_n \times \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$

J famije smo pokazali da je  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +_n)$  Abelova grupa.

$\bullet$  :  $\mathbb{Z}_n \times \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$  (uobičajena kompozicija)

Trebamo vidjeti da li ove operacije na  $i, ii, iii, iv$  i treba provjeriti da li je operacije dobro definirane

$$a[x] = [ax] \in \mathbb{Z}_n \text{ imamo}$$

i)  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, [x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$

$$(a+b)[x] = [(a+b)x] = [ax+bx] = [ax] +_n [bx] = a[x] +_n b[x] \text{ i ako}$$

je  $a \in \mathbb{Z}, [x], [y] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  onda je

$$a([x] +_n [y]) = a[x+y] = [a(x+y)] = [ax+ay] = a[x] +_n a[y] \text{ uzimamo}$$

na i)

$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, [x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  pa je

$$a(b[x]) = a[bx] = [a(bx)] = [(ab)x] = (ab)[x]$$

iv)  $\forall [x] \in \mathbb{Z}_n \quad 1 \cdot [x] = [1 \cdot x] = [x]$

To znači da je  $(\mathbb{Z}_n, +, \cdot)$  modul nad prstenom cijelih brojeva

4) Objasniti koji od slj. skupova kvadratnih matrica reda  $n$  nad poljem  $K$  ili konformnim brojevima oni vektorski prostor i smatra se na operacije sabiranja matrica i množenja matrica elementima iz  $\mathbb{Z}$  ili iz  $\mathbb{R}$  ili  $\mathbb{C}$

a) sve matrice

b) simetrične matrice

c) kvadratne simetrične matrice

d) singularne matrice

e) regularne matrice

f) matrice gdje je trag jednak 0



2) radeo proste sednice

→ Ako posmatramo matrice iz  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  posmatramo skup  $(C_{i+1, \cdot}^T)$  dobijemo da matrice opisuju elemente...

b)  $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

$i, j = \overline{1, n}$  matrice opisuju elemente zadovoljavaju...

$(\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, +, \cdot)$  - vektorski prostor nad poljem  $\mathbb{R}$

Neka je skup  $S$  skup svih matrica. Definitivno je  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

izvimo dvije matrice  $A = (a_{ij})$  i  $B = (b_{ij})$ . Postoje simetrične vrijednosti:

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad b_{ij} = b_{ji}$$

$$A+B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) = (a_{ji} + b_{ji}) = C_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji} + b_{ij} = a_{ji} + b_{ji} = C_{ji}$$

bi matrica  $A+B$  je iz  $S$ , pa je  $S$  zatvoren u odnosu na sabiranje matrica iz  $S$ .

Imamo proizvoljno  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  i matrica  $A \in S$ ,  $A = (a_{ij})$

$$zA = (za_{ij}) = (d_{ij})$$

$$d_{ij} = za_{ij} = za_{ji} = d_{ji} \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

pa je  $S$  potprostor prostora  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

c) kososimetrične matrice

$a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$   $i, j = \overline{1, n}$  je također vektorski prostor potprostora  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

d) Singularne matrice:

$A, B \in G_n \Rightarrow$  treba da je  $A+B \in G_n$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 0$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det B = 0$$

$$\det A + \det B = 1$$

bi  $A+B \in \text{skup}$

e) regularne matrice

$E_T \in \text{regularna}$

$-E \notin \text{regularna}$

$E_T - E = 0$   $\notin \text{regul.}$  - efr. pa ne može biti potprostor prostora?

f) Neka je skup  $T$  skup svih matrica traga 0.

$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = 0$$

$$A, B \in T$$

$$A = (a_{ij})$$

$$B = (b_{ij})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ix} = 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ix} = 0$$

$$A+B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) = C_j$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_{ix} = a_{ix} + b_{ix} = 0 \quad \text{što znači } A+B \in T$$

Št. glava:  $\lambda \in R$

$$\lambda A = (\lambda a_{ij})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda a_{ij} = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} = 0 \quad \lambda A \in T$$

} pa je  $T$  vektorski prostor nad polju  $R$

5) Neka su  $u$  i  $w$  vekt. potprostor prostora  $V$ . Dokazati da je  $u \cup w$  vektorski potprostor od  $V$  ako je  $u \subseteq w$  ili  $w \subseteq u$

R: Ako je  $u \subseteq w$  onda je  $u \cup w = w$  a to je potprostor od  $V$  po  $R$ .  
Zadatak dokazan u jednom smeru.

Treba pokazati obrnuto:

Pretp. da  $u \not\subseteq w$  i  $w \not\subseteq u$ ; Treba pokazati da  $u \cup w$  nije vekt. prost.

Posto  $u \not\subseteq w$  to znači da  $\exists a \in u \setminus w$ .

Isto tako posto  $w \not\subseteq u$   $\exists b \in w \setminus u$  elementi  $a$  i  $b$  pripadaju

$u \cup w$  pa je za očekivati da  $a+b \in u \cup w$ .

Pretp. da je  $a+b \in u$  tj.  $a+b = u \in u$ .

No tada je  $b = u - a$ . Posto  $u \in u$  i  $a \in u$  i  $u$  vekt. prost. i  $u-a \in u$  tj.  $b \in u$  to je kontradikcija.

Ako pretp. da je  $a+b \in w$  onda  $a+b = w \in w$ , pa je  $a = b - w$ , pa je  $a \in w$  kontradikcija sa  $a \notin w$ , što znači da  $u \cup w$  nije vekt. potprostor prostora  $V$ .

Dalje  $u \cap w$  - dokazuje se na metp. da je  $u+w = \{u+w : u \in u \wedge w \in w\}$

6) Dokazati da je skup  $V$  rješenja homogenog sistema lin. jed.

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = 0$$

sa realnim koef. vektorski prostor!

1.1 Ako ovaj sistem ima trivijalno r.

Ako ima više r, onda je to vektorski n-torka (sistem n-reda). Skup svih rešenja je sadržava u skupu  $R^n, V \in R^n$ .

iskusavan izabrati ovakve 8-9 slučajeva.

mo kraće je zaključiti da je  $V \in R$  i da uzmemo 2 elementa iz

$V \ni v_1, v_2$  i pokazemo  $v_1 + v_2 \in V$ ,  $\alpha \in R$  i pokazemo  $\alpha v_1 \in V$  te

$v_1, v_2 \in V, \alpha, \beta \in R \Rightarrow \alpha v_1 + \beta v_2 \in V$  (ovo ćemo pokazati na mreži.)

$\Rightarrow$  Uzmemo  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

$v_1 = (v_1^1, v_1^2, \dots, v_1^n)$  a vektor

$v_2 = (v_2^1, v_2^2, \dots, v_2^n)$  oba dva vektora su rješenja jed.

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j^1 = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j^2 = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{ad: } \alpha v_1 + \beta v_2 = (\alpha v_1^1 + \beta v_2^1, \alpha v_1^2 + \beta v_2^2, \dots, \alpha v_1^n + \beta v_2^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (\alpha v_j^1 + \beta v_j^2) = \alpha \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j^1 + \beta \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j^2 = \alpha \underbrace{0}_{=0} + \beta \underbrace{0}_{=0} = \underbrace{0}_{=0}$$

a  $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$

ako je da je  $\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2 \in V$  tj.  $V$  je vekt. prost nad  $R$  i podprostor nad  $R^n$ .

;) Neka je  $V$  modul nad prstenom  $R$ , a  $X$  neprazan podskup od  $V$ .

Dokazati da skup  $X$  na osobinu (\*)  $x, y, z \in X, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R$

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \in X$  ako postoji podmodul  $S$  modula  $V$  i  $a \in V$

tako da je  $(**) a \in R, X = a + S = \{a + s : s \in S\}$ . U tom slučaju podmodul  $S$

je jednodimenzionalan odreden skupa  $X$ , a element  $a$  se može proizvoljno uzeti iz  $X$ . Mkoliko prsten  $R$  posjeduje element  $g \in R$  a  $1-g$  invertibilan

element tako da je (\*)  $\Leftrightarrow (**)$  ispunjen.

Ako je  $\lambda \in R \Rightarrow \lambda x + (1-\lambda)x \in X$

Rf: Pretp. najprije  $X = a + S = \{a + s : s \in S\}$

$x, y, z \in X, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R$  tako da je  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1 - \alpha - \beta$ .

$$\exists s_1, s_2, s_3 \in S \mid x = a + s_1, y = a + s_2, z = a + s_3$$

$$\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = \alpha(a + s_1) + \beta(a + s_2) + (1 - \alpha - \beta)(a + s_3) = a + \alpha s_1 + \beta s_2 + (1 - \alpha - \beta)s_3$$

$$-\alpha a + \alpha s_1 + \beta a + \beta s_2 + a + s_3 - \alpha a - \alpha s_3 - \beta a - \beta s_3 =$$

$$= a + (\alpha s_1 + \beta s_2 - \alpha s_3 - \beta s_3 + s_3) = a + s_n \quad \text{gdje je } s_n = \alpha s_1 + \beta s_2 + s_3 - \alpha s_3 - \beta s_3 \in S$$

$\beta a$  je zatvoreno za  $+$  i  $\cdot$ .

$S$  je podmodul, pa  $\vec{0}$  pripada  $S$ ,  $a + a \in X$ ,  $a \in X$ , te  $a$  možemo uzeti proizvoljno  $a$ ,  $S$  je jednoznačno određeno sa  $X$  a  $S = -a + X = \{-a + x : x \in X\}$ .

Pretp. da naziv relacija  $(x)$ . Treba da pokažemo da takod postoji modul  $S$  jednak da je  $\dots$

$\rightarrow$  Uzmimo  $a \in X$  proizvoljno i def. ga na ovaj način  $S = -a + X = \{\dots\}$ .

Ostaje da se pokaže da je  $S$  podmodul modula  $V$ .

$\rightarrow$  Uzmimo  $\alpha, \beta \in S$  i  $d, \beta \in R$  (treba pokazati da je  $d\alpha + \beta\alpha \in S$ )

$$\exists x, y \in X, \quad \alpha = -a + x, \quad \beta = -a + y$$

uzmimo da je  $\mu/\nu = 1 - \alpha - \beta$  pa  $\mu + \beta\alpha - 1$  i uzmimo  $a \in X$  ( $a = -a + a$ )

$$d(-a + x) + \beta(-a + y) = -d\alpha + dx - \beta a + \beta y$$

$$d(-a + x) + \beta(a + y) = -d\alpha + dx - \beta a + \beta y + a - a = -a + dx + \beta y + (1 - d - \beta)a = -a + z$$

gdje  $p, z \in X$ .

Pa je  $d\alpha + \beta\alpha \in S$  što znači da je  $S$  podmodul modula  $V$ .  
(II dio zadatka se is!)

06.11.103.

1) Dokazati da je skup svih  $n$ -torki sastavljen od elemenata polja  $K$  u koje je sabiranje i množenje elem. iz  $K$  def. sa  $\mathbb{K}$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (\lambda a_1, \lambda a_2, \dots, \lambda a_n) \quad \lambda \in K \quad \text{vektorski prostor.}$$

Dokaz: Neka je  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in K^n$  proizvoljan. Tada je

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) \in K^n \quad \text{jer su}$$

$a_i + b_i, i = \overline{1, n}$  iz  $K$ . Također asocijativnost je naslijeđena iz polja  $K$ , što

je  $0 \in K$  neutralni el. za sabiranje u polju  $K$ , onda je  $n$ -torka

$$(0, 0, \dots, 0) \in K^n \quad \text{neutr. el. za sabiranje polja } K^n, \text{ jer je } \mathbb{K}$$

$$(0, 0, \dots, 0) + (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (0 + a_1, 0 + a_2, \dots, 0 + a_n) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\neq (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in K^n$$

Svakom od  $a_i$  na suprotan el. u polju  $K$  je  $-a_i$  tada je

pronađemo svaku  $n$ -torku koja suprotan  $n$ -torku ~~je~~ koja čini

~~$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in \mathcal{K}^n$$~~

~~$\mathbb{Z} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) + (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  .. Dział  $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$  jest abelową grupą~~

Super  
Titi

06. 11. '03.

2) Ako je  $V$  vekt. prostor nad poljem  $F$  dokazati da je  $f_{ACU}$  v. 21:

i)  $\vec{0} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{0}$

ii)  $(-1) \hat{a}^\dagger = -\hat{a}^\dagger$

1)  $R_j$ :

$$\forall a, b \in V \quad (n+1)(a+b) = a+b + a+b$$

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

$$a + b + a + b = a + a + b + b$$

pg 8.  $6+9=9+6$  - giraye ka.

2)  $E_f$ :

$$i) \quad 0 \cdot \vec{a} = (\vec{0} + \vec{0}) \quad \vec{a} = 0 \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{0} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{O.A} = \vec{0}$$

$$ii) (1 + (-1)) \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} + (-1)\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} + (-1)\vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$(-1)\vec{a} = -\vec{a} \quad \forall \vec{a} \in V$$

Neka  $p$  - prost broj. Pres onome što smo ranije rekli uočimo:

par  $(\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$  je abelova grupa a  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -step. klasa, ostataka po mod.  $p$

Dalje  $\rightarrow$  pokazati da je  $(\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$  isto tako Abelova grupa pr

je P. prost or. Prema fore  $(z_{p_i} + i)$  je rože.

[illegible]

gleda se  $\mathbb{Z}_p = \mathbb{Z}_p \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}_p$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^n = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p, i=1, \dots, n\}$$

Uvedemo op. sabiranja na sl. način

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) \text{ i. n. } \mathbb{Z}_p$$

$$\text{sa elementima iz } \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ ta } \lambda(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (\lambda a_1, \dots, \lambda a_n)$$

$$\forall (a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ i } (b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

$$(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_p^n \text{ zato što je } \forall i=1, \dots, n \quad a_i + b_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ jer}$$

je sabiranje klasa u  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  zatvoreno.

$$\text{Za svake tri } n\text{-torka } ((a_1, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, \dots, b_n)) + (c_1, \dots, c_n) =$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) + (c_1, \dots, c_n) = ((a_1 + b_1) + c_1, \dots, (a_n + b_n) + c_n) =$$

$$= (a_1 + (b_1 + c_1), \dots, a_n + (b_n + c_n)) = (a_1, \dots, a_n) + ((b_1, \dots, b_n) + (c_1, \dots, c_n))$$

asocijativnost

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^n, +$$

$$\vec{0} \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ neutr. el. sabiranja } \vec{0} = (\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}) \in \mathbb{Z}_p^n \text{ zato što je}$$

$$(\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}) + (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \text{ pa postoji neutr. el.}$$

Abelovo protivotivno tvorbu  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_p^n \quad \forall a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p^n$

$$\exists -a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ tako da je } a_i + (-a_i) = 0$$

$$n\text{-torka } (-a_1, \dots, -a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_p^n \text{ a za}$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) + (-a_1, \dots, -a_n) = (\vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}) \quad \forall n\text{-torka iz } \mathbb{Z}_p^n \text{ ima svoj suprotni el.}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n) = (b_1 + a_1, \dots, b_n + a_n) =$$

$$= (b_1, \dots, b_n) + (a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ pa je } (\mathbb{Z}_p^n, +) \text{ abelova grupa.}$$

Slično se proverava da važe i ostale osobine pa je prema tome  $(\mathbb{Z}_p^n, +, \cdot)$  vekt. prost. nad poljem  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ .

Prema tome skup  $\mathbb{Z}_p^n$  ima onoliko el. koliko ima različitih  $n$ -torki.

sa elementima iz skupa  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  a posto  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  ima  $p$  elemenata, taj

broj je jednaka broju varijacija  $n$ -te klase skupa od  $p$

elemenata sa ponavljanjem, a to je jednako  $p^n$ . Skup

$\mathbb{Z}_p^n$  ima  $p^n$  elemenata pa su i dokazati da postoji

polje od  $p^n$  elemenata pa je to v. prost.

Def: Neka su  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n$  vekt. prostori nad istim poljem  $F$ . Skup  $V$  uređenih  $n$ -torki  $(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  gdje je  $v_i \in V_i$  je ~~skup~~ vektor nad poljem  $F$  s op. def. sa  $(v_1, \dots, v_n) + (u_1, \dots, u_n) = (v_1 + u_1, \dots, v_n + u_n)$   
 $d(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (dv_1, \dots, dv_n)$

Vektorski prostor  $V$  zove se ~~vektorski~~ dekartov proizvod prostora  $(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n)$  i označava se  $V_1 \times V_2 \times \dots \times V_n$

~~Def:~~ Neka je  $N$  podmodul modula  $M$  nad prstenom  $R$ ,  $a \in M$  proizvoljno.

stavimo da je  $a+N = \{a+n \mid n \in N\}$ . Dokazati da vrijedi:

a)  $a \in a+N$

b)  $(\forall a, b \in M)$  je  $a+N = b+N$  ,  $a-b \in N$

c)  $(\forall a, b \in M)$  ili je  $a+N = b+N$  ili je  $a+N \cap b+N = \emptyset$

R:  
 a) Pošto je  $N$  podmodul modula  $M$  to  $0 \in N$   $a = a+0 \in a+N$

b) pretp. da je  $a+N = b+N$  To znači da  $\exists n_1, n_2 \in N$  takoda je

$$a+n_1 = b+n_2 \Rightarrow a-b = n_2 - n_1$$

$n_2 - n_1 \in N$  što znači da je  $a-b \in N$ . Obrnuto, pretp. da je

$a-b \in N$  to znači da  $\exists n \in N$  takoda da  $a-b = n$ . Neka je  $x \in a+N$

proizvoljno. Znači da je  $x$  oblika  $a+n_1$  gdje  $n_1$  leži u  $N$  odnosno

$$x = a+n_1, n_1 \in N$$

$$x = b + \underbrace{n_1 - n_2}_{n_2 \in N} = b+n_2 \in b+N$$

To znači da je  $a+N \subseteq b+N$ . Uzmimo proizvoljno  $x \in b+N$  tj.  $x = b+n_2$

$n_2 \in N$ . Pošto je  $a-b = n \in N$  to je  $0-n = b-a \in N$  a to znači da je

$$b = a-n$$

Stada je  $x = b-n+n_2 = a+n_2 \in a+N$ . Dakle  $b+N \subseteq a+N$  pa

stada iz ovoga nam da  $a+N = b+N$

c) pretp. da nije  $a+N \cap b+N = \emptyset$  To znači da postoji  $x \in a+N \cap b+N$

$$\text{To znači da je } x = a+n_1, n_1, n_2 \in N$$

$$x = b+n_2 \text{ pa je } a+n_1 = b+n_2 \text{ tj. } a-b = n_2 - n_1 \in N \text{ pa prema b) znači da je}$$

$$a+N = b+N$$



\* Neka su  $V = F^4$  i  $W = F^{2 \times 2}$  vektorski prostori nad poljem  $F$ . Dokazi da je preslikavanje  $f((a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix}$  izomorf. vekt. prostora  $V$  i  $W$  nad poljem  $F$ . Izomorf. vekt. prostora  $V$  i vekt. prostora  $W$  nad istim poljem  $F$  zavisi bijectivno preslikavanje  $f: V \rightarrow W$  takvo da je  $\forall a, b \in V, f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$  i  $\forall a \in V, \alpha \in F, f(\alpha a) = \alpha f(a)$ . Treba pokazati da je ovo preslikovanje izomorf. (bijectivno)

$$f((a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) + (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)) = f(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 & a_4 + b_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} = f((a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)) + f((b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4))$$

$$\text{Daje } f(\alpha(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)) = f(\alpha a_1, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3, \alpha a_4) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_1 & \alpha a_2 \\ \alpha a_3 & \alpha a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \text{ za } \forall \alpha \in F \text{ i } \forall \text{ duge ceturke iz } V.$$

- bijectivno

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \in F^{2 \times 2} = W \quad \forall a_i \in F \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ a to znači}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \in F^4 \text{ i } f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = A \text{ tj. } f \text{ je surjektivno}$$

Sada pretp. da je  $f((a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)) = f((b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4))$  To znači da je

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_2 - b_2 \\ a_3 - b_3 & a_4 - b_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ što znači da je}$$

$a_i - b_i = 0$  tj.  $a_i = b_i$   $\forall i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  pa su ove duge ceturke  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$ . Ovo znači da je  $f$  injektivno pa iz svega zaključujemo da je ovo izomorf.

\* Obrazložiti da u je  $R^2$  podpr. prostora  $R^3$  nad poljem realnih br.  $R^2 = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in R\}$  i  $R^3 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in R\}$ . Očito je  $R^2 \neq R^3$  jer ako je  $R^2$  vekt. podpr. nad  $R$  i  $R^3$  vekt. pr. nad  $R$ .

Da u omanemo skup svih  $\{(x, y, 0) \mid x, y \in R\} \subseteq R^3$ ,  $\therefore V$  je vekt. pr. nad poljem realnih br. (to dokazati moramo!) Ako def. presl.  $f$  je

$$\text{~~bijectivno preslikavanje~~ } f: R^2 \rightarrow V \text{ a je } f(x, y) = (x, y, 0) \text{ onda je}$$

$$f \text{ bijectivno preslikavanje i } f((x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2)) = f(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, 0) = (x_1, y_1, 0) + (x_2, y_2, 0) = f(x_1, y_1) + f(x_2, y_2) \text{ i za } \forall \alpha \in R$$

$$f(\alpha(x, y)) = f(\alpha x, \alpha y) = (\alpha x, \alpha y, 0) = \alpha(x, y, 0) = \alpha f(x, y) \text{ tj. } R \text{ je}$$



izovorsfan prostor  $P^2$  u  $V$ , dakle  $P^2$  nije podpr. pro  $P^3$  ali je izovorsfan podprostor  $V$  prostora  $P^3$

\* Neka je  $f$  proizvoljno polje a  $F[x]$  prsten polinoma u promjenljivoj  $x$  sa koeficijentima iz polja  $F$ . Dokazati da je  $f(x)$  vektorski prostor nad poljem  $F$  sa operacijama  $+$  i  $\cdot$  iz  $F$  def. sa

$$\sum_i a_i x^i + \sum_i b_i x^i = \sum_i (a_i + b_i) x^i \quad \text{ i } \quad d \cdot \sum_i a_i x^i = \sum_i (da_i) x^i, \quad \text{ Pri tome}$$

da je  $p$ -step u svim polinoma  $p$  za koje je  $p(1) = p(0)$

podprostor prostora  $f(x)$ . Isto putanje i  $n$ -step  $V$  svih polinoma

$p$  za koje je  $p(0) = 1$

Rj. :

1) Ako je  $p(x) = \sum_i a_i x^i, a_i \in F$

$g(x) = \sum_i b_i x^i, b_i \in F \forall i$ , onda je  $p(x) + g(x)$  def. sa  $\sum_i (a_i + b_i) x^i = \sum_i c_i x^i$

gdje je  $c_i = a_i + b_i \in F$  pa je  $p(x) + g(x) \in F[x]$

2)  $(p(x) + g(x)) + r(x) = (\sum_i a_i x^i + \sum_i b_i x^i) + \sum_i c_i x^i = \sum_i (a_i + b_i + c_i) x^i = \sum_i [(a_i + b_i) + c_i] x^i = \sum_i (a_i + (b_i + c_i)) x^i = \sum_i a_i x^i + (\sum_i b_i x^i + \sum_i c_i x^i) = p(x) + (g(x) + r(x))$

3)  $\forall a \in F, p \in F[x], 0 \in F[x], \forall p(x) \in F[x]$

$p(x) + 0 = \sum_i a_i x^i + \sum_i 0 \cdot x^i = \sum_i (a_i + 0) x^i = \sum_i a_i x^i = p(x)$

4) Uzmu polino  $p(x) = \sum_i a_i x^i$

$a_i \in F \forall i$   $-a_i \in F$  definirano je polino

$-p(x) = \sum_i (-a_i) x^i$  onda ~~na~~ taj poliprečnik pripada  $F[x]$  ova

toza vrijedi da je  $p(x) + (-p(x)) = \sum_i a_i x^i + \sum_i (-a_i) x^i = \sum_i (a_i + (-a_i)) x^i$

$= \sum_i 0 \cdot x^i = 0$  i za neki drugi polino  $p(0) + g(x) \in F(x)$

5)  $p(x) + g(x) = g(x) + p(x)$

1)  $\alpha, \beta \in F, p(x) \in F[x]$

$(\alpha + \beta) p(x) = (\alpha + \beta) \sum_i a_i x^i = \sum_i (\alpha + \beta) a_i x^i = \sum_i \alpha a_i x^i + \sum_i \beta a_i x^i = \alpha p(x) + \beta p(x)$

2)  $(\alpha \beta) \sum_i a_i x^i = \sum_i (\alpha \beta) a_i x^i = \sum_i \alpha (\beta a_i) x^i = \alpha \sum_i \beta a_i x^i = \alpha (\beta \sum_i a_i x^i) = \alpha (\beta p(x))$   
 $\forall a_i \in F$  Dakle...

$$\begin{aligned} d(p(x) + g(x)) &= d\left(\sum_i a_i x^i + \sum_i b_i x^i\right) = d\sum_i (a_i + b_i)x^i = \sum_i (d a_i + d b_i)x^i = \\ &= d\sum_i a_i x^i + d\sum_i b_i x^i = d p(x) + d g(x) \end{aligned}$$

4) ako  $p: 1 \in F$  neutr. el. u odnosu na  $+$  onda  $p$

$$1 \cdot p(x) = 1 \sum_i a_i x^i = \sum_i 1 \cdot a_i x^i = \sum_i a_i x^i = p(x)$$

Zatjecati:  $F[x]$  je vekt. pr. nad polje  $F$  ~~skup svih polinoma~~

$$U = \{p(x) \in F[x] \mid p(1) = p(0)\}$$

$$p(0) = p(1)$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot 0}_{a_0} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

$$a_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i = 0$$

Npr. polinom  $p(x) = 3x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^2 - 5x + 7$  je polinom iz skupa  $U$  ako  $p: F \rightarrow R$  za  $\forall a \in F, a \in U, p \in p: U \neq \emptyset$ . Neka  $p(x), g(x) \in U$  tj.

$$\begin{aligned} p(0) &= p(1) \text{ i } g(0) = g(1) \text{ tada je } p(0) + g(0) = (p+g)(0) = (p+g)(1) = \\ &= p(1) + g(1) \text{ i ako uzamemo } d \in R \text{ tako da je } d p(0) = d p(1) \text{ pa je i} \\ &(d p)(0) = (d p)(1) \text{ tj. } p+g \text{ i } d p \in U \text{ što znači da je } U \text{ vekt. podpr.} \end{aligned}$$

prostora  $F[x]$

$$V = \{p(x) \mid p(0) = p(1)\} \quad \text{to su svi polinomi i nije ni posljednji, jer } a_0 = 1$$

$$V \neq \emptyset \quad 1 \in V$$

$$\text{Ako je } p(0) = 1, g(0) = 1 \text{ onda je } p(0) + g(0) = 2 \text{ pa } p+g \notin V$$

\* Neka je  $F$  proizvoljno polje i  $A$  proizvoljan skup. Označimo sa  $F^A$  skup svih funkcija sa skupa  $A$  u polje  $F$ . Ako u  $F^A$  def. sabiranje i množenje elementa iz  $R$  u  $(f+g)(a) = f(a) + g(a)$  i  $(df)(a) = d f(a)$  gdje je  $a \in F, d \in F, f \in F^A$  onda  $f(a)$  postaje v.p. nad polje  $F$ . Dokazati!

Ako je  $f: A \rightarrow B$  bilo koja bijekcija skupa  $A$  na skup  $B$ , dokazati da je  $\text{sat} \rightarrow f \circ \pi$  def. razmjenom prostora  $f^A$  u  $f^B$  tj. da su ova dva prostora

12.1

Neka su  $f, g \in F^A$  proizv. treba pokazati da su  $f+g$  i  $\Delta f$  fje sa  $A$  u  $F$  to znači alio je  $a=b$ ,  $a, b \in F$  onda je  $f(a)=f(b)$  i  $g(a)=g(b)$  pa original može imati dvije različite slike tj.  $(f+g)a=(f+g)b$  pa je  $(f+g)$  strmo fja  $A \rightarrow F$  i  $\Delta f(a)=\Delta f(b)$  pa je  $\Delta f: A \rightarrow B$  dalje

Alio su  $f, g, h \in F^A$  onda je za  $\forall a \in A$

$$2) ((f+g)+h)(a) = (f(a)+g(a))+h(a) = f(a)+(g(a)+h(a)) = (f+(g+h))(a)$$

$$\text{pa je } (f+g)+h = f+(g+h)$$

$$3) \sigma: A \rightarrow F$$

$$\sigma(a)=0 \quad f(a) \in F$$

tada su  $f$  fju  $f \in F^A$  umijedi da je  $(f+\sigma)(a) = f(a)+\sigma(a) = f(a)$  za  $\forall a \in A$  pa je  $f+\sigma = f$  dalje uzmimo pravo  $f \in F^A$  i def.

fju  $-f: A \rightarrow F$  tako što ćemo staviti  $-f(a) = -f(a) \quad \forall (a \in A)$

tako da biti  $-f+f = \sigma$  (malo o fja) i konačno

$$4) f+g = g+f \quad \forall f, g \in F^A$$

ostale aksiome preneti sami

zaključiti  $F^A$  je vektorski prostor nad poljem  $F$

dokazati ovo

\* \*\*  $\pi: A \rightarrow B$   $\pi$  je bijekcija, treba pokazati da je  $F^A$  izomorfno s  $F^B$ .

Def. preslikavanje  $H: F^B \rightarrow F^A$  sa  $H(f) = f \circ \pi$  mi trebamo pokazati da je  $H$  izomorfizam.

$(H(f+g))(a) = ((f+g) \circ \pi)(a) = (f+g)(\pi(a)) = f(\pi(a)) + g(\pi(a)) = (f \circ \pi)(a) + (g \circ \pi)(a) = H(f)(a) + H(g)(a) = (H(f) + H(g))(a)$  za  $\forall a \in A$  to ima da je  $H(f+g) = H(f) + H(g)$  za svake dvije fje  $f, g \in F^B$  Dalje uzmimo  $\Delta$  iz polja  $F$  proizvoljno i posmatrajmo staze dalje desava se:

$$(H(\Delta f))(a) = ((\Delta f) \circ \pi)(a) = (\Delta f)(\pi(a)) = \Delta(f(\pi(a))) = \Delta((f \circ \pi)(a))$$

$\forall a \in A$  pa je  $H(\Delta f) = \Delta H(f)$  za  $\forall f \in F^B$  Dokažimo još da je  $H$  bijekcija. Uzmimo proizv. fju  $f_A \in F^A$  onda tražimo fju  $H(f)$  tako da je  $H(f) = f_A \quad f \circ \pi = f_A$

$$f = f_A \circ \pi^{-1}$$

$$\pi: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\pi^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$$

$$f = f_A \circ \pi^{-1} \in F^B$$

$$H(f) = (f \circ \pi) = (f_A \circ \pi^{-1}) \circ \pi = f_A$$

ostaje da se pokaže da je preslikavanje  $f$  def. na ovaj način tj. da jedan original može imati dvije različite slike. Uzmimo  $b_1 = b_2 \in B$   $\pi^{-1}(b_1) = \pi^{-1}(b_2)$  pa pošto je

$$f_A \circ \pi^{-1}(b_1) = f_A \circ \pi^{-1}(b_2) \quad \text{tj. } f(b_1) = f(b_2) \quad \text{pa smo sad pokazali}$$

da je preslikavanje  $H$  injektivno, još injektivno pa naka je  $H(f) = H(g) \quad f, g \in F^B$  to znači da je  $(f \circ \pi)(a) = (g \circ \pi)(a)$  ( $\forall a \in A$ ) pa je  $f(\pi(a)) = g(\pi(a))$  to znači  $f = g$  jer je  $\pi$  na bijektivno i dobro def. pa je  $f = g$

$H$  je bijekcija na skupu  $H$  je izomorfizam pa je  $F^A \cong F^B$  - izomorfno.

Suma i presek podmodula.

Direktna suma Komplement.

Def: Neka je  $(S_i)_{i \in I}$  familija podmodula  $R$  modula  $V$ . Presek  $S = \bigcap_{i \in I} S_i$  podmodula je opet podmodul  $R$  modula  $V$ . To je najveći podmodul koji je sadržan u svakom od podmodula  $(S_i)_{i \in I}$  i zove se presek podmodula  $S_i$ . Skup  $T = \sum_{i \in I} S_i$  svih el.  $x \in V$  koji se mogu napisati u obliku sume bar jedne familije  $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ ,  $x_i \in S_i$  ( $\neq 0$ ) predstavlja  $R$ -podmodul modula  $V$ . To je najmanji podmodul modula  $V$  koji sadrži sve podmodule  $S_i$  i zove se suma podmodula  $S_i$ .

Def: Za sumu  $\sum_{i \in I} S_i$  podmodula  $S_i$   $R$  modula  $V$  kaže se da je direktna ako je  $\forall x \in T$  i  $t \in$  sume jednako nula, tačno jedne familije  $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ ,  $x_i \in S_i$  ( $i \in I$ ).

Def: Neka je  $S$  podmodul modula  $V$ . Za podmodul  $T$  modula  $V$  reći ćemo da je komplement podmodula  $S$  ako je suma  $S+T$  direktna i daje citavi modul  $V$ . Tj:  $S \oplus T = V$

\* Neka su  $U$  i  $V$  podprostori prostora  $\mathbb{R}^4$  generisani skupom vektora  $\{(1,1,0,-1), (1,2,3,0), (2,3,3,-1)\}$  i  $\{(1,2,2,-2), (2,3,2,-3), (1,3,4,-3)\}$ .  
Odrediti bazu prostora  $U+V$  i  $U \cap V$

Rj:

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

Bazu prostora  $U$  daju vektori  $(1,1,0,-1)$  i  $(0,1,3,1)$  to znači  $\dim U = 2$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bazu prostora  $V$  daju v.  $(1,2,2,-2)$  i  $(0,-1,-2,1)$  i  $\dim V = 2$ .

$$U+V$$

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

Baza  $U+V$  je  $(1, 1, 0, -1), (0, 1, 3, 1), (0, 0, -1, -2)$  i  $\dim(U+V) = 3$

$U \cap V$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ x & y & z & t \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & y-x & z & t+x \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3x-3y+z & 2x+y+t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-3y+z=0 \\ 2x-y+t=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{homogeni sust. jed. cij. je susten rj. prostor U}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ x & y & z & t \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & x-2x & z-2x & t+2x \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2y+2x & t+y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2y+z+2x=0 \\ t+y=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{prostor V}$$

$U \cap V$  je skup rješenja sust.

$$\begin{cases} 3x-3y+z=0 \\ 2x-y+t=0 \\ -2y+z+2x=0 \\ t+y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} t = -y \\ 3x-3y+z=0 \\ 2x-2y=0 \\ -2y+z+2x=0 \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} x=y=-t \\ z=0 \end{matrix} \right. \quad R_j: (x, x, 0, -x)$$

$$U \cap V = \{(x, x, 0, -x)\}$$

Jedna od baza:  $\{(1, 1, 0, -1)\}$  i  $\dim(U \cap V) = 1$

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

$$2 + 2 = 3 + 1$$

\* Dokazati da polinomi  $(1-x)^3, (1-x)^2, 1-x, 1$  generišu prostor polinoma stepena manjeg ili jednako 3 u jedinoj projekciji iz polja realnih brojeva.

Rj: Opšti oblik polinoma  $ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$  ( $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} ax^3+bx^2+cx+d &= \alpha(1-x)^3 + \beta(1-x)^2 + \gamma(1-x) + \delta = \\ &= \alpha(1-3x+3x^2-x^3) + \beta(1-2x+x^2) + \gamma(1-x) + \delta = \\ &= \alpha - 3\alpha x + 3\alpha x^2 - \alpha x^3 + \beta - 2\beta x + \beta x^2 + \gamma - \gamma x + \delta = \\ &= -\alpha x^3 + x^2(3\alpha + \beta) - x(3\alpha + 2\beta + \gamma) + \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha &= a \\ 3\alpha + \beta &= b \\ -3\alpha - 2\beta - \gamma &= c \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta &= d \end{aligned}$$

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

ist. ima rj. tj. uvijek možemo odrediti  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$   
pa se dati polinom može izraziti preko njih tj. dokazali smo tvrdnju

\* Neka je  $U$  podprostor prostora  $\mathbb{R}^5$  generisan vektorima  $\{(1, 3, -2, 2, 3), (1, 4, -3, 4, 2), (2, 3, -1, -2, 9)\}$  a  $V$  podprostor generisan vektorima  $\{(1, 3, 0, 2, 1), (1, 5, -6, 6, 3), (2, 5, 3, 2, 1)\}$ . Odrediti baze  $U+V$  i  $U \cap V$

Rj:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 13 & -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \{(1, 3, -2, 2, 3), (0, 1, -1, 2, 1)\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -6 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V = \{(1, 3, 0, 2, 1), (0, 2, -6, 4, 2)\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U+V = \{(1, 3, -2, 2, 3), (0, 1, -1, 2, -1), (0, 0, 2, 0, -2)\}$$

$$\dim(U+V) = 3$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ x & y & z & 0 & z \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & y-3x & z+2x & -2x & -3x \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & y+z-x & -2x+6x-y & -1+z+y-6x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y+z-x &= 0 \\ 5+4x+y &= 0 \\ t+y-6x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} U$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ x & y & z & s & t \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & y-3x & z & s-2x & t-x \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9x-3y+t & t-x-2y+s & 2x-y+t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 9x-3y+z &= 0 \\ 4x-2y+s &= 0 \\ 2x-y+t &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} V$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -x+y+z &= 0 \\ 4x-y+s &= 0 \\ -6x+y+t &= 0 \\ 9x-3y+z &= 0 \\ 4x-2y+s &= 0 \\ 2x-y+t &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} y &= 2x+t \\ x+z+t &= 0 \\ 2x+s+t &= 0 \\ -4x+2t &= 0 \\ 3x-3t+z &= 0 \\ 2t+s &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} s &= 2t \\ x+z+t &= 0 \\ 2x+t &= 0 \\ -4x+2t &= 0 \\ 3x-3t+z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} t &= -2x \\ -x+z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(negdje je greška mala)

treba dobiti da ima  
netr. rj. i jedna promjenjiva  
je parametar (kao ranije)

\* Dokazati da su n v. p. funkcija jedne realne prom. vektori  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$   
lin. nez. ako postoje realne br.  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  takvi da je

$\det [f_i(a_j)] \neq 0$  različit od nule.

Pri:  
Pretp. da je  $\det [f_i(a_j)] \neq 0$  za  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(a_1) & f_1(a_2) & \dots & f_1(a_n) \\ f_2(a_1) & f_2(a_2) & \dots & f_2(a_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_n(a_1) & f_n(a_2) & \dots & f_n(a_n) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$



$$1) \lambda_1 f_1(x) + \lambda_2 f_2(x) + \dots + \lambda_n f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 f_1(a_1) + \lambda_2 f_1(a_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f_1(a_n) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 f_2(a_1) + \lambda_2 f_2(a_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f_2(a_n) = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\lambda_1 f_n(a_1) + \lambda_2 f_n(a_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f_n(a_n) = 0$$

ist. na sam trivijalno  
j.

pa je za neke izbor brojeva

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$$

gdje je ist.

pa iz jednakosti (1)  $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$  što znači da su vekt.  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  lin. nez.

Obratno: Pretp. da su vekt. lin. nez. i dokažimo da je  $\det \neq 0$

Indukcija:

$$1^{\circ} \quad n=1 \quad a_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f_1(a_1) \neq 0 \quad W$$

2<sup>o</sup> pretp. da vrijedi za neko  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k$  - lin. nez.

$$\det [f_i(a_j)] \neq 0 \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k$$

3<sup>o</sup>

Pretp. da su  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k, f_{k+1}$  lin. nez. i posmatramo  $\det$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(a_1) & f_1(a_2) & \dots & f_1(a_k) & f_1(a_{k+1}) \\ f_2(a_1) & f_2(a_2) & \dots & f_2(a_k) & f_2(a_{k+1}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ f_k(a_1) & f_k(a_2) & \dots & f_k(a_k) & f_k(a_{k+1}) \\ f_{k+1}(a_1) & f_{k+1}(a_2) & \dots & f_{k+1}(a_k) & f_{k+1}(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} A_i \in \mathbb{R} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$= A_1 f_1(x) + A_2 f_2(x) + \dots + A_{k+1} f_{k+1}(x) (= 0)$$

pretp. da je  $\det$  jednako 0.

$$\text{Imamo da je } A_1 = 0, A_2 = 0, \dots, A_{k+1} = 0$$

$A_{k+1} \neq \det [f_i(a_j)] \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k$  koja je  $\neq 0$  - kontradikcija.

Dakle postoji  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}$  tako da je  $\det [f_i(a_j)] \neq 0 \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k+1$

Na osnovu principa indukc. to vrijedi  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .



\* Neka su  $U, V$  v.p. prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , generisani sa  $v$ .

$$U = \{(a, b, c) : a = b = c\} \quad V = \{(a, b, c)\}$$

Pokaži da je  $U \oplus V = \mathbb{R}^3$

R:

$$x \in U \cap V$$

$$x = (a, b, c)$$

$$x = (a, a, a) \quad (a, b, c) = (a, a, a)$$

$$a = 0 = b = c$$

$$x \in U \cap V \Rightarrow x = 0_U$$

$$U \cap V = \{0_U\}$$

$$x = (a, b, c) = \underbrace{(a, a, a)}_{\in U} + \underbrace{(0, b-a, c-a)}_{\in V}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus V$$

\*

Neka su prostori  $\mathbb{R}^4$  dati podprostorima  $U = \{(1, 1, 1, 1), (-1, 2, 0, 1), (1, 0, 2, 3)\}$  i

$V = \{(-1, -1, 1, -1), (2, 2, 0, 1)\}$ . Pokaži da je  $\mathbb{R}^4 = U \oplus V$  i odredi projekciju

vektora  $a = (4, 2, 4, 4)$  na podpr.  $U$  paralelnu sa  $V$ .

R:

$$\dim V = 2$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^4 = 4$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dim U = 2$$

$$x \in U \cap V$$

$$x \in U \Rightarrow x = a \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1) + b \cdot (-1, -2, 0, 1)$$

$$x \in V \Rightarrow x = c \cdot (-1, -1, 1, -1) + d \cdot (2, 2, 0, 1)$$

$$a(1, 1, 1, 1) + b(-1, -2, 0, 1) = c(-1, -1, 1, -1) + d(2, 2, 0, 1)$$

$$(a-b, a-2b, a, a+b) = (-c+2d, -c+2d, c, -c+d)$$

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

$$a=c$$

$$2a-b-2d=0$$

$$2a-2b-2d=0$$

$$b=0$$

$$2a-d=0$$

$$2a-2d=0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

Sist. ma samo triv.

$$\text{rj. } (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

znači:  $U \cap V = \{0_V\}$

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

$2+2 = \dim(U+V) + 0$

$\dim(U+V) = 4$  pa je:

$U \oplus V = \mathbb{R}^4$

Projekcija:

$a = v + u \xrightarrow{\text{projekcija}}$   
 $v \in V$   
 $u \in U$

$(4, 2, 4, 4) = \alpha(1, 1, 1, 1) + \beta(-1, -2, 0, 1) + \gamma(-1, -1, 1, -1) + \delta(2, 2, 0, 1)$

$(4, 2, 4, 4) = (\alpha - \beta - \gamma + 2\delta, \alpha - 2\beta - \gamma + 2\delta, \alpha + \gamma, \alpha + \beta - \gamma + \delta)$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - \beta - \gamma + 2\delta = 4 \\ \alpha - 2\beta - \gamma + 2\delta = 2 \\ \alpha + \gamma = 4 \\ \alpha + \beta - \gamma + \delta = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 4 - \gamma \\ -\beta - 2\gamma + 2\delta = 0 \\ -2\beta - 2\gamma + 2\delta = -2 \\ \beta - 2\gamma + \delta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 2\gamma - \delta \\ -4\gamma + 3\delta = 0 \\ 3\gamma - 2\delta = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -8\gamma + 6\delta = 0 \\ 9\gamma - 6\delta = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = 3 \\ \delta = 4 \\ \beta = 2 \\ \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$u = (1, 1, 1, 1) + 2(-1, -2, 0, 1) = (-1, -3, 1, 3)$  - projekcija na U paral. sa V

(postupak je dobar, ali ima računski greške, ispraviti)  
 (može da)

\*

Dobro je da je v.p.  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  kvadratnih matrica reda n nad polju reši

W. direktna line. prostora simetričnih i kosimetričnih matrica.

Naći projekciju matrice  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  na sveži od n'h prostora paralelna ona- drugom.

Pj: S-simetrične

K-antim. matrice formata  $n \times n$  na polju real. br.

$A \in S \quad (a_{ij}) \in A \quad a_{ij} = a_{ji}, \quad i, j = 1, \bar{k}$

$A \in K \quad (a_{ij}) \in K \quad a_{ji} = -a_{ij} \quad a_{ij} = 0, \bar{k}$

Ako

$$A \in S \cap K \Rightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji} \wedge a_{ij} = -a_{ji} \quad \forall i, j = 1, \overline{n}$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji} = -a_{ji}$$

$$\forall i, j = 1, \overline{n}$$

$$a_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j = 1, \overline{n}$$

$$A \in S \cap K \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$S \cap K = \{0\}$$

$$A \in S \quad A^T = A$$

$$A \in K \quad A^T = -A$$

$$A \in R^{n \times n} \Rightarrow A = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)}_B + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)}_C \quad \text{onda}$$

$$B^T = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T + A) = B$$

$B \in S$

$$C^T = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T - A) = -\frac{1}{2}(A - A^T) = -C$$

$C \in K$

Svaka matrica se može napisati kao sum. i razlik. tj.  $R^{n \times n} = S \oplus K$ .

Proj. matrice A na S paral. sa K je B

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & \dots & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & \dots & 1/2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Proj. A na K raz. sa S je C (naci seri)!!

\* Neka  $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  skup indeksa.

Dokazati da  $\sum_{i \in I} s_i$  direktno aliko vrijedi

$$s_j \in \{s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{j-1}\} \quad j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s_i)!!!$$

Dokazati da se  $\emptyset$  može napisati samo kao sum. nula.

$$0 = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \in \sum_{i \in I} s_i \quad x_i \in s_i \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$-x_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} \in S_n \cap (s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{n-1}) = \{0_V\}$$

$$x_n = 0_V$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} = 0_V$$

$$-x_{n-1} = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-2} \in S_{n-1} \cap (s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{n-2}) = \{0_V\}$$

$$x_{n-1} = 0_V$$

⋮

$$x_2 = 0_V$$

$$x_1 = 0_V$$

što znači da se  $0_V$  može napisati na jedinstven način kao zbir  $0_V$  što znači da je  $s_i$  direktna na osnovu teoreme o rešetci iz Peirca

20.11.2023.

Efektivno rešavanje problema vezanog za lin. zavisnost vektora u konačnom vektorskom prostoru

1) Neka je  $V = \mathbb{R}^4$   $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$ ,  $e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$

a) Odrediti bazu podprostora  $S$  generisanog vektorima  $a_1 = (0, 1, 0, 3)$ ,  $a_2 = (2, 0, 1, 3)$ ,  $a_3 = (4, 1, 2, 3)$

b) Neka je  $T$  podprostor prostora  $V$  generisan vektorima  $a_4 = (2, 1, 1, 6)$ ,  $a_5 = (2, 1, 1, 5)$ . Odrediti dimenziju  $\dim T$  i bazu prostora  $\dim T$ .

c) Za podprostor  $S$  odrediti komplement  $\bar{S}$

Rj. : a)  $b_1 = a_2 = (2, 0, 1, 3)$  (prvi komponent nije nula se prvi broj  $\neq 0$ )

$$a_3' = a_3 - 2^{-1} \cdot 4 \cdot a_2 = (4, 1, 2, 3) - (4, 0, 2, 6) = (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$b_2 = a_1 = (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$a_3'' = a_3' - 1 \cdot 1^{-1} \cdot b_2 = (0, 1, 0, 3) - (0, 1, 0, 3) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$S = [(2, 0, 1, 3), (0, 1, 0, 3)] \quad \dim S = 2$$

b.)

$$a_4 = c_1 = (2, 1, 1, 6)$$

$$a_5' = a_5 - 2 \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot a_4 = (2, 1, 1, 5) - (2, 1, 1, 6) = (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$a_5' = c_2 = (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$T = [c_1, c_2] \quad \dim T = 2$$

Odredimo  $\dim$  prostora  $S+T$  :

$$b_1 = (2, 0, 1, 3)$$

$$b_2 = (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$b_3 = c_1 = (2, 1, 1, 6)$$

$$b_4 = c_2 = (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$d_1 = b_1 = (2, 0, 1, 3)$$

$$b_2' = b_2 - 2^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot d_1 = b_2$$

$$b_3' = b_3 - 2^{-1} \cdot 2 \cdot d_1 = (2, 1, 1, 6) - (2, 0, 1, 3) = (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$b_4' = b_4 - 2^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot d_1 = (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$d_2 = b_2' = (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$b_3'' = b_3 - 1 \cdot 1^{-1} \cdot d_2 = (0, 1, 0, 3) - (0, 1, 0, 3)$$

$$b_4'' = b_4' - 1^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot d_2 = (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$b_3 = b_4'' = (0, 0, 0, -1) \quad \dim(S+T) = 3$$

$$\dim S + \dim T = \dim(S+T) + \dim(S \cap T)$$

$$\dim(S \cap T) = 1$$

Određiti: bazu prostora  $S \cap T$ :

$$f \in S \cap T$$

$$f = \beta_1 b_1 + \beta_2 b_2 \quad f = \gamma_1 c_1 + \gamma_2 c_2$$

$$\beta_1 (2, 0, 1, 3) + \beta_2 (0, 1, 0, 3) = \gamma_1 (2, 1, 1, 6) + \gamma_2 (0, 0, 0, -1)$$

$$(2\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_1, 3\beta_1 + 3\beta_2) = (2\gamma_1, \gamma_1, \gamma_1, 6\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)$$

$$2\beta_1 = 2\gamma_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \gamma_1$$

$$f = (2, 0, 1, 3) + (0, 1, 0, 3) = (2, 1, 1, 6)$$

$$\beta_1 = \gamma_1$$

$f$  - baza prostora  $S \cap T$

$$3\beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 6\gamma_1 - \gamma_2$$

$$\gamma_2 = 0$$

e) Bazu prostora  $S$  čine vektori  $b_1 = (2, 0, 1, 3)$ ,  $b_2 = (0, 1, 0, 3)$

$$\dim S = 2$$

$$\dim \bar{S} = 2$$

Tragamo  $\bar{S}$  tako da je  $\bar{S} \oplus S = V$ ,  $\bar{S} \cap S = \{0_v\} \Rightarrow \dim \bar{S} \cap S = 0$   
 $\dim \bar{S} + S = 4$

$b_1, b_2, e_1, e_2$  - da li su ovi vektori lin. nezavisni.

$$2(2, 0, 1, 3) + \beta(0, 1, 0, 3) + \gamma(1, 0, 0, 0) + \delta(0, 1, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$2\alpha + \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$$

$$\beta + \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \delta = 0$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$3\alpha + 3\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 0$$

$b_1, b_2, e_1, e_2$  su lin. nezavisni.

pa sledi da je  $S \cap S = \{0_V\}$

$$S = \{e_1, e_2\}$$

2) Neka je  $U$  podprostor prostora  $\mathbb{R}^5$  generisan vektorima  $a_1 = (1, 3, -2, 2, 3)$

$a_2 = (1, 4, 8, -3, 4, 2)$ ,  $a_3 = (2, 3, -1, -2, 5)$ , a  $V$  generisan vektorima

$\alpha_1 = (1, 3, 0, 2, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 5, -6, 6, 3)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (2, 5, 3, 2, 1)$

Odrediti baze prostora  $U+V$  i  $U \cap V$

Stavimo da je  $b_1$  prvi od vektora gdje mu je prva komponenta  $\neq 0$

$$b_1 = a_1 = (1, 3, -2, 2, 3)$$

$$a_2' = a_2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot b_1 \text{ prva komponenta od } a_2$$

$$a_2' = (1, 4, 8, -3, 4, 2) - (1, 3, -2, 2, 3) = (0, 1, -1, 2, -1)$$

$$a_3' = a_3 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot b_1 = (2, 3, -1, -2, 5) - (2, 6, -4, 4, 6) = (0, -3, 3, -6, 3)$$

biramo vektor gdje je druga komponenta  $\neq 0$  jer je prva u oba = 0

$$b_2 = a_2' = (0, 1, -1, 2, -1)$$

$$a_3'' = a_3' - 1 \cdot (-3) \cdot b_2 = (0, -3, 3, -6, 3) + (0, 3, -3, 6, -3) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$0_V$  - nije nikada bio u bazi pa ovdje zavisavmo tj.  $[b_1, b_2] = U \Rightarrow \dim U = 2$ .

Isto rade i sa  $V$

$$\beta_1 = (1, 3, 0, 2, 1) = \alpha_1$$

$$\alpha_2' = \alpha_2 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \beta_1 = (1, 5, -6, 6, 3) - (1, 3, 0, 2, 1) = (0, 2, -6, 4, 2)$$

$$\alpha_3' = \alpha_3 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \beta_1 = (2, 5, 3, 2, 1) - (2, 6, 0, 4, 2) = (0, -1, 3, -2, -1)$$

$\beta_2$  - biramo iz skupa  $\alpha_2'$  i  $\alpha_3'$  i on je  $= \alpha_2'$

$$\beta_2 = (0, 2, -6, 4, 2) = \alpha_2'$$

$$\alpha_3'' = \alpha_3' - 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \beta_2 = (0, -1, 3, -2, -1) + (0, 2, -6, 4, 2) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$V = [\beta_1, \beta_2] \quad \dim V = 2$$

$$c_1 = (1, 3, -2, 2, 3)$$

$$x_1 = (1, 3, -2, 2, 3)$$

$$c_2 = (0, 1, -1, 2, -1)$$

$$c_3 = (1, 3, 0, 2, 1)$$

$$c_4 = (0, 2, -6, 4, 2)$$

$$c_2' = c_2 - 1^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot x_1 = (0, 1, -1, 2, -1)$$

$$c_3' = c_3 - 1^{-1} \cdot 1 \cdot x_1 = (0, 0, 2, 0, -2)$$

$$c_4' = c_4 - 1^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot x_1 = (0, 2, -6, 4, 2)$$

$$x_2 = c_2' = (0, 1, -1, 2, -1)$$

$$c_3'' = c_3' - 1^{-1} \cdot 0 \cdot x_2 = (0, 0, 2, 0, -2)$$

$$c_4'' = c_4' - 1^{-1} \cdot 2 \cdot x_2 = (0, 2, -6, 4, 2) - (0, 2, -2, 4, -2) = (0, 0, -4, 0, 4)$$

$$x_3 = c_3'' = (0, 0, 2, 0, -2)$$

$$c_4''' = c_4'' - 2^{-1} \cdot (-4) \cdot x_3 = (0, 0, -4, 0, 4) + (0, 0, 4, 0, -4) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \quad U+V \quad \dim U+V = 3$$

### AFIN PODPROSTOR

Def: Neka je  $V$  bilo koji vekt. prostor nad poljem  $K$ . Njegova translacija fiksan vektor  $\vec{a}$  je preslikavanje  $T_a: V \rightarrow V + \vec{a}$ . Ako je  $U$  vektorski podprostor od  $V$  onda je to njegova slika  $\vec{a} + U = \{\vec{a} + u \mid u \in U\}$  pri toj translaciji ako je  $a \in U$  tj.  $a + U = U$

Ako je  $a + U$  podprostor onda  $0_V \in a + U$  tj.  $\exists u \in U$   $a + u = 0_V \Rightarrow a = -u \in U$   
I ako je  $W$  podprostor prostora  $V$  onda  $\forall a, b \in V$  važi da je  $a + U = b + W$  ako je  $U = W$ ,  $a - b \in U$

$$\text{Ako je } a + U = b + W \Rightarrow (a - b) + U = W \Rightarrow a - b \in U, \quad W = U$$

Ako je podskup  $\Pi$  translacija bar jednog vekt. prostora  $U$  za neki od vektora  $a \in V$  onda je taj podprostor određen jednoznačno pa  $\forall a \in V$  važi  $\Pi = a + U$  ako je  $a \in \Pi$ . U ovom slučaju skup  $\Pi$  zovemo afin podprostor ili linearnom mnogostrukosti prostora

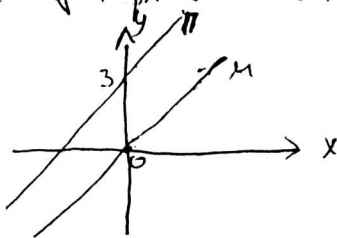
a sam vektorski podprostor  $U$  njegovom direktricom

Primer: Neka je  $\Pi$  skup svih rješenja jednačine  $2x - y + 3 = 0$  nad polju realnih brojeva oblika  $\Pi = \{(d, 2d+3) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$a = (0, 3) \in \Pi$$

$$\text{stavimo } u = \Pi - a = \{(d, 2d+3) - (0, 3) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(d, 2d) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$\Pi$  je afin prostor sa direktricom  $U$ .  $U$  je skup svih <sup>rješenja</sup> jedr.  $2x - y = 0$



\* Dokazati da je skup rješenja sistema jednačina

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y + 2z - 3 &= 0 \\ 2x + 3y + z + 4 &= 0 \\ -2x - 7y - 11 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

afin prostor prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$  i odrediti njegovu direktrisu

Rf:

$$x = -7y - 11$$

$$-21y - 33 - y + 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$-14y - 22 + 3y + z + 4 = 0$$

$$-22y + 2z - 36 = 0$$

$$-11y + z - 18 = 0$$

$$z = 11y + 18$$

$$x = -7y - 11$$

} lin. zavisne jedr.

$\Pi$  - skup rješenja ovog sistema

$$\Pi = \{(-7d - 11, d, 11d + 18) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

skup rješenja je prava zbog jedne

nepoznate, da li bi to bila i ravna

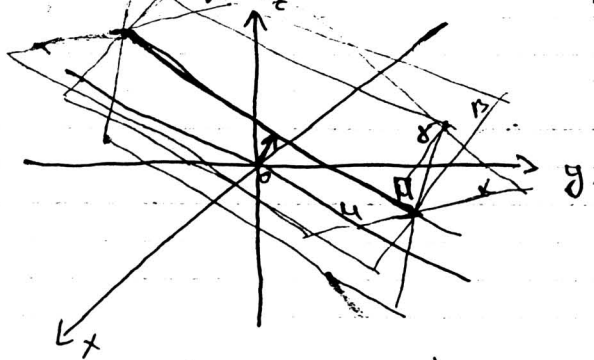
$$d = 0 \quad (-11, 0, 18) \quad A$$

$$d = -1 \quad (-4, -1, 7) \quad B$$

jednačina prave  $\Pi$

$$\frac{x+11}{-7} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-18}{11}$$

$$U: \frac{x}{-7} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{11}$$



siglen se 3 ravni po jednoj pravoj  
 $\vec{a} = (-11, 0, 18)$



2) Presjek dva afina podprostora  $\Pi = a + U$  i  ~~$\Gamma = b + W$~~   $\Gamma = b + W$  istog vektorskog prostora  $V$  je ili prazan ili određen afim podprostorom sa direktricom  $U \cap W$ . Dokazati!

3) Ako su  $\Pi = a + U$  i  $\Gamma = b + W$  afini podprostori vekt. prostora  $V$  sa kojeg je  $V = U \oplus W$ , dokazati da njihov presjek  $\Pi \cap \Gamma$  mora biti jednoca.

2) Rj.:

$$\Pi \cap \Gamma \neq \emptyset$$

$$c \in \Pi \cap \Gamma$$

$$c \in \Pi$$

$$\Pi = c + U$$

$$c \in \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = c + W$$

Uzmimo  $v \in \Pi \cap \Gamma$

$$v = c + U, \quad v = c + W, \quad W = W$$

$$c + U = c + W$$

$U = W \in U \cap W$  tj. ako  $v \in \Pi \cap \Gamma$  onda je  $v = c + U, u \in U \cap W$ , pa je

$\Pi \cap \Gamma = c + (U \cap W)$  a ovo je afini prostor sa direktricom  $U \cap W$ .

3) Rj.:

Pretpostavimo da je  $U \oplus W = V$  tj.  $U \cap W = \{0_V\}$  ako je  $v \in \Pi \cap \Gamma$  onda se osnovni zadatak z  $V$  je oblike  $v = c + U, u \in U \cap W, c \in \Gamma \cap \Pi$  (pretpostavljamo)

Porok je  $U \cap W = \{0_V\}$  to znači da je  $U = \{0_V\}$  tj.  $U = \{0_V\}$

$$\Pi \cap \Gamma = \{c\}$$

### HOMOMORFIZMI MODULA I ALGEBRA

Def: Neka su  $V$  i  $V'$  moduli nad istim prstenom  $R$ . Preslikavanje

$f: V \rightarrow V'$  zove se homomorfizam modula ako vrijedi

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$\forall x, y \in V, \lambda \in R$$

$$f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$$

\*.) Ako je  $S$  podmodul modula  $V$ , a  $f$  homomorfizam sa  $V$  u  $V'$  ( $f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$ ) tada se ograničeni preslikava  $f \rightarrow S$  do  $f_S \in \text{hom}(S, V')$ . Dokazati:

- a) ako postoji komplement  $T$  podmodula  $S$  tada  $f_S \in \text{hom}(S, V')$  na oblik  $g = f_S$  za neko  $f_S \in \text{hom}(S, V)$  odnosno za neko  $f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$
- b) ako je  $V$  direktna suma podmodula  $S_i, i \in I$ , a  $g_i \in \text{hom}(S_i, V')$  ( $i \in I$ ) tada postoji tačno jedno  $f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$  gdje je  $g_i = f|_{S_i}$  ( $i \in I$ ).
- c) Ako su  $S, T$  podmoduli modula  $V$  takvi da postoji komplement  $T'$  modula  $S+T$  tada postoji bar jedno  $f$ , a u stvari da je  $S+T=V$  tačno jedno  $f, f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$ . Za to je  $f_S = g, f_T = h$  ( $f$  restrikcija sa  $T$  na  $h$ ). Ako su date homomorfije  $g \in \text{hom}(S, V), h \in \text{hom}(T, V')$  gdje je  $h(x) = g(x) \forall x \in S \cap T$ .

Rf:

- a) Pretp. da je  $T$  komplement modula  $S$  u modulu  $V$ , to znači da je  $S \oplus T = V$  uzimamo proizvoljno  $g \in \text{hom}(S, V')$ . Neka je  $h \in \text{hom}(T, V')$ . Ako je  $x \in V$  onda  $x = s + t, s \in S, t \in T$ . Definisimo  $f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$  tako da je  $f(x) = f(s+t) = g(s) + h(t) \quad \forall x \in V$ .

Pokažimo da je  $f$  dobro definisan.

$$x_1 = x_2, \quad s_1 + t_1 = s_2 + t_2, \quad s_1 = s_2, \quad t_1 = t_2.$$

$g, h$  su homomorfizmi pa su sigurno dobro definisani.

$$g(s_1) = g(s_2), \quad h(t_1) = h(t_2)$$

$$f(x_1) = g(s_1) + h(t_1) = g(s_2) + h(t_2) = f(s_2 + t_2) = f(x_2)$$

Datke  $f$  je preslikava. Da li je to homomorfizam - da vrijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+y) &= f(s_x + t_x + s_y + t_y) = f((s_x + s_y) + (t_x + t_y)) = (g(s_x) + h(t_x)) + \\ &+ (g(s_y) + h(t_y)) = f(s_x + t_x) + f(s_y + t_y) = f(x) + f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x) &= f(\alpha(s_x + t_x)) = f(\alpha s_x + \alpha t_x) = g(\alpha s_x) + h(\alpha t_x) = \\ &= \alpha(g(s_x)) + \alpha(h(t_x)) = \alpha(f(x)) \quad \forall x, y \in V, \alpha \in R \end{aligned}$$

$f$  je homomorfizam.

Treba samo da još zabilježimo da je  $f$  restrikcija sa  $S$  na  $g$  tj.  $f|_S = g$

1. vrsteje a) je komplementarna

b)  $V = \bigoplus_{i \in I} S_i$   $f \in \text{hom}(V, V')$  ,  $f|_{S_i} = g_i$  ( $i \in I$ )

Pretp. da je  $V = \bigoplus_{i \in I} S_i$  i meka su  $g_i$  homomorfizmi  $S_i \rightarrow V'$  ( $i \in I$ )

Definiramo  $f: V \rightarrow V'$  gdje je  $f(x) = f(\sum_{i \in I} s_i) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i)$

Ali je:  $x_1 = x_2$ , to je  $\sum_{i \in I} s_i^1 = \sum_{i \in I} s_i^2$  gdje su  $s_i^1$  i  $s_i^2 \in$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $S_i^1 = S_i^2$   $\forall i \in I$

$$g_i(s_i^1) = g_i(s_i^2) \quad \forall i \in I \quad \text{b)}$$

$$f(x_1) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i^1) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i^2) = f(x_2)$$

$f$  dobro definirano. Pokazimo da je  $f$  homomorfizma.

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = f\left(\sum_{i \in I} (s_i^1 + s_i^2)\right) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i^1 + s_i^2) =$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i^1) + \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i^2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2)$$

(pretp. da su  $g_i$   $\forall i \in I$  homomorfizmi.)

$$f(\alpha x) = f\left(\alpha \sum_{i \in I} s_i\right) = f\left(\sum_{i \in I} \alpha s_i\right) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(\alpha s_i) =$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i) = \alpha f(x)$$

$$f \in \text{hom}(V, V') \quad f|_{S_i} = g_i \quad \forall i \in I$$

$\bar{f}$  je na skupu  $S_i = g_i$   $\bar{f}|_{S_i} = g_i$ , tada:

$$\text{b) ora bi bi } \bar{f}(x) = \bar{f}\left(\sum_{i \in I} s_i\right) = \sum_{i \in I} \bar{f}(s_i) = \sum_{i \in I} g_i(s_i) = f(x)$$

$$\forall x \in V \quad \bar{f}(x) = f(x) \quad \text{b): } \bar{f} = f$$

pa postoji tačno jedan homomorfizma sa ova osobina

c) slijedi iz a) i b)

\*) Neka je  $X = \text{End}(V)$   $X'$  skup endomorf. u prost.  $V$  i  $X' = \text{End}(V')$  a  $f: V \rightarrow V'$  izomorfizam  $R$ -modula, a  $\hat{f}(g) = f^{-1} g f$  gdje  $g, g' \in \text{End}(V)$ . Dokazati da  $\hat{f}$  je izomorf. algebre  $X$  na algebru  $X'$

$$\hat{f}: X \rightarrow X'$$

osobine algebre:  $\hat{f}(g_1 + g_2) = \hat{f}(g_1) + \hat{f}(g_2)$

$$\hat{f}(\alpha g_1) = \alpha \hat{f}(g_1)$$

$$\hat{f}(g_1 g_2) = \hat{f}(g_1) \hat{f}(g_2)$$

$$\hat{f}^{-1} = 1-1$$

$$\hat{f}^{-1} \text{ na}$$

1)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(g_1 + g_2)(x) &= f(g_1 + g_2)f^{-1}(x) = (f(g_1 + g_2))(f^{-1}(x)) = f(g_1(f^{-1}(x)) + g_2(f^{-1}(x))) = \\ &= f g_1 f^{-1}(x) + f g_2 f^{-1}(x) = (f g_1 f^{-1} + f g_2 f^{-1})(x) = (\hat{f}(g_1) + \hat{f}(g_2))(x) \quad (\forall x) \\ \hat{f}(g_1) + \hat{f}(g_2) &= \hat{f}(g_1 + g_2) \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\hat{f}(\alpha g_1)(x) = f(\alpha g_1)f^{-1}(x) = f(\alpha g_1(f^{-1}(x))) = \alpha f(g_1)f^{-1}(x) = (\alpha \hat{f}(g_1))(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(g_1 g_2)(x) &= (f(g_1 g_2)f^{-1})(x) = (f(g_1(f^{-1} f) g_2)f^{-1})(x) = ((f g_1 f^{-1})(f g_2 f^{-1}))(x) = \\ &= (\hat{f}(g_1) \hat{f}(g_2))(x) \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\hat{f}(g_1) = \hat{f}(g_2)$$

$$f g_1 f^{-1} = f g_2 f^{-1}$$

$$g_1 = g_2 \quad \text{injektivno}$$

4)

$$h \in X'$$

$$f^{-1} h f$$

$$\hat{f}(f^{-1} h f) = f(f^{-1} h f)f^{-1} = \underline{h} \quad \text{surjektivno}$$

Zaključak:  $\hat{f}$  je izomorf. algebre

\* Neka  $\mathfrak{p}$   $Y$  podalgebra a  $Z$  ideal algebre  $X$ . Dokazati da je  
 $Y+Z$  podalgebra algebre  $X$  a  $Y \cap Z$  ideal podalgebre  $Y$  i da  
 vrijedi:  $(Y+Z)/Z \cong ZY/Y \cap Z$

Rj:

$$Y+Z \neq \emptyset$$

$$Y, Z \text{ - moduli} \Rightarrow 0 \in Y \wedge 0 \in Z$$

$$0+0 \in Y+Z$$

$$ab \in Y+Z$$

$$a = y_1 + z_1, \quad y_1, y_2 \in Y$$

$$b = y_2 + z_2, \quad z_1, z_2 \in Z$$

$$d \in R$$

$$a-b = y_1 + z_1 - (y_2 + z_2) = \underbrace{(y_1 - y_2)}_{\in Y} + \underbrace{(z_1 - z_2)}_{\in Z} \in Y+Z$$

$$da = d(y_1 + z_1) = \underbrace{dy_1}_{\in Y} + \underbrace{dz_1}_{\in Z} \in Y+Z$$

$$a \cdot b = (y_1 + z_1)(y_2 + z_2) = \underbrace{y_1 y_2}_{\in Y} + \underbrace{y_1 z_2 + z_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2}_{\in Z} \in Y+Z$$

$Z$ -podalg. alg.  $X$   
 ideal:  $\forall x \in X \forall z \in Z, zx, xz \in Z$   
 $\Rightarrow Y+Z$  je podalg. alg.  $X$

$Y, Z$  - moduli  $\Rightarrow Y \cap Z$  - modul

$$a, b \in Y \cap Z$$

$$a \in Y \wedge a \in Z$$

$$b \in Y \wedge b \in Z$$

$$ab \in Y, ab \in Z$$

$$ab \in Y \cap Z$$

$$a \in Y \cap Z \Rightarrow a \in Z$$

$$y \in Y$$

$$ay \in Z$$

$$y \in Z$$

$$ay \in Y$$

$$ya \in Y$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ay \in Y \\ ya \in Y \end{array} \right\} ay, ya \in Y \cap Z$$

pa je  $Y \cap Z$  ideal podalg.  $Y$

$$Y/Y \cap Z$$

je dobro def.

$$Y \cap Z \in Y/Y \cap Z$$

$$1 \in Y$$

Def - pres.  $f: Y+Z \rightarrow Y/Y \cap Z$

$$f(y+z) = y + Y \cap Z$$

projekt : original!!! (ha!)

$$y+0 \rightarrow y+(Y \cap Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((y_1+z_1)+(y_2+z_2)) &= f((y_1+y_2)+(z_1+z_2)) = (y_1+y_2) + Y \cap Z = y_1 + Y \cap Z + y_2 + Y \cap Z = \\ &= f(y_1+z_1) + f(y_2+z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\alpha(y_1+z_1)) = f(\alpha y_1 + \alpha z_1) = (\alpha y_1) + Y \cap Z = \alpha(y_1 + Y \cap Z) = \alpha f(y_1+z_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f((y_1+z_1)(y_2+z_2)) &= f(\underbrace{y_1 y_2}_{\in Y} + \underbrace{y_1 z_2 + z_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2}_{\in Z}) = y_1 y_2 + Y \cap Z = y_1 + Y \cap Z \cdot y_2 + Y \cap Z = \\ &= f(y_1+z_1) \cdot f(y_2+z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ker(f) = ?$$

$$\ker(f) = \{x \in Y+Z \mid f(x) = 0 \cdot (Y \cap Z)\}$$

$$x \in \ker(f)$$

$$f(x) = 0 = 0 + Y \cap Z$$

$$f(x) = y_1 + Y \cap Z$$

$$0 + Y \cap Z = y_1 + Y \cap Z \Rightarrow y_1 \in Y \cap Z$$

$$y_1 \in Y \wedge y_1 \in Z$$

$$x = y_1 + z_1 \in Z$$

$$\cancel{x \in Y \cap Z}$$

$$\ker(f) \subseteq Z$$

$$x \in Z$$

$$f(x) = f(0+z) = 0 + Y \cap Z \Rightarrow x \in \ker(f)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\ker(f) = Z}}$$

$$Y+Z / \ker(f) \cong \mathcal{I}_m(f)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_m(f) = Y/Y \cap Z$$

$$\overline{Y+Z/Z} \cong Y/Y \cap Z$$

## ALGEBRA MATRICA

\* Neka je  $K$  skup svih matrica  $\alpha E + \beta I + \gamma J + \delta K$  pri čemu su  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$   $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $E, I, J, K \in M_2(\mathbb{C})$ . Dokazati da je  $K$  algebra nad poljem realnih i  
 Ova algebra zove se algebra ~~kvaterniona~~ kvaterniona.

Rj: Skup  $K$  je podprostor od  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$  jer  $K \neq \emptyset$  ock  $0 = 0E + 0I + 0J + 0K$

Ako su  $A, B \in K$  onda  $A = \alpha_1 E + \beta_1 I + \gamma_1 J + \delta_1 K$

$$B = \alpha_2 E + \beta_2 I + \gamma_2 J + \delta_2 K$$

$$A - B = \underbrace{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)E}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\beta_1 - \beta_2)I}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)J}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\delta_1 - \delta_2)K}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$A - B \in K$$

$$\lambda A = \underbrace{(\lambda \alpha_1)E}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\lambda \beta_1)I}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\lambda \gamma_1)J}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(\lambda \delta_1)K}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \in K$$

	$E$	$I$	$J$	$K$
$E$	$E$	$I$	$J$	$K$
$I$	$I$	$-E$	$K$	$-J$
$J$	$J$	$K$	$-E$	$I$
$K$	$K$	$J$	$I$	$-E$

$$A, B \in K$$

~~$$A \cdot B = (\alpha_1 E + \beta_1 I + \gamma_1 J + \delta_1 K)(\alpha_2 E + \beta_2 I + \gamma_2 J + \delta_2 K)$$~~

$$I \cdot I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -E$$

$$I \cdot J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = K$$

$$I \cdot K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -J$$

$$J \cdot I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -K$$

$$J \cdot J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -E$$

$$J \cdot K = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot B &= (\alpha_1 E + \beta_1 I + \gamma_1 J + \delta_1 K)(\alpha_2 E + \beta_2 I + \gamma_2 J + \delta_2 K) = \\ &= \alpha_1 \alpha_2 E + \alpha_1 \beta_2 I + \alpha_1 \gamma_2 J + \alpha_1 \delta_2 K + \beta_1 \alpha_2 I + \beta_1 \beta_2 (-E) + \beta_1 \gamma_2 K + \beta_1 \delta_2 (-J) + \\ &\quad + \gamma_1 \alpha_2 J + \gamma_1 \beta_2 K + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (-E) + \gamma_1 \delta_2 I + \delta_1 \alpha_2 K + \delta_1 \beta_2 (-J) + \delta_1 \gamma_2 I + \delta_1 \delta_2 (-E) \end{aligned}$$

ра г. А. Б. К.

Ponašanje skalarnog se ponaša:  $d(AB) = (dA)B = A(dB)$  što znači da je  $\mathcal{K}$  algebra nad polju  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Nekele x. date:  $S = [e_1, \dots, e_k]$  ;  $T = [e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n]$

Dalje:  $A_n = A_s \in \text{Hom}(s, v')$

$$C A_2 = A_1 \text{ e. flow } (T, v')$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{nn}$ -rebrick homomorf.  $A_n \in A$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{12} \\ A_{22} \end{bmatrix} - A_{22} \in \text{Hom}(T, V')$$

b) Ukolito je pos  $cA(t) \in T' \quad \forall t \in T$  tada je  $\lambda \cdot A_{12} = 0$  pa je

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

for  $\alpha = \mu$ .  $A_{22}$  - arica huc.  $A_2 \in \text{Hom}(T, T')$

$R_i$  :

a) Pretp. da  $\varphi: A_n(s) \in S'$   $\forall s \in S$

$$A \quad \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \in V$$

CA

$$A(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} e_j$$



$$cA(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p d_{ij} \cdot e_j' + \sum_{j=p+1}^m d_{ij} \cdot e_j'$$

$$d_{ij} = 0 \text{ ako } j = 1, \dots, p \text{ i } i = p+1, \dots, m$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \dots & d_{1p} & d_{1,p+1} & \dots & d_{1m} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \dots & d_{2p} & d_{2,p+1} & \dots & d_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{p1} & d_{p2} & \dots & d_{pp} & d_{p,p+1} & \dots & d_{pm} \\ \hline d_{p+1,1} & d_{p+1,2} & \dots & d_{p+1,p} & d_{p+1,p+1} & \dots & d_{p+1,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \dots & d_{mp} & d_{m,p+1} & \dots & d_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{21} = 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$cA_2 \in \text{Hom}(T, V')$$

$$cA_2(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij} \cdot e_j'$$

$$i = p+1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{12} \\ -A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Na isti način zatvorno e<sub>j</sub>:

$$cA_2(e_j) \in T'$$

$$cA(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ij} \cdot e_j' \text{ tako da su } i = p+1, \dots, n$$

$$d_{ij} = 0 \text{ ako } j = p+1, \dots, n \text{ i } i = 1, \dots, p$$

$$\text{pa je } A_{12} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

\* ) Odrediti  $A^n$  ako je  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  :  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Rj:

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} a(n) & b(n) \\ c(n) & d(n) \end{bmatrix} \quad a, b, c, d - \text{funkc. koje zavise od } n$$

$$A^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a(n) & b(n) \\ c(n) & d(n) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4a(n) + b(n) & 2a(n) + 3b(n) \\ 4c(n) + d(n) & 2c(n) + 3d(n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a(n+1) & b(n+1) \\ c(n+1) & d(n+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a(n+1) = 4a(n) + b(n)$$

$$b(n+1) = 2a(n) + 3b(n)$$

$$c(n+1) = 4c(n) + d(n)$$

$$d(n+1) = 2c(n) + 3d(n)$$

$$b(n) = a(n+1) - 4a(n)$$

$$a(n+2) = 4a(n+1) + b(n+1) =$$

$$= 4a(n+1) + 2a(n) + 3b(n) =$$

$$= 4a(n+1) + 2a(n) + 3(a(n+1) - 4a(n)) =$$

$$= 7a(n+1) - 10a(n)$$



$$a(n+2) = 7a(n+1) - 10a(n)$$

$$a(n+2) - 7a(n+1) + 10a(n) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5$$

$$a(n) = \alpha 2^n + \beta 5^n$$

$$a(1) = 4$$

$$a(2) = 18$$

$$a(1) = 2\alpha + 5\beta = 4$$

$$a(2) = 4\alpha + 25\beta = 18$$

$$\alpha = 1/3$$

$$\beta = 2/3$$

$$\beta = 2/3$$

$$a(n) = \frac{2^n}{3} + \frac{2 \cdot 5^n}{3}$$

$$A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 14 \\ 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b(n) = \frac{2^{n+1}}{3} + \frac{2 \cdot 5^{n+1}}{3} - \frac{4 \cdot 2^n}{3} - \frac{8 \cdot 5^n}{3} = -\frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{3} + \frac{2 \cdot 5^n}{3}$$

$$c(n) = \bar{\alpha} 2^n + \bar{\beta} 5^n \leftarrow$$

$$c(1) = 1$$

$$c(2) = 7$$

$$2\bar{\alpha} + 5\bar{\beta} = 1$$

$$4\bar{\alpha} + 25\bar{\beta} = 7$$

$$\bar{\alpha} = -1/3$$

$$\bar{\beta} = 1/3$$

$$c(n) = -\frac{2^n}{3} + \frac{5^n}{3}$$

$$d(n) = -\frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{3} + \frac{5 \cdot 5^n}{3} + \frac{4 \cdot 2^n}{3} - \frac{4 \cdot 5^n}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{3} + \frac{5^n}{3}$$

$$A^n = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2^n + 2 \cdot 5^n & -2 \cdot 2^n + 2 \cdot 5^n \\ -2^n + 5^n & 2 \cdot 2^n + 5^n \end{bmatrix} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

\* ) Neka je  $K$  polje a  $A \in K^{n \times n}$  <sup>matrica</sup>. Dokazati da vrijedi  $AB = BA$   $\forall B \in K^{n \times n}$  ako je  $A$  skalarna matrica

$$\lambda \in K$$

$$A = \lambda E$$

Rj.:

$V$ -vekt. pr. dimenzije  $n$  nad poljem  $K$ . Fiksirajmo neku bazu tog prostora  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$A: V \rightarrow V$$

$$AB = BA \Leftrightarrow AB = B \circ A \quad \forall B \in \text{End}(V)$$

$$\forall x \in V \quad \exists \lambda_x \in K \quad \text{tako da je} \quad A(x) = \lambda_x x$$

$$\text{za } x=0 \quad A(0) = 0$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x \text{ i } A(x) \text{ - ako su lin. zavisni, onda } \exists \lambda_x \text{ tako da je } A(x) = \lambda_x x$$

Prerp. da su  $x$  i  $A(x)$  lin. nez. v.

$\{x, A(x), f_3, \dots, f_n\}$  nova baza prostora  $V$ .

Pomnožimo  $B \in \text{End}(V)$  def. na novoj bazi tako da je:

$$B(x) = 0$$

$$B(A(x)) = 2x$$

$$B(f_i) = \text{proizvoljno}$$

$$B(x) = 0$$

$$A(B(x)) = A(0) = 0$$

$$B(A(x)) = 2x \neq 0$$

$$\underline{AB = BA} \quad \text{nećemo}$$

Što znači da su  $x$  i  $A(x)$  lin. zavisni vektori:

$$\forall x \in V \quad \exists \lambda_x \in V \quad (A(x) = \lambda_x x)$$

Uzmimo  $x, y \in V$  i prerp. da su  $x$  i  $y$  lin. zavisni:

$$x = \alpha y \quad \alpha \in K$$

$$A(x) = \lambda_x x$$

$$A(y) = \lambda_y y$$

$$A(x) = A(\alpha y) = \alpha A(y) = (\alpha \lambda_y) y = \lambda_y (\alpha y) = \lambda_y x$$

$$\lambda_x x = \lambda_y x \Rightarrow \lambda_x = \lambda_y$$

Ali su sada  $x$  i  $y$  lin. nez.

$$A(x+y) = \lambda_{x+y} (x+y) = \lambda_{x+y} x + \lambda_{x+y} y$$

$$A(x+y) = A(x) + A(y) = \lambda_x x + \lambda_y y$$

$$\lambda_{x+y} x + \lambda_{x+y} y = \lambda_x x + \lambda_y y$$

$$\underbrace{(\lambda_{x+y} - \lambda_x) x}_{=0} + \underbrace{(\lambda_{x+y} - \lambda_y) y}_{=0} = 0$$

zbog lin. nez.

$$\text{pa je } \lambda_{x+y} = \lambda_x \quad \text{i} \quad \lambda_{x+y} = \lambda_y$$

$$\text{ti } \lambda_{x+y} = \lambda_x = \lambda_y$$

Pa  $\exists \lambda \in K \quad A(x) = \lambda x \quad \therefore A = \lambda E$

11) odmah  $A = \lambda E$

g. e. d.

## Linearni operatori

### Jedro i slika linearnih operatora

Def: Neka je  $f: V \rightarrow V'$  lin. preslikavanje. Slika i jedro preslikavanja  $f$  definiše

redom sa:  $\text{Im}(f) = \{v' \in V' \mid v' = f(v) \text{ za neko } v \in V\}$

$\text{Ker}(f) = \{x \in V \mid f(x) = 0_{V'}\}$

\*) Neka je  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  lin. preslikavanje def. sa  $f(x, y, z, t) = \begin{cases} x - y + z + t, & x + 2z - t \\ & x + y + 3z = 3t \end{cases}$

Naći: bazu i dimenziju slike i jezgra preslikavanja  $f$ .

R:

Odredimo bazu od  $\text{Im}(f)$ : Neka je  $e_1(1, 0, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_2(0, 1, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_3(0, 0, 1, 0)$ ,  $e_4(0, 0, 0, 1)$  kanonska baza u  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .  $f(e_1), f(e_2), f(e_3), f(e_4) \in \text{Im}(f)$ .

Negiramo  $y \in \text{Im}(f)$  tada  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^4: f(x) = y$  i  $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3: \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^4: f(x) = y$ .

$x = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4$  i  $f(x) = y$

$f(x) = f(x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + x_4 e_4) = x_1 f(e_1) + x_2 f(e_2) + x_3 f(e_3) + x_4 f(e_4)$

Dat je prostor  $\text{Im}(f)$  generisan je vektorima  $f(e_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$f(e_1) = (1, 1, 2) = b_1$

$f(e_3) = (1, 2, 3) = b_3$

$f(e_2) = (-1, 0, 1) = b_2$

$f(e_4) = (1, -1, -3) = b_4$

$a_1 = (1, 1, 1) = b_1$

$b_2' = b_2 + a_1 = (-1, 0, 1) + (1, 1, 1) = (0, 1, 2)$

$b_3' = b_3 - a_1 = (1, 2, 3) - (1, 1, 1) = (0, 1, 2)$

$b_4' = b_4 - a_1 = (1, -1, -3) - (1, 1, 1) = (0, -2, -4) = (0, -2, -4) = (0, -2, -4)$

$b_1' = b_1 \vee (0, 1, 2) \wedge b_2' = (0, 1, 2) \wedge b_3' = (0, 1, 2) \wedge b_4' = (0, -2, -4)$

$b_1' = (0, 0, 0) \quad f(0) = 0 \quad 0 = y(0 - 1 + 0) + x(0 + 0 + 0) = 0$

$b_4' = (0, 0, 0)$

$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$  baza od  $\text{Im}(f)$  i  $\dim(\text{Im}(f)) = 3$



$f(x, y, s, t) = (x+2s-t, x+y+3s-4t)$   
 $f(x, y, s, t) = (x+2s-t, x+y+3s-4t) = (0, 0)$   
 $x+2s-t=0 \Rightarrow x = t-2s$   
 $x+y+3s-4t=0 \Rightarrow y = t-3s$   
 $\begin{cases} y+s-2t=0 \\ y+s-2t=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 2t-s$   
 $x = 2t-s-s-t = t-2s$

$(x, y, s, t) = (t-2s, 2t-s, s, t)$   
 $s=1, t=0 \Rightarrow v_1 = (-2, -1, 1, 0)$   
 $s=0, t=1 \Rightarrow v_2 = (1, 2, 0, 1)$   
 $\dim V = \dim(\text{Im}(f)) + \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 2+2=4$

\* Naci lin. preslikanje  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  gdje je sljedeća generirana vektorski prostor  
 $(1, 2, 0, 4), (2, 0, -1, -3)$   
 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$   
 $f(e_1) = (1, 2, 0, 4), f(e_2) = (2, 0, -1, -3), f(e_3) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$   
 $\text{Im}(f) = \{(1, 2, 0, 4), (2, 0, -1, -3)\}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = f(xe_1 + ye_2 + ze_3) = xf(e_1) + yf(e_2) + zf(e_3) = x(1, 2, 0, 4) + y(2, 0, -1, -3) + z(0, 0, 0, 0) = (x+2y, 2x-y, -y, 4x-3y)$

\* Naci lin. preslikanje  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$  gdje je preslikovanje generirano vektorski prostor  
 $(1, 2, 3, 4), (0, 1, 1, 1)$ . Naci  $f(x, y, s, t)$   
 $\text{Ker}(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid f(x) = (0, 0, 0, 0)\}$   
 $(x, y, s, t) = \alpha(1, 2, 3, 4) + \beta(0, 1, 1, 1)$   
 $x = \alpha, y = 2\alpha + \beta, s = 3\alpha + \beta, t = 4\alpha + \beta$   
 $a_1(1, 2, 3, 4), a_2(0, 1, 1, 1), a_3(0, 0, 1, 0), a_4(0, 0, 0, 1)$   
 $\alpha a_1 + \alpha a_2 + \alpha a_3 + \alpha a_4 = 0$

$$d_1 = 0$$

$$2d_1 + d_2 = 0$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$3d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 0$$

$$d_3 = 0$$

$$4d_1 + d_2 + d_4 = 0$$

$$d_4 = 0$$

$$f(a_1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$f(a_3) = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$f(a_2) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$f(a_4) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$f(x, y, s, t) = f(xa_1 + (y-2x)a_2 + (s-y-x)a_3 + (-y+t-2x)a_4) =$$

$$= (s-y-x)(1, 0, 0) + (t-y-2x)(0, 1, 0) = (s-y-x, t-y-2x, 0)$$

\*)

Neka je  $V$  vekt. prostor,  $2 \times 2$  matrica nad poljem realnih brojeva  $\mathbb{R}$  i neka je  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Neka je  $f: V \rightarrow V$  lin. preslikavanje def. sa  $f(A) = AM - MA$ .

Naći dim. i bazu prostora  $\text{Ker}(f)$

$$\dim(M_2(\mathbb{R})) = 4$$

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 2x+3y \\ z & 2z+t \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x+2z & y+2t \\ 3z & 3t \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2z & 2x+3y-2t \\ -2z & 2z \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} z & x+y-z \\ z & -z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = -2 \begin{bmatrix} z & x+y-z \\ z & -z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x+y-z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ t = x+y \end{cases}$$

$$s = 0$$

$$t = x + y = 0$$

$$s = 0, t = x + y$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 2$$

$$x = 1, y = 0, s = 0, t = 1$$

$$x = 0, y = 1, s = 0, t = 1$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = [A_1, A_2]$$

\*) Odrediti sve  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  za koje je sa  $(d, p) \rightarrow (d + \lambda x + p x^2)$  Def. lin. preslikavanje

i vekt. prostora  $\mathbb{C}^4$  u prostor svih polinoma  $\mathbb{R}[x]$ .

$$e_1 = (1, 0)$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1)$$

$$e_3 = (0, 0)$$

$$e_4 = (0, 0)$$

$$f(e_1) = f(1, 0) = (1, 0)$$

$$f(e_2) = f(0, 1) = (0, 1)$$

$$f(e_3) = f(0, 0) = (0, 0)$$

$$f(e_4) = f(0, 0) = (0, 0)$$

$$f(e_1) = (1, 0)$$

$$f(e_2) = (0, 1)$$

$$f(e_3) = (0, 0)$$

$$f(e_4) = (0, 0)$$



$$l(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha + \beta x^2$$

\*) Neka su  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  lin. preslikavanja def.

89  $f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z, x+y)$

$$g(x, y, z) = (2x + z, x + y)$$

$$h(x, y, z) = (2y, x)$$

Pokazati da su fig. 4 homomorfizmi sa  $R^3$  na  $R^2$  lin. nez.

$$a + b + c = 0 \iff (a, b, c) \in R$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x, y, z) \right) = a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x, y, z) + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x, y, z) + c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x, y, z) = (a, b, c)$$

$$L(a(x+y+z, x+y) + b(2x+z, x+y) + c(zy^2Ax)) = (a, 0)$$

$$(x) \quad (f, g, h) \in \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow (af(x) + bg(x) + ch(x) = 0(x) = 0$$

$$e_1(1,0,0) \quad e_2(0,1,0) \quad e_3(0,0,1)$$

$$af(c_1) + bg(c_1) + ch(c_1) = 0(c_1)$$

$$a(1,1) + b(2,1) + c(0,1) = (0,0)$$

$$a + 2b = 0 \quad \wedge \quad a + b + c = 0$$

$$a f(e_2) + b g(e_2) + c h(e_2) = 0(e_2)$$

$$a(1,n) + b(0,n) + c(2,0) = (\vec{0}, 0)$$

$$a + 2c = 0 \quad \wedge \quad a + b = 0$$

$$a f(e_3) + b g(e_3) + c h(e_3) = 0(e_3)$$

$$a(1,0) + b(1,0) + c(0,1) = (0,0)$$

$$a+b=0$$

Dahle (\*)  $w \notin \mathbb{I}$  also  $a=b=c=0$ . Dahle  $f, g, h$  für  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$



- \* Neka  $f: A: V \rightarrow V$  lin. op. na konačno dim. vekt. prostoru  $V$  i neka je  $B = -A + E$  gdje je  $E$  jedinični operator prostora  $V$ . Ako je  $A^2 = A$ , dokazati da važi:
- $\text{Im}(A) = \text{Ker}(B)$
  - $\text{Im}(B) = \text{Ker}(A)$
  - $\text{Im}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(A) = V$

Rj:

- a)  $x \in \text{Im}(A) \Rightarrow (\exists y \in V) A(y) = x$ . Zbog  $A^2 = A$  je  $A^2(y) = A(x) = A(y)$  tj.  $A(x) = x$  pa je  $-A(x) + x = 0$ , a to znači  $B(x) = (-A + E)(x) = -A(x) + x = 0$  tj.  $x \in \text{Ker}(B)$

Dakle,  $\text{Im}(A) \subseteq \text{Ker}(B)$

$$x \in \text{Ker}(B) \Rightarrow B(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (-A + E)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -A(x) + x = 0 \Rightarrow A(x) = x \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(A)$$

Dakle  $\text{Ker}(B) \subseteq \text{Im}(A)$

Dakle  $\text{Im}(A) = \text{Ker}(B)$ .

- b)  $x \in \text{Im}(B) \Rightarrow (\exists y \in V) B(y) = x \Rightarrow (-A + E)(y) = x \Rightarrow -A(y) + y = x$   
 $A^2 = A$   
 $A(-A(y) + y) = A(x) \Rightarrow -A^2(y) + A(y) = A(x) \Rightarrow -A(y) + A(y) = A(x) \Rightarrow 0 = A(x) \Rightarrow x \in \text{Ker}(A)$

Dakle  $\text{Im}(B) \subseteq \text{Ker}(A)$

$$x \in \text{Ker}(A) \Rightarrow A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow B = -A + E \Rightarrow B(x) = -A(x) + x = x \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker}(A) \subseteq \text{Im}(B) \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(A) = \text{Im}(B)$$

- c)  $x \in \text{Im}(A) \cap \text{Ker}(A) \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(A) \wedge x \in \text{Ker}(A) \Rightarrow (\exists y \in V) A(y) = x \wedge A(x) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow A^2(y) = A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow A(y) = 0 \wedge A^2(y) = A(y) = x \Rightarrow x = 0$

$$\text{Im}(A) \cap \text{Ker}(A) = \{0\}$$

Nazovimo bilo koji vektor  $x \in V$ .  $x = A(x) + x - A(x) \Rightarrow A(x) \in \text{Im}(A)$   
 $A(x - A(x)) = A(x) - A^2(x) = A(x) - A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - A(x) \in \text{Ker}(A)$

Dakle  $\text{Im}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(A) = V$ .  
 $f(1, 0) + f(0, 1) = f(1, 1) = f(x + x) = 0$   
 $f(1, 0) + f(0, 1) = f(1, 1) = 0$   
 $f(1, 0) + f(0, 1) = f(1, 1) = 0$

\* Dokazati da je preslikavanje  $h$  na prostoru  $M_2(\mathbb{R})$  def. 29.

$h(A) = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$  endomorfizam tog prostora i mae jezgro i lik preslikavanja  $h$ .

$P: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$   $A, B \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$

$$h(\alpha A + \beta B) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha A + \beta B + (\alpha A + \beta B)^T) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha A + \beta B + \alpha A^T + \beta B^T) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha(A + A^T) + \beta(B + B^T)) = \alpha h(A) + \beta h(B)$$

Odredimo sliku  $\text{Im}(h)$ :

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(E_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(E_2) = \frac{1}{2}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(E_3) = \frac{1}{2}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(E_4) = \frac{1}{2}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h(E_2) = h(E_3) \quad \text{Im}(h) = \{h(E_1), h(E_2), h(E_4)\}$$

Ugledno su matrice  $h(E_1), h(E_2)$  i  $h(E_4)$  linearno nezavisne, pa čine bazu prostora  $\text{Im}(h)$ . Dakle  $\dim(\text{Im}(h)) = 3$ .

$$\dim(\text{Im}(h)) + \dim(\text{Ker}(h)) = \dim(V)$$

$$3 + \dim(\text{Ker}(h)) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker}(h)) = 1$$

$$h(A) = 0 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) = 0$$

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ b & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ specijalno za } b=1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ i to je baza prostora } \text{Ker}(h)$$

\* Ako je  $e = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  fixna baza vekt. prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , ispitati da li postoji lin. preslikavanje  $l: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$  takve da je  $l(e_1) = 2 + x + x^2, l(e_2) = 3 - x$ .

P:  $l(e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3) = 0$

$$l(e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3) = l(e_1) + 2l(e_2) + l(e_3) = 2 + x + x^2 + 2(3 - x) + l(e_3)$$

$$l(e_3) = -2 - x - x^2 - 6 + 2x = -x^2 + x - 8$$



$$x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} l(x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3) &= l(\alpha x + \beta y) = l(\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3)) = \\ &= l(\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) = ((\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) e_1 + (\alpha x_2 + \beta y_2) e_2 + \\ &+ (\alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) e_3) = (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) l(e_1) + (\alpha x_2 + \beta y_2) l(e_2) + (\alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) l(e_3) \end{aligned}$$

$l$  je lin. preslikavanje jer smo ga tako def. i jednoducho odredili  
bazis  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ .

\*) Dokazati da za lin. presl.  $l: V \rightarrow V$  važi:  $\dim(l^2) = \dim(l)$  ako

$$\text{je } V = \ker(l) + \text{Im}(l)$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad V = \ker(l) + \text{Im}(l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \text{Im}(l^2) &\Rightarrow (\exists v \in V) \quad l^2(v) = x \Rightarrow l(l(v)) = x \Rightarrow lx \in \text{Im}(l) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \text{Im}(l^2) \subseteq \text{Im}(l) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \in \text{Im}(l) \Rightarrow (\exists y \in V) \quad l(y) = x$$

$$(x = l(u) \quad (u \in \ker(l), u \in \text{Im}(l)) \quad l(y) = l(u) + l(v) = ?)$$

$$y = v + u \quad v \in \ker(l) \quad u \in \text{Im}(l) \Rightarrow \exists z \in V \quad u = l(z)$$

$$l(y) = l(v) + l(l(z)) = x \Rightarrow l^2(z) = x \quad x \in \text{Im}(l^2)$$

$$\text{Im}(l) \subseteq \text{Im}(l^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(l) = \dim(l^2)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \dim(l^2) = \dim(l)$$

$$x \in V \quad x = x - l(y) + l(y)$$

$$x \in V \quad x \in (\ker(l) + \text{Im}(l)) \quad \text{a to znači da } \exists y \in V \text{ za kojeg}$$

$$l(y) = l^2(y) \quad \text{pa tako dobivemo } y \quad x = \underbrace{x - l(y)}_{\in \ker(l)} + \underbrace{l(y)}_{\in \text{Im}(l)}$$

pa se  $x$  može napisati kao suma jednog elementa iz  $\ker(l)$

$$\text{pa je } V = \ker(l) + \text{Im}(l) \quad \text{a to je ono što trebalo dokazati}$$

$$A(x - A(y)) = A(x) - A^2(y) = A(x) - A(l(y)) = 0 \Rightarrow x - l(y) \in \ker(A)$$

$$x - l(y) \in \ker(A) \quad \text{pa } x = (x - l(y)) + l(y) \quad \text{a to je ono što trebalo dokazati}$$

$$\text{Dakle } \ker(A) + \text{Im}(A) = V$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

11.10.2003.

$f(A \circ B) = f(A) \circ f(B)$  (v)  $f(A \circ B) = f(A) \circ f(B)$  (v)  $f(A \circ B) = f(A) \circ f(B)$  (v)  $f(A \circ B) = f(A) \circ f(B)$  (v)

Rang lin. preslikavanja

$\dim \text{Im}(A) = \dim(A \circ A) = \dim(A)$

Rang matrice

$\dim \text{Im}(A) = \dim(A \circ A) = \dim(A)$

Def: Neka je  $A$  preslikavanje sa  $V$  na  $V'$ . Područje  $V$  i  $V'$  nazivaju se

skica, a područje  $V$  od  $\text{Ker}(A)$  zove se jezgra od  $A$ .

U skici vekt. prostora dimenzije  $n$  i  $m$  zove se rang, a dimenzija

jezgre defekt lin. preslikavanja  $A$ . Tada  $\text{rang } A = \dim(\text{Im}(A))$

$\text{def } A = \dim(\text{Ker}(A))$ . Daje

$\forall v \in V: \dim(V) = \text{rang}(A) + \text{def}(A)$

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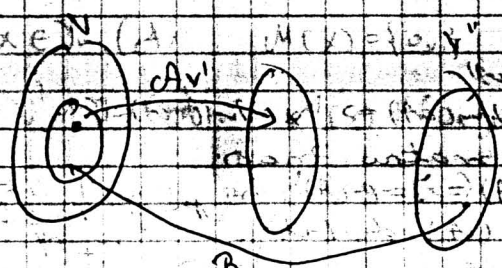
\* Neka su  $V, V'$  i  $V''$  vekt. prostori nad istim poljem.  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$ ,

$B \in \text{Hom}(V', V'')$ . Dokazati da je  $\text{rang}(A \circ B) \leq \min\{\text{rang } A, \text{rang } B\}$  te

da je  $\text{rang}(A \circ B) = \text{rang } A$  odnosno  $\text{rang } B$  ukoliko je preslikavanje  $B$  odnosno

$A$  bijektivno.

Rje



$\text{rang}(A \circ B) = \dim(\text{Im}(A \circ B)) = \dim(A(B(V''))) = \dim(A(B(V''))) \leq$

$\dim(B(V'')) \leq \dim(A(V)) = \dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \text{rang}(A)$

$\text{rang}(A \circ B) = \dim(A(B(V''))) = \dim(A(B(V''))) \leq \dim(B(V'')) = \dim(\text{Im}(B)) = \text{rang } B$

$\dim(B(V'')) = \text{rang}(A(B(V''))) + \dim(\text{Ker}(A(B(V''))))$

$\dim(V'') \geq \dim(A(B(V'')))$

Dakle  $\text{rang}(A \circ B) \leq \min\{\text{rang } A, \text{rang } B\}$

Daje pretp. da je  $B$  bijekcija ( $B$  je bijekcija)

$B(V'') = V'$

$\text{rang}(A \circ B) = \dim(\text{Im}(A \circ B)) = \dim(A(B(V''))) = \dim(A(V')) = \dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \text{rang } A$

Pretp. sada da je  $A$  bijekcija. Ako je  $A$  bijekcija  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

$\text{rang } A = \dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \dim(V')$

$\dim(V) = \text{rang}(A) + \text{def}(A) = \text{rang}(A) = \dim(V')$



$$\text{rang } A = \dim(\text{Im}(A)) = \dim(A^{-1}(V)) = \dim(V) = \text{rang } B = \dim(\text{Im}(B))$$

$$= \dim((A^{-1} \circ A) \circ B) = \dim(A^{-1} \circ (A \circ B)) \leq \min\{\text{rang } A, \text{rang } (A \circ B)\}$$

$$\text{rang } B \leq \text{rang}(A \circ B) \leq \text{rang } A$$

$$\text{rang } B = \text{rang}(A \circ B)$$

\*) Neka su  $V$  i  $V'$  vekt. prostori nad istom polju  $K$ , a  $A, B \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

Dokazati da je  $\text{rang}(A+B) \leq \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B$  ako su  $\text{rang } A$  i  $\text{rang } B$

konacni. Naci da vrijedi i  $|\text{rang } A - \text{rang } B| \leq \text{rang}(A+B)$

Rj:

$$\text{Im}(A+B) \subseteq \text{Im}(A) + \text{Im}(B)$$

Ako je  $x \in \text{Im}(A+B)$  znaci da  $\exists y \in V$  takvo da je  $(A+B)(y) = x$

$$x = (A+B)(y) = A(y) + B(y) \in \text{Im}(A) + \text{Im}(B)$$

$$\text{rang}(A+B) = \dim(\text{Im}(A+B)) \leq \dim(\text{Im}(A) + \text{Im}(B)) = \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B$$

Pretp.  $\text{rang } A, \text{rang } B > 0$

$$\text{rang } A = \text{rang}(-A) \text{ i } \text{rang } B = \text{rang}(-B) \text{ zato sto je } \text{rang } A = \dim(\text{Im}(A))$$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \{y \in V' \mid \exists x \in V, A(x) = y\}$$

Ako  $x \in \text{Im}(A)$  onda  $\exists y \in V$  takvo da je  $A(y) = x$

$$\exists y \in V, A(y) = x$$

$$\text{ako } x \in \text{Im}(A) \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im}(-A)$$

$$A(-y) = -A(y) = -x$$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \text{Im}(-A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(A) = \dim(-A) \text{ pa je } \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(-A)$$

$$\dim A = \text{rang}(A+B) + \text{rang}(-B) \leq \text{rang}(A+B) + \text{rang}(-B) = \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang}(A+B) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{iz tog razloga je } \text{rang}(B) = \text{rang}(-A + (A+B)) \leq \text{rang}(-A) + \text{rang}(A+B)$$

$$\text{rang } B - \text{rang } A \leq \text{rang}(A+B) \quad (**)$$

$$\text{Oduzde i iz (*) i (**) \Rightarrow |\text{rang } A - \text{rang } B| \leq \text{rang}(A+B)$$

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\*) Neka su  $V$  i  $V'$  vekt. prostori pozitivne dim. nad istom polju  $R$ . Dokazati

da je  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$  izomorfizam prostora  $V$  na prostor  $V'$  ako relacija:

$$A \circ \alpha = (\alpha \circ A) \Rightarrow \alpha \in \text{Aut}(V) \text{ i } A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$$

$$\exists B \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \text{ tako da je } B \circ A = \text{id}_V \text{ i } A \circ B = \text{id}_{V'}$$

$$\exists C \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \text{ tako da je } C \circ A = \text{id}_V \text{ i } A \circ C = \text{id}_{V'}$$

$$\text{ako je } A \text{ izomorfizam prostora } V \text{ na prostor } V' \text{ onda je } A \text{ invertibilan}$$

$$\text{pa je } A^{-1} \in \text{Hom}(V', V) \text{ i } A^{-1} \circ A = \text{id}_V \text{ i } A \circ A^{-1} = \text{id}_{V'}$$





Poznat je  $\ker(A)$  i  $v$ .  $\exists$  hom  $M \in \text{Hom}(V', \ker(A))$  takav da  $M \neq 0$  (nula preslikavanja). Tada  $\ker(A) \neq \{0\}$ .

Sada  $M \in \text{Hom}(V', v)$  možemo postaviti (izabrati) tako da je  $\ker(M) = \ker(A)$ .  
 Onda je  $c' = c + M \in \text{Hom}(V', v)$ .

$$\text{Im } A \circ c' = \text{Im } A \circ (c + M) = \underbrace{\text{Im } A \circ c}_{\text{Im } A \circ v} + \underbrace{\text{Im } A \circ M}_{\{0\}} = \text{Im } A \circ v$$

$\exists c' \neq c \Rightarrow A \circ c' = \text{Im } A \circ v$  što je u kontr. s metodom.

Dakle,  $A$  je injektiv.

Iz svega rečenog zaključujemo da je  $A$  izomorfizam.

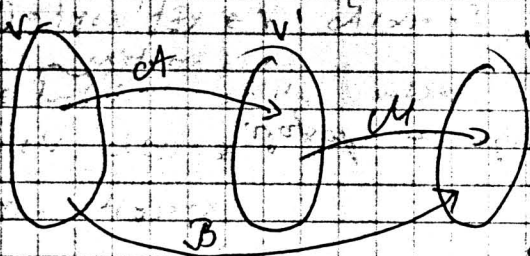
ISPITNI

\* Neka su  $V, V', V''$  neki prostori nad istom poljem  $K$  i neka se prstove  $V''$  ne sastoji samo od  $\{0\}$ . Dokazati da za zadane  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

$B \in \text{Hom}(V, V'')$  postoji bar jedan (također jedan)  $M \in \text{Hom}(V', V'')$  za

koji vrijedi  $M \circ A = B$  ako vrijedi  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$  (i oči daju  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$ ).

Rješenje  
 Pretp. da  $\exists M : M \circ A = B$   
 Pokazati da  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$ .



Pokažimo da  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$ .  
 Pretp.  $x \in \ker(A)$ . To znači da je  $A(x) = \{0\}$ .  
 $M(A(x)) = B(x) = \{0\} = \{0\}$

To znači  $B(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \ker(B)$ . što je  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$ .

Pretp. da  $\exists$  tačno jedan  $M$  za osobinu  $M \circ A = B$ . Moramo

pokazati da je  $1 - (A) = V$ .  $\gamma - (A) \neq V'$ .  $V'' \neq \{0\}$ . Stoga  $v' \notin \ker(A)$  i

znači da postoji bar jedan homomorfizam  $M : M' \rightarrow V''$  koji je  $M \circ A = B$  i  $M' \circ A = B$ .



$v' \notin \ker(A)$

Dakle mora biti  $\gamma(A) = v'$ .

Pretp.  $\ker(A) \subseteq \ker(B)$

da je  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$  i za svaki  $v \in V$  postoji  $v' \in V'$  takav da  $A(v) = v'$ .

$M(A(v)) = B(v)$  i to je  $M \circ A = B$ .  $M(A(v)) = B(v)$

$B(v) = B(A(v))$  i to je  $B \circ A = B$ .  $B(v) = B(A(v))$

Pokazati da je  $M$  jedinstven. Pretp. da  $\exists x \in V$  takav da  $A(x) = v'$ .

Ima li  $v' \in \ker(A)$  i  $v' \in \ker(B)$  i  $v' \in \ker(A)$  i  $v' \in \ker(B)$

$B(v') = B(A(v')) = B(0) = 0$  i  $B(v') = 0$  i  $B(v') = 0$

$$= \dim(\operatorname{Im}(A) \setminus \operatorname{Im}(C)) + \dim(\ker(A) \setminus \ker(C)) = \dim(\operatorname{Im}(A)) + \dim(\ker(A)) - \dim(\operatorname{Im}(C)) - \dim(\ker(C)) = \dim(A) - \dim(C) = \dim(A) - \dim(B) = \dim(B) - \dim(B) = 0$$



$$= \dim(\operatorname{Im}(A \circ C)) + \dim(\operatorname{Ker}(A) \cap \operatorname{Im}(C)) = \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C) + \dim S$$

$$(*)*) \operatorname{rang}(C \circ B) = \dim(\operatorname{Im}(C \circ B)) = \operatorname{rang}(A \circ \operatorname{Im}(C \circ B)) =$$

$$= \dim(\operatorname{Im}(A \circ \operatorname{Im}(C \circ B))) + \dim(\operatorname{Ker}(A) \cap \operatorname{Im}(C \circ B)) =$$

$$= \dim(\operatorname{Im}(A \circ C \circ B)) + \dim(\operatorname{Ker}(A) \cap \operatorname{Im}(C \circ B)) = \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C \circ B) + \dim S_1$$

$$|z (*) \Rightarrow \dim S = \operatorname{rang} C - \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C)$$

$$|z (***) \Rightarrow \dim S = \operatorname{rang}(C \circ B) - \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C \circ B)$$

$$|z (*) \Rightarrow \operatorname{rang}(C \circ B) - \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C \circ B) \leq \operatorname{rang} C - \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C) \Rightarrow \operatorname{rang}(C \circ B) + \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C) \leq \operatorname{rang} C + \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C \circ B)$$

\*)

Neka  $p \in K$  polje a  $A, B$  matrice formata  $n \times m$  nad polju  $K$ .  
Dokazati da vrijedi: a)  $\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq \operatorname{rang}(A \cdot B) + n$

b) ako je  $n$  neparno ( $n = 2k + 1$ ) i  $AB = 0$ , dokazati da je bar jedna od matrica  $A + A^T$  i  $B + B^T$  singularna.

Pr:

a) Neka je  $V$  vektorski prostor nad poljem  $K$  dimenzije  $n$ . Neka je  $T_A, T_B$  linearni operatori na  $V$  takvi da  $T_A \circ T_B = 0$ . Neka je  $T_{A+B}$  linearni operator na  $V$  takvi da  $T_{A+B} = T_A + T_B$ .

Ima operator  $A$  na  $B$  takvi da  $A, B \in \operatorname{Hom}(V, V)$ , pa  $(A+B) \in \operatorname{Hom}(V, V)$ .

Sigurno vrijedi:  $\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(A) = \operatorname{rang} B = \operatorname{rang}(B)$ ,  $\operatorname{rang} C = \operatorname{rang} B = n$ .

Primijetimo:  $\operatorname{rang}(A+B) \leq \operatorname{rang} A + \operatorname{rang} B = n$ .

$$\operatorname{rang}(A \circ C) + \operatorname{rang}(C \circ B) \leq \operatorname{rang}(C) + \operatorname{rang}(A \circ C \circ B)$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq \operatorname{rang}(A+B) + n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n + \operatorname{rang}(A \cdot B) \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

b)

Pretp.  $AB = 0$  i  $n$  neparno ( $n = 2k + 1$ ). Imamo: (na osnovu a))

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(A) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) = \operatorname{rang}(A^T) \quad \text{i} \quad \operatorname{rang}(B) = \operatorname{rang}(B^T) \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$

$$\operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n \quad \text{pa} \quad \operatorname{rang}(A) + \operatorname{rang}(B) \leq n$$





Označimo sa  $P = P_1 P_2^{-1}$ , a  $S = (Q_1 Q_2^{-1})^{-1}$  imamo  $SAP = B$ . Ostaje još da odredimo matrice  $S$  i  $P$ . Za  $S = (Q_1 Q_2^{-1})^{-1}$  imamo

inverzna  $Q_2^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dakle  $S = Q_2^{-1} Q_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\* ) Rešiti matricnu jednačinu  $AX = B$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 10 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P: \quad E = Q^{-1}AP \quad QEP^{-1}X = B$   
 $A = QP^{-1} \quad EP^{-1}X = Q^{-1}B$

$X = PQ^{-1}B$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 10 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 8 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$N \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Matrica  $A$  je formata  $(3 \times 4)$  ( $m \times n$ ) =  $3 \times 2$ , a rezultat je  $3 \times 2$ ,  $2 = 4$  i  $n = 2$  ( $4 \times 2$ )

$X = PQ^{-1}B$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda_2-2\lambda_3 & -\lambda_2-\lambda_4 \\ -\lambda_2-2\lambda_3 & 1-\lambda_2-2\lambda_4 \\ \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  i  $\lambda_4$  su proizvoljni i realni.

\*) Rešiti matricnu jednačinu  $Y = AY + B$  ako je  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  i  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Rešiti  $Y = AY + B$  ( $Y = X$ )

Naći  $Y$  ( $Y = X$ )

$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$E = Q^{-1} A P$$

$$A = Q E P^{-1}$$

$$Q E P^{-1} X = B$$

$$E P^{-1} X = Q^{-1} B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$\sim$

$\sim$

$\sim$

$$Q^{-1}$$

$$m \times n$$

$$2 \times 3 = 4 \times 3$$

$$m=4, n=3$$

$$Y^{4 \times 2}$$

$$Y Q^{-1} E = B P$$

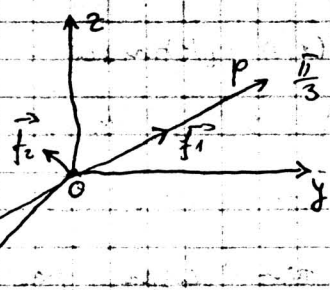
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\* Neka je A rotacija prostora za ugao  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$  oko ose koja prolazi

tačkom O, određena je vektorom  $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ . Odrediti matricu A

lin. transformacije A u odnosu na bazu  $\{\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}\}$  koji čine ortonormirani međusobno ortogonalni vektori, za koje je  $(\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$  desni triedar.

Rje:



$$\text{Matrica } \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{f}_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k})$$

$$\text{Tražimo } \vec{f}_2 \perp \vec{f}_1$$

$$\vec{f}_2 \cdot \vec{f}_1 = 0 \quad \text{tj.} \quad (2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \cdot (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) = 0$$

$$\text{Ako je } \vec{f}_2 = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \quad 2x + 2y + z = 0. \quad \text{Ako}$$

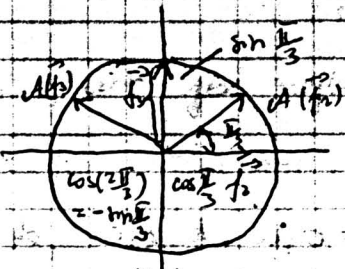
$$\text{uzimamo da je } x=1, z=2, y=-2.$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 6\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 6\vec{k} \quad \vec{f}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k})$$

$$\vec{f}_3 = \frac{1}{3}(2\vec{i} - \vec{j} - 2\vec{k})$$

Baza je  $\{\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3\}$ . Ona je matrica rotacije koja je A u odnosu na bazu  $\{\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3\}$ .

$$A(\vec{f}_1) = \vec{f}_1$$



Odakle vidimo da je vektor rotacije

$$\text{u dužini } \vec{f}_2 = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{f}_1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{f}_3$$

$$A(\vec{f}_3) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{f}_1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \vec{f}_3$$



Matrica transformacije je  $\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \frac{\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0 & \sin \frac{\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1/3 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & -1/3 & 2/3 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

Konačni rezultat je  $P = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = P \bar{A} P^{-1}$  pa je  $A$  u bazi  $\{\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}\}$

\* Neka su  $X, Y, Z$  vektorski prostori nad poljem  $R$  sa bazama  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ ,  $\{f_1, f_2\}$  i  $\{g_1, g_2\}$  redom.

Neka linearna preslikavanja  $A \in \text{Hom}(X, Y)$  i  $B \in \text{Hom}(Z, Y)$  imaju u odnosu na date baze matrice

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) Pokazati da je  $B$  izomorfizam i naći matricu preslikavanja  $B^{-1}$  u odnosu na date baze

ii) Naći matricu kanonskog homomorfizma  $\Pi: X \rightarrow X / \text{Ker}(B \circ A)$

iii) Naći matricu preslikavanja  $\Phi: \text{Hom}(Z, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(X, Z)$  odnoshen sa

$$\Phi(\psi) = B^{-1} \circ \psi \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Hom}(X, Y)$$

Rješenje:

i) Pokažimo najprije da je  $B$  izomorfizam. U tom cilju namo pronaći preslikavanja.

$$\text{Im} B = \{x \in Z : B(x) = 0\}$$

$$x = x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2$$

$$B(x) = B(x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2) = x_1 B(g_1) + x_2 B(g_2) = x_1 (f_1 + 3f_2) + x_2 (2f_1 + 4f_2) =$$

\* Neka  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$  i  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$  i dobijemo  $B(g_1) = f_1 + 3f_2$  i  $B(g_2) = 2f_1 + 4f_2$

U bazi  $\{f_1, f_2\}$  matrice preslikavanja su  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

U bazi  $\{f_1, f_2\}$  matrice preslikavanja su  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Sustav jednačina  $B(x) = 0$  ima samo rješenje  $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ , pa je  $\text{Ker}(B) = \{0\}$

$\text{Ker}(B) = \{0\}$ , a ovo znači da je  $B$  injektivno preslikavanje.  
 $\det B = 0$  jer  $\text{rang } B = \dim \text{Ker } B$   
 $1 = \text{rang } B$   
 $\dim(1 - (B)) = 2$       $\dim(B) = 1$   
 $\dim(B) = 1$

Znači da je  $B$  i surjektivno preslikavanje. Ovo znači da je  $B$  izomorfizam

pa je preslikavanje  $B^{-1}$ . Ono odgovara matrici  $B^{-1}$

Imamo  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$B^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det B = -2$

$\therefore B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

ii)  $B^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 7/2 \end{bmatrix}$  matrica preslikavanja je:

$B \circ A \in \text{Hom}(X, Z)$

$\text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A) = \{x \in X : (B^{-1} \circ A)(x) = 0\}$  tj:  $B^{-1} \circ A \cdot x = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 7/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$

$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

$x_1 = x_2 + 7x_3 = x_2 + \frac{10}{3}x_3 + 7x_3 = \frac{11}{3}x_3 + x_2$

$2x_2 + 14x_3 + x_2 - 4x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 0$

$3x_2 + 10x_3 = 0$

$3x_2 = -10x_3 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{10}{3}x_3$

Ovo znači da je  $\text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A) = \left\{ \frac{11}{3}de_1 - \frac{10}{3}de_2 + 1de_3 : d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

ako uzmemo  $d=3$  imamo  $\{11e_1 - 10e_2 + 3e_3\}$  tj:  $\dim(\text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A)) = 1$

Imamo  $X / \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A)$

$x + \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A) \quad (x \in X)$

Uzmimo  $11e_1 - 10e_2 + 3e_3$ . Trebamo ga dopuniti do baze  $X$ . Uzmimo:  $(11e_1 - 10e_2 + 3e_3, e_1, e_2)$

Oni su lin. nezavisni pa one bazu prostora  $X$ . To znači da je naša baza

prostora  $X / \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A)$  dani  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} e_1 + \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A) \\ e_2 + \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A) \end{matrix} \right\}$  baza prostora  $X / \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A)$

Baza prostora  $X / \text{Ker}$  je najlakše naći da nađemo bazu prostora  $\text{Ker}$  pa

je nadopunimo tj. vektori su linearno nezavisni i oni bazu prostora  $X / \text{Ker}$

$X / \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A), \quad \pi(x) = x + \text{Ker}(B^{-1} \circ A)$



$$\pi(e_1) = e_1 + \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

$$\pi(e_2) = e_2 + \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

$$\pi(e_3) = e_3 + \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

$$= d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 + \ker(B^t \circ A) \quad (d_1, d_2 \text{ trebaju odrediti})$$

$$\text{Im } \pi: e_3 + \ker(B^t \circ A) = d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 + \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

$$e_3 - d_1 e_1 - d_2 e_2 \in \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

Postoji li neki skalar  $\beta$  tako da je

$$e_3 - d_1 e_1 - d_2 e_2 = \beta(11e_1 - 10e_2 + 3e_3)$$

$$(11\beta + d_1)e_1 + (-10\beta + d_2)e_2 + (3\beta - 1)e_3 = 0$$

$e_1, e_2, e_3$  su lin. nezavisni pa je ovo moguće ako je

$$\begin{cases} 11\beta + d_1 = 0 \\ 3\beta - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} d_1 = -11\beta \\ \beta = 1/3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} d_2 = 10/3 \\ -10\beta + d_2 \end{matrix} \quad \beta = 1/3$$

$$\pi(e_3) = \frac{11}{3}e_1 + \frac{10}{3}e_2 + \ker(B^t \circ A)$$

Ali da li je matrica  $B$  obratna? Kanonski ha...

$$\{e_1 + \ker(B^t \circ A), \pi(e_2) + \ker(B^t \circ A), \pi(e_3) + \ker(B^t \circ A)\}$$

$$\text{Im } \pi: M_{\mathbb{R}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 11/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 10/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

iii)

$$H_{\alpha}(x, y) \quad n_{ij}(e_i) = f_j \quad i=1,2,\dots \quad j=1,2,3$$

$$H_{\alpha}(x, z) \quad n_{ij}(e_i) = g_j \quad i=1,2,\dots \quad j=1,2,3$$

Treća matrica je  $6 \times 6$  pa se shvata da prostora 6 u 6. Parnog

$$\text{nas vektor: } F(n_{11}(e_1)) = (B^t \circ n_{11})(e_1) = B^t(n_{11}(e_1)) = B^t(f_1) =$$

$$= -2g_1 + 3/2 g_2 = -2n_{11}(e_1) + 3/2 n_{21}(e_1) = (-2n_{11} + 3/2 n_{21})(e_1)$$

Ali da li je matrica  $F$  obratna? Treba li...

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

$$F(n_{11}(e_1)) = (B^t \circ n_{11})(e_1) = B^t(n_{11}(e_1)) = B^t(f_1) =$$

$$F(n_{11}(e_1) + 3/2 n_{21}(e_1)) = (-2n_{11} + 3/2 n_{21})(e_1) =$$

$$T(n_3(e_2)) = B^{-1} \circ n_3(e_2) = B^{-1}(f_1) = 2g_1 + 3/2 g_2 =$$

$$= 2n_{13}(e_2) + 3/2 n_{23}(e_2) = (-2n_{13} + 3/2 n_{23})(e_2)$$

$$T(n_{21}(e_1)) = B^{-1} \circ n_{21}(e_1) = B^{-1}(f_2) = g_1 + 1/2 g_2 = n_{11}(e_1) - 1/2 n_{21}(e_1) =$$

$$= (g_{12} - 1/2 n_{21})(e_1)$$

15.12.03.

\* Neka su  $X$  i  $Y$  vektorski prostori nad poljem  $R$  i  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$

baza u  $X$  i  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  baza u  $Y$ . Neka je  $A \in \text{Hom}(X, Y)$  takav

da vrijedi:  $A(e_1 - e_2) = f_1 + f_2$ ,  $A(e_2 - e_3) = 2f_2 + f_3$ ,  $A(e_3 - e_4) = 2f_1 + f_3$ ,

$A(e_4 + e_1) = f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3$ . Neka je  $\pi$  kanonska homomorfija:  $\pi: X \rightarrow X/\ker(A)$

Nadi matricu  $\text{hom}$  u odnosu na neku bazu  $X$  i neki bazis u

$X/\ker(A)$  i matricu  $\text{Hom}(A)$  u odnosu na baze  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$

u  $X$  i  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  u  $Y$

Rješenje

$$g_1 = e_1 - e_2$$

$$g_2 = e_2 - e_3$$

$$g_3 = e_3 - e_4$$

$$g_4 = e_4 + e_1$$

$g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$  su baza prostora  $X$ .

$$d_1 g_1 + d_2 g_2 + d_3 g_3 + d_4 g_4 = d_1 (e_1 - e_2) + d_2 (e_2 - e_3) + d_3 (e_3 - e_4) + d_4 (e_4 + e_1) =$$

$$= (d_1 + d_4) e_1 + (d_2 - d_1) e_2 + (d_3 - d_2) e_3 + (d_4 - d_3) e_4 = 0$$

$$d_1 + d_4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2d_1 = 0$$

$$d_1 = 0$$

$$d_2 = d_1 \Rightarrow d_2 = 0$$

$$d_3 = 0$$

$$d_4 = d_3 \Rightarrow d_4 = 0$$

Vektori  $g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$  su lin

nezavisni, a kako je dimenzija prostora  $X$

ovih vekt. cine bazu prostora  $X$  u odnosu

na bazu  $\{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\}$  i  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$

$\text{Hom}(A)$  ma matricu  $A'$

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

Određimo sada jzgov preslikavanje  $A$

$\vec{x} = d_1 g_1 + d_2 g_2 + d_3 g_3 + d_4 g_4$ , tako da je

$$A(\vec{x}) = 0$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ d_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

g.

$$d_1 + 2d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$d_1 - 2d_2 + 3d_4 = 0$$

$$-3d_2 + d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = -3d_2 + d_3$$

$$d_2 = 0$$

$$d_4 = d_3$$

$$d_1 = -3d_3$$

$d_3$  - proizvoljno

Spec:  $d_3 = 1$ ,  $-3g_1 + g_3 + g_4 \in \text{Ker}(A)$ ,  $\text{Ker}(A) = [-3g_1 + g_3 + g_4]$

Određimo jedan od baza ker

$g_1, g_2, g_3, -3g_1 + g_3 + g_4$  - proverimo da li su vekt. lin. nez.

$$\beta_1 g_1 + \beta_2 g_2 + \beta_3 g_3 + \beta_4 (-3g_1 + g_3 + g_4) = 0$$

$$(\beta_1 - 3\beta_4) g_1 + \beta_2 g_2 + (\beta_3 + \beta_4) g_3 + \beta_4 g_4 = 0$$

$\beta_1 = 3\beta_4$ ,  $\beta_2 = 0 = \beta_4$ ; Ost. vekt. su još jedna baza prost.  $X$

Vektori  $g_1 + \text{Ker}(A)$ ,  $g_2 + \text{Ker}(A)$ ,  $g_3 + \text{Ker}(A)$  one baza prost.  $X/\text{Ker}(A)$

Označimo ih sa  $\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_3$ ; Odredimo, matricu kanoničkog homomorfizma  $\pi$

kopi predstavlja prost.  $X$  na  $X/\text{Ker}(A)$

$$\pi(x) = x + \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$\pi(g_1) = g_1 + \text{Ker}(A) = \bar{g}_1$$

$$\pi(g_2) = g_2 + \text{Ker}(A) = \bar{g}_2$$

$$\pi(g_3) = g_3 + \text{Ker}(A) = \bar{g}_3$$

$$\pi(g_4) = g_4 + \text{Ker}(A) = d_1 \bar{g}_1 + d_2 \bar{g}_2 + d_3 \bar{g}_3$$

$$g_4 + \text{Ker}(A) = d_1 g_1 + d_2 g_2 + d_3 g_3 + \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$g_4 - d_1 g_1 - d_2 g_2 - d_3 g_3 \in \text{Ker}(A) \quad \text{tj.} \quad \exists \beta \in \mathbb{R} : g_4 - d_1 g_1 - d_2 g_2 - d_3 g_3 = \beta(-3g_1 + g_3 + g_4)$$

$$(\beta - d_1) g_1 - d_2 g_2 + (-\beta - d_3) g_3 + (-\beta + 1) g_4 = 0$$

$$\beta - d_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_1 = \beta$$

$$d_2 = 0, \quad \pi(g_4) = \beta g_1 = \bar{g}_1$$

$$\beta - d_3 = 0 \Rightarrow d_3 = \beta$$

$$-\beta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 1$$

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

4. Odredimo si do kojih  $\in \text{Ker}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc|cccc|cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A(e_1 - e_2) = f_1 + f_2$$

$$A(e_2 - e_3) = 2f_1 - f_3$$

$$A(e_3 - e_4) = 2f_1 + f_3$$

$$A(e_1 + e_3) = f_1 + 3f_2 + f_3$$

$$A(e_1) - A(e_2) = f_1 + f_2$$

$$A(e_2) - A(e_3) = 2f_1 - f_3$$

$$A(e_3) - A(e_4) = 2f_1 + f_3 \Rightarrow A(e_4) = A(e_3) - 2f_1 - f_3$$

$$A(e_4) + A(e_2) = f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3$$

$$A(e_1) - A(e_2) = f_1 + f_2$$

$$A(e_2) - A(e_3) = 2f_1 - f_3$$

$$A(e_3) - 2f_1 - f_3 + A(e_1) = f_1 + 3f_2 - f_3$$

$$A(e_1) = f_1 + 2f_2 - \frac{1}{2}f_3$$

Jes li se nam kako da odredimo matricu:

$\{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\}$  na bazi  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$  tj. trebamo vektore  $(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4)$

odrediti preko vektora  $g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$

$$g_1 = e_1 - e_2$$

$$e_2 = e_1 - g_1$$

$$g_2 = e_2 - e_3$$

$$g_2 = e_1 - g_1 - e_3$$

$$g_2 + g_1 = e_1 - e_3$$

$$g_3 = e_3 - e_4$$

$$g_3 = e_3 - e_4$$

$$e_3 = g_3 + e_4$$

$$g_4 = e_4 + e_1$$

$$g_4 = e_1 + e_4$$

$$g_4 = e_1 + e_4$$

$$g_2 + g_1 - g_1 = -e_3 = e_4$$

$$g_3 = e_3 - e_4$$

$$Ae_3 = g_3 - g_2 - g_1 + g_4$$

$$e_3 = \frac{1}{2}(g_1 - g_2 + g_3 + g_4)$$

$$e_4 = \frac{1}{2}(-g_1 - g_2 - g_3 + g_4)$$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{2}(g_1 + g_2 + g_3 + g_4)$$

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{2}(-g_1 + g_2 + g_3 + g_4)$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = AP$$

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

\* Neka je  $V$  vekt. prostor matrici od oblika  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  sa prirod. operacijama sabiranja i množenja matrici skalarnim.

a) Dokazati da je  $V$  neki polinomijski prostor i da je  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$  jedna baza.

b) Neka je  $A: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  preslikavanje. dokaži da  $A\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} b & a+c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Dokazati da je  $A \in \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{R}^3)$  i odrediti matricu  $\text{Hom}(A)$  matricu transformacije  $T: V \rightarrow V/\ker(A)$  da li je  $A$  izomorfizam?



Rj 9) Dokazati da je  $V$  podprostor vekt. prostora matrica dimenzije  $2 \times 2$  nad  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$V \neq \emptyset$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in V \quad \text{ i } \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \in V;$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & b_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & b_1 + b_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 & b_1 + b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \in V \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_3 = a_1 + a_2 \\ b_3 = b_1 + b_2 \\ c_3 = c_1 + c_2 \end{array} \right\} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$V$  - podprostor nad  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$

Odredimo jednu bazu ovog podprostora ( $E_1, E_2, E_3$  - lin. nez.)

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ pokazati da ove matrice generišu prostor}$$

$$V, \text{ o čemu je jer } \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & b \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = a E_1 + b E_2 + c E_3$$

Dimenzija prostora  $V = 3$ , pa su najbliži i jednu bazu

Nadamo matrici preslikavanja  $A$  u  $\{E_1, E_2, E_3\}$  prostora  $V$  u bazi  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$A(E_1) = A\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A(E_2) = A\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A(E_3) = A\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \cdot e_1 + 1 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3 = A(E_2), A(E_3) = 1 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3$$

$$\text{Tražena matrica je } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Preslikavanje  $A$  nije injektiv (dva različita vekt. map. ist. dok. je

$$E_1 \neq E_2 \Rightarrow A(E_1) = A(E_2))$$

Odredimo  $\text{Ker}(A)$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$\text{Ker}(A)$  generišu vektorom  $[E_1 - E_2]$

$$\text{rang } A = 2; \text{ def } A = 1$$

\*

Matrica  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  je invertibilna ako i samo ako  $\det A \neq 0$ .

Matrica  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  je invertibilna ako i samo ako  $\det A \neq 0$ .

a) dokazati da je  $\det A \neq 0$  ako i samo ako  $A$  je invertibilna.

Matrica  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  je invertibilna ako i samo ako  $\det A \neq 0$ .

b) Nadi neki komplement B od prostora A

c) Neka je  $\pi: R_2[X] \rightarrow R_2[X]/\theta$  prirodni endomorfizam. Napiši

$\pi(x^2+x+1)$ . Nadi polinom  $P(x) \neq x^2+x+1$  takav da je  $\pi(P(x)) = \pi(x^2+x+1)$

B)

a) Neka je  $A \neq \emptyset$ ,  $0 \in A$  i

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{ima dva polinoma} \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} & q_1x^2 + a_1x + c_1 \\ & q_2x^2 + a_2x + c_2 \end{aligned} \right\} + \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & (q_1+q_2)x^2 + (a_1+a_2)x + (c_1+c_2) = \\ & = q_3x^2 + a_3x + c_3, \quad c_3 \in A \end{aligned}$$

$$a_3 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$(xq_3)x^2 + (xq_1)x + (xq_2)x \in A$$

$$c_3 = c_1 + c_2$$

A je vektorski prostor podprostora  $R_2[X]$  pa je i sa vektorskim

prostor nad polju realnih brojeva. Baza prostora  $P_2(x)$  je  $\{1, x, x^2\}$

Prostor A koji je generisan sa  $B = \{x\}$  tj.  $B = \{ax \mid a \in R\}$ . Pokazati

da je  $B \cap A = R_2[X]$ . Neka nam je  $f \in B \cap A$  tj.  $f = ax^2 + bx + c$  i  $f = bx$

odavde je  $ax^2 + bx + c = bx$  tj.  $ax^2 + (b-b)x + c = 0$  i  $a=0, b-b=0, c=0$

polino  $f=0$ . To znači da je  $A \cap B = \{0\}$ . Pokazati da je ovaj

polinom može zapisati kao sumu od dva iz A i B

$f = ax^2 + bx + c = d$

$$= \underbrace{ax^2 + ax + c}_{\in A} + \underbrace{(b-a)x}_{\in B}$$

$$B \oplus A = R_2[X]$$

$$c) \pi(x^2+x+1) = x^2+x+1+B = x^2+1+\underbrace{x+B}_{x \in B} = x^2+1+B$$

$$x+B=B$$

$$\text{Neka } p(x) = x^2+1$$

$$p(x) = x^2+300x+1$$

$$p(x) \neq x^2+x+1$$

$$\pi(x^2+300x+1) = x^2+300x+1+B = x^2+1+B = \pi(x^2+x+1)$$

$$300x = ax \neq B=B$$

\* Neka je V vekt. prostor nad polju R i  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$  njegova baza

Neka lin. preslik.  $A \in \text{End}(V)$  ima u toj bazi matricu  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Neka je L podprostor prostora V generisan vektorima  $e_1+e_2$

i  $e_2+e_3+2e_4$ . Dokazati da je  $\forall x \in L, A(x) \in L$  tj. da je L invarijantna

u odnosu na bazu  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$  matricu predstavljaju A u odnosu na bazu

$$\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}.$$

R<sub>1</sub>

$$f_1 = e_1 + 2e_2$$

odredimo od kojih jedinica  $A(f_1)$

$$f_2 = e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4$$

$$A(f_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = f_1$$

$$A(f_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = f_2$$

Svakom  $x \in L$  ( $L = \{f_1, f_2\}$ ) možemo napisati kao lin. kombinaciju  $f_1, f_2$

$$L = \{\alpha f_1 + \beta f_2 \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Uzmimo  $x \in L$  proizvoljno,  $x = \alpha f_1 + \beta f_2$ . Čemu je jednako

$$A(x) = A(\alpha f_1 + \beta f_2) = \alpha A(f_1) + \beta A(f_2) = \alpha f_1 + \beta f_2 = x \in L$$

$L$  je invarijantna pod djelovanjem  $A$ .

$$e'_1 = e_2$$

Tražimo novu bazu  $A$  u bazi  $\{e'_1, e'_2, e'_3, e'_4\}$

$$e'_2 = e_3$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e'_3 = e_4$$

$$e'_4 = e_1$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ili se  $A$  vidi kao matrica operatora, imamo da je  $A' = P^{-1}AP$  (slično)

\* Neka je  $V$  vekt. pr. polinoma u prom.  $x$  sa koefic. iz skupa  $\mathbb{R}$ .

brojeva stepena manje ili jednake 3, a  $a = 1 + x + x^2$ . Dokazati da je

sa  $L(f) = 2f + f(1)a$  definisano jedno linearno preslikavanje  $L: V \rightarrow V$

i odrediti njegovu sliku, jezgro, rang i defekt.

R<sub>2</sub>

Pokažimo najprije da je  $L(f)$  lin. presl.  $V = \{b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 \mid b_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=0,1,2,3\}$

Bazu prostora  $V$  na čine  $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$

$$L(f_1 + f_2) = 2(f_1 + f_2) + (f_1 + f_2)(1)a = 2f_1 + 2f_2 + (f_1(1) + f_2(1))a = \\ = 2f_1 + f_1(1)a + 2f_2 + f_2(1)a = L(f_1) + L(f_2)$$

$$L(\alpha f) = 2\alpha f + (\alpha f)(1)a = 2\alpha f + \alpha f(1)a = \alpha(2f + f(1)a) = \alpha L(f)$$

$L$  - endomorfizem prostora  $V$  (lin. preslikovanje nad  $V$ )

Obračun matrike preslikovanja  $L$  u odnosu na bazu  $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$

$$L(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1(1 + x + x^2) = x^2 + x + 3$$

$$L(x) = 2 \cdot x + 1 + x + x^2 = 3x + x^2 + 1$$

$$L(x^2) = 2 \cdot x^2 + x^2 + x + 1 = 3x^2 + x + 1$$

$$L(x^3) = 2x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

Ali se  $L$  označe matrika u odnosu na  $\mathcal{B}$ :  $L = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

08.01.04.

## Adjungovani ili dualni par prostora

### Bilinearna funkcija

Def 1: Neka je  $V$  modul nad prstenom  $R$ . Modul  $\text{Hom}(V, R)$  zove se dualni modul modula  $V$  i označava se sa  $V^*$ . Elementi modula  $V^*$  označavaju se sa  $x^*, y^*, \dots$  i zove se lin. funkcije ili lin. funkcionali.

Def 2: Neka su  $X$  i  $Y$  moduli nad istom prstenom  $R$ . Preslikanje  $\varphi: X \times Y \rightarrow R$  koji svakom uređenom paru  $x, y$  iz  $X \times Y$  pridružuje element  $\varphi(x, y) \in R$  zove se bilinearna funkc. na  $X \times Y$  ako ima slj. osobine:

$$1) \varphi(x_1 + x_2, y) = \varphi(x_1, y) + \varphi(x_2, y)$$

$$2) \varphi(\alpha x, y) = \alpha \varphi(x, y) \quad \alpha \in R$$

$$3) \varphi(x, y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(x, y_1) + \varphi(x, y_2)$$

$$4) \varphi(x, \alpha y) = \alpha \varphi(x, y)$$

Ali je pošto toga ispunjen i uslov

$$5) \varphi(x, y) = 0 \ (x \in X) \Rightarrow y = 0, \text{ odnosno}$$

$$6) \varphi(x, y) = 0 \ (y \in Y) \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{kazemo da je bilinearna funkc. } \varphi \text{ nedejenerisana}$$

u odnosu na  $Y$  odnosno u odnosu na  $X$ .



Def 3: Neka je  $\varphi$  bilinearna funkc. na  $X \times Y$  i  $A \subseteq X$  (podskup  $\text{mat}(X)$ )

Tada se skup  $A^\perp = \{y \in Y : \varphi(x, y) = 0, x \in A\}$  zove anulator skupa  $A$  u odnosu na  $\varphi$ . Slično se definiše i anulator skupa  $B$  ako je  $B \subseteq Y$ .

Def 4: Neka je  $(X, Y, \varphi)$  adjungovan par prostora konačne dimenzije.

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  baza prostora  $X$  i  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  baza prostora  $Y$ , ako vrijedi  $\varphi(e_i, f_j) = \delta_{ij}$  onda se za svaki od ovih baza kaže da je dualna onoj drugoj.

\*) Neka je  $V$  vekt. pr. običnih vektora. Dokazati za  $\forall x^* \in V^*$  postoji tačno jedan vektor  $a \in V$  takav da vrijedi  $x^*(x) = a \cdot x \quad \forall x \in V$ ; obrnuto za  $\forall a \in V$  predstavljajući  $x^* : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  zadano prethodnom jednačinom, predstavlja linearni funkcional.

Rj:

$$x^* \in V^*$$

$$x^* : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\forall x \in V$  se može napisati na jedinstven način matricu te

$$x = a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}$$

$$x^*(x) = x^*(a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}) = (a_1 x^*(\vec{i}) + a_2 x^*(\vec{j}) + a_3 x^*(\vec{k}))$$

$$\vec{a} = x^*(\vec{i}) \vec{i} + x^*(\vec{j}) \vec{j} + x^*(\vec{k}) \vec{k}$$

$$\forall x \in V \quad x^*(x) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} \quad \text{Ovim smo pokazali egzistenciju.}$$

Sad jedinstvenost:

$$\exists b \in V \quad x^*(x) = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{x} \quad (\forall x \in V)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{x} = 0 \quad \forall x \in V$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{a} = \vec{b}, \text{ zato imamo}$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = 0, \text{ to znači da je } \boxed{\vec{a} = \vec{b}}$$

$$a \in V$$

$$x^*(x) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$x^* : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^*(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{y} = x^*(\vec{x}) + x^*(\vec{y})$$

$$x^*(\alpha \vec{x}) = \vec{a} \cdot (\alpha \vec{x}) = \alpha \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} = \alpha x^*(\vec{x})$$

Posto ovo vrijedi za  $\forall x, y \in V$  i  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x^*$  je lin. funkcional nad vekt. pr.  $V$

\* Neka je  $x, y, \varphi$  adjugovan par vekt. pr. konačne dimenzije  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  i  $\{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$  i baze prostora  $X$ , a  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  i  $\{f'_1, \dots, f'_n\}$  su dualne baze prostora  $Y$ . Ako je  $P$  matrica prelaza sa baze  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  na bazu  $\{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ . Dokazati da je  $(P^T)^{-1}$  matrica prelaza sa baze  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \xrightarrow{(P^T)^{-1}} \{f'_1, \dots, f'_n\}$ .

Rj.:  $\varphi(e_i, f_j) = \delta_{ij}$       Neka je  $P$  matrica prelaza  $P = (P'_{ij})$

$$\varphi(e'_i, f'_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$e'_i = \sum_{j=1}^n P'_{ij} e_j \quad Q(f) = (f')$$

$$f'_k = \sum_{e=1}^n q'_k{}^e f_e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ij} &= \varphi(e'_i, f'_j) = \varphi\left(\sum_{k=1}^n P'_{ik} e_k, \sum_{e=1}^n q'_j{}^e f_e\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n P'_{ik} \cdot q'_j{}^e \underbrace{\varphi(e_k, f_e)}_{=\delta_{ke}} = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n P'_{ik} q'_j{}^k = \sum_{k=1}^n (P'_{ik})^T q'_j{}^k \end{aligned}$$

$$E = P^T Q \Rightarrow Q = (P^T)^{-1}$$

\* Neka je  $\varphi$  bilinearna funk. na prostoru  $X' \times Y$ ,  $\det H_{\varphi}(x, x')$  a

$\varphi$  definirana na  $X \times Y$  sa  $\varphi(x, y) = \varphi(Ax, y)$  gdje je  $x \in X$ , a

$y \in Y$ . Dokazati da je  $\varphi$  bilinearna funk. na  $X \times Y$ . Ako to je bilinearna funk.  $\varphi$  nedeženerirana, dokazati da vrijedi:

a)  $\varphi(x, y) = 0 (y \in Y) \Leftrightarrow x \in \ker(A)$

b)  $\varphi(x, y) = 0 (x \in X) \Leftrightarrow y \in (\text{Im}(A))^{\perp}$  pri čemu se anihilator odnosi na  $\varphi$ .

Rj.:

Pokažimo najprije da je  $\varphi$  bilinearna funk.

1)  $\varphi(x_1 + x_2, y) = \varphi(A(x_1 + x_2), y) = \varphi(Ax_1 + Ax_2, y) = \varphi(Ax_1, y) + \varphi(Ax_2, y) = \varphi(x_1, y) + \varphi(x_2, y)$

2)  $\varphi(\alpha x, y) = \varphi(A(\alpha x), y) = \varphi(\alpha A(x), y) = \alpha \varphi(A(x), y) = \alpha \varphi(x, y)$

3)  $\varphi(x, y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(A(x), y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(A(x), y_1) + \varphi(A(x), y_2) = \varphi(x, y_1) + \varphi(x, y_2)$



$$4) \psi(x, y) = \psi(A(x), y) = \alpha(\psi(A(x), y)) = \alpha(\psi(x, y)).$$

$\psi$  je bilinearna funkc. na prostoru  $X \times Y$

Pretp. da je  $\psi$  nedegenerirana bilinearna funkc.

$$a) \psi(x, y) = 0 \quad (y \in Y) \Leftrightarrow \psi(A(x), y) = 0 \quad (y \in Y) \Leftrightarrow A(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$b) \psi(x, y) = 0 \quad (x \in X) \Leftrightarrow \psi(A(x), y) = 0 \quad (x \in X) \Leftrightarrow y \in \text{Im}(A) \text{ a to je podmodul modula } (\perp \text{ annihilator}) \Leftrightarrow y \in (\text{Im}(A))^\perp$$

\* Neka su  $E, F$  i  $G$  vekt. pr. nad poljem  $R$  sa bazama  $\{e_1, e_2\}, \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}, \{g_1, g_2\}$ .  $\psi: E \times F \rightarrow R$  bilinearna funkc. koja u odnosu na date baze ima matricu  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  i neka je  $A: E \rightarrow F$  lin. transformacija koja u odnosu na date baze ima matricu  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

a) Naci matricu bilinearne funkc.  $\psi$  u odnosu na baze  $\{e_1 + e_2, e_2\}$  prostora  $E$  i bazu  $\{f_1 + f_2, f_2 + f_3, f_3 + f_1\}$  prostora  $F$ .

b) Dokazati da je funkc.  $\psi: E \times G \rightarrow R$  definisana sa  $\psi(x, y) = \psi(x, A(y))$  bilinearna i odrediti matricu preslikavanja  $\gamma$  u odnosu na date baze prostora  $E, G$ .

c) Ako je  $\{5 - 2e_1, 3\} \subseteq E$ , naci  $A^\perp$  i  $A^{\perp\perp}$  u odnosu na  $\psi$  i  $\psi$ .

d) Dokazati da je preslikavanje  $y \mapsto \psi(e_1 - 2e_2, y)$  linearno i naci matricu ovog lin. presl. u odnosu na reket par baza domena i kodomena.

e) Da li je preslikavanje  $\gamma: E \times (F \times G) \rightarrow R$  def. sa  $\gamma(x, (y, z)) = \psi(x, y) + \psi(x, z)$  bilinearno i ako jeste naci njegovu matricu u odnosu na reket par baza  $E$  i  $F \times G$  prostora.

Rj: Oznacimo sa  $P$  matricu prelaza sa  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  na  $\{e_1 + e_2, e_2\}$

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  a sa  $Q$  matricu prelaza sa  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  na  $\{f_1 + f_2, f_2 + f_3, f_3 + f_1\}$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$M$  - matrica bilinearne funkc.  $\psi$  u odnosu na baze  $\{e_1 + e_2, e_2\}$  prostora  $E$  i  $\{f_1 + f_2, f_2 + f_3, f_3 + f_1\}$  prostora  $F$ .

$$N = P^T M Q$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi(e_1, e_2) = \psi(e_1 + e_2, f_1 + f_2) = \psi(e_1, f_1) + \psi(e_2, e_2) + \psi(e_2, f_1) + \psi(e_2, f_2) = 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 5$$

$$b) \quad 1. \quad \psi(x_1 + x_2, y) = \psi(x_1 + x_2, A(y)) = \psi(x_1, A(y)) + \psi(x_2, A(y)) = \psi(x_1, y) + \psi(x_2, y)$$

2.  $\psi(\alpha x, y) = \psi(\alpha x, A(y)) = \alpha \psi(x, A(y)) = \alpha \psi(x, y)$

$$3. \quad \psi(x, y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(x, A(y_1 + y_2)) = \varphi(x, A(y_1) + A(y_2)) = \varphi(x, A(y_1)) + \varphi(x, A(y_2)) = \varphi(x, y_1) + \varphi(x, y_2)$$

4.  $\psi(x, \alpha y) = \psi(x, \mathcal{A}(\alpha y)) = \psi(x, \alpha \mathcal{A}(y)) = \alpha \psi(x, \mathcal{A}(y)) = \alpha \psi(x, y)$ .

$$\psi(e_1, g_1) = \psi(e_1, \mathcal{A}(g_1)) = \psi(e_1, f_1 - 2f_2 + f_3) = \psi(e_1, f_2) - 2\psi(e_1, f_2) + \psi(e_1, f_3) = 1 - 2 + 2 = 1$$

$$\psi(e_2, g_1) = \psi(e_2, A(g_1)) = \psi(e_2, f_1 - 2f_2 + f_3) = \psi(e_2, f_1) - 2\psi(e_2, f_2) + \psi(e_2, f_3) = 2 - 2 + 3 = 3$$

$$\psi(c_n, g_n) = 1$$

$$\psi(p_2, g_1) = 3$$

$$\varphi(e_1, g_2) = \varphi(e_1, \mathcal{A}(g_2)) = \varphi(e_1, t_1 + 8f_2 + 4f_3) = \varphi(e_1, f_1) + 3\varphi(e_1, t_2) + 4\varphi(e_1, f_3) = 1 + 3 + 8 = 12$$

$$\psi(e_2, g_2) = \psi(e_2, A(g_2)) = \psi(e_2, f_1 + 3f_2 + 4f_3) = \psi(e_2, f_1) + 3\psi(e_2, f_2) + 4\psi(e_2, f_3) = 2 + 3 + 12 = 17$$

$$\psi(p_2, q_2) = 1.7$$

$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 12 \\ 3 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$  a matrix  $\therefore L = H \cdot A$

c)  $A = [-2e_1] = \{-2\alpha e_1 : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$A^\perp = \{y \in F : \phi(x, y) = 0, x \in A\} = \{y \in F : \psi(-2\alpha_1, y) = 0, \alpha_1 \in R\} =$$

$$= \{ \beta_1 f_1 + \beta_2 f_2 + \beta_3 f_3 \in F \mid \varphi(-2\alpha e_1, \beta_1 f_1 + \beta_2 (2 + \beta_3) f_3) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \} =$$

$$= \{ \beta_1 f_1 + \beta_2 f_2 + \beta_3 f_3 \in F \mid \beta_1 \varphi(e_1, t_1) + \beta_2 \varphi(e_2, t_2) + \beta_3 \varphi(e_3, t_3) = 0 \} =$$

$$= \{ \beta_1 f_1 + \beta_2 f_2 + \beta_3 f_3 \in F \mid \beta_1 + \beta_2 + 2\beta_3 = 0 \} = \{ (-\beta_2 - 2\beta_3) f_1 + \beta_2 f_2 + \beta_3 f_3 \mid \beta_2, \beta_3 \in \mathbb{R} \}. \quad \underline{\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} = 2}$$

$$\dim A_{\varphi}^{\perp\perp} = \dim E - \dim A_{\varphi}^{\perp} = 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow A_{\varphi}^{\perp\perp} = \{0_E\}$$

$$A_{\psi}^{\perp} = \{y \in G : \psi(x, y) = 0, x \in A\} = \{y \in G : \psi(-2\alpha e_1, y) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} =$$

$$= \{x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2 \in G : \psi(-2\alpha x_1, x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2) = 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \therefore$$

$$= \{x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2 \in G : x_1 \psi(e_1, g_1) + x_2 \psi(e_1, g_2) = 0\} = \{x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2 \in G : x_1 + 12x_2 = 0\} \text{ (mod } 12\text{)}$$

$$= \{-12x_1g_1 + x_2g_2 : x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = [-12g_1 + g_2] \subseteq G$$

$$A_{\psi}^{\perp} = \{x \in E : \psi(x, y) = 0, y \in A^{\perp}\} = \{x \in E : \psi(x, -izxg_1 + \alpha g_2) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\} =$$

$$= \{ \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 \in E : \Psi(\alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2, -12\alpha_1 g_1 + \alpha_2 g_2) = 0, \alpha_i \in \mathbb{C} \} =$$

$$= \{d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 \in E : -12 d_1 \psi(c_1, q_1) + d_1 \psi(c_1, q_2) - 12 d_2 \psi(c_2, q_1) + d_2 \psi(c_2, q_2) = 0\} =$$

$$= \{ \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 \in G : -12\alpha_1 + 12\alpha_1 - 12\alpha_2 = 3 + 17\alpha_2 = 0 \} = \{ \alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 \in G : \alpha_2 = 0 \} =$$

$$= \{ \alpha_n e_n : \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R} \} = [e_n] \quad , \quad \text{мы знаем что } e_n \perp e_m \quad \text{и} \quad 1$$

d)

$$B: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$B(y) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, y)$$

$$B(y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, y_1 + y_2) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, y_1) + \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, y_2) = B(y_1) + B(y_2)$$

$$B(\alpha y) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, \alpha y) = \alpha \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, y) = \alpha B(y)$$

Određimo sad matricu preslikavanja  $B$

$$B(f_1) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, f_1) = \varphi(e_1, f_1) - 2\varphi(e_2, f_1) = 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$B(f_2) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, f_2) = \varphi(e_1, f_2) - 2\varphi(e_2, f_2) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$B(f_3) = \varphi(e_1 - 2e_2, f_3) = \varphi(e_1, f_3) - 2\varphi(e_2, f_3) = 2 - 6 = -4$$

$$B = [-3, -1, -4]$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \lambda(x_1 + x_2, (y, z)) &= \varphi(x_1 + x_2, y) + \varphi(x_1 + x_2, z) = \varphi(x_1, y) + \varphi(x_2, y) + \varphi(x_1, z) + \varphi(x_2, z) = \\ &= (\varphi(x_1, y) + \varphi(x_1, z)) + (\varphi(x_2, y) + \varphi(x_2, z)) = \lambda(x_1, (y, z)) + \lambda(x_2, (y, z)) \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\lambda(\alpha x, (y, z)) = \varphi(\alpha x, y) + \varphi(\alpha x, z) = \alpha \varphi(x, y) + \alpha \varphi(x, z) = \alpha (\varphi(x, y) + \varphi(x, z)) = \alpha \lambda(x, (y, z))$$

$\lambda$  je linearno po prvom argumentu (daže sa i!)

$$F \times G$$

$$(f, g) = (\alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2 + \alpha_3 f_3, \beta_1 g_1 + \beta_2 g_2) =$$

$$= \alpha_1 (f_1, 0) + \alpha_2 (f_2, 0) + \alpha_3 (f_3, 0) + \beta_1 (0, g_1) + \beta_2 (0, g_2)$$

$(f_1, 0), (f_2, 0), (f_3, 0), (0, g_1), (0, g_2)$  generišu prostor  $F \times G$ , a kako su oni l.k.v. i one bazu prostora  $F \times G$ , dakle baza nam ima 5 vektora.

$$\dim(F \times G) = 5$$

$$k_{11} = \lambda(e_1, (f_1, 0)) = \varphi(e_1, f_1) + \varphi(e_1, 0) = 1$$

$$k_{12} = \lambda(e_1, (f_2, 0)) = \varphi(e_1, f_2) + \varphi(e_1, 0) = 1$$

$$k_{13} = \lambda(e_1, (f_3, 0)) = \varphi(e_1, f_3) + \varphi(e_1, 0) = 2$$

$$k_{14} = \lambda(e_1, (0, g_1)) = \varphi(e_1, 0) + \varphi(e_1, g_1) = 1$$

$$k_{15} = \lambda(e_1, (0, g_2)) = \varphi(e_1, 0) + \varphi(e_1, g_2) = 2$$

$$k_{21} = \lambda(e_2, (f_1, 0)) = \varphi(e_2, f_1) + \varphi(e_2, 0) = 2$$

$$k_{22} = \lambda(e_2, (f_2, 0)) = \varphi(e_2, f_2) = 1$$

$$k_{23} = \lambda(e_2, (f_3, 0)) = \varphi(e_2, f_3) = 3$$

$$k_{25} = \lambda(e_2, (0, q_2)) = \psi(e_2, q_2) = 17$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

26.02.04.

Determinante n-toy reda

Metode izračunavanja

I metod svodjenja na trougaonu determinantu

1.) Izračunati determinantu

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

R: I vrsta minus ostale

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1}$$

2.) Izračunati determinantu

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x-a_1 & a_2-x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ x-a_1 & 0 & a_3-x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_n-x \end{vmatrix} = (x-a_1) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{x-a_1} & x & x & \dots & x \\ 1 & a_2-x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_3-x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_n-x \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$$\dots = (a_1-x)(a_2-x)\dots(a_n-x) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{a_1-x} & \frac{x}{a_2-x} & \frac{x}{a_3-x} & \dots & \frac{x}{a_n-x} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-x) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_i}{a_i-x} + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{x}{a_i-x} & \frac{x}{a_2-x} & \dots & \frac{x}{a_n-x} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-x) \left[ \frac{a_i}{a_i-x} + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{x}{a_i-x} \right]$$

3) Izračunati determinante:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2+x & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+x & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \dots & -x \\ 0 & x & 0 & \dots & -x \\ 0 & 0 & x & \dots & -x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x^{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x \right)$$

## II metod nalaznja linearnih faktora determinante

U ovom metodu determinante posmatramo kao polinom jedne ili više promenljivih koje se posmatraju kao elementi determinante. Posmatrajmo na primer determinatu kao da je djeljiv nekim linearnim faktorima ili proizvod linearnih faktora ukoliko se može. Djeljivost determinante sa ovim proizvodima ili njegovim faktorima dobiti kao jednostavni det. koji možemo jednostavno izračunati.

4) Izračunati determinantu

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x & y & z \\ x & 0 & z & y \\ y & z & 0 & x \\ z & y & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

Posmatrajmo det. kao polinom sa promenljivim  $x, y$  i  $z$ .

Ali prvoaj x-isti dodamo ostale mas:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} x+y+z & x & y & 0 \\ x+y+z & 0 & z & y \\ x+y+z & z & 0 & x \\ x+y+z & y & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

Možemo izdvojiti faktor  $(x+y+z)$  što znači da je taj polinom djeljiv sa  $x+y+z$ .

Sabiramo  $\bar{I}$  i  $\bar{II}_k$  i od toga dobijamo  $\bar{III}$  i  $\bar{IV}_k$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} x-(y+z) & x & y & z \\ x-(y+z) & 0 & z & y \\ (y+z)-x & z & 0 & x \\ (z-y)-x & y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Vidimo da je determinanta djeljiva sa  $x-(y+z)$  tj.  $x-y-z$ . Sabiramo  $(\bar{I}_k + \bar{III}_k) - (\bar{II}_k + \bar{IV}_k)$ .

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} y-(x+z) & x & y & z \\ (x+z)-y & 0 & z & y \\ y-(z+x) & z & 0 & x \\ (z+x)-y & y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Uočavamo da postoji još jedan faktor  $y-(x+z)$ .

Još  $\bar{I}_k + \bar{IV}_k - (\bar{II}_k + \bar{III}_k)$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} z-(x+y) & x & y & z \\ (x+y)-z & 0 & z & y \\ (y+x)-z & z & 0 & x \\ z-(x+y) & y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Postoji još jedan faktor  $z$ :  $x+y-z$ . Ovi faktori koje smo našli su prosti, pa to znači da je determinanta djeljiva njihovim proizvodom.

$$D = \widetilde{g(x,y,z)} \underbrace{(x+y+z)(y-x-z)(x-y-z)(x+y-z)}_{(-1)^4 z^4 + \dots}$$

Ostaje problem polinoma  $g(x,y,z)$

Koeficijent koji može  $z$  na porednoj dijagonali je 1.

$$\text{Dakle } g(x,y,z) = -1$$

Pa na kraju dobijamo

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

5) Metodom nalazimo linearnih faktora izračunati Vandermondeovu determinantu  $n$ -tog reda

$$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

Pr:

Pomotrajmo det.  $V_n$  kao polinom prostetive  $x_n$  sa koefic. koji zavise od  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}$ . Ako uzmemo da je  $x_n = x_1$ , prva i poslednja vrsta su jednake. Znači vrednost det. je jednaka nuli. To znači da je det. djeljiva faktorom  $x_n - x_1$ . Slično ako je  $x_n = x_2$ , vrednost det. je ponovo nula, pa je djeljiva sa  $x_n - x_2$ .

Ako nastavimo tako dalje zaključujemo da je det. djeljiva sa  $x_n - x_{n-1}$

$$\text{Dakle } V_n = (x_n - x_1)(x_n - x_2) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1}) \cdot \tilde{g}(x_n)$$

Razvijemo determinantu po poslednjoj vrsti. Dobit ćemo 1 u koef.  $x^n$  ne figurise itd.

Zaključimo je da polinom  $\tilde{g}(x_n)$  ne zavisi od  $x_n$ . Dakle je  $\tilde{g}(x_n) = V_{n-1}$

Na det.  $V_{n-1}$  primijenimo isti postupak.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zaključujemo da je } V_{n-1} &= (x_{n-1} - x_1)(x_{n-1} - x_2) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) \tilde{g}(x_{n-1}) = \\ &= (x_{n-1} - x_1) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) V_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

Nastavimo ovako dalje i zaključujemo da je

$$V_n = (x_n - x_1) \dots (x_n - x_{n-1})(x_{n-1} - x_1) \dots (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) \dots (x_2 - x_1) \quad , \quad V_1 = 1$$



pa je:  $V_n = \prod_{n \leq j < i \leq 1} (x_j - x_i)$

6) Izračunati det.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ -x & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Izostale} &= \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & \sum_{i=2}^n a_i & \sum_{i=3}^n a_i & \dots & a_{n-1} + a_n & a_n \\ 0 & x & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot x^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

7) Izračunati det.

a)

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & \dots & a_1 & a_1 - b_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & \dots & a_2 - b_2 & a_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n - b_n & \dots & a_n & a_n & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

b)

$$B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n-1 & n & n \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \dots & n & n & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \dots & n & n & n \end{vmatrix}$$

c)

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & \dots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

8) a)

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -b_1 & a_1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -b_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & -b_n & a_n \\ -b_n & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -b_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -b_{n-1} & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -b_n & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+3)}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot b_1 b_2 \dots b_n$$

b)

$$B = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = n \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= n(-1)^{n-1}(-1)^{n+n-1+\dots+2} = n(-1)^{n-1} + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}$$

e)

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 8 & \dots & 2n \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 8 & \dots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

8) Metodom maležnjega lin. faktora izračunati del:

a)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & x+1 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & x+1 & \dots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Poznamo del. D po prejetih  $x$ . Ako vzemo

$$x=1 \text{ imamo } 2 \cdot \underline{I}_k = \underline{II}_k \Rightarrow D=0 \text{ tj. } x-1 \mid D$$

$$x=2 \text{ imamo } 3 \cdot \underline{I}_k = \underline{III}_k \Rightarrow D=0 \text{ tj. } x-2 \mid D$$

$$x=n-1 \text{ imamo } n \cdot \underline{I}_k = n\text{-ta kolona} \Rightarrow D=0 \text{ tj. } x-(n-1) \mid D$$

Svi ovi faktori  $(x-1), (x-2), (x-3), \dots, (x-n+1)$  so prosti.

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x-i) \mid D$$

Zaključujemo da je  $D = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x-i) q(x)$

Ako pomnožimo el. na glavni diagonali, imamo da ut  $x^{n-1}$  stopi

$$1 \text{ tj. } D_{n-1} = 1 \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x-i) = 1 \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots \Rightarrow q(x) = 1 \text{ tj. vrjedi } D = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x-i)$$

b)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -x & a & b & c \\ a & -x & c & b \\ b & c & -x & a \\ c & b & a & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c-x & a & b & c \\ a+b+c-x & -x & c & b \\ a+b+c-x & c & -x & a \\ a+b+c-x & b & a & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(a+b+c-x) \mid D$$

$$\bar{I}_x + \bar{II}_x - (\bar{III}_x + \bar{IV}_x)$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} (a-x)-(b+c) & a & b & c \\ (a-x)-(b+c) & -x & c & b \\ (b+c)-(a-x) & c & -x & b \\ (b+c)-(a-x) & b & a & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(a-x-b-c) \mid D$$

$$(\bar{I}_x + \bar{III}_x) - (\bar{II}_x + \bar{IV}_x)$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} (b-x)-(a+c) & a & b & c \\ (a+c)-(b-x) & -x & c & b \\ (b-x)-(a+c) & c & -x & a \\ (c+a)-(b-x) & b & a & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(b-x-a-c) \mid D$$

$$\bar{I}_x + \bar{IV}_x - (\bar{II}_x + \bar{III}_x) \Rightarrow (c-x-a-b) \mid D$$

Pošto su svi faktori uzajamno prosti, zaključuje se da

$$(-1)(a+b+c-x)(b+c+x-a)(c+a+x-b)(a+b+x-c)g(c) = D$$

$$n \cdot c^4 + \dots = n \cdot c^4 + \dots \Rightarrow g(c) = 1 \text{ pa je}$$

$$D = (x-a-b-c)(x+a+b-c)(x+a+c-b)(x+b+c-a)$$

III metod rekurzivnih relacija

U ovom metodu datu det. razvijemo po jednoj od vrsta ili kolona prikazemo je u vidu linearne kombinacije det. nižeg reda. Na ovaj način ćemo dobiti rekurzivnu relaciju pomoću koje možemo izračunati det., tj. dobivemo diferencnu jed. koju treba riješiti. Metoda je empirijskom indukcijom računajući  $D_1, D_2, \dots$  moguće naslutiti opći oblik za det  $D_n$  što onda dokažemo mat. indukcijom. Uglavnom se ovaj postupak kombinuje.

Posmatrajmo sada spec. slučaj u općem obliku

Neka je rekurzivna relacija data sa  $D_n = p D_{n-1} + q D_{n-2}$  gdje  $p$  i  $q$  konst. koje ne zavise od  $n$ . Ako je  $q \neq 0$  onda u

$$(1) D_n = p D_{n-1} = p^2 D_{n-2} = \dots = p^{n-1} D_1 = p^{n-1} a_1$$

Pretp. sada da je  $q \neq 0$ . Posmatrajmo kv. jed.  $x^2 = px + q$  i korijen ove jed. označimo sa  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$

$$x^2 - px - q = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = p$$

$$-\alpha\beta = q$$

Dve druge rel. uvistino u (1)

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta) D_{n-1} + \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$\underline{\alpha \neq \beta}$$

$$2) D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta (D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2})$$

$$3) D_n - \beta D_{n-1} = \alpha (D_{n-1} - \beta D_{n-2})$$

$$12) (2) \Rightarrow D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta^{n-2} (D_2 - \alpha D_1) / \beta \quad (2')$$

$$12) (3) \Rightarrow D_n - \beta D_{n-1} = \alpha^{n-2} (D_2 - \beta D_1) / \alpha \quad (3')$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta D_n - \alpha\beta D_{n-1} &= \beta^{n-1} (D_2 - \alpha D_1) \\ -\alpha D_n + \alpha\beta D_{n-1} &= -\alpha^{n-1} (D_2 - \beta D_1) \end{aligned} \right\} +$$

$$\beta D_n - \alpha D_n = \beta^{n-1} (D_2 - \alpha D_1) - \alpha^{n-1} (D_2 - \beta D_1) \quad / \cdot -1$$

$$(\alpha - \beta) D_n = \alpha^{n-1} (D_2 - \beta D_1) - \beta^{n-1} (D_2 - \alpha D_1)$$

$$D_n = \frac{\alpha^n (D_2 - \beta D_1)}{\alpha(\alpha - \beta)} - \frac{\beta^n (D_2 - \alpha D_1)}{\beta(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$D_n = \alpha^n \cdot C_1 - \beta^n \cdot C_2 \quad \text{gdje je} \quad C_1 = \frac{D_2 - \beta D_1}{\alpha(\alpha - \beta)}, \quad C_2 = \frac{D_2 - \alpha D_1}{\beta(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall \alpha \neq \beta$

Pretp. da je  $\alpha = \beta$ .

Sada su rel. (2) i (3) iste relacije pa imamo

$$D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \alpha (D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2})$$

$$D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \alpha^{n-2} \underbrace{(D_2 - \alpha D_1)}_A$$

$$(4) D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \alpha^{n-2} \cdot A \quad \text{gdje je } A = D_2 - \alpha D_1$$

Iz ovog  $\Rightarrow$

$$D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2} = \alpha^{n-3} \cdot A \quad / \cdot \alpha$$

$$\alpha D_{n-1} - \alpha^2 D_{n-2} = \alpha^{n-2} \cdot A \quad \text{Iz ovog i (4) (+)} \Rightarrow$$

$$(5) D_n - \alpha^2 D_{n-2} = 2\alpha^{n-2} \cdot A$$

U (4) umjesto  $n$  stavimo  $n-2 \Rightarrow$

$$D_{n-2} - \alpha D_{n-3} = \alpha^{n-4} \cdot A \quad / \cdot \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha^2 D_{n-2} - \alpha^3 D_{n-3} = \alpha^{n-2} \cdot A \quad + (5) \Rightarrow$$

$$D_n - \alpha^3 D_{n-3} = 3\alpha^{n-2} \cdot A$$

Nastavljajući ovako dalje imamo

$$D_n - \alpha^{n-1} D_1 = (n-1)\alpha^{n-2} \cdot A$$

$$D_n = \alpha^{n-1} D_1 + (n-1)\alpha^{n-2} \cdot A$$

$$D_n = \alpha^n \left( \frac{D_1}{\alpha} + \frac{(n-1)A}{\alpha^2} \right)$$

$$D_n = \alpha^n (F_1 + (n-1)F_2) \quad \text{gdje je} \quad F_1 = \frac{D_1}{\alpha}, \quad F_2 = \frac{D_2 - \alpha D_1}{\alpha^2}$$

80 kv. jed. se jednostukim korijenom.

\*) Rekurzivnu metodu izračunati vrijednost det.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & x & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & x & \dots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

P.T.  $a_n = a_n - x + x$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ x & x & x & x & \dots & (a_n - x) + x \end{vmatrix} =$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & x & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & 0 \\ x & a_2 & x & \dots & 0 \\ x & x & a_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_n - x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_n - x & 0 & 0 & \dots & x \\ 0 & a_2 - x & 0 & \dots & x \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 - x & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} + (a_n - x) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = x(a_1 - x)(a_2 - x) \dots (a_{n-1} - x) + (a_n - x) D_{n-1} =$$

$$D_{n-1} = x(a_1 - x) \dots (a_{n-2} - x) + (a_{n-1} - x) + (a_{n-1} - x) D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n = x(a_1 - x) \dots (a_{n-1} - x) + x(a_1 - x) \dots (a_{n-2} - x)(a_n - x) + (a_n - x)(a_{n-1} - x) D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n = x(a_1 - x) \dots (a_{n-1} - x) + x(a_n - x) \dots (a_{n-2} - x)(a_n - x) + x(a_1 - x) \dots (a_{n-3} - x)(a_{n-1} - x) \cdot$$

$$(a_n - x) + a_n(a_{n-1} - x)(a_{n-1} - x) \dots =$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x) \left[ \frac{x}{a_n - x} + \frac{x}{a_{n-1} - x} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{a_1 - x} \right]$$

\*) Izračunati vrijednost det.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$



$$= 5D_{n-1} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5D_{n-1} - 6D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n = 5D_{n-1} - 6D_{n-2}$$

$$x^2 = 5x - 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3$$

$$\alpha = 2$$

$$\beta = 3$$

$$C_1 = \frac{D_0 - \beta D_1}{\alpha(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{D_1 - \alpha D_0}{\beta(\alpha - \beta)}$$

$$D_0 = 5$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 19$$

$$C_1 = \frac{19 - 15}{2 - 1} = -2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{19 - 10}{3 - 1} = 3$$

$$D_n = \alpha^n C_1 + \beta^n C_2 = 2^n \cdot (-2) + 3^n \cdot 3 = 3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}$$

\* ) Primpson rek. vekt. itračunati det.

$$a) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \alpha\beta \end{vmatrix} \quad \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$b) \quad D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ -y_1 & x_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -y_2 & x_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -y_n & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

a)

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha\beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha\beta & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} D_{n-1} - (\alpha\beta) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha + \beta) D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta) D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$x^2 = (\alpha + \beta) x_1 + \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$x_1 = \alpha$$

$$x_2 = \beta$$

$$D_n = c_1 \alpha^n + c_2 \beta^n$$

$$D_1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$D_1 = c_1 \alpha + c_2 \beta$$

$$D_2 = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2$$

$$D_2 = c_1 \alpha^2 + c_2 \beta^2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = c_1 \alpha + c_2 \beta \quad / \cdot (-\alpha)$$

$$c_1 \alpha = \alpha + \beta - \frac{\beta^2}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = c_1 \alpha^2 + c_2 \beta^2$$

$$c_1 \alpha = \frac{\beta^2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$-\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta = -c_1 \alpha^2 - c_2 \alpha\beta$$

$$c_1 = \frac{-\alpha}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 = c_1 \alpha^2 + c_2 \beta^2$$

$$\beta^2 = c_2 (\beta^2 - \alpha\beta)$$

$$\beta = c_2 (\beta - \alpha)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\beta}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$D_n = \frac{-\alpha^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha} + \frac{\beta^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha}$$

b.)

$$D_{n+1} = (-1)^{n+n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -y_1 & x_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -y_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -y_n \end{vmatrix} + x_n \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} \\ -y_1 & x_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -y_2 & x_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -y_{n-1} & x_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1)^{n+2} a_n (-1)^n y_1 y_2 \dots y_n + x_n D_n = a_n y_1 y_2 \dots y_n + x_n D_n =$$

$$D_n = a_{n-1} y_1 y_2 \dots y_{n-1} + x_{n-1} D_{n-1}$$

$$= a_n y_n - y_n + x_n \cdot (a_{n-1} y_{n-1} - y_{n-1} + x_{n-1} \cdot \dots)$$

$$= a_n y_1 \dots y_n + a_{n-1} y_1 y_2 \dots y_{n-1} x_n + a_{n-2} y_1 y_2 \dots y_{n-2} x_{n-1} x_n + \dots + a_0 x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$$

\*)

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 25 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-2} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-2} - 24 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-2} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-2} - 10 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-3} = A_{n-2} - 10A_{n-3}$$

$$A_n = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow 3A_{n-1} - 2A_{n-2}$$

$$A_n = 3A_{n-1} - 2A_{n-2}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{D_2 - \beta D_1}{\alpha(\alpha - \beta)} = -1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{D_2 - \alpha D_1}{\beta(\alpha - \beta)} = 2$$

$$D_1 = 3$$

$$D_2 = 7$$

$$A_n = -\alpha^n + 2\beta^n = -1 + 2 \cdot 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$D_n = A_{n-2} - 10A_{n-3} = 2^{n-1} - 1 - 10 \cdot 2^{n-2} + 10 = \underline{\underline{9 - 2^{n+1}}}$$

x) II naćin

$$D_n = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 D_{n-1} - 2 D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n = 3D_{n-1} - 2D_{n-2}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = 2$$

$$C_1 =$$

$$C_2 =$$

$$D_1 = 5$$

$$D_2 = 1$$

$$D_n = C_1 \alpha^n + C_2 \beta^n = 1 + 2^n$$

a) Riješiti po  $x$  jed. stepen  $n$ .

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & \dots & x^n \\ 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^n \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{gdje su } a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ međusobno različiti br.}$$

b) Izračunati det.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+1 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

a) za  $x = a_1$ ,  $D = 0$

za  $x = a_2$ ,  $D = 0$

$\vdots$

za  $x = a_n$ ,  $D = 0$

Što znači da je  $(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_n) \mid D$

$$D = q \cdot \underbrace{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_n)}_{x^n + \dots}$$

U det. znamo da  $x^n \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{n+1+1} + \dots$

$$q = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{— dakle } q \text{ ne zavisi od } x$$

pa su jedine rj.  $\boxed{\begin{matrix} x_1 = a_1 \\ x_2 = a_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = a_n \end{matrix}}$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}_{n-1} - 1 \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n-1} = (a+1) D_{n-1} - a D_{n-2}$$

$$(a+1)x + a = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$x = -\frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$\alpha = a$$

$$\beta = 1$$

$$D_1 = a+1$$

$$D_2 = (a+1)^2 - a = a^2 - a + 1$$

$$c_n = \frac{a^2}{a(a-1)}$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{a-1}$$

$$D_n = \alpha^n \cdot c_n + \beta^n c_2 = \frac{a^n \cdot a^2}{a(a-1)} - \frac{1}{a-1} = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a-1}$$

# Neka je  $V$  modul nad prstenom  $R$  a  $X$  neprazan podskup od  $V$ . Dokazati.

da skup  $X$  ima osobinu  $(*)$   $x, y, z \in X, d, \beta, \gamma \in R \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \in X$

Ako postoji podmodul  $S$  modula  $V$  i  $\forall x \in V$  tako da je:

(\*\*)  $p \in R \quad X = a + S = \{a + s \mid s \in S\}$  u tom slučaju podmodul  $S$  je jednodimenzionalan

određen skupom  $X$  a ~~element~~ <sup>element</sup>  $a$  se može proizvoljno uzeti iz  $X$ . Ukoliko

prsten  $R$  posjeduje element  $g \in R \mid g \neq 1-g$  invertibilan u  $X$ . Ukoliko

elementi tako da je  $(X) \iff (X \cdot X)$

Ako je  $d \in R \Rightarrow dX + (1-d)X \in X$

R:

Pretp. najprije  $X = a + S = \{a + s, s \in S\}$