



$n \geq 3$

$a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ a_2 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n + b_n & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ b_2 & a_2 + b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & a_n + b_n & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ a_2 & a_2 & \dots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ a_2 & b_2 & \dots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$a'$

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & \dots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & a_n & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \\ b_2 & b_2 & \dots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & b_2 & \dots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$a''$

Ako nastavimo ovako dalje i različitne ostale dijelje, na 4 po trećoj koloni dobijemo zbir det. koje su po dužini proporcionalne koloni pa je vrijednost svakog od njih 0. Dakle,  $D_n = 0$  za  $n \geq 2$ , jednako 0.

### Metoda razjere elementa det.

Metoda razjere el. det. primjenjuje se onda kada posmatramo kompletnu matricu elementa det. dodavajući ili oduzimajući istu brojku ili izraz izvan tr dij. dobijemo novi det. Dovedemo na oblik pogodan za računanje. Ako je  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$  a

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + x & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{onda je}$$

$$D_n = D + x \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij} \quad \text{gdje su } A_{ij} \text{ faktori el. det. } D$$



Ovaj rezultat dobijamo tako što det.  $D$  razložimo na sumu drug. det. po prvoj koloni pa se drug. det. razložimo na sumu po drugoj koloni, pa po trećoj itd.

Det. koje u drugoj ili više kolona imaju  $x$  a pojavljuju se jednako  $0$ . Odatle sledi da je  $D_n' = D + \sum C_{ij}$  gde su  $C_{ij}$  det. koje u samo jednoj koloni imaju  $x$ . Ako ove det. razvijemo po toj koloni dobijemo  $D_n' = D + x \sum A_{ij}$  pa smo na taj način računali det.  $D'$  izveli na račun det.  $D$  i koefektora njenih elemenata.

x) Metodom promene el. det. računati.

a)  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$

b)  $D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & x+2 & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & x+2^2 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x+n^2 \end{vmatrix}$

a)  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1-x & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2-x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3-x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_n-x \end{vmatrix}$

$$D_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x)$$

$$A_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{za } i \neq j$$

$$A_{ii} = \prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^n (a_j - x) \quad \text{pa je} \quad D_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x) + x \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^n (a_j - x)$$

0/1

$$D_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2^n \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2^n = 2^{1+2+\dots+n} = 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

on  $D_n$

$$A_n = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = 2^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{1+2+\dots+(n-1)} = 2^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$$

$$D_{n+1} = 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} + x \cdot \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \left( 1 + x \cdot \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} 1 \right)$$

\*1) Berechnung der

$$D_n = \begin{pmatrix} a-b & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b)^n$$

$$(x-b)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i (-b)^{n-i}$$

$$A_{n+1} = (a-b)^{n+1}$$

$$D_{n+1} = (a-b)^{n+1} + b \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} (a-b)^{n+1-i}$$

$$= (a-b)^{n+1} + b \cdot n (a-b)^{n-1} = (a-b)^{n-1} (a-b + bn)$$

# 1. način: determinanti

\* Našeg 4 načina poznatih del.

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

i uporediti se da se

determinanta proizvoda del. jednake proizvodu determinanti.

I način: vrsta sa vektor

$$D_1 D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 3 & 1 & -1 & | & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 3 & -1 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & | & 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 6 & -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = 3$$

$$D_2 = 7$$

$$D_1 D_2 = 21$$

II način:

$$\bar{I}_K : \bar{I}_K (\bar{I}_V, \bar{I}_W), \bar{I}_K$$

$$D_1 D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 3 & 1 & -1 & | & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 8 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & | & 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 9 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

III n. kol. = kol.

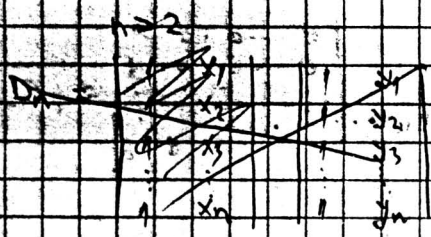
$$D_1 D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 3 & 1 & -1 & | & 5 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 3 & -1 & | & 4 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & | & 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 3 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -7 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (3 \cdot (-4) - (-1) \cdot (-6)) = 1 \cdot (-12 - 6) = -18$$

\* Zračunati det. razstavljajoči  $x$  v vidu proizvoda dveh det.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & \dots & 1+x_1y_n \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 & \dots & 1+x_2y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+x_ny_1 & 1+x_ny_2 & \dots & 1+x_ny_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)$$



$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \dots & y_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \dots \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$D_n = 0$$

$$*) D_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} s_0 & s_1 & s_2 & \dots & s_{n+1} & 1 \\ s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \dots & s_n & x \\ s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & \dots & s_{n+1} & x^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ s_n & s_{n+1} & s_{n+2} & \dots & s_{2n+1} & x^n \end{pmatrix} \quad S_k = x_1^k + x_2^k + \dots + x_n^k$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+1+\dots+1 & x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n & x_1^2+x_2^2+\dots+x_n^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1}+x_2^{n-1}+\dots+x_n^{n-1} & 1 \\ x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n & x_1^2+x_2^2+\dots+x_n^2 & x_1^3+x_2^3+\dots+x_n^3 & \dots & x_1^{n-1}+x_2^{n-1}+\dots+x_n^{n-1} & x \\ x_1^2+x_2^2+\dots+x_n^2 & x_1^3+x_2^3+\dots+x_n^3 & x_1^4+x_2^4+\dots+x_n^4 & \dots & x_1^{n-1}+x_2^{n-1}+\dots+x_n^{n-1} & x^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1}+x_2^{n-1}+\dots+x_n^{n-1} & x_1^n+x_2^n+\dots+x_n^n & x_1^{n+1}+x_2^{n+1}+\dots+x_n^{n+1} & \dots & x_1^{2n-1}+x_2^{2n-1}+\dots+x_n^{2n-1} & x^{n-1} \\ x_1^n+x_2^n+\dots+x_n^n & x_1^{n+1}+x_2^{n+1}+\dots+x_n^{n+1} & x_1^{n+2}+x_2^{n+2}+\dots+x_n^{n+2} & \dots & x_1^{2n-1}+x_2^{2n-1}+\dots+x_n^{2n-1} & x^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \dots & x_n & x \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_n^2 & x^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \dots & x_n^n & x^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & x_3 & x_3^2 & \dots & x_3^{n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_{n+1} B_{n+1}$$

$$A_{n+1} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i)$$

$$B_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 0 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

$$D_{n+1} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j < n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)^2$$



$$2 - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \quad n-1 \\ 3 \quad 2(n-1) \\ 4 \quad 3(n-1) \end{array}$$

$$g(n-1)$$

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[illegible]



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$$n \cdot n \cdot (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow D = \sqrt{m^n} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$D = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (\varepsilon^j - \varepsilon^i) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (\alpha^{j-i} - \alpha^{i-j}) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (\alpha^{j-i} - \alpha^{-(j-i)}) =$$

$$\alpha^i = \varepsilon$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \alpha^{j-i} \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (\alpha^{j-i} - \alpha^{-(j-i)})$$

$$\alpha = \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\alpha^{j-i} - \alpha^{-(j-i)} = 2i \sin \frac{(j-i)\pi}{n}$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \alpha^{j-i} \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} 2 \sin \frac{(j-i)\pi}{n}$$

$$j-i \leq n$$

$$0 < \frac{(j-i)\pi}{n} < \pi$$

$$D = \beta \cdot n^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\beta = i^{n \frac{(n-1)}{2}} \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \alpha^{j-i} = i^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \cdot \alpha^{\frac{n(n-1)^2}{2}}$$

$$1 \leq i < j \leq n-1$$

$$\alpha^{j-i} = \alpha^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$$

$$\alpha^{\frac{n}{2}} = \varepsilon^{\frac{n}{2}} = \cos \frac{2\pi n}{n \cdot 4} + i \sin \frac{2\pi n}{n \cdot 4}$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$= i^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \cdot i^{(n-1)^2} = i^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2} + (n-1)^2} = i^{\frac{(n-1)(3n-2)}{2}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{n^{\frac{n}{2}}} \cdot i^{\frac{(n-1)(3n-2)}{2}}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_1 \end{pmatrix} = f(\xi_1) f(\xi_2) \dots f(\xi_n)$$

gdje je  $f(x) = a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_n x^{n-1}$

$\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  su različite vrijednosti n-tog korijena

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \xi_1 & \xi_1^2 & \dots & \xi_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \xi_2 & \xi_2^2 & \dots & \xi_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \xi_n & \xi_n^2 & \dots & \xi_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D \cdot V = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \xi_1 + a_3 \xi_1^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_1^{n-1} \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_2 + a_3 \xi_2^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_n + a_3 \xi_n^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \xi_1 + a_3 \xi_1^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_1^{n-1} & a_1 + a_2 \xi_1 + a_3 \xi_1^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_1^{n-1} & \dots & a_2 + a_3 \xi_1 + \dots + a_n \xi_1^{n-1} \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_2 + a_3 \xi_2^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_2^{n-1} & a_1 + a_2 \xi_2 + a_3 \xi_2^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_2 + a_3 \xi_2 + \dots + a_n \xi_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_n + a_3 \xi_n^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_n^{n-1} & a_1 + a_2 \xi_n + a_3 \xi_n^2 + \dots + a_n \xi_n^{n-1} & \dots & a_2 + a_3 \xi_n + \dots + a_n \xi_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 \xi_1 + \dots + a_n \xi_1^{n-1} &= f(\xi_1) \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_2 + \dots + a_n \xi_2^{n-1} &= f(\xi_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 + a_2 \xi_n + \dots + a_n \xi_n^{n-1} &= f(\xi_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{1,2} &= \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \\
 a_{1,2} &= \varepsilon_2 \cdot f(\varepsilon_2) \\
 a_{1,2} &= \varepsilon_1 \cdot f(\varepsilon_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{1,n} = \varepsilon_1 \cdot f(\varepsilon_n)$$

$$a_{2,n} = \varepsilon_2 \cdot f(\varepsilon_n)$$

$$a_{n,n} = \varepsilon_n \cdot f(\varepsilon_n)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f(\varepsilon_1) & \varepsilon_1 f(\varepsilon_1) & \dots & \varepsilon_1^{n-1} f(\varepsilon_1) \\ f(\varepsilon_2) & \varepsilon_2 f(\varepsilon_2) & \dots & \varepsilon_2^{n-1} f(\varepsilon_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\varepsilon_n) & \varepsilon_n f(\varepsilon_n) & \dots & \varepsilon_n^{n-1} f(\varepsilon_n) \end{vmatrix} = f(\varepsilon_1) \cdot f(\varepsilon_2) \cdot \dots \cdot f(\varepsilon_n) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon_1 & \dots & \varepsilon_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \varepsilon_2 & \dots & \varepsilon_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \varepsilon_n & \dots & \varepsilon_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= f(\varepsilon_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(\varepsilon_n) \cdot V$$

$$D \cdot V = f(\varepsilon_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(\varepsilon_n) \cdot V \Rightarrow D = f(\varepsilon_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f(\varepsilon_n)$$

18.03.104.

# Sistemi linearnih jednačina

\* Naći particularno i opšte rješenje.

$$2x - 3y + 6z + 2v - 8w = 3$$

$$y - 4z + v = 1$$

$$v - 3w = 2$$

$E_1$ :

$3 - 5 \cdot 3 = 9 \Rightarrow 2$  slobodne varijable

$3 \cdot 3 = 9$

$1 \cdot 3 = 3$

$2 \cdot 3 = 6$

stavimo  $z = a$

$$w = b$$

$$v = 2 + 3b$$

$$2 \cdot v = 4 + 6b$$

$$y - 4a + 2 \cdot 3b = 1$$

$$y = 4a + 3b - 1$$

$$2x - 3 \cdot 4a + 6a + 3 + 6a + 2b + 4 + 6b - 8b = 3$$

$$2x - 6a + 10a + 2 = 3$$

$$2x = 6a - 10a - 2 = 3a - 5b - 2$$

Opšte rješenje:  $(3a - 5b - 2, 4a - 3b - 1, a, 2 + 3b, b)$

gde je  $a, b$  proizvoljni iz  $\mathbb{R}$

Particularno rješenje:  $(-9, -3, 1, 8, 2)$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} a) & x+2y-3z & = -1 \\ & 3x-y+2z & = 7 \\ & 5x+3y-4z & = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} b) & 2x+y-2z & = 10 \\ & 3x+2y+2z & = 1 \\ & 5x+4y+3z & = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} c) & x+2y-3z & = 6 \\ & 2x-y+4z & = 2 \\ & 4x+3y-3z & = 14 \end{array}$$

R:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a) & x+2y-3z & = -1 \\ & 3x-y+2z & = 7 \\ & 5x+3y-4z & = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & x+2y-3z & = -1 \\ & -7y+11z & = 10 \\ & -4y+2z & = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} x+2y-3z & = & -1 \\ -7y+11z & = & 10 \\ -3z & = & -6 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{lcl} x+16-18 & = & -1 \Rightarrow \underline{x=1} \\ -7y & = & -56 \Rightarrow \underline{y=8} \\ z & = & \underline{2} \end{array}$$

Überprüfen mit  $\text{row}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} b) & 2x+y-2z & = 10 \\ & 3x+2y+2z & = 1 \\ & 5x+4y+3z & = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} /3 \\ /-2 \\ /-2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 2x+y-2z & = 10 \\ & -y-10z & = 28 \\ & -3y+16z & = 42 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ /-3 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 2x+y-2z & = & 10 \\ -y-10z & = & 28 \\ 14z & = & -42 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{lcl} 2x+2+6 & = & 10 \Rightarrow 2x=2 \Rightarrow \underline{x=1} \\ & & \Rightarrow \underline{y=2} \\ & & \Rightarrow \underline{z=-3} \end{array}$$

# Kramerova metoda

$$2x + 3y = 5$$

$$x + 4y = 4$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 12 = -7$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 5 = 3$$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-7}{1} = -7$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	2	4	6	8	0	2	4	6	8
3	0	3	6	9	2	5	8	1	4	7
4	0	4	8	1	6	0	4	8	2	6
5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
6	0	6	1	8	4	0	6	1	8	4
7	0	7	4	1	8	5	2	9	6	3
8	0	8	6	9	2	0	8	6	9	2
9	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

$$1^{-1} = 1$$

$$3^{-1} = 7$$

$$7^{-1} = 3$$

$$9^{-1} = 9$$

Invertibilni su 1, 3, 7, 9 (relativno prosti su 10)

$$D = 3$$

$$D = 7$$

$$D = 9$$

$$4 - 3\alpha = 1$$

$$-3\alpha = 1 - 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$D_x = 3 \quad D_y = 3$$

$$x = D_x \cdot D^{-1} = 3$$

$$(3, 3)$$

$$y = D_y \cdot D^{-1} = 3$$

$$D = 3$$

$$4 - 3\alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$D_x = 3$$

$$D_y = 3$$

$$x = D_x \cdot D^{-1} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$(3, 3)$$

$$y = D_y \cdot D^{-1} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$D = 7$$

$$4 - 3\alpha = 7 \Rightarrow -3\alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 9$$

$$D_x = 3$$

$$D_y = 3$$

$$D^{-1} = 3$$

$$x = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$(9, 9)$$

$$y = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$D = 9$$

$$4 - 3\alpha = 9 \Rightarrow -3\alpha = 5$$

$$3\alpha = -5 \Rightarrow 3\alpha = 5 \Rightarrow \alpha = 5$$

$$D_x = 3$$

$$D^{-1} = 9$$

$$(7, 7)$$

$$D_y = 3$$

$$x = 7$$

$$y = 7$$

11. Supponi che  $D$  sia invertibile  
 $Dx = 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  sist. non  $\emptyset$

$$2x + 3y = 4$$

$X \cup Y = \text{migliore}$  - 2.2.  $\text{risultato}$  : deriv. wrt.

$$3x + 2y = 7$$

$$Dx = Dy = 5$$

$$D_1 - D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{D_1 - D_2}{D_1 - D_2} = \frac{7 - 10}{1} = 7 - 10 = 7 - 2$$

$$D_1 + 2D_2 = 3 - 7 = -4 = 8$$

$$D_1 = 1, D_2 = 11$$

$$D_1 = 10, D_2 = 1$$

$$3x - 2 = 1$$

$$3x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x = 1, y = 8 \Rightarrow (1, 8)$$

$$y = 8$$

$$D_1 = 9$$

$$D_2 = 8$$

4-3

$$3\beta - 2 = 5$$

$$3\beta = 7$$

$$\beta = \frac{7}{3} \text{ not a int.}$$

$$D = 7$$

$$3\beta - 2 = 7$$

$$3\beta = 9$$

$$\beta_1 = 3, \beta_2 = 3, \beta_3 = 11$$

$$D_{x_1} = 7$$

$$D_x = 3$$

$$D_x = 7$$

$$D_{y_1} = 8$$

$$D_y = 8$$

$$D_y = 8$$

$$D_{x_1} = 7$$

$$D_{x_1} = 7$$

$$D_{x_1} = 7$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x = 9$$

$$x = 11$$

$$y = 8$$

$$y = 8$$

$$y = 8$$

$$(7, 8)$$

$$(9, 8)$$

$$(11, 8)$$

$$D = 11$$

$$3\beta = 1 \text{ not a int.}$$

dist. in a sq. for  $\beta = 1, 3, 7, 11$  a 2c orbit problem.



$$\begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 1 \\ 32x+3y+az &= 3 \\ x+ay+3z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

- no  $x, y, z$   
 a) no  $r_j$   
 b) na vice versa  $r_j$   
 c) na  $r_j$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 1 \\ x+y+(a+2)z &= 1 \\ (a-1)y+4z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 1 \\ y+(a+1)z &= 0 \\ a(a+3)(z-a) &= -a+2 \end{aligned}$$

ca  $(a+3)(z-a) \neq 0$  b)  $a \neq -3, a \neq 2$

ca  $a=2$  side. na  $r_j$

ca  $a=-3$  side. na  $r_j$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 1 \\ y+z &= 1 \\ z &= 1 \\ y &= 1-4x \\ x &= 5x \end{aligned}$$

$(5x, 1-4x, 1)$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} (m+1)x+y+z &= 2-m \\ x+(1+a)y+z &= -2 \\ x+3y+(1-a)z &= m \end{aligned}$$

$m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x+2y+z = 2-m$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} m+1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & r+1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & r+1 \end{vmatrix} = (r+1)^2 + 2 - (r+1) - (r+1) - (r+1) =$$

$$= (r+1)(r^2 + 2r + 1 - 3r + 2) =$$

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

$$= r^2(r+3)$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} m+1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & r+1 & 1 \\ m & 1 & r+1 \end{vmatrix} = m(2-r)(r+3)$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} m+1 & 2-r & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & r & r+1 \end{vmatrix} = -2m(r+3)$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} m+1 & 1 & 2-r \\ 1 & r+1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & r \end{vmatrix} = m^2(r+3)$$

$D \neq 0$  se  $m \neq 0$ ,  ~~$r \neq 0$~~ ,  $r \neq -3$   
 onde se  $\dots$

$$x = \frac{2-r}{m}, \quad y = \frac{-2}{m}, \quad z = 1$$

$D = 0$  se  $m = 0$   $\vee$   $r = -3$

$$\Rightarrow D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$$

sistemă linieară de  $r$ -o grad  $r$ .

$$x + y - z + 2u = 0 \quad / \cdot 2 / -1$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 2 \quad / \cdot 4$$

$$2x + 4y + 6z + 8u = 0$$

$$x + 10y - 6z + 4u = 0$$

$$x + (\lambda - 1)y + (\lambda - 2)z + 9u = 0$$

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

$$-y + 3z + u = 0 \quad / \cdot 9$$

$$9y - 9z - 4u = 0$$

$$(2\lambda - 5)y + (\lambda - 6)z - 11u = 0$$

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

$$-y + 3z + u = 0$$

$$+9z + 10u = 0$$

$$(2\lambda - 13)z + (2\lambda - 4)u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y - z + 2u = 0$$

$$-y + 3z + u = 0$$

$$z + \frac{8}{11}u = 0$$

$$-\frac{6\lambda + 8}{11}u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Akoby } -6\lambda + 8 \neq 0$$

$$\left( \lambda \neq \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

Tada je r. v.  $(0, 0, 0, 0)$  trivijalno re

šje. priklad s trivijalno

(Za neke vrij. param.  $\lambda$  odrediti rješenje brojeva i du podprot.  $\mathbb{C}R^4$  koje je gen. r. datog sust.)

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

Ja to

-262

$$u \quad 1 = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{anda} \quad x = 0 \geq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2z + 8u = 0 \\ -y + 3z + u = 0 \\ x + y - z + 2u = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ subokupa } p, \\ \text{Dik: } S = 1 \end{array}$$

$$u = 11$$

$$z = -4$$

$$y = -1$$

$$x = 25$$

$$(25, -1, -4, 11)$$

letak m. s

\* Teorema: Sistem pd. sa n persamaan p. mungkin b. atau rp. atau p. rang  $A = \text{rang}(A/B)$   
 Isti takav, ali homogen sistem na netrivialna rp. atau p. rang  $A < n$

\* Kuatanya matriks i. problem matriks. sist. r. p. sist. h. matriks

$$\begin{array}{l} a) \quad 5x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b) \quad x_1 + 5x_2 - 8x_3 = 8 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 9x_3 = 9 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 7 \\ x_1 + 8x_2 - 7x_3 = 12 \end{array}$$

$$a) \quad A/B = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -6 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & -6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 16 & -12 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 38 & 24 & 7 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & -6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 16 & -12 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

Rang  $A = 2$   
 rang  $A/B = 3$  } sist. na rp.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -8 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & -9 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & -17 & 23 & -23 \\ 0 & 7 & 11 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & -17 & 23 & -23 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & -17 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & -26 & 55 \\ 0 & 0 & -176 & -312 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & -26 & 55 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } A = 3$$

$$\text{only } A \cdot B = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rang } A = 3 \\ \text{only } A \cdot B = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{A.V. } \rightarrow \text{r.j.}$$

$$(x-3)y + (7-12)z = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Isplit pada ruang

08.04.19

\* Misal: basis, dimensi dan tipe subruang pada  $\mathbb{R}^4$

U, W vektor subruang  $V$  oleh  $f$  U generis

$$f_1 = (1, 2, -1, -2)$$

$$f_2 = (3, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$f_3 = (-1, 0, 1, -1)$$

a W generis vektor  $g_1 = (2, 5, -6, -5)$

$$g_2 = (1, 2, -7, -3)$$

$$g_3 = (0, 9, -20, -11)$$

R:

$$U, W \subseteq V = \mathbb{R}^4 \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dim V = 4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dim U = 3 \quad \text{basis} \quad \left\{ \overset{f_1'}{(1, 2, -1, -2)}, \overset{f_2'}{(2, -1, 4, 1)}, \overset{f_3'}{(0, 0, 8, -1)} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -6 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dim W = 2 \quad \text{basis} \quad \left\{ \overset{g_1'}{(-1, 2, -7, -3)}, \overset{g_2'}{(0, 9, -20, -11)} \right\}$$

$$U + W = \{f_1, f_2, f_3, g_1, g_2, g_3\} = \{f_1', f_2', f_3', g_1', g_2'\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -8 & -5 \\ 0 & 9 & -20 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{N} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{N}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \dim U+W = 3$$

$$U+W = \{(1, 2, -1, -2), (0, -1, 4, 1), (0, 0, 8, -1)\}$$

$$\dim(U \cap W) = \dim(U) + \dim(W) - \dim(U+W) = 3 + 3 - 3 = 3$$

$$h_1 \in U \wedge h_2 \in W$$

$$h_1 = \alpha f_1 + \beta f_2 + \gamma f_3$$

$$h_2 = \delta f_1 + \epsilon f_2$$

$$\alpha(1, 2, -1, -2) + \beta(0, -1, 4, 1) + \gamma(0, 0, 8, -1) = \delta(-1, 2, 3, 3) + \epsilon(0, 9, -20, -11)$$

$$(\alpha, 2\alpha - \beta, -\alpha + 4\beta + 8\gamma, -2\alpha + \beta - \gamma) = (-\delta, 2\delta + 9\epsilon, 3\delta - 20\epsilon, 3\delta - 11\epsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\delta \\ 2\alpha - \beta &= 2\delta + 9\epsilon \\ -\alpha + 4\beta + 8\gamma &= 3\delta - 20\epsilon \\ -2\alpha + \beta - \gamma &= 3\delta - 11\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} -2\delta - \beta &= 2\delta + 9\epsilon \\ \delta + 4\beta + 8\gamma &= 3\delta - 20\epsilon \\ 2\delta + \beta - \gamma &= 3\delta - 11\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta &= 4\delta - 9\epsilon \\ 4\beta + 8\gamma &= 8\delta - 20\epsilon \\ \beta + \gamma &= 5\delta - 20\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\delta \\ \beta &= -4\delta - 9\epsilon \\ \gamma &= \delta + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

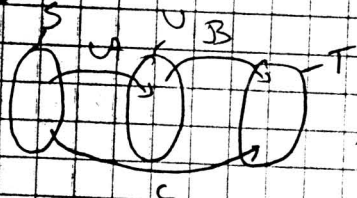
Primer: kompozicija  $\{(1, -1), (2, -7), (-3, 0), (5, -20), \dots\}$

\* Neka su  $S, U, T$  v.p. nad vektor prostora  $K$   
i daju se  $A: S \rightarrow U$ ,  $C: S \rightarrow T$  u op.

Pod kojim od uslova postoje u op.

$B: U \rightarrow T$  takvo da  $C = B \circ A$

~~B:~~



Postoji  $B: U \rightarrow T$   $C = B \circ A$

To znači  $\forall x \in S$

$$C(x) = B(A(x)) \quad \text{Ali ako je } A(x) = 0$$

to znači  $x \in \text{Ker}(A)$

Postoji  $B$  u op. pred.  $\Rightarrow B(A(x)) = B(0) = 0$

I.e.  $A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C(x) = 0$  što znači  $\text{Ker}(A) \subseteq \text{Ker}(C)$

Pretp.  $\text{Ker}(A) \subseteq \text{Ker}(C)$

$$C = B \circ A$$

$$B(x) = C(y) \quad A(y) = x \quad x \in \text{Im}(A)$$

Ali  $x \notin \text{Im}(A) \quad B(x) = 0$

$$B: U \rightarrow T$$

$x_1, x_2 \in \text{Im}(A) \Rightarrow \exists y_1, y_2 \in S: A(y_1) = x_1, A(y_2) = x_2$

$\Rightarrow A(y_1) - A(y_2) = 0 \Rightarrow A(y_1 - y_2) = 0$   $\Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 \in \text{Ker}(A)$

$(\ker(A) \cap \ker(C))$  - potrzeba: dowódzajmy

\* Niech  $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$  v.p. nad  $R$  będzie taka polinomia

st.  $\leq 3$  i  $\alpha$  realny koef. a  $Y$  v.p. nad  $R$

bazę dla matrycy oblić  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  (a b c d)

Niech  $\varphi$  będzie funkc.  $\varphi: X \times Y \rightarrow R$  w odnośn. na bazie

$(1, x, x^2)$  przestrzeni  $X$  i baze  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  przestrzeni  $Y$

przeobraż.  $Y$  ma matrycę

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

a) Należy obliczyć  $\varphi((x^2, 1))$

b) Należy wyznaczyć funkc.  $\varphi$  w odnośn. na bazie

$(1, -x, x^2)$  przestrzeni  $X$  i bazy  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  przestrzeni  $Y$

c) Wykazać, że  $\varphi$  jest odwzorowaniem z  $X$  do  $Y$

Pj:

$$a) (x-1)^2 = \underbrace{x^2+1}_{x_3} - 2x = (0, -2, 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\phi((x-1)^2, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}) = [0, -2, 1] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= [-2, -5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = -2 - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

b)

$$x^3 + 1 = x, x^2$$

$f_1, f_2, f_3$

$$f_1 = e_1$$

$$f_2 = -e_2$$

$$f_3 = e_2 - e_1$$

P matricea trecătoare la bază  
 $(1, x, 1+x^2)$  în bază  
 $(1, -x, x^2)$

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = P^T A Q$$



$$\{ (x, y) \in Y : [x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ f\"ur } x_1, x_2, x_3 \} =$$

$$= \{ x, y \in Y : 2y_1 = 0, y_1 + 7y_2 = 0, 3y_2 = 0 \text{ f\"ur } x_1, x_2, x_3 \} =$$

$$\star \text{ Null} = \{ 0 \} \Rightarrow \Phi \text{ ist degeneriert und adjungiert zu } \Phi$$

$$Y^\perp = \{ x \in X : \Phi(x, y) = 0 \text{ f\"ur } y \in Y \} =$$

$$= \{ [x_1, x_2, x_3] \in X : [x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ f\"ur } y_1, y_2 \}$$

$$= \{ [x_1, x_2, x_3] \in X : 2x_1 + x_2 = 0, 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \}$$

$$= \{ [x_1, x_2, x_3] \in X : 2x_1 = -x_2, 3x_3 = -4x_2 \} = [-2, 1, -4/3]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi \text{ ist degeneriert und adjungiert zu } \Phi$$

0.3

\* Nachg. f\"ur  $V$  vekt. prostor und  $\rho \in \text{End}(V)$

$$\rho \in \text{End}(V)$$

$$\text{Abb. } \rho : \text{Ker}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(B) \rightarrow V$$

$$\text{d.h. } \rho : \text{rang}(A) + \text{rang}(B) = \text{rang}(A+B)$$

$$\dim(V) = \text{rang}(A+B) + \dim(\text{Ker}(A+B))$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(A+B)) = \dim(\text{Ker}(A+B))$$

$$\text{Nehmen } x \in \text{Ker}(A+B)$$

$$(A+B)(x) = 0$$

$$A(x) = -B(x) \in \text{Ker}(A) \cap \text{Ker}(B) = \{0\}$$

$$D_+(A) \cap D_-(B) = \{0_v\}$$

$$A(x) = -B(x) = 0_v$$

$$x \in \ker(A) \cap \ker(B)$$

$$V = \ker(A) \oplus \ker(B) \Rightarrow \ker(A) \cap \ker(B) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x=0}$$

$$\ker(A+B) = \{0_v\}$$

$$\dim(\ker(A+B)) = 0$$

$$\dim(A+B) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \dim(V) = \text{rang}(A+B) \leq \text{rang}(A) + \text{rang}(B) \leq \dim(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang}(A+B) = \text{rang}(A) + \text{rang}(B)$$

\* Neka su  $A$  i  $B$  realne ortog. matrice  
neparnog reda  $n$ . Dok. da je bar jedna od  
matrica  $A+B$  ili  $A-B$  singularna.

\* Neka je  $X$  unitarni prostor a  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$   
Ako je  $\Gamma$  gramova det. vektora  $x_1, \dots, x_n$

Dok. da je  $\Gamma = 0$  ako su vektori  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  lin.

zavisni!

\* Neka je  $S$  sim. op. na unitarnom  $n$ -dimenzionalnom  
prostoru  $V$ . Dokazati: a)  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  i  $S - iE$  su regul.

Upravo tako  $(1 - \text{tr}(\gamma, \rho))$ ,  $\gamma \in \text{desp}(\rho)$ ,  $\rho \in \mathcal{H}(V)$

b)  $U = (Y + iE)(Y - iE)$  unitarna op. čija je faza  
svojstva vrij. nje jednaka 1.

c) Norma i metrička

$U = X \oplus 0 = (X) \oplus 0$

Norma i metrička

Def: Neka  $X$  je vektorski prostor a  $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

koji svakom paru  $(x, y) \in X \times X$  pridružuje  
realan broj  $d(x, y)$ . Preslik.  $d$  zove se metrička  
funkcija ako vrijedi:

- 1)  $d(x, y) \geq 0$  i to  $d(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$  i obratno
- 2)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in X$
- 3)  $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$

Def: Neka  $X, Y$  v.p. nad poljem  $K$  i  $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$

Preslik.  $\varphi$  zove se linearna preslik. ako vrijedi:

$\varphi(x + y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$  i  $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda \varphi(x)$

Norma i metrička

- 1)  $\|x\| \geq 0$  i to  $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
- 2)  $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\| \quad \forall \lambda \in K, x \in X$
- 3)  $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\| \quad \forall x, y \in X$

Ako je  $p$  na  $X$ , normiran onda je  $X$  i metrički  
prostor sa metrikom  $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$   $\forall x, y \in X$

Def: Za metrički prostor  $X$  kaže se da je potpun  
ili kompaktan ako svaki Cauchy niz u  $X$   
ima limes u  $X$ .

Def: Neka je  $X$  realan (kompleksan) normiran prostor  
Ako je prostor  $X$  kompaktan u odnosu na metriku  
određenu normom onda je  $X$  zove rangirani  
prostor?

\*) Neka je  $M$  neprazan podskup vektorskog  
prostora  $X$  i  $x_0 \in X$ . Broj  $\inf_{x \in M} \|x - x_0\|$  nazivamo  
udaljenost tačke  $x_0$  od skupa  $M$  i označavamo  
se  $d(x_0, M)$ . Ako je  $M$  zatvor. skup i  $x_0 \in M$   
dokazati da je  $d(x_0, M) = 0$

Pr: pretpostavimo tj.  $d(x_0, M) = 0$

$\inf_{x \in M} \|x - x_0\| = 0$  To znači  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists x_n \in M: \|x_n - x_0\| < \epsilon$

Dakle imamo niz  $\{x_n\}: x_n \in M \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  i  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$

To znači  $x_n$ -konverg.  $\Rightarrow \lim x_n \in M \Rightarrow x_0 \in M$ . Što je  
kontradikt. sa pretp. Da li  $d > 0$

Def:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$  vellet  $x_2 \in X$  talas de  $\rho$

$$\|x_2 - x_1\| = 1 \Rightarrow d(x_2, x_1) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$P_1: x_1 \notin X \Rightarrow x_1 \notin X \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in X : d(x_0, x_1) = d > 0$$

$$d(x_0, x_1) = \inf_{x \in X} \|x_0 - x\|$$

$$\exists x_n \in X$$

$$d(x_0, x_n) \rightarrow d, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$d(x_0, x_n) = d_n$$

$$d_n \rightarrow d, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$d_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq \bar{n}$$

$$d_n > 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{d_n} (x_0 - x_n)$$

$$\|y_n\| = \left\| \frac{1}{d_n} (x_0 - x_n) \right\| = \frac{1}{d_n} \|x_0 - x_n\| = 1$$

$$y_n \in X \quad \|y_n\| = 1$$

$$\inf_{x \in X} \|y_n - x\| = \inf_{x \in X} \left\| \frac{1}{d_n} (x_0 - x_n) - x \right\| = \frac{1}{d_n} \inf_{x \in X} \|x_0 - x_n - d_n x\| =$$

$$\inf_{x \in X} \|x_0 - \underbrace{(x_n + d_n x)}_{\in X}\| \geq \frac{1}{d_n} \inf_{y \in X} \|x_0 - y\| = \frac{d}{d_n} \rightarrow 1 \text{ keď } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists x_0 \in X : d(y_n, x_0) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\|y_n\| = 1$$



postoji ograničen skupni koga nije kompaktni

R:

Neka  $\mu$  -  $X$  van prostora linearni du.

Neka  $\mu$  -  $x_n \in X$  takav da  $\mu$   $\|x_n\| = 1$

$$L_1 = \{x \in X : x = \sum x_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$L_1$  - podprostor prostora  $X$ . Kao takav, on je  
i vanjski podpr. m.  $X$ .

Prema preth. zad. uključujući  $0$   $\exists x_2 \in X \setminus L_1$  takod

$$\|x_2\| = 1 \text{ i } d(x_2, L_1) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\|x_2 + x_1\| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_2 = \{\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 : \alpha, \beta \in K\}$$

$L_2$  - podpr. m.  $X$  i du = V

$$X \setminus L_2 \neq \emptyset$$

$$\exists x_3 \in X \setminus L_2 : \|x_3\| = 1 \text{ i } d(x_3, L_2) > 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{To znači } \|x_3 - x_1\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ i } \|x_3 - x_2\| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_3 = \{\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma x_3 : \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K\}$$

$$\exists x_4 \in X \setminus L_3 : \|x_4\| = 1$$

Ali nastavimo ovako dalje, posto  $\mu$  -  $X$  besk. du. prostor  
dolazimo do nize  $\{x_n\}$   $x_n \in X : \|x_n\| = 1 \forall n$  i

Na ovaj način smo dobili niz  $\{x_n\}$  koji je ograničen i kojeg se ne može izdvojiti konverg. podniz što znači da  $X$  nije kompaktna skupa

15.04.104.

Def.: Za linearni operator  $A: X \rightarrow Y$  gdje su  $X, Y$  normirani prostori, kažemo da je neprekidan u tački  $x_0$  iz domena od  $A$  tj.  $x_0 \in D(A)$  ako  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  sledi da  $A(x_n) \rightarrow A(x_0)$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Drugi riječima  $\|x_n - x_0\|_X \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  tada

$$\|A(x_n) - A(x_0)\|_Y \rightarrow 0 \text{ kad } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Ako je operator  $A$  neprekidan u svakoj tački domena onda kažemo da je on neprekidan operator.

\*) Ako je line. op.  $A$  neprekidan u jednoj tački  $x_0 \in D(A)$  onda je on neprekidan.

Pj.1

Neka je  $A: X \rightarrow Y$  linean je neprekidan u  $x_0$ . To znači

ako imamo niz vektora  $\{x_n\} \in X$  i  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  tada  $A(x_n) \rightarrow A(x_0)$

tada  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Pretp. da imamo neki niz vektora  $\{y_n\} \in$

isto tako tj.  $y_n \in X$  i  $y_n \rightarrow y_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Ugleda se da  $x_n - x_0 \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$

Kako da pokazemo da  $A(y_n) \rightarrow A(y_0)$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?

Imamo  $y_n - y_0 \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Dajemo  $(y_n - y_0) + x_0 \rightarrow x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Ali znamo da je  $x_n = y_n - y_0 + x_0$ , dakle da  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Imamo  $A(y_n - y_0 + x_0) \rightarrow A(x_0)$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Postoji li  $A$

linearan, to namo  $A(y_n) = A(y_0) + A(x_n) \rightarrow A(x_0)$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

To znači da  $A(y_n) \rightarrow A(y_0)$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  što znači da je operator  $A$  neprekidan u  $y_0$ , a kako je to bilo proizvoljna tačka iz  $D(A)$  (domen od  $A$ ), to znači da je  $A$  neprekidan na cijelom domenu.

\*) Dokazati da je linearan operator neprekidan ako je ograničen.

Rješenje:  
Najprije pretp. da je op.  $A$  ograničen op. Uzmimo niz fiksnih  $x$  iz  $X$  koji <sup>konvergiraju</sup> ka  $x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  tj.  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . To znači da  $x_n - x_0 \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  tj.  $\|x_n - x_0\|_X \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Sad se posmatra:

$$\|A(x_n) - A(x_0)\|_Y \leq \|A(x_n - x_0)\| \leq \|A\| \|x_n - x_0\|_X \rightarrow 0$$

konvergenca

To znači da  $A(x_n) - A(x_0) \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

To znači da je  $A$  neprekidan u  $x_0 \in X$ .

... i vektori koji su ortogonalni na sebi i pakirani su u

operatori su...

Pretpostavimo da je operator  $A$  nije ograničen. To

znači da možemo formirati niz vektora  $x_n$  takvih da

...  $\|Ax_n\| > n \|x_n\| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  i možemo pronaći

jedan  $A$ -stabilni vektor:

Def. 2.1. Neka je

Definirajmo vektore  $y_n$  tako da je  $y_n = \frac{1}{n \|x_n\|} x_n$  i tu da je

$x_n \neq 0$  isto vrijedi iz odabira vektora  $x_n$  to znači da

...  $\|y_n\| = \frac{1}{n \|x_n\|} \|x_n\| = \frac{1}{n}$

...  $\|y_n\| \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Prema tome ovaj niz

$y_n$  je konvergentan tj.  $y_n \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , a naš operator

$A$  je neprekidan, što znači da  $Ay_n \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$

To znači da  $\|Ay_n\| \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$  tj. može se naći

...  $n$  tako da

...  $\|Ay_n\| = \|A(\frac{1}{n \|x_n\|} x_n)\| = \frac{1}{n \|x_n\|} \|Ax_n\| = \frac{1}{n \|x_n\|} \|x_n\| = \frac{1}{n}$

...  $\|x_n\| = 1$ . Sa druge strane  $Ay_n \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$

... je konvergentan. Dakle operator  $A$  je ograničen.

\*) Neka je  $L(X, Y)$  prostor svih ograničenih operatora koji

... sa  $X$  u  $Y$ . Tada je  $L(X, Y)$  normirani prostor sa

normom koja je def. ovako:

$$\|A\| \geq \|A\|$$

$$\|A\| \equiv \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|_x = 1} \|A(x)\|_y = \sup_{x \in X} \frac{\|A(x)\|_y}{\|x\|_x}$$

Pr. Najprije trebamo dokazati da je  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  vekt. pr. pa tek da je  $\|A\|$  norma na tom prostoru.

Najprije pokažimo da je  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  podprostor  $\mathcal{H}(X, Y)$  (tj. da je podprostor jednog vekt. pr.)

Najprije  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y) \neq \emptyset$  jer nul-operator nam pripada.

Ako su  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  onda nam:

$$\|(A+B)(x)\|_y = \|A(x) + B(x)\|_y \leq \|A(x)\|_y + \|B(x)\|_y \leq$$

$$(\text{zbog } A\text{-ograničen operator}) \leq \|A\| \|x\|_x + \|B\| \|x\|_x =$$

$$= (\|A\| + \|B\|) \|x\|_x < \infty \text{ što znači da je operator } A+B$$

ograničen pa prema tome nam da je  $A+B \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$

Manje teško (pošto je koef. u vekt. prostoru  $X, Y$  po volji)

Pazimo na operator. Imao

$$\|(\lambda A)(x)\|_y = \|\lambda(A(x))\|_y = |\lambda| \|A(x)\|_y \leq |\lambda| \|A\| \|x\|_x < \infty$$

pa je prema tome i  $\lambda A \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$

Dakle  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  je vektorski podprostor prostora homomorfizama iz  $X$  u  $Y$  pa je i sa vektorski prostor.

Pokažimo sada da je funkc. kojim operatora  $A$  pridružuje

norma  $\|A\|$  nam način (\*) norma na prostoru  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$



$\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$  (norma operatora)

Reakcija:  $\|A\| = \sup_{x \in X} \|A(x)\|_Y > 0$

Primer:  $\|x\| = 1$

Pitanje: ako je  $\|A\| = 0$  to znači da je  $\sup_{x \in X} \frac{\|A(x)\|_Y}{\|x\|_X} = 0$

Dakle, kažemo da je  $A$  nula operatora.

$\|A(x)\|_Y = 0 \quad \forall x \in X$ . Budući da je  $\|A(x)\|_Y$  norma u prostoru

$Y$ , to znači da je  $A(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X$ , odnosno da je

$A$  nula operator.

$\Leftarrow$ : Ako je  $A$  nula operator onda je  $A(x) = 0(x) = 0_Y \quad \forall x \in X$

odnosno da je  $\|A\| = \sup_{x \in X} \|A(x)\| = 0$

Dakle, jedna osobina ove norme zadovoljava

3.  $\|\lambda A\| = |\lambda| \|A\|$

Treba nam pokazati da je  $\|\lambda A\| \leq |\lambda| \|A\|$ . Treba dokazati jednakost.

$\|\lambda A\| = \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|=1} \|\lambda A(x)\| = \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|=1} \frac{\|\lambda A(x)\|}{\|x\|} = |\lambda| \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|=1} \frac{\|A(x)\|}{\|x\|} = |\lambda| \|A\|$

homogen po  $\lambda$  (u slučaju  $x=0$ )  $= \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|=1} \frac{\|A(x)\|}{\|x\|}$

$= |\lambda| \sup_{x \in X, \|x\|=1} \frac{\|A(x)\|}{\|x\|} = |\lambda| \|A\|$

\* 1. Na osnovu 3. je dokazano.

3.  $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$  - već dokazano

zaključujemo da je  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  linearni vekt. prostor!

\*) Ako su  $X$  i  $Y$  Banachovi prostori, pokazati da je  $L(X, Y)$  također Banachov prostor.

2.)

To znači ako su  $X$  i  $Y$  kompletni v. prostori, da je i  $L(X, Y)$  kompletni vekt. pr.

Na osnovu prethodnog zadatka, zaključujemo da je  $L(X, Y)$  normirani vekt. prostor. Trebalo je pokazati da je  $L(X, Y)$  kompletni, tj. da je svaki Cauchyjev niz prostora  $L(X, Y)$  konvergentan u  $L(X, Y)$ .

$X$  i  $Y$  su Banachovi prostori i to ćemo koristiti. Neka je

$\{A_n\}$  Cauchyjev niz u prostoru  $L(X, Y)$ . To znači da

$\|A_n - A_m\|_{L(X, Y)} \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ . Ali  $A_n: X \rightarrow Y$  operator

mi treba da pokažemo da postoji neki operator  $A_0$

koji teži 0 kad  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $A_n \rightarrow 0$  t.e.  $X$  proizvoljan ali čvrst.

Šta se dešava sa  $\|(A_n - A_m)(x)\|_Y$ ?

$\|(A_n - A_m)(x)\|_Y = \|A_n(x) - A_m(x)\|_Y$ . Sa druge strane je:

$\|A_n - A_m\| \leq \|A_n - A_m\| \|x\| \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$

To znači da  $\|A_n(x) - A_m(x)\| \rightarrow 0$  kad  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ , pa je

niz  $\{A_n(x)\}$  Cauchyjev niz u prostoru  $Y$ . A postoje

$Y$  Banachov prostor, kompletni je, pa je ovaj niz

Prisjetimo se da je aproksimacija  $f$  funkcije  $f_0(x)$ , kada je

$f_0(x)$  takav da  $\|f_n - f_0\| \rightarrow 0$  kada  $n \rightarrow \infty$

Definiramo sada funkciju  $f_0(x)$  taku da je  $f_0(x) = y_0$

$x$  je bilo koje iz proizvoljno iz  $X$  ili dakle

Definiramo definisati operator  $A_0$  na  $X$ . Ovdje je  $A_0$  aproksimacija operatora.

Sada treba pokazati da je  $A_0$  linear i da je

Dokazujemo  $\|A_n - A_0\|_{L(X,Y)}$  i trebamo pokazati

da  $\|A_n - A_0\| \rightarrow 0$  kada  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Uzmimo proizvoljno ali fiksno

$x \in X$  i želimo da  $\|A_n x - A_0 x\| \rightarrow 0$ .

Potrebno je da  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  postoji  $N(\epsilon)$  takav da  $\forall n > N(\epsilon)$

$\|A_n - A_0\| < \epsilon$

Imamo da je  $\|A_n - A_0\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|A_n(x) - A_0(x)\|$

Sada posmatramo  $\|(A_n - A_0)(x)\| = \|A_n(x) - A_0(x)\|$

$\leq \|A_n - A_0\| \|x\| < \epsilon$  kada  $n > N$  (\*)

Možemo sada čvrsto reći i pokazati da  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , tada

je  $A_n(x) \rightarrow A_0(x)$  i  $n \rightarrow \infty$  i pa i

$\|A_n - A_0\| \rightarrow 0$  kada  $n \rightarrow \infty$

Dakle  $\{A_n\}$  je konvergentan u prostoru  $L(X,Y) \rightarrow L(X,Y)$  konvergentan

2) Neka je  $x$  normiran prostori konačne dimenzije  $n$ , a  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  bilo koja baza prostora  $X$ . Svake drugje norme na prostoru  $X$  su ekvivalentne. Pokazati da su ekvivalentne norme:

$$I. \|x\|_1 = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\xi_j|$$

$$II. \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n |\xi_j|^2}$$

$$III. \|x\|_p = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |\xi_j|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

gdje je  $x = \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j e_j$  (priklad vektora  $x$  u bazi  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ ).

Rj:  
Ako uistvari znači da imamo bazu  $e_1, \dots, e_n$

i uzimamo npr. vektor  $x = (\underbrace{1}_{\xi_1}, \underbrace{1}_{\xi_2}, \underbrace{5}_{\xi_3}, \underbrace{7}_{\xi_4}, \underbrace{2}_{\xi_5})$

$$\|x\|_1 = 7; \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{1+1+25+49} = \sqrt{76}; \|x\|_3 = \sqrt[3]{1+1+125+343} = \sqrt[3]{470}$$

Def: Za druge norme kažemo da su ekvivalentne ako

postoje brojevi  $\alpha, \beta$  takvi da je  $\alpha \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \beta \|x\|_1$

Dakle mi konkretno imamo  $\alpha \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \beta \|x\|_1 \quad \forall x \in X$

i  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ . Pokazujemo da su norme  $\|x\|_1, \|x\|_2, \|x\|_3$  ekvivalentne:

$$I. \|x\|_1 = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\xi_j| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\xi_j| = \|x\|_2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\xi_j| = n \cdot \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\xi_j| = n \cdot \|x\|_1$$

Dakle imamo:

$$\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq n \cdot \|x\|_1 \quad \text{gdje } n \neq 1 \text{ i } n \text{ je fiksno}$$

može se vidjeti da su norme  $\|x\|_1$  i  $\|x\|_2$  ekvivalentne.

... a v b ...

... norme reprodukcije ...

$$\|a+b\|_2 \leq \|a\|_2 + \|b\|_2 \leq \|a\|_2 + \|b\|_2 \leq 2 \max\{\|a\|_2, \|b\|_2\}$$

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \sqrt{n} \|x\|_2$$

... gde je ...

... pa su norme ...

... ovako:

$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{n} \|x\|_2$$

... pa ...

... pa ...

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... pa ...



Prp. da važi  $\|x\| < r$   $\forall x \in Y$ . Trebamo da dokazemo da tada važi  $\|x-y\| < r$  pa imamo:

$$\|x-y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\| < r + r'.$$
 Znači  $\|x-y\| < 2r' \quad \forall x, y \in Y.$

pa je po našoj def.  $Y$  zatvoren podskup.

Prp. sada da važi  $\|x-y\| < r' \quad \forall x, y \in Y$

$$\|x\| = \|x-y+y\| \leq \|x-y\| + \|y\| \leq r' + \|y\| \quad \forall x \in X \text{ i } \forall y \in X$$

Medutim mi ne možemo  $Y$  direktno izvesti pa možemo uzeti  $r' = r + \|y\|$  pa imamo:

$$\|x\| < r' \quad \forall x \in X$$

\*) Neka je  $X$  normiran prostor a  $Y$  konačno-dimenzionalni podprostor prostora  $X$ . Dokazati da  $\forall x \in X \exists y_0 \in Y$ :

$$\|x - y_0\| = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$$

Pr. stavimo da je  $\alpha = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$  ( $x$  fiksan a  $y$  promenljiv) sklop  $Y$ )

Formirajmo sklop  $A = \{y \in Y : \|x - y\| \leq 1 + \alpha\}$ . Ovaj sklop  $A$

je otvoren da je  $\alpha = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$  je različit od 0.

$A$  je zatvoren i ograničen jer je  $A$  + d neki broj.

Onda funkc.  $f(y) = \|x - y\|$  je neprekidna, a na

ograničenom i zatvorenom sklopu ona prima minimum

$$\text{pa } \exists y_0 \in A : \|x - y_0\| = \inf_{y \in A} \|x - y\| = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$$



... def. stopla A ...

\* Neka je  $X = K^{n \times n}$  polje kompleksnih ili realnih brojeva i medijavica

$\| \cdot \|_1$  def. je  $\|A\|_1 = n \max_{j=1, \dots, n} (|d_{jj}|)$

$\| \cdot \|_2$  -||-  $\|A\|_2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\| \cdot \|_3$  -||-  $\|A\|_3 = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} \sum_{i=1}^n |d_{ij}|$

$\| \cdot \|_\infty$  -||-  $\|A\|_\infty = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{ij}|$

gdj. je  $A = (d_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$  proizvoljna matrica.

Dokazati da u slučaju kada je  $n = m$  ova medijavica

predstavlja normu na algebri  $K^{n \times n}$  realnih (kompleks)

matricama  $X = K^{n \times n}$

Prvi pokazati najprije da je  $\| \cdot \|_1$  norma.

1)  $\|A\|_1 = n \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |d_{jj}| \geq 0$  ; ako je  $\|A\|_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$(\max_{j=1, \dots, n} |d_{jj}| = 0 \text{ pa } |d_{jj}| = 0 \Rightarrow d_{jj} = 0 \text{ pa je } A$

nula matrica.

2) Ako je A nula matrica, jednostavno se dok. gore poredj.

3)  $\| \lambda A \|_1 = \lambda \|A\|_1$

$\| \lambda A \|_1 = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\lambda d_{jj}| = \lambda \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |d_{jj}| = \lambda \|A\|_1$

4)  $\|A + B\|_1 = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |d_{jj} + e_{jj}| = \max_{j=1, \dots, n} (|d_{jj}| + |e_{jj}|) = \|A\|_1 + \|B\|_1$

$$\|n \cdot \max_{i,j} |d_{i,j}| + n \cdot \max_{i,j} |p_{i,j}|\|_1 = \|A\|_1 + \|B\|_1$$

Znači prva funkc. je norma za matricu  $A = (d_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^n$ .

Pokažemo isto za  $\| \cdot \|_2$

$$1) \|A\|_2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \geq 0; \text{ za } \|A\|_2 = 0 \text{ pa nam}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{i,j}|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow d_{i,j} = 0 \quad \forall i, j \quad i=1, n, j=1, n$$

$\Leftrightarrow A=0$  - nula matrica (važi i obrnuto)!

$$2) \|\lambda A\|_2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda d_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \left( \lambda^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} =$$

$$= |\lambda| \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} = |\lambda| \|A\|_2$$

3) Uzmimo matrice  $A = (d_{i,j})$  i  $B = (p_{i,j})$

$$\|A+B\|_2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |d_{i,j} + p_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \left( \text{koji stvarno vrijedi:} \right)$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n |d_i^T p_i^T|^2 \right) \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |d_i^T|^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |p_i^T|^2 \right), \text{ mi ćemo primijeniti}$$

$$\text{nejednakost Minkovskog} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (|d_{i,j}|^2 + |p_{i,j}|^2) \right)^{1/2} =$$

$$= \|A\|_2 + \|B\|_2$$

Za ostale norme pokazati sami!!

Pokažemo još da za  $n \times n$  vrijedi  $\|A \cdot B\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$

$$\text{stavimo da je } A \cdot B = X, \text{ gdje je } x_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^n d_{i,k} p_{k,j} \text{ pa}$$

$$\text{imamo: } \|A \cdot B\|_1 = n \cdot \max_{i,j} |x_{i,j}| = n \cdot \max_{i,j} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n d_{i,k} p_{k,j} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq n \cdot \max_{i,k} |d_{i,k}| \cdot \max_{j,k} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n p_{k,j} \right| \leq \|B\|_1 \cdot n \cdot \max_{i,k} |d_{i,k}| =$$

$$= \|A\|_1 \cdot \|B\|_1$$

$$\text{da. i. a. druga od } j \mid = \left( \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n |x_{jk}|^2 \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n |y_{jk}|^2 \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

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Gramova determinanta (matrica)

\* Neka je  $X$  unitaran prostor:  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ , pa

$$G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle x_1, x_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle x_n, x_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{je definise} \\ \text{gramova matrica} \\ \text{vektora } x_1, \dots, x_n \end{array}$$

Dokazati da je  $\det G \equiv \Gamma$  jednaka 0 ako su vekt.

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  lin. zavisni.

Pj.: Neka su  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  lin. zavisni, t.j. postoji

skalari  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ , ne svi jednaki 0, takvi da je

$$\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle x_n, x_n \rangle = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \langle x_1, x_n \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle x_n, x_n \rangle = 0$$

Dobili smo homogeni sist. od  $n$  jednačina za  $n$

nepoznatih, koji na netrivialno rje, t.j. znači da

je det. tog sist. jednaka 0, a det. ovog sist. je upravo

gramova det.  $\Gamma$

$\Leftarrow$ : Neka je sada gramova det. vektora  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  jednaka

0. To znači da sist. jednačina ima rje. koje n

potpuno od trivijalnog, tj. jedna faktora  $\neq 0$  netrivialno

rje. Oznacimo sa  $\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n$  i posložimo vektor

$$\langle x_1 x_2 \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle x_1 x_2 \rangle + \lambda_2 \langle x_2 x_2 \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle x_n x_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle X, X_n \rangle = \lambda_n \langle X_1, X_n \rangle + \bar{\lambda}_1 \langle X_2, X_n \rangle + \dots + \bar{\lambda}_n \langle X_n, X_n \rangle$$

Може да се поливајући и сунчају. Још

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq 0$$
 po brojcu vrijedi.

\* Neka je  $X$  unitaran prostor:  $G = G(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  grupa  
matrica, a  $\Gamma = \Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ . Ako je prostor  $Y$  generika

Verbleibende  $[x, m, x] = Y$  beweisen: da  $x = y + 2z$  gilt,  $y = x - 2z$

$\forall x \in Y, z \in Y^+ \quad \text{vrijedi: } \Gamma'(x_1, \dots, x_n, x) = \|z\|^2 \Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

jezika osnovni koga zadovoljava i da je  $\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in$

$$\leq \|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \langle x_i, \dots, x_i \rangle = \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle + \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle + \dots + \langle x_n, x_n \rangle + \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$x + y + z \Rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle = \langle x, y+z \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle + \langle x, z \rangle$$

$$\langle X, X_1 \rangle = \langle y + z, x_1 \rangle = \langle y, x_1 \rangle + \langle z, x_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = \langle y+z, y+z \rangle = \langle y, y \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle + \langle z, y \rangle + \langle z, z \rangle = \|y\|^2 + \|z\|^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \begin{array}{c} \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle \dots \langle y, x_1 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, x_n \rangle \dots \langle y, x_n \rangle \\ \langle x_1, x \rangle \dots \|y\|^2 + \|z\|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_1 \rangle \dots 0 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, x_n \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \dots 0 \\ \langle x_1, x \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x \rangle \dots \|z\|^2 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \langle y, x_n \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, y \rangle \dots \langle x_n, y \rangle \|y\|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, x_n \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \|z\|^2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & + \left( \begin{array}{c} \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_1 \rangle \dots 0 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, x_n \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x_n \rangle \dots 0 \\ \langle x_1, x \rangle \dots \langle x_n, x \rangle \dots \|z\|^2 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \langle x_1, \dots, x_n, y \rangle + \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \|z\|^2 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \|z\|^2 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Posto su vekt.  $y, x_1, \dots, x_n$  lin. zavisni pa prema predh. zad.

$$\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n, y) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n, x) = \|z\|^2 \Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \|x_1\|^2 \|x_2\|^2 \dots \|x_n\|^2$$

za  $n=1$

$$\Gamma(x_1) = \|x\|^2$$

Neka vrijedi za  $n=k$   $\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_k) \leq \|x_1\|^2 \dots \|x_k\|^2$

Pomaknemo granicu dob. za  $n=k+1$

$$\Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})$$

$x_{k+1} = y + z$  ( $y \in \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \rangle$ ,  $z \in y^\perp$ ) pa prema dotazu

$$\text{vemo da je } \Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}) = \|z\|^2 \Gamma(x_1, \dots, x_k)$$

Prema pitagorinj. th.  $\|x_{k+1}\|^2 = \|z\|^2 + \|y\|^2$  tj.

$$\|z\|^2 \leq \|x_{k+1}\|^2 \text{ odnosno}$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle = \|x_1\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2$$

pa po princ. mat. indukcije zaključujemo da to je važno  
tj. n.e.n.

\* Neka je  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$  lin. nez. podskup unitarnog prostora

$X$  a  $B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots\}$  skup definisan na slj. način

$$b_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|}$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_1, a_n \rangle & a_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \langle a_n, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_n, a_n \rangle & a_n \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1})}}$$

Dok. da je  $B$  ortonormiran skup. I da je skup generisan  
vektorima  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$  isto što i skup generisan  $\{b_1, b_2, \dots\}$

gđ:  
 $\{a_1, a_2, \dots\} = \{b_1, b_2, \dots\}$  ortonormiran skup vektora!

Treba pokazati da je  $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$  (Kroneckerov simbol)

Kada su vektor  $b_{i+1}$  i parnožimo ga sa  $a_j$  gdje je  $j=1, 2, \dots, i$

$$\langle b_{i+1}, a_j \rangle = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_1, a_i \rangle & \langle a_1, a_j \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \langle a_{i+1}, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_{i+1}, a_i \rangle & \langle a_{i+1}, a_j \rangle \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i) \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+1})}}$$

Ali  $j=1, \dots, i$  to znaci da u gornjoj det. vijetke nismo dazje  
jednake kolone, dakle  $\langle b_{i+1}, a_j \rangle = 0$   $j=1, 2, \dots, i$

Vekt.  $b_j$  je lin. kombinacija vektora  $a_1, \dots, a_j$  tj.

$$b_j = c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_{j-1} a_{j-1} + c_j a_j$$

$$\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = \langle b_i + a_1, c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_{j-1} a_{j-1} + c_j a_j \rangle =$$

$$= c_1 \langle b_i + a_1, a_1 \rangle + c_2 \langle b_i + a_1, a_2 \rangle + \dots + c_{j-1} \langle b_i + a_1, a_{j-1} \rangle$$

Ako je  $i+1 > j$  onda je ovo sve jednako nuli (dokazano neposredno prije) tj.  $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0$

$\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0$  za  $k \neq j$  zbog simetričnosti skalara.

Pokazujemo još da je  $\langle b_i, b_i \rangle = 1$

$$b_i = c_1 a_1 + \dots + c_i a_i \quad / \cdot b_i$$

$$\langle b_i, b_i \rangle = \underbrace{c_1 \langle a_1, b_i \rangle + c_2 \langle a_2, b_i \rangle + \dots + c_i \langle a_i, b_i \rangle}_{= 0}$$

$$c_i = \frac{(-1)^{i+1+n-1} \begin{vmatrix} \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle & \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_1, a_{i+n} \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle a_{i+n-1}, a_1 \rangle & \langle a_{i+n-1}, a_2 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_{i+n-1}, a_{i+n} \rangle \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+n})} \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+n})}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+n})} \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)} = \frac{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+n})}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)}}$$

$$\langle b_i, a_i \rangle = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_1, a_i \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle a_{i-1}, a_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle a_{i-1}, a_i \rangle \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1})} \Gamma(a_i, \dots, a_i)} = \frac{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)}{\sqrt{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1})} \Gamma(a_i, \dots, a_i)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)}{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1})}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle b_i, b_i \rangle = \int \frac{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1})}{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)} \cdot \int \frac{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_i)}{\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{i+1})} = 1 \quad \text{zadatok je završen}$$

\* Dokazati da se gramova determinanta ne mijenja u procesu ortogonalizacije vektora, tj. ako vektori  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  su parno ortogonalni, među nek vektore  $(b_1, \dots, b_n)$

$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \Gamma(b_1, \dots, b_n) = \|b_1\|^2 \|b_2\|^2 \dots \|b_n\|^2$$

g:

$$\Gamma(b_1, \dots, b_n) = \|b_1\|^2 \dots \|b_n\|^2 \quad \text{Ostaje da se dokaže}$$

$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \|b_1\|^2 \dots \|b_n\|^2$$

$$a_i = b_i \quad \|a_i\|^2 = \|b_i\|^2 \quad \text{pa sad vrijedi}$$

Neka varirira neko nen tada je

$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \|b_1\|^2 \dots \|b_n\|^2$$

$$a_{n+1} = y + z \quad y \in [a_1, \dots, a_n], \quad z \in [a_1, \dots, a_n]^\perp$$

$$\text{mp } [a_1, \dots, a_n] = [b_1, \dots, b_n] \quad \text{Što znači da je}$$

$$z = b_{n+1} \quad \text{pa je}$$

$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) = \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_n) \|b_{n+1}\|^2 = \|b_1\|^2 \|b_2\|^2 \dots \|b_{n+1}\|^2 \quad \text{pa sad vrijedi}$$

\* Dokazati sl. osobinu gramove det.

$$\Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_l) \leq \Gamma(a_1, \dots, a_k) \Gamma(b_1, \dots, b_l) \quad \text{pri čemu male}$$

jednakosti vrijedi ako je  $\langle a_i, b_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, k, j=1, \dots, l$  i u-

je jednak od skopca  $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \cup \{b_1, \dots, b_l\}$  lin. ~~zależnego~~ skop

Rj:

Orto ako je bilo kop od skopca  $(a_1, \dots, a_k)$  i  $(b_1, \dots, b_l)$

jednak mi tada važi jednakost

Neka  $n$  skopci lin. nezavisni i nijedn jednakim ortogonalni:

Neka vektori  $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$  melaze u vektore  $\{c_1, \dots, c_k\}$  a

vekt.  $\{b_1, \dots, b_l\} \rightarrow \{e_1, \dots, e_l\}$

Ako primijemo postavit ortogonalizacije za vektore

$\{a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_l\} = \{c_1, \dots, c_k, d_1, \dots, d_l\}$

$$\| (a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_l) \| = \| c_1 \|^2 \dots \| c_k \|^2 \| d_1 \|^2 \dots \| d_l \|^2$$

$$\| (a_1, \dots, a_k) \| = \| c_1 \|^2 \| c_2 \|^2 \dots \| c_k \|^2$$

$$\| (b_1, \dots, b_l) \| = \| d_1 \|^2 \dots \| d_l \|^2$$

Treba pokazati da je  $\| d_1 \|^2 \dots \| d_l \|^2 < \| c_1 \|^2 \dots \| c_k \|^2$

Poznamo vekt.  $[b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$ , vekt.  $b_l = y + z$ ,  $y \in [b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$

$z \in [b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$

Poznamo vekt.  $b_l$  u skop  $[a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$  i skopu

$b_l = y + z$  gdje je  $y \in [a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$  i vekt.  $z = y + z$  gdje

je  $y \in [a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$ ,  $z \in [a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$

Sada je  $b_l = y + z$  a  $y \in [a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$ . Ekvale

$z \in [a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$  pa iz jednakosti i def. nam da je

vekt.  $z$  je u skopu  $[a_1, \dots, b_{l-1}]$



$$\leq \|a\|^2 \|e_1\|^2 + \|e_2\|^2 \dots \|e_i\|^2 \text{ jer je } \|a_i\|^2 \leq \|e_i\|^2$$

2) Neka je  $H$  nepravolatan Hilbertov prostor. Neka je  $u \in H$  maksimalan step.

3) Separabilan step znači da taj step sadrži nekogiv gust step.

Step  $D$  je gust u  $H$  ako  $\overline{D} = H$  tj. ako je udaljenost  $H$  od stepa  $D$  je stepa  $M = 0$ .

Taj pregriv može biti podstep od  $H$  (gustog stepa).

4) Step  $S$  sadrži nekogiv  $S$  lin nezavisnih vektora.

5) Step  $S$  može ortonomizirati. (To

$$S = \{y_1, y_2, \dots\} \text{ onda } x_{n+1} = \frac{\langle y_{n+1}, y_1 \rangle \dots \langle y_{n+1}, y_n \rangle y_1 \dots y_n}{\sqrt{\prod_{j=1}^n \langle y_{n+1}, y_j \rangle \langle y_j, y_{n+1} \rangle}}$$

Step  $[x_1, \dots, x_n] = [y_1, \dots, y_n]$

Ako je  $x \in H$  proizvoljan, onda je  $x \perp S$  onda

Step je  $x \perp M$  a posto je

$H$  gust u  $H$  to je  $x=0$ . Doble step

$S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$  maksimalan ortonomiziran step u  $H$ .

Matrice

10. Ako je:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  izračunaj  $A^n =$

Re: Najprije ispisimo matricu  $A$  kao zbir jedinične i još neke matrice:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E + B$$

Sada izračunajmo  $B^2$

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

$$B^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dakle, kao da je  $B^3 = 0$

Matrica  $E$  i  $B$  komutiraju jer su jednaka matrica komutiraju sa svakom

$$A^n = (B + E)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B^k E^{n-k} = \binom{n}{0} B^0 E^n + \binom{n}{1} B E^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} B^2 E^{n-2} + \underbrace{\binom{n}{3} B^3 E^{n-3} + \dots}_{=0} = E + \binom{n}{1} B + \binom{n}{2} B^2$$

~~$A^n = (B + E)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B^k E^{n-k} = \binom{n}{0} B^0 E^n + \binom{n}{1} B E^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} B^2 E^{n-2} + \dots$~~

matrica  $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n & 0 & 0 \\ -n & -n & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{n(n-1)}{2} & -\frac{n(n-1)}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ n & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{n(n-1)}{2} & n & 1 & 0 \\ -n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} & -n & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$n) \text{ } \det(A(t)) = 1; \quad \det(A(t)) = 1$$

Na osnovu zaključka a) zaključujemo da je

$$(A(t))^n = A(nt). \text{ Vidimo iz } A(p) \cdot A(q) \in M$$

$$A(t)A(t) = A(t+t) \text{ pa i} \quad A^2(t) = A(2t)$$

Ind. mat. indukcijom

$$n=1 \quad A(t) = A(t)$$

$$\text{Pretp. } n: A(t) = A(nt)$$

$$n+1: (A(t))^{n+1} = (A(t))^n \cdot A(t) = A(nt) \cdot A(t) \stackrel{\text{pretp.}}{=} \\ = A(nt+t) = A((n+1)t);$$

$$\text{za } k=0 \quad (A(t))^0 = E = A(0)$$

$$n < 0 \quad (A(t))^{-n} = \int_0^1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-n} dt = A(-t). \text{ Vidimo iz}$$

$$(A(t))^{-n} = [A(t)^{-1}]^n = (A(-t))^n = A(-nt) \text{ pa i dokaz}$$

n) Kažemo da je matrica B kvadratni konjugirana matrica  
tj. ako je  $B^2 = A$ .

a) Odrediti kvadratnu matricu

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

b) Konstruisati matricu  $2 \times 2$  koja na sebi ima

g) Dado a matriz  $X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  tal que  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$

$X \in A$ , isto é,  $a+b=0$  e  $c+d=0$

$$b) X^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ cb+dc & d^2+bd \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo, temos:

$$a^2+bc=16$$

$$cb+dc=14$$

$$ab+bd=0 \Rightarrow b(a+d)$$

$$ab+bd=0 \Rightarrow b(a+d)$$

--- kda se  $b \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow B$  nem invertível

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a^2+bc=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & 0 \\ 0 & a^2+bc \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo, se  $a^2+bc=0$ , então  $a^2=-bc$ , logo  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a^2+bc=0 \Rightarrow a^2=-bc, \text{ logo } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dado a matriz  $A$  de  $2 \times 2$  ordem, tal que  $A^2 = I$

a) Para  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , a matriz

$$A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \dots & a^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & a & \dots & a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & a^{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

nen

aer



$$B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a^3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^n = \dots$$

$$B^n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & a^n \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow B \text{ -- multipotentna matrica po } n.$$

$$A = E + B + B^2 + \dots + B^n; B^{n+1} - E = B^{n+1} - E^{n+1} = (B - E) \cdot$$

$$\cdot (B^n + B^{n-1} + \dots + B + E). \text{ Kako } B^{n+1} = 0, \text{ onda}$$

$$\text{da je } E = (E - B)(E + B + \dots + B^n) = (E - B) \cdot A;$$

$$\text{Na isti način bi pokazali da je } E = A(E - B), \text{ to}$$

$$\text{znači da je } A^{-1} = E - B. \text{ Po tome da je}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ -- tražena matrica.}$$

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

Def:  $A \cdot B = E \wedge B \cdot A = E$

Tras: se  $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$   
 $b_{11} \dots b_{1n}$   
 $b_{m1} \dots b_{mn}$

\*) Allora  $A, B$  kv. matrice reale  $n, m$  di  $\mathbb{R}$   
 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \det(A - \lambda E) = \det(BA - \lambda E)$

Pr: Def  $B_\mu = B - \mu E$ . Vichino di  $\mu$

$$B_\mu (A B_\mu - \lambda E) = (B - \mu E) (A(B - \mu E) - \lambda E) =$$

$$= (B - \mu E) (AB - \mu A - \lambda E) = BAB - \mu BA - \lambda B - \mu CAB + \mu^2 A + \mu \lambda E$$

$$A(B - \mu E) = E$$

$$(B_\mu A - \lambda E) \cdot B_\mu = ((B - \mu E) A - \lambda E) (B - \mu E) =$$

$$= (BA - \mu A - \lambda E) (B - \mu E) = BAB - \mu AB - \lambda B - \mu BA + \mu^2 A + \mu \lambda E$$

$$\Rightarrow B_\mu (A B_\mu - \lambda E) = (BA - \lambda E) B_\mu \quad \text{f. n.}$$

$$\det(B_\mu (A B_\mu - \lambda E)) = \det((BA - \lambda E) B_\mu)$$

~~$$\text{allora } \det(B_\mu (A B_\mu - \lambda E)) = \det((BA - \lambda E) B_\mu)$$~~

$$\det(B_\mu) \cdot \det(A B_\mu - \lambda E) = \det(BA - \lambda E) \det(B_\mu)$$

gde je  $\det(A_{\mathcal{B}}) = 1$  pošto je  $A_{\mathcal{B}}$  ortogonalna.

$$\text{mi nam da je } \det(A_{\mathcal{B}} - \lambda E) = \det(A - \lambda E)$$

Ovo važi za  $\mathbb{F}_M$ . Spec. ako je  $\lambda = \lambda_1$

$$\text{nam da je } \det(A_{\mathcal{B}} - \lambda E) = \det(A - \lambda E)$$

(fali 22.04.'04 → neću prepisati)

02.05.'04.

\* Neka je  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 1, 1)$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{5}(1, 1, 3, -5)$$

Odrediti vekt.  $a_3$  i  $a_4$  tako da  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$  bude ortonormirana baza prostora  $\mathbb{R}^4$

Re:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \langle a, b \rangle$$
$$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \quad \mathbb{R}^n$$
$$b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

Dopunimo bazu do  $\mathbb{R}^4$

$\{a_1, a_2\}$  Neka je  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$   
 $e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$

Posmatamo v.  $a_1, a_2, e_1, e_3$  i generiramo lin. zam.

$$\alpha a_1 + \beta a_2 + \gamma e_2 + \delta e_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 1, 1) + \beta \frac{1}{5}(1, 1, 3, -5) + \gamma(0, 1, 0, 0) + \delta(0, 0, 1, 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= 0 \\ \beta &= 0 \\ \lambda &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dakle vektori su lin. nez. i oni čine bazu vektora.

$$\|a_1\| = \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 = 1$$

$$\|a_2\| = \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle = 1$$

vekt.  $a_1$  i  $a_2$  su ortogonalni i jedinični.

$$\langle a_1, a_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$a_3 = e_2 - \frac{\langle e_2, a_1 \rangle}{\langle a_1, a_1 \rangle} a_1 - \frac{\langle e_2, a_2 \rangle}{\langle a_2, a_2 \rangle} a_2 =$$

$$= (0, 1, 0, 0) - \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{\frac{5}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (1, 1, 3, -5) =$$

$$= (0, 1, 0, 0) - \frac{1}{4} (1, 1, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{36} (1, 1, 3, -5) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} (-5, 13, -6, -2)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a_2}{\|a_2\|} = \frac{\frac{1}{36} (-5, 13, -6, -2)}{\frac{\sqrt{8^2}}{\sqrt{36}}} = \frac{1}{18} (-5, 13, -6, -2)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{234}} (-5, 13, -6, -2)$$

$$b_{A \rightarrow A}: \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$a_1, a_2, a_3$  eine orthonormale Basenstruktur  $C^3$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1-i, -1, 1-i)$$

$$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

$$11a_1 a_1^* = \frac{1}{6} (1 \cdot 1 + 2i \cdot 2i + 1 \cdot 1) = \frac{1}{6} (1 + 4 + 1) = 1$$

$$\|a_2\|^2 = \frac{1}{5} ((1-i)(1+i) + 1 + (1-i)(1+i)) = \frac{1}{5} (2+1+2) = 1$$

$$\langle a_1, a_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle (1, 2, 1) (1, -1, 1) \rangle =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3a}} (i - n - 2i + 1 + i) = 0$$

$a_1, a_2$  jedinični i ortonormirani



$$0_1 = (x, y, z)$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$i \cdot x + 2i \cdot y + z = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$(1-i) \bar{x} - y + (1-i) \bar{z} = 0$$

$$i \cdot x + 2i \cdot y + z = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$(1-i) \bar{x} - y + (1-i) \bar{z} = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$i \cdot x + 2i \cdot y + z = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$2 - y + (1-i) \bar{z} = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 0_1, 0_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$M_2 \text{ mod } \bar{x} = 1+i$$

$$(1+i) + 2i \bar{y} + \bar{z} = 0$$

$$(1-i)(1+i) - y + (1-i) \bar{z} = 0$$

$$2i \bar{y} + \bar{z} = 1-i$$

$$(1-i) \bar{z} - y = -2$$

$$z \in (3+2i) = 1-5i$$

$$\frac{z}{\bar{z}} = \frac{1-5i}{3+2i} \cdot \frac{3-2i}{3-2i} = \frac{-7+17i}{13}$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{13}$$

$$\tilde{q}_3 = (1-i, \frac{-2-10i}{13}, \frac{-3+17i}{13}) = \frac{1}{13} (13-13i, -2-10i, -3+17i)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{\tilde{q}_3}{\|\tilde{q}_3\|} = \dots = \text{to se smerni pa se dobije}$$

tražena baza  $\{e_1, a_2, a_3\}$

\*) Ispitati da li je sa  $\langle u, v \rangle = x_1 y_1 - x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + 3x_2 y_2$

gde je  $u = (x_1, x_2)$   $v = (y_1, y_2)$  dot skalarni

proizvod u prostoru  $\mathbb{R}^2$

R:

i)

$$\langle u, u \rangle \geq 0, \quad \langle u, u \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$$

ii)  $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$

iii)  $\langle u+v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle \quad \forall u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^2$

iv)  $\langle \lambda u, v \rangle = \lambda \langle u, v \rangle \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

u prostoru skalarnog proizvoda

i)  $\langle u, u \rangle = x_1 x_1 - x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_1 + 3x_2 x_2 = \dots = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + 2x_2^2 \geq 0$

$$\langle u, u \rangle = 0$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 + 2x_2^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0 \text{ i } x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = (0, 0)$$

ii) dokazati

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

iii) Ako je  $W = \langle z_1, z_2 \rangle$

$$\langle z_1 + v, w \rangle = \langle (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2), (z_1, z_2) \rangle =$$

$$\langle z_1, z_1 \rangle = 1$$

$$= z_1(x_1 + y_1) + z_2(x_1 + y_1) - z_1(x_2 + y_2) + 3z_2(x_2 + y_2) = 1 + \dots =$$

$$= (z_1x_1 + z_2x_1 - z_1x_2 + 3z_2x_2) + (z_1y_1 + z_2y_1 - z_1y_2 + 3z_2y_2) =$$

$$= \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$$

iv)

$$\langle u, w \rangle = \langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = dx_1y_1 + dx_2y_2 +$$

$$+ 3dx_2y_2 = d(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + 3x_2y_2) = d\langle u, v \rangle$$

$$(1-x)z - y + 1$$

7a) Kako skalarni proizvod

$$(1-x)z - y + 1$$

x) Podprostor  $U$  prostora  $\mathbb{R}^4$  definisan je sa

$$U = \{a_1x + a_2y \mid \text{gdje je } a_1 = (1, 0, 2, 1), a_2 = (2, 1, 3, 3),$$

$$a_3 = (0, 1, -2, 1)\}$$

Odrediti jednu bazu prostora  $U^\perp$  gdje

$U^\perp$  ortogonalni komplement prostora  $U$ .

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

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^4 \\ \neq \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Dakle  $\dim U = 2$

i bazu one

recimo vekt.  $a_1$  i  $a_2$  postoje lin. nez.

$$\Rightarrow \text{uz } V = X$$

Trčemo  $\{b_1, b_2\}$  koji su okviti na  $a_1, a_2$

$$b = (x, y, z, t)$$

$$\langle a_1, b \rangle = 0$$

$$x + 2z + t = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2z - t$$

$$\langle a_2, b \rangle = 0$$

$$2x + y + 2z + 3t = 0$$

$$-4z - 2t + y + 2z + 3t = 0$$

$$y = 2z - t, \quad z \text{ i } t \text{ proizvoljno}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b_1 = (-1, -1, 0, 1)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} z = 1 \\ t = 0 \end{cases}$$

Odgledno lin. nez. vektori pa čine bazu  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

\*) Neka su  $a = (0, 1, 0, 1)$  i  $b = (2, 0, -3, 1)$  elementi

prostora  $\mathbb{R}^4$  i neka je  $V = [a, b]$ . Odrediti

jednu ortonormiranu bazu prostora  $V^\perp$  i matri-  
projekciju vektora  $x = (1, 1, 1, 1)$  na prostore  $V$  i  $V^\perp$

Rj:

$$\dim V = 2 \Rightarrow \dim V^\perp = 2$$

$$\langle (x, y, z, t), (0, 1, 0, 1) \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle (x, y, z, t), (2, 0, -3, 1) \rangle = 0$$

$$2x - 3z + t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} (3z - t)$$

2. + produzieren

$$t=0 \quad z=1$$

$$z=2 \quad t=1$$

$$z=3 \quad t=1$$

$$y=0 \quad x=-1$$

$$C = (3, 0, 2, 0)$$

$$d = (1, -1, 1, 0)$$

lin. unabh. v. C, d

orthonormalisiere

$$V = [C \ d]$$

$$b_1 = \frac{C}{\|C\|} = \frac{(3, 0, 2, 0)}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{d - \langle d, b_1 \rangle b_1}{\|d - \langle d, b_1 \rangle b_1\|} = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - \frac{5}{13} (3, 0, 2, 0)}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - \frac{5}{13} (3, 0, 2, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - (1, 0, 1, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{(0, -1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{d - \langle d, b_1 \rangle b_1 - \langle d, b_2 \rangle b_2}{\|d - \langle d, b_1 \rangle b_1 - \langle d, b_2 \rangle b_2\|} = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - \frac{5}{13} (3, 0, 2, 0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} (0, -1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - \frac{5}{13} (3, 0, 2, 0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} (0, -1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{(1, -1, 1, 0) - (1, 0, 1, 0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} (0, -1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{(0, -1, 0, 0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} (0, -1, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{(0, 0, 0, 0)}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\text{proj}_V X = \langle X, b_1 \rangle b_1 + \langle X, b_2 \rangle b_2 + \langle X, b_3 \rangle b_3$$

$$\text{proj}_V X = X - \text{proj}_{V^\perp} X$$



x) Neka predstavljamo  $A \in \text{Mat}(K^3)$  i da matrica

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

u odnosu na kanoničku bazu prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

i) Nadi. svojstvene vrijednosti i sv. vekt. i svojstvene podprostore predlikavaja  $A$ .

ii) Nadi. regularnu matricu  $P$  tako da matrica

$P^{-1}AP$  bude dijagonalna

iii) Odredi ti sve podprostore invarijantne na odnos na  $A$

iv) Predstaviti  $\mathbb{R}^3$  kao direktnu sumu dva podpr.

pr.  $\mathbb{R}^3$  koji su međusobno ortogonalni u odnosu na uobičajeni skalarni proizvod u  $\mathbb{R}^3$

i od kojih je jedan invarijanta u odnosu na  $A$

Mogu li biti oba?

Pr:

i)  $\det(A - xE)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-x & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -x & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x(4-x)(1-x) + 4 + 4 - 2x - 2(4-x) + 4(1-x) \\ &= 0 = (1-x)(-4x + x^2 + 4) \\ &= (1-x)(x-2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-x)(x-2)^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \text{ (double root)}$$

$$x_2 = 2 \text{ (double root)}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$AV = V$$

$$(A - I)V = 0$$

$$(A - I)V = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3\beta_1 - 2\beta_2 + 2\beta_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_1 + 2\beta_3 = 0$$

$$2\beta_1 - \beta_2 + 2\beta_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_1 = -2\beta_3$$

$$-\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_1 = \beta_2$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = -1$$

$$\beta_3 = 1$$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = 2$$

$$AV = V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A - 2I)V = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = x_3$$

$$\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 = 0$$

$$\beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 0, \beta_2 = 1, \beta_3 = 1$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 to su vekt. koji odgovaraju svoj. m.

$$x_1 = x_3 = 2$$

ii)  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P^{-1} = \dots$$

form!

$$P^{-1}AP = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

iii)  $[v_1]$

sojst. m. gner. tan om vekt.

$$[v_2, v_3]$$

iv)  $\{0\}, \mathbb{R}^3$ , m. gen. v.  $[v_1], [v_2], [v_3]$

$$[v_1, v_2]$$

Pretp. da postoji još jedan prostor gen. v.  $[y]$  koji je invar. u odnosu na  $A$ .

TO znači  $A(y) \in [y] \quad y \neq 0$

$$A(y) = \lambda y \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \text{sojst. vekt. op. } A$$

a to znači da  $A$  nema drugih jednodim. prostora osim navedenih 3.

Slično op.  $A$  nema invar. prostora dim. 2 izvan  $[v_1, v_2]$

$$\text{Inverz } M = \frac{1}{\det M} \cdot \text{adj } M$$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tražimo  $x$  tako da  $x \cdot V = 0$

$$x \cdot V = 0$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1-0)x + 0 = 0$$

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

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

$$2a = 0 \quad b = 1 \quad c = 2$$

$$2a = 1 \quad b = 0 \quad c = 2$$

$$2a = 1 \quad b = 1 \quad c = 2$$

Dakle, podprostor  $T = \{u_1, u_2\}$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V \in L(T) \quad T = S^1$$

$$Dakle,  $S \cap T = R^3$$$

ortogonalni

(treba samo provjeriti da li su  $u_1, u_2$  i  $V$  lin. nez.)

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$4 + 4 + 1 = 9 \neq 0$  dakle vekt. su linearno istog ravn. i da  $L$  lin. nez.

Matrica  $S$  je  $R^3$

Uko je obs. vekt. i vektor u oblika na  $\mathbb{R}^3$  onda mora

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ i } \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ i } \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{R}^3$$

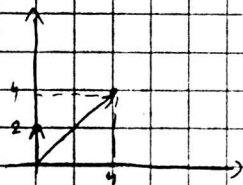
$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = (1, 1, 0) \cdot (2, 2, -1) = 4 \neq 0 \text{ nisu ortogonalni.}$$

Prema tome  $\mathbb{R}^3$  se ne može napisati kao direkta suma dva podprostora tako da u oba imaju n odn na CA

\* ) Dati li se u vekt. pr.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  može izvesti skalarni proizvod tako da je  $\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \| = \| \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \|$



$$\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = x_1 y_1 + 5 x_2 y_2 = 4(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)$$

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \| = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 0 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \| = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 4 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 4 \cdot (4 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 4) = 4 \cdot 16 = 64$$

nije dobro def. skalarni proizvod



1. Axiomatische

$$\langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = 5x_1y_1 + 4x_2y_2 - (x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)$$

bedeutungsvoll -> norm 2-norm. ( $\|(0, 2)\| = \|(4, 4)\|$ )

$$i) x = \sqrt{5x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 - 4(y_1x_2 + x_1y_2)} = \dots = \sqrt{(y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$+ x_1^2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

x = 0

$$x_1, x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$a + b + c = 0$$

iii) orthogonal

$$c = 2a + 2b$$

iv) norm

$$\langle (x_1, y_1) + (y_1, y_2), (z_1, z_2) \rangle = \langle (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2), (z_1, z_2) \rangle =$$

$$= \dots = \langle (x_1, x_2), (z_1, z_2) \rangle + \langle (y_1, y_2), (z_1, z_2) \rangle$$

v) norm

$$\langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle = \alpha \langle (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \rangle \text{ falls}$$

$$\alpha = \dots$$

vi) norm

vii) norm

viii) norm

ix) norm

x) norm

xi) norm

xii) norm

xiii) norm

\*) A ko p

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -11 & 24 & -33 \\ -6 & 12 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

dokazati da p

$$A^n = 95A - 114E, \text{ a zatim izraziti } A^n \text{ u}$$

a) Ukloniti  $a_n A + b_n E$ ,  $n=1, 2$

R:

Nadamo najprije kar. pol. matrice A

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 6 & -9 \\ -11 & 24-\lambda & -33 \\ -6 & 12 & -16-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)(24-\lambda)(-16-\lambda) + 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 33 +$$

$$+ 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 - 6 \cdot 9(24-\lambda) + 11 \cdot 6(-16-\lambda) + 33 \cdot 12(-1-\lambda) =$$

$$= (1+\lambda)(24-\lambda)(16+\lambda) + \frac{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 33 + 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 11} - 6 \cdot 9(24-\lambda)$$

$$- 11 \cdot 6(16+\lambda) - \frac{33 \cdot 6 \cdot 2(1+\lambda)}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 11} =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 1(6 - 1 + \lambda) - 6(9 \cdot 24 - 9\lambda) + 11 \cdot 16 + 11\lambda +$$

$$+ (1+\lambda)(24-\lambda)(16+\lambda) =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 11(\lambda + 5) - 6(2\lambda + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7) + \underbrace{(1+\lambda)(24-\lambda)(16+\lambda)}$$

$$= 6(66\lambda - 2\lambda) + 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 - 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 + \checkmark =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 64\lambda + 12(5 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 - 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 7) + \checkmark =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 8\lambda + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 337 - \lambda^3 + 22\lambda^2 + 32\lambda + \frac{16 \cdot 24}{4 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} =$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - 11748 + 22\lambda^2 + 446\lambda =$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)(13 - \lambda)$$

Sada nam treba minimalni polinom, koji dijeli karakter.

Kandidati:  $\lambda - 2$ ,  $\lambda - 3$ ,  $(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$ ,  $(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 3)$

$$A - 2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & -9 \\ -11 & 22 & -33 \\ -16 & 32 & -48 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{nije min. pol.}$$

$$A - 3 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 & -9 \\ -12 & 24 & -36 \\ -17 & 34 & -51 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{nije min. pol.}$$

$$A - 2)(A - 3) =$$

$$(A - 2)(A - 3) = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 12 & -21 \\ -23 & 46 & -69 \\ -33 & 68 & -105 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$(A - 2)(A - 3) = 0 \quad \text{to je min. pol.}$$

$$\mu_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6$$

$$(A - 2)(A - 3) = 0$$

$$A^2 = (A^2) = (5A - 6E)^2 = 25A^2 - 60A + 36E = 25(5A - 6E) - 60A + 36E = 125A - 60A - 150E + 36E = 65A - 114E$$

$$A^2 = aA + bE$$

$$A^2 = aA + bE$$

$$A^3 = aA^2 + bA$$

$$A^3 = A(A^2) = A(aA + bE) = aA^2 + bA$$

$$a_{n+1}A + b_{n+1}E = a_n(5A + 6E) + b_nA = (5a_n + b_n)A + 6a_nE$$

$$a_{n+1} = 5a_n + b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = -6a_n$$

$$a_{n+2} = 5a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} = 5a_{n+1} - 6a_n$$

$$a_{n+2} - 5a_{n+1} + 6a_n = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$a_n = c_1 \cdot 2^n + c_2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$n = 1$$

$$A^1 = 1 \cdot A$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

~~scribbled out text~~

$$n = 2$$

$$A^2 = 5A - 6E \Rightarrow a_2 = 5$$

$$1 = a_1 = c_1 \cdot 2 + c_2 \cdot 3$$

$$5 = a_2 = c_1 \cdot 4 + c_2 \cdot 9$$

$$c_2 = 1$$

$$c_1 = -1$$

$$a_n = -2^n + 3^n$$

$$b_{n+1} = -6(-2^n + 3^n) = 3 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 2 \cdot 3^{n+1}$$

$$b_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} A + (2^2 - 3^2) E$$

~~Na kraju 7.~~

\* Neka je  $\lambda_0 \in K$  svoj. vr. matrice  $A$  i  $A \in K^{n \times n}$

$$B = A - \lambda_0 E. \text{ Dok. da je } B \cdot B = 0 \text{ pa odavde zaključiti}$$

da rezultirajuće kolone matrice  $B$  predstavljaju svoj. vekt.

matrice  $A$  koji odgovaraju svojstvenom br.  $\lambda_0$

Na taj način odrediti svoj. vekt. matrice

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & 7 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B = A - \lambda_0 E$$

$$\det(B) = 0$$

$$B \cdot B = 0$$

$$B \cdot B = \det(B) \cdot E$$

$$\det(A - \lambda_0 E) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & 7 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot B = 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot B = 0$$

$$A = 0$$



$$(A - \lambda_0 E) \begin{pmatrix} b_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$b_j = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda_0 E) b_j = 0$$

$$A b_j - \lambda_0 b_j = 0$$

$$A b_j = \lambda_0 b_j \quad b_j \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow b_j$  svoj vekt. vektor  $A$  koji odgovara skr. vr.  $\lambda_0$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 8 & -7 \\ 2 & 7-\lambda & 5 \\ -4 & 4 & -8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \lambda(\lambda-9)(\lambda+9)$$

Za  $\lambda = 9$

$$B = A - 9E = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 8 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 \\ -4 & 4 & -17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot F = \begin{pmatrix} 54 \\ 54 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{11} = 34 + 70 = 104$$

$$B_{12} = -(-34 - 70) = 104$$

$$B_{13} = (8 - 8) = 0$$

$B$  ostale ne računamo

računati pr.  $\mu = 1$  i  $k \neq$

Na isti način i za ostale  $\lambda$ .

$$v \in U \cap W \cap U^\perp$$

\*  $A \in M_n(K)$  endom.  $T$  na  $V$  a da  $x = r < \infty$

$$f(\lambda) \in K[\lambda]$$

(prvi polinom u prv.  $\lambda$  je koef.  $\lambda^k$ )

prvi i zadnji polinom u  $B = f(A)$

Alto polje je baza  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  prostora  $X$  sastavljena

od svojih vekt. lin. transf.  $A$ , dok da su to

uporabljivi vekt. lin. transf.  $B$  i da je  $\text{rang } A =$

$$= \text{rang } A^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(x) = (x, x, x)$$

Neka su  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  svoj. v. operatora  $A$  koji odgov.

svoj. vekt.  $x_1, \dots, x_n$

$$B(x_i) = A(A)(x_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A(x_j) =$$

$$A(A)(x_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A(x_j) =$$

$$A(A)(x_i) =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \lambda_j^k x_j =$$

$$B(x_i) = x_i \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \lambda_j^k = \lambda_i^k x_i$$

$$f(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k$$

$$A(x_i) = \lambda_i x_i$$

$$A^2(x_i) = A(A(x_i)) =$$

$$= A(\lambda_i x_i) = \lambda_i^2 x_i$$

$$A^k(x_i) = \lambda_i^k x_i$$

$\Rightarrow x_i$  je svoj. vekt. transf.  $B$  koji odgovara svoj.

$$\text{vr. } f(\lambda_i)$$

11. bazi  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in B$  transf. dA odgovaraju matrica

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Transf. dA<sup>k</sup> odgovaraju matrica

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n^k \end{bmatrix}$$

Rang transf. dA je  $\text{rang } A = \text{broj el. na dijagonali}$

$\neq 0$  tj. = broj svojih vr. transf. dA  $\neq 0$

Za jedno se upravo višestruko

Ako je  $\lambda_0 = 0, n_0 \geq l \geq m \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = m$

$$\lambda_i \neq 0 \quad 1 \leq i \leq l, \quad \lambda_i^{n_i} = 0$$

$$n \geq l > m \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lambda_i^{n_i} \neq 0$$

$$1 \leq i \leq l$$

$$\text{rang } A^k = m$$

$$\text{tj. } \text{rang } A = \text{rang } A^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

1. Neka je  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

2.  $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  matrica

3.  $\lambda_0 = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$  svoj. vekt. matrice  $A$

4. koji odgovara svoj. vr.  $\lambda_0$  a  $\|\xi\| = \max |\xi_j|$

$$\text{Dok. da je } \|\lambda_0 - \lambda_k\| \leq \sum_{j \neq k} |\xi_j|$$

Na osnovu toga radi 3 kruga u kompleksnoj

ravni na tom krugu leze svoj. vr. matrice

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Neka

je

Neka je  $\lambda_0$  svoj. vr. mat.  $A$  a vektor

$(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)^T$  svoj. vekt. mat. odgov.  $\lambda_0$

$$\text{Znači: } (A - \lambda_0 E) \xi = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_0 E) \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Neka je } \|\xi\| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |\xi_j|$$

$$(\lambda_0 - \lambda_k) \xi_k + \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} \xi_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} \xi_j = (\lambda_0 - \lambda_k) \xi_k$$

$$\lambda_0 - \lambda_k = \frac{\sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} \xi_j}{\xi_k}$$

$$|\lambda_0 - \lambda_k| = \left| \sum_{j \neq k} \lambda_j \cdot \frac{\sum \lambda_j}{3^k} \right| \leq \sum_{j \neq k} |\lambda_j| \cdot \frac{\sum \lambda_j}{3^k} \leq \sum_{j \neq k} |\lambda_j|$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) + 6 + (-10 + 4\lambda)$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 6 = -(\lambda-6)(\lambda-\sqrt{3})(\lambda+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\lambda_1 = 6$$

$$\lambda_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

Bsp:

$$\lambda_1 = 6$$

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_1 = 1 - \lambda x_1$$

$$|A_0 - 1| \leq 5$$

$$\lambda_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \approx \log_{10} 0$$

\*) Dada matrica

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

i) Odrediti karakterist. pol. matrice A

~~ii) Naći sve vektorske funkcije koje su svojstvene za A~~

ii) na osnovu i) odrediti karakter. pol. matrice  $A^4 + E$

iii) (2+3+3+3) (2+3+3+3) (2+3+3+3) =

$$\det(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1/3 & -2/3 & -2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 1/3 & -2/3 & \lambda - 1/3 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} (\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 3)$$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda^2 + 3$$

$$\det(\lambda E - (A^4 + E)) = \det((\lambda - 1)E - A^4) = \det(\sqrt{\lambda - 1} E - A) (\sqrt{\lambda - 1} E + A) =$$

$$= \det(\sqrt{\lambda - 1} E - A) \cdot \det(\sqrt{\lambda - 1} E + A) = f(\sqrt{\lambda - 1}) \cdot (-1)^4$$

$$\text{tj. } \det(\sqrt{\lambda - 1} E - A) =$$

$$= f(\sqrt{\lambda - 1}) \cdot f(-\sqrt{\lambda - 1}) = f^2(\sqrt{\lambda - 1}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} (\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2 + 2(\lambda - 1) + 3)^2$$



\* ) Def. Kohn-Hamiltonov in  $\mathbb{C}$  disk. da je  $\mathbb{C}$  povezan  
 matrica nula mora biti. vel.

Pr:  $A \in M_n$

$$p(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k$$

$$\det(\lambda E - A) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k$$

$$B = \lambda E - A$$

$B$  - asociacija mat.  $B$  (asocijativna)

$$B = \lambda^{n-1} B_{n-1} + \dots + B_0 \quad \text{gdje su } B_{n-1}, \dots, B_0 \in K^{n \times n}$$

$$B \cdot B = \det(B) \cdot E$$

$$B \cdot B = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k \cdot E$$

$$(\lambda E - A)(\lambda^{n-1} B_{n-1} + \dots + B_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k E$$

$$\lambda^n B_{n-1} + \lambda^{n-1} (B_{n-2} - AB_{n-1}) + \lambda^{n-2} (B_{n-3} - AB_{n-2}) + \dots + \lambda (B_0 - AB_1) - B_0 A = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k E$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_1 - AB_1 &= Q_1 E \\ B_2 - AB_2 &= Q_2 E \\ &\vdots \\ B_n - AB_n &= Q_n E \\ B_{n+1} - AB_{n+1} &= Q_{n+1} E \end{aligned} \right\} + \dots + f(A) = 0$$

\* Dok. da ako su rasproširani - a trica

•  $A, A^1, \dots, A^n = 0$  onda je matrica  $A$  nilpotentna

(THEOREM:  $A^T = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow A \in K^{n \times n}, A^T = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} = 0$$
$$e^{i\pi} = -1 \Rightarrow \pi = \arg(-1) = \pi$$
$$\text{du} = (A + B) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-2) \cdot x^{-3} = -\frac{A+B}{x^4}$$

Por abito 8242 - A met 27 28: 2001 - 10/10/2001

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\{c_1, \dots, c_n\} \rightarrow \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\text{tr}(P^{-1}AP) = \text{tr}(P^{-1}) \cdot \underbrace{\text{tr} A}_0 \cdot \text{tr} P = 0$$

$$\text{tr} A = 0$$

$$\text{tr} A = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 0$$

$$\text{tr} A^2 = \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2 = 0$$

$$\text{tr} A^n = \lambda_1^n + \dots + \lambda_n^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 = 0$$

$$\det(\lambda E - A) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n$$

$$a_{n-1} = \text{tr} A$$

$$a_n = \det A$$

$$f(x) = x^n + \dots + a_n, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ - roots of } f(x)$$

$$a_{n-1} = x_1 + \dots + x_n$$

$$a_{n-2} = (-1)^1 \sum (x_1 \dots x_n)$$

$$a_1 = (-1)^{n-1} \sum x_i$$

$$Q_2 = (\sum A_i)^2 = \text{tr } A^2 = \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2 + 2(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n) =$$

$$= \text{tr } A^2 = (\lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2)$$

$$= 0$$

$$Q_2 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n = 0$$

A principla vijetovih pravila:  $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$\text{to znači } \det(\lambda E - A) = \lambda^n \Rightarrow$$

$A$  je nultomatriks. <sup>pa</sup> vrijedi:  $\text{rang } A = 0$

$$\text{K: } N = 0.$$

$$\text{Zadatak: } A, B \in K^{n \times n} \text{ i } C = AB - BA \text{ dob.}$$

Da je  $C$  nilpotentna.

(indukcijom zadnji zad.)

$$\text{tr } A = 0$$

$$\text{tr } A = 0$$

$$\text{tr } A = 0$$

1) Ako je  $A$  normalna lin. transl. kompleksnog  
 vektorskog prostora  $X$  <sup>Hermitova</sup> dimenzije  $n$  za koji postoji  
 ortonormirana baza  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  sastavljena od  
 svojstvenih vektora lin. transl.  $A$ . Da li vrijedi  
 obrnuta tvrdnja?

Op. Vrijedi, zbog sl.

Ako je  $A$  lin. transl. lin. prost.  $X$  dimenzije  $n$  i ako  
 $X$  ima dimenziju  $n$  za koji postoji ortonormirana  
 baza  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  sastavljena od svojstvenih vektora

transl.  $A$ , onda je  $A$  normalna transl. i vrijedi  
 $A A^* = A^* A$ . Nametne, neka je  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  ortonormirana  
 baza svojstvenih vektora transl.  $A$ . To znači da je  $A(f_i) = \lambda_i f_i$   
 $i = \overline{1, n}$ , a  $\lambda_i$  su svoj. vr. koje odgovaraju svoj. vekt.

$$\langle f_i, f_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\text{Nadamo } A^*(f_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ki} f_k$$

$$\text{Budući da } \langle A(x), y \rangle = \langle x, A^*(y) \rangle \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A^*(f_i), f_j \rangle &= \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ki} f_k, f_j \right\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ki} \langle f_k, f_j \rangle = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ki} \delta_{kj} = \alpha_{ji} \end{aligned}$$





Vrijedi zbog (2):

Ako za vektor  $A$  postoji dijagonalna matrica  $B$  i unitarna matr.  $P$  takva da vrijedi:  $B = P^* A P$

onda je  $A$  ortog. matrica jer je:  $A = (P^*)^{-1} B P^{-1}$

Pošto je  $P^{-1} = P^*$  to je  $A = P B P^*$  pa je

$$A^* = (P B P^*)^* = (P^*)^* B^* P^* = P B^* P^* = P \bar{B} P^*$$

Pošto je  $B^* = B^T$  (jer je  $B$  diagonalna)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sad je } A A^* &= (P B P^*) (P \bar{B} P^*) = P B (P^* P) \bar{B} P^* = \\ &= P B \bar{B} P^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A A^* &= (P B P^*) (P \bar{B} P^*) = P B (P^* P) \bar{B} P^* = \\ &= P B \bar{B} P^* \stackrel{B\bar{B} = \bar{B}B}{=} P \bar{B} B P^* \quad (\text{jer je dijagonalna}) \end{aligned}$$

Pošto dijagonalne matrice komutiraju tj.  $B\bar{B} = \bar{B}B$

ima da je  $A^* A = A A^*$

3.) Ako je  $A$  simetrična trans. realnog unitarnog prostora  $X$  konacne dim  $n$  tada postoji ortonorm. baza  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  od  $X$  sastavljena od svojst. vekt. trans.  $A$ . Dok. da važi i obrnuto tvrdnja

Pr.

Merimo proizvodnju ortogonal. baze  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  u  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

1) Neka je  $A$  matrica  $n \times n$  nad poljem  $F$ .  
 Testirajmo da li je  $A$  simetrična. Ako je  $A$  simetrična, onda je  $A^T = A$ .  
 Ako je  $A$  simetrična, onda je  $A$  normalna matrica.  
 Ako je  $A$  normalna, onda je  $A$  diagonalizovana.  
 Ako je  $A$  diagonalizovana, onda je  $A$  simetrična.

2) Neka je  $A$  matrica  $n \times n$  nad poljem  $F$ .  
 Ako je  $A$  simetrična, onda je  $A$  normalna matrica.  
 Ako je  $A$  normalna, onda je  $A$  diagonalizovana.  
 Ako je  $A$  diagonalizovana, onda je  $A$  simetrična.

3) Neka je  $A$  matrica  $n \times n$  nad poljem  $F$ .  
 Ako je  $A$  simetrična, onda je  $A$  normalna matrica.  
 Ako je  $A$  normalna, onda je  $A$  diagonalizovana.  
 Ako je  $A$  diagonalizovana, onda je  $A$  simetrična.

4) Neka je  $A$  matrica  $n \times n$  nad poljem  $F$ .  
 Ako je  $A$  simetrična, onda je  $A$  normalna matrica.  
 Ako je  $A$  normalna, onda je  $A$  diagonalizovana.  
 Ako je  $A$  diagonalizovana, onda je  $A$  simetrična.

pisan na transf.  $B$  u.  $X$  — koji vrijedi:  
 $A = B^2$  i da postoji polinom  $f(t) \in \mathbb{N}[t]$   
 (mala polinoma u promjenljivoj  $t$  s koefic.  
 iz  $\mathbb{N}$ ) čiji stepen ne prelazi broj različitih  
 vrij. vrij. transf.  $A$  takav da je  $B = f(A)$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$ ?

A je poz. semi-definit ako su svi vrijednosti nenegativne.  
 Postoji li A (sem.) definitna  $\Rightarrow$  A je simetrična  
 pa postoji ortogonalna baza i funkcije prostora  
 $X$  sastavljene od svojstvenih vektora transf. A tj. u  
 toj bazi vrijedi  $A(f_i) = \lambda_i \cdot f_i$   $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$   
 Ako je A poz. definitna  $\Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$   
 ako je poz. semi-def.  $\Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

Definiramo transf.  $B$  sa  $B(f_i) = \sqrt{\lambda_i} \cdot f_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$   
 $\forall x \in X$  i ako  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i f_i$ , pa je  $A(x) = A(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i f_i)$   
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \lambda_i f_i$ . Tada je  $B^2(x) = B(B(x)) =$   
 $= B(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \sqrt{\lambda_i} f_i) = B(\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\lambda_i} \beta_i f_i) =$   
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\lambda_i} \sqrt{\lambda_i} \beta_i f_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \beta_i f_i = A(x)$

Javno je da u  $\mathbb{R}^n$  preslikava je i da je dobro

dokazati egzist. traženog predika  $B$ .  $\nabla B$  je  
 također pozitivna (semi)definitna traž. jer  
 $\lambda_i > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda_i} > 0$  ( $\lambda_i \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda_i} \geq 0$ )

Dakle sada jedinstvenost ovakve rast.

Pretp. da postoji još jedna pozitivna, odnosno  
 pozitiv. definit. traž.  $B'$  takva da je  $A = B'^2$

Pošto je  $B'$  pozitivna (poz. semi-def.) to postoji  
 ortonorm. baza se takva da od svojih vekt. traž.

$e_1, \dots, e_n$  u ovoj bazi nam  $B'(e_i) = \mu_i e_i, i=1, \dots, n$   
 $B'^2(e_i) = B(B'(e_i)) = \mu_i^2 e_i, \forall i=1, \dots, n$

Pošto je  $B'^2 = A \Rightarrow A(e_i) = \mu_i^2 (e_i) \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$

Sada nam da su  $e_i$  svoj. vekt. traž.  $A$  pa onda

$\mu_i^2 = \lambda_i$  (uz eventualnu permutaciju)

tj.  $\mu_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$  i  $e_i = f_i$  pa je tada  $B'(f_i) = B(f_i)$

$\forall i$  pa je  $B$  jedinstvena za ovu rast.

Pretp. da su  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  različite vrij. traž. traž.

$A$  kao traženi polinom  $f(\lambda)$  razina moći

Lagrangeov interpolacijski polinom:  $f(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\lambda_i} \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_j}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}$

Sada nam je poznato da ovaj pol. zadovoljava  $B = f(A)$

pr.  $X$ . Dok:

a)  $Y + \varepsilon$ , gdje je  $\varepsilon$  identičko presl., regulara operator

b) da je  $B = (Y + \varepsilon)^{-1}(\varepsilon - Y)$  unitarna operator

~~$R_1$~~

Op.  $Y$  je real-simetrična, što znači da je njegov  
svoj. vr. imaginarni.

a) Treba pokazati da je  $\ker(Y + \varepsilon) = \{0\}$

$$\ker(Y + \varepsilon) = \{x \in X : (Y + \varepsilon)(x) = 0\} = \{x \in X : Y(x) + \varepsilon(x) = 0\}$$

$$= \{x \in X : Y(x) = -x\} = \{0\} \quad \text{gđ. } X \text{ je svoj. vekt. a}$$

$Y$  koji odgovara svoj. vr.  $-1$ . Ovo je neograničeno

osn. ako je  $x = 0$  jer su svoj. vr. od  $Y$

imaginarni pa je  $\ker(Y + \varepsilon) = \{0\}$ .

Dakle  $Y + \varepsilon$  je regularna transf. (ostvari pokazati  
svo da je  $Y + \varepsilon$  injektivno)

b) Treba pokazati da je  $B^* = B^{-1}$

$$B^{-1} = ((Y + \varepsilon)^{-1}(Y - \varepsilon))^{-1} = (Y - \varepsilon)^{-1}(Y + \varepsilon)$$

$$B^* = [(Y + \varepsilon)^{-1}(Y - \varepsilon)]^* = (Y - \varepsilon)^* [(Y + \varepsilon)^*]^{-1} =$$

$$= (Y^* - \varepsilon^*)(Y^* + \varepsilon^*)^{-1} = (-Y - \varepsilon)(-Y + \varepsilon)^{-1} =$$

$$= (Y + \varepsilon)(Y - \varepsilon)^{-1} = (Y - \varepsilon)^{-1}(Y - \varepsilon)(Y + \varepsilon)(Y - \varepsilon)^{-1} =$$



$$= (P - \varepsilon)^{-1} (P + \varepsilon) (P - \varepsilon) (P - \varepsilon)^{-1} = (P - \varepsilon)^{-1} (P + \varepsilon) = B^{-1}$$

Dakle  $B$  je unitaran operator.

Ovdje smo koristili da postoji  $(P - \varepsilon)^{-1}$  pa  
 treba dokazati da je ovaj operator regularan!  
 $\ker(P - \varepsilon) = \{x \in X : (P - \varepsilon)(x) = 0\} = \{x \in X : P(x) = x\} =$   
 $= \{0\}$  jer  $\lambda$  svoj. vr. transform.  $P$  imaginarna  
 pa ne može biti  $P(x) = x$ .

B) Neka je  $T$  hermitski operator unitarnog  
 vekt. pr.  $X$  dle. n

i) Dok. da je operator  $T - 3\varepsilon$  regularan

ii) Dok. da je  $U = (T - 3\varepsilon)^{-1} (T + 3\varepsilon)$  unitaran operator  
 kome u jedna svoj. vrij. nije jednaka 1.

iii) Napišite op.  $T$  preko op.  $U$

Rje:

i)  $\ker(T - 3\varepsilon) = \{x \in X : (T - 3\varepsilon)(x) = 0\} = \{x \in X : T(x) = 3x\} =$   
 $= \{0\}$  jer  $T$  nema realne svoj. vr. Dakle

operator  $T - 3\varepsilon$  je regularan pa postoji  $(T - 3\varepsilon)^{-1}$

ii) Treba pokazati  $U^{-1} = U^*$

$$U^{-1} = (T - 3\varepsilon)^{-1} (T + 3\varepsilon)^{-1} = (T + 3\varepsilon)^{-1} (T - 3\varepsilon)$$



$$= (K^* + 3E^*) (K^* - 3E^*)^{-1} = (\text{pošto je } K^* = -K \text{ jer}$$

$$K \text{ je sim. matriks}) = (-K + 3E)(-K - 3E)^{-1} =$$

$$= (K - 3E)(K + 3E)^{-1} = (K + 3E)^{-1} \underbrace{(K + 3E)(K - 3E)}_{= I}$$

$$\cdot (K + 3E)^{-1} = (K + 3E)^{-1} (K - 3E) (K + 3E) (K + 3E)^{-1}$$

$$= (K - 3E)^{-1} (K - 3E) = U^{-1} \Rightarrow U \text{ je}$$

unitarni operator.

Pretp. da je  $\lambda$  jedna od svoj. vr. operatora  $U$

i neka je  $v$  vektor koji odgovara ovoj svoj. vr.

$$\text{Znao da je } U(v) = v \text{ tj. } (K - 3E)^{-1} (K + 3E)(v) = v$$

$$(K + 3E)(v) = (K - 3E)(v) \Rightarrow K(v) + 3v = K(v) - 3v \Rightarrow$$

$$6v = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0 \text{ a to je nezgodno jer je}$$

$$\text{svoj. vekt. po def. } \neq 0$$

iii)

$$U = (K - 3E)^{-1} (K + 3E)$$

$$(K - 3E)U = K + 3E$$

$$KU - 3U = K + 3E$$

$$KU - K = 3U + 3E$$

$$K(U - E) = 3U + 3E$$

$$K = (U - E)^{-1} (3U + 3E), \text{ ako je } U - E \text{ regularna op.}$$

Da li je  $U - E$  regularna op?

1. For matrix  $A$  has real neg

1) Neka je  $A$  matrica  $n \times n$  nad poljem  $F$ .  
 Jedan svoj vr. i to  $\lambda$ , per polje  $F$  i  $n$  raz-  
 nite u polju  $F$ .

Dakle u ovom slučaju matrica  $A$  ne možemo  
 diagonalizirati tj. ne možemo naći regularnu  
 matricu  $P$  tako da je  $P^{-1}AP = B$  gdje je  $B$   
 diagonalna matrica.

II Matrica  $A$  posmatrano nad poljem kompleksnih  
 br. i u ovom slučaju  $A$  ima 3 svoj. vr.

a to su  $3, i, -i \in \mathbb{C}$  pa postoji i regularna  
 matrica  $P \in \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3}$  za koju je  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1}AP$ ,

što znači da je  $A$  i ovdje diagonalizirana.

3) Neka su  $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  i  $B: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  lin-  
 operatori na koje je  $\text{Im}(A) = \text{Ker}(B)$ . Dok. da  
 op.  $A \circ A^T$  i  $B^T \circ B$  pozitivno definita

Rj:

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{A^T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{B} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{B^T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

Preci to je  $A \circ A^T + B^T \circ B: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  Ali

moramo dok. da  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (A \circ A^T + B^T \circ B)(x) \neq 0$

1) Ako je  $(A^T \circ A + B^T \circ B)(x) = 0$  onda ako je  $x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle (A^T \circ A + B^T \circ B)(x), x \rangle = \langle A^T \circ A(x), x \rangle + \\ & + \langle B^T \circ B(x), x \rangle \stackrel{1.1.}{=} \langle A^T(x), A^T(x) \rangle + \\ & + \langle B^T(x), B^T(x) \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

2) Pokaži:  $\forall x \in X, \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$

3) Pokaži:  $\forall x \in X, \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$

$$\langle A^T(x), A^T(x) \rangle + \langle B(x), B(x) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T(x) = 0 \wedge B(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{Ker}(B) = \mathcal{D}(A)$$

4) Pokaži da postoji  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  takav da je  $A(y) = x$ .

$$\text{Im}(A) = A^T(A(y)) = 0$$

$$\text{Pokaži: } \langle A^T \circ A(y), y \rangle = 0, \text{ zbog}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{8. dize: } \langle A^T \circ A(y), y \rangle = \langle A(y), (A^T)^T(y) \rangle \\ & = \langle A(y), A(y) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow A(y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dakle } \langle (A^T \circ A + B^T \circ B)(x), x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

U suprotnom je  $> 0$  pa je ova traž.

pozitivno definitna.

10) Neka je  $\dim V = n$  i neka je  $d: V \rightarrow V$  invertibilan

operator. Dok. da je  $d^T$  jednak polinomu p.d.  $d$

čiji je stepen manji od  $n$ .

~~11~~

Neka je  $f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0$  minimalni polinom matrice  $A$ . Pošto je  $f(\lambda)/g(\lambda)$  gdje je  $g(\lambda)$  karakteristični polinom matrice  $A$  to nas daje  $\deg(f(\lambda)) \leq n$

Onda toga, traži se  $A$  je PP regularna što znači da nismo mogli reći  $\lambda=0$  pa  $D$  ne može biti konstanta polinom  $f(\lambda)$  što znači da je  $a_0 \neq 0$ .

Po Cayley-Hamiltonovom th. imamo da je  $f(A) = 0$

$$f(A) = A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1A + a_0E = 0$$

$$A(A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \dots + a_1E) = -a_0E$$

$$= -a_0E \quad / : -a_0$$

$$A \circ \left( -\frac{1}{a_0} (A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \dots + a_1E) \right) = E$$

~~3. step~~ - jedinstvenost inverzne transformacije, ako da

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{a_0} (A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \dots + a_1E)$$

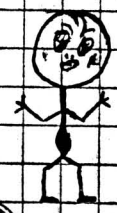
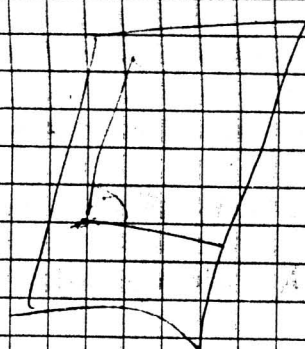
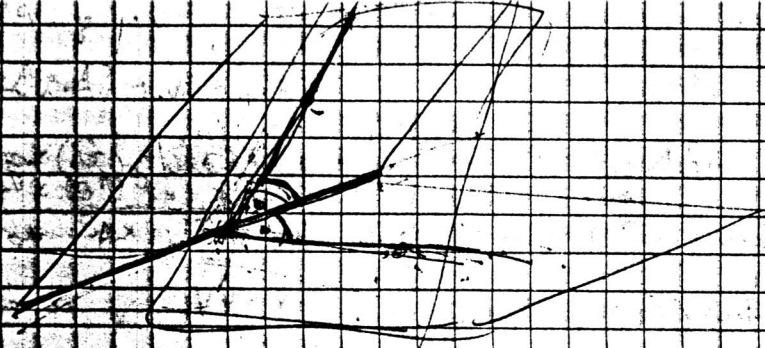
$$A^{-1} \text{ polinom } h(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{a_0} (\lambda^{n-1} + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_1)$$

gdje je  $h(\lambda)$  stupanj polinoma  $h$  jednak

$n-1 \leq n$  jer je  $n \leq n$  pa smo pokazali ono

što se traži!





Omerović Lepa

Teoretička Norma je x normirani pr. eija norma zadovoljava  
 pa radi x ovom rel. zadati skalarni proizvod na X.

Dokaz: (E) 1/2 E

X to u (I)

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X

A to u X



$$\underline{A A^T = E}, \quad \underline{B B^T = E}$$

$$A+B, \text{ or } A-B$$

$$\underline{\det(A+B) \det(A-B) \rightarrow}$$

$$(A-B)(A+B)^T = (A-B)(A^T+B^T) =$$

$$= A A^T + A B^T - B A^T - B B^T =$$

$$= E - E + A B^T - B A^T$$

$$(B A^T)^T = \cancel{A} B^T$$

$$A B^T$$

$$\underline{A B^T \cdot B A^T = E}$$

$$\frac{z^m}{z^m - L}$$

$$\underline{1}$$

$$S' = \{1\}$$

$$S'' = \emptyset$$

11) Neka je  $A$  pozitivna definitna sim. matrica.

Dokazati nejednakost:  $(\text{tr} A)(\text{tr} A^{-1}) \geq n^2$

R:

$A$  je pozitivno def. lin. transf. Sto znači da postoji oronorm. baza  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  sastavljena od svoj. vektora transf.  $A$  koji odgovaraju svoj. vrijednostima  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ . Pošto je  $A$  poz. definitna, to je  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$ .

Potrebujemo sada matricu  $A$  u  $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ .  
 $A$  je dijagonalna matrica.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ pa je } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr} A = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n, \quad \text{tr} A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$$

Sada  $(\text{tr} A)(\text{tr} A^{-1}) \geq n^2$  prelazi u

$$(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n) \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \right) \geq n^2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n}{n} \geq \frac{n}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n}}$$

Ovo je odnos aritmetičke i harmonijske sredine,

$A_n \geq H_n$  pa je naša nejednakost tačna.

2.) Neka je  $A$  poz. semidef. lin. transf. prostora

$X$  konačne dim.  $n$ . Dokazati da iz

$$\langle A(x), x \rangle = 0 \text{ sledi da je } A(x) = 0.$$

Rji:

Što je  $A$  pozitivna semidef. lin. transf., to

postoji ortonorm. baza sastavljena od svojih

vektora transf.  $A$   $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  koji odgovaraju

svojim vrednostima  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ . Znamo  $\lambda_i \geq 0$

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

Bez ograničenja opštosti možemo pretp. da je

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k = 0$  a da su ostale  $\neq 0$  tj. strogo

pozitivne. Uzmimo sada proizvoljan vektor  $x \in V$ .

Pa možemo pisati  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i$ . Imamo  $A(f_i) = \lambda_i f_i$ .

$$f_i = 1, 2$$

Ponudimo sada:

$$0 = \langle A(x), x \rangle = \langle A\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i\right), \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \lambda_i f_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i \rangle = (\text{pošto je prilikom } \lambda_i = 0) =$$

$$= \langle \sum_{i=k+1}^n \alpha_i \lambda_i f_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i \rangle = (\text{pošto je baza ortonorm.}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=k+1}^n \alpha_i^2 \lambda_i = \sum_{i=k+1}^n \lambda_i |\alpha_i|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha_i| = 0$$

jer je  $\lambda_i > 0$  tj.  $\alpha_i = 0$   $i = k+1, \dots, n$

To show: let  $A(x) = A(\sum_{i=1}^n d_i f_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i A(f_i) =$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \lambda_i f_i$ , ~~at this~~  $i=1, \dots, k \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0$  or  $2c_i$

$i = \overline{k+1, n} \Rightarrow d_i = 0$  or let  $A(x) = 0$

(1)

1. Pisci Druhelov sistem jednača koristeći broncker-čepeljevoj stav:

$$x+y+z=1 \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax+by+cz=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b+a)(c-a) &= -bc+ba-ac+a^2+c^2-ac \\ &= (a-c)(b-c) \end{aligned}$$

matrica  $A$  pozitivne matrice

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (b-c)(b+c) & (b-d)(b+d) & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (b-c)(b+c) & (b-d)(b+d) & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{druzi} \\ \text{r} \\ \text{a} \\ \text{2} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & c-a & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-c)(a-c) & (a-d)(a-d) & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (d-a)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{a=c} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (d-a)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{a=d} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\text{rang } A = 1 = \text{rang } \tilde{A} \Rightarrow$   
sist. ima rj.  
a to je rješenje  
je (1)

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \mu \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{sist. rje. odredeno (na seć. usloj. 7.)}$$

$d \neq a \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 1 \Rightarrow \text{2603 rang } A \neq \text{rang } \tilde{A}$  sistem je neodređen (na seć. usloj. 7.)

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \quad a=b \\ 2. \quad a=c \end{array}$$

$a=d$  sist. ima  $\infty$  rj.

$a \neq d$  nema rj.

$$2. \quad a=c \Rightarrow \text{1.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.960.961.962.963.964.965.966.967.968.969.970.971.972.973.974.975.976.977.978.979.980.981.982.983.984.985.986.987.988.989.990.991.992.993.994.995.996.997.998.999.1000.1001.1002.1003.1004.1005.1006.1007.1008.1009.1010.1011.1012.1013.1014.1015.1016.1017.1018.1019.1020.1021.1022.1023.1024.1025.1026.1027.1028.1029.1030.1031.1032.1033.1034.1035.1036.1037.1038.1039.1040.1041.1042.1043.1044.1045.1046.1047.1048.1049.1050.1051.1052.1053.1054.1055.1056.1057.1058.1059.1060.1061.1062.1063.1064.1065.1066.1067.1068.1069.1070.1071.1072.1073.1074.1075.1076.1077.1078.1079.1080.1081.1082.1083.1084.1085.1086.1087.1088.1089.1090.1091.1092.1093.1094.1095.1096.1097.1098.1099.1100.1101.1102.1103.1104.1105.1106.1107.1108.1109.1110.1111.1112.1113.1114.1115.1116.1117.1118.1119.1120.1121.1122.1123.1124.1125.1126.1127.1128.1129.1130.1131.1132.1133.1134.1135.1136.1137.1138.1139.1140.1141.1142.1143.1144.1145.1146.1147.1148.1149.1150.1151.1152.1153.1154.1155.1156.1157.1158.1159.1160.1161.1162.1163.1164.1165.1166.1167.1168.1169.1170.1171.1172.1173.1174.1175.1176.1177.1178.1179.1180.1181.1182.1183.1184.1185.1186.1187.1188.1189.1190.1191.1192.1193.1194.1195.1196.1197.1198.1199.1200.1201.1202.1203.1204.1205.1206.1207.1208.1209.1210.1211.1212.1213.1214.1215.1216.1217.1218.1219.1220.1221.1222.1223.1224.1225.1226.1227.1228.1229.1230.1231.1232.1233.1234.1235.1236.1237.1238.1239.1240.1241.1242.1243.1244.1245.1246.1247.1248.1249.1250.1251.1252.1253.1254.1255.1256.1257.1258.1259.1260.1261.1262.1263.1264.1265.1266.1267.1268.1269.1270.1271.1272.1273.1274.1275.1276.1277.1278.1279.1280.1281.1282.1283.1284.1285.1286.1287.1288.1289.1290.1291.1292.1293.1294.1295.1296.1297.1298.1299.1300.1301.1302.1303.1304.1305.1306.1307.1308.1309.1310.1311.1312.1313.1314.1315.1316.1317.1318.1319.1320.1321.1322.1323.1324.1325.1326.1327.1328.1329.1330.1331.1332.1333.1334.1335.1336.1337.1338.1339.1340.1341.1342.1343.1344.1345.1346.1347.1348.1349.1350.1351.1352.1353.1354.1355.1356.1357.1358.1359.1360.1361.1362.1363.1364.1365.1366.1367.1368.1369.1370.1371.1372.1373.1374.1375.1376.1377.1378.1379.1380.1381.1382.1383.1384.1385.1386.1387.1388.1389.1390.1391.1392.1393.1394.1395.1396.1397.1398.1399.1400.1401.1402.1403.1404.1405.1406.1407.1408.1409.1410.1411.1412.1413.1414.1415.1416.1417.1418.1419.1420.1421.1422.1423.1424.1425.1426.1427.1428.1429.1430.1431.1432.1433.1434.1435.1436.1437.1438.1439.1440.1441.1442.1443.1444.1445.1446.1447.1448.1449.1450.1451.1452.1453.1454.1455.1456.1457.1458.1459.1460.1461.1462.1463.1464.1465.1466.1467.1468.1469.1470.1471.1472.1473.1474.1475.1476.1477.1478.1479.1480.1481.1482.1483.1484.1485.1486.1487.1488.1489.1490.1491.1492.1493.1494.1495.1496.1497.1498.1499.1500.1501.1502.1503.1504.1505.1506.1507.1508.1509.1510.1511.1512.1513.1514.1515.1516.1517.1518.1519.1520.1521.1522.1523.1524.1525.1526.1527.1528.1529.1530.1531.1532.1533.1534.1535.1536.1537.1538.1539.1540.1541.1542.1543.1544.1545.1546.1547.1548.1549.1550.1551.1552.1553.1554.1555.1556.1557.1558.1559.1560.1561.1562.1563.1564.1565.1566.1567.1568.1569.1570.1571.1572.1573.1574.1575.1576.1577.1578.1579.1580.1581.1582.1583.1584.1585.1586.1587.1588.1589.1590.1591.1592.1593.1594.1595.1596.1597.1598.1599.1600.1601.1602.1603.1604.1605.1606.1607.1608.1609.1610.1611.1612.1613.1614.1615.1616.1617.1618.1619.1620.1621.1622.1623.1624.1625.1626.1627.1628.1629.1630.1631.1632.1633.1634.1635.1636.1637.1638.1639.1640.1641.1642.1643.1644.1645.1646.1647.1648.1649.1650.1651.1652.1653.1654.1655.1656.1657.1658.1659.1660.1661.1662.1663.1664.1665.1666.1667.1668.1669.1670.1671.1672.1673.1674.1675.1676.1677.1678.1679.1680.1681.1682.1683.1684.1685.1686.1687.1688.1689.1690.1691.1692.1693.1694.1695.1696.1697.1698.1699.1700.1701.1702.1703.1704.1705.1706.1707.1708.1709.1710.1711.1712.1713.1714.1715.1716.1717.1718.1719.1720.1721.1722.1723.1724.1725.1726.1727.1728.1729.1730.1731.1732.1733.1734.1735.1736.1737.1738.1739.1740.1741.1742.1743.1744.1745.1746.1747.1748.1749.1750.1751.1752.1753.1754.1755.1756.1757.1758.1759.1760.1761.1762.1763.1764.1765.1766.1767.1768.1769.1770.1771.1772.1773.1774.1775.1776.1777.1778.1779.1780.1781.1782.1783.1784.1785.1786.1787.1788.1789.1790.1791.1792.1793.1794.1795.1796.1797.1798.1799.1800.1801.1802.1803.1804.1805.1806.1807.1808.1809.1810.1811.1812.1813.1814.1815.1816.1817.1818.1819.1820.1821.1822.1823.1824.1825.1826.1827.1828.1829.1830.1831.1832.1833.1834.1835.1836.1837.1838.1839.1840.1841.1842.1843.1844.1845.1846.1847.1848.1849.1850.1851.1852.1853.1854.1855.1856.1857.1858.1859.1860.1861.1862.1863.1864.1865.1866.1867.1868.1869.1870.1871.1872.1873.1874.1875.1876.1877.1878.1879.1880.1881.1882.1883.1884.1885.1886.1887.1888.1889.1890.1891.1892.1893.1894.1895.1896.1897.1898.1899.1900.1901.1902.1903.1904.1905.1906.1907.1908.1909.1910.1911.1912.1913.1914.1915.1916.1917.1918.1919.1920.1921.1922.1923.1924.1925.1926.1927.1928.1929.1930.1931.1932.1933.1934.1935.1936.1937.1938.1939.1940.1941.1942.1943.1944.1945.1946.1947.1948.1949.1950.1951.1952.1953.1954.1955.1956.1957.1958.1959.1960.1961.1962.1963.1964.1965.1966.1967.1968.1969.1970.1971.1972.1973.1974.1975.1976.1977.1978.1979.1980.1981.1982.1983.1984.1985.1986.1987.1988.1989.1990.1991.1992.1993.1994.1995.1996.1997.1998.1999.2000.2001.2002.2003.2004.2005.2006.2007.2008.2009.2010.2011.2012.2013.2014.2015.2016.2017.2018.2019.2020.2021.2022.2023.2024.2025.2026.2027.2028.2029.2030.2031.2032.2033.2034.2035.2036.2037.2038.2039.2040.2041.2042.2043.2044.2045.2046.2047.2048.2049.2050.2051.2052.2053.2054.2055.2056.2057.2058.2059.2060.2061.2062.2063.2064.2065.2066.2067.2068.2069.2070.2071.2072.2073.2074.2075.2076.2077.2078.2079.2080.2081.2082.2083.2084.2085.2086.2087.2088.2089.2090.2091.2092.2093.2094.2095.2096.2097.2098.2099.2100.2101.2102.2103.2104.2105.2106.2107.2108.2109.2110.2111.2112.2113.2114.2115.2116.2117.2118.2119.2120.2121.2122.2123.2124.2125.2126.2127.2128.2129.2130.2131.2132.2133.2134.2135.2136.2137.2138.2139.2140.2141.2142.2143.2144.2145.2146.2147.2148.2149.2150.2151.2152.2153.2154.2155.2156.2157.2158.2159.2160.2161.2162.2163.2164.2165.2166.2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{c-a} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c-a} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ d-a \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall \in \mathbb{R}$$

$d \neq c \wedge d \neq a \Rightarrow \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 \neq \text{rang } A$  protivri:

II slučaj:  $b \neq a$

$c = a$

$d = a$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & 0 & (a-c)(b-c) & (d-a)(d-b) \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & 0 & d-a \\ 0 & a & 0 & (d-a)(d-b) \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & 0 & d-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right]$$

$\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 2 \Rightarrow$  sist. ima 1!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{b-a} & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b-a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall \in \mathbb{R}$$

$d \neq a$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & 0 & d-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (d-a)(d-b) \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right]$$

$d \neq b \Rightarrow \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 \neq \text{rang } A$

$d = b \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 2$

$a \neq c$

$$b = c \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (d-a)(d-b) \\ \hline 1 & -1 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 \Rightarrow \text{Fisl. ima jedinstveno r. (sve!)}$$

2) Rijediti i diskutovati sist. jedn. korištenjem kroneker-kapiteljevog stava:

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by + z &= 1 \\ x + aby + z &= a \\ x + by + az &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & ab & 1 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & b & a & 1 \\ 1 & ab & 1 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & b & a & 1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a^2 & 1-a \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & b & a & 1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-a)(2-a) & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & b & a & 1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & b & a & 1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$



$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b(a-1) & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-a)(2-a) & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -b & -a & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b(a-1)} & \frac{a-1}{b(a-1)} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{(1-a)(2-a)} & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -b & -a & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \quad (*)$$

1°  $a \neq 1$   $\wedge$   $a \neq 2$   $\wedge$   $b \neq 0$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -b & -a & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 3 - \text{h.p. na jedinstveno } \eta.$$

2°  $a \neq 1$   $\wedge$   $a \neq 2$   $\wedge$   $b = 0$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-a)(2-a) & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -a & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \quad \text{rang } A \neq \text{rang } \bar{A} \Rightarrow \text{A.N.K. nema } \eta.$$

3°  $a = 1$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & -b & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 1 \quad \infty \quad \eta.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -b & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \eta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

4°  $a = 2$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -b & -2 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \bar{A} = 2 \quad \text{A.N.K. nema } \eta.$$

$b \neq 0$

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

$$\eta: \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$b = 0$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3.) Unredigti:

a)  $x_1, x_2$

b)  $x_1, x_3$

c)  $x_2, x_3, x_4$  ist gibt.

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 3$$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 - 3x_5 = -16$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 + x_5 = 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 + 4x_4 + 2x_5 = -12$$

2.) a) 5 det. 5 reche 121? premise podg

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ -16 \\ 2 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 = Y_1$$

$$A_{21}x_1 + A_{22}x_2 = Y_2$$

$$A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \quad A_{22} \text{ invertierbar}$$

$$Y_2 - A_{21}x_1 = A_{22}x_2$$

$$A_{22}^{-1}(Y_2 - A_{21}x_1) = x_2$$

$$A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}(Y_2 - A_{21}x_1) = Y_1$$

$$A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}Y_2 - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21}x_1 = Y_1$$

$$(A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21})x_1 = Y_1 - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}Y_2$$

$$x_1 = (A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21})^{-1} [Y_1 - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}Y_2]$$

$$x_1 + x_5 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3$$

$$x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 9$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = -16$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 + 4x_5 = 2$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 + 1x_5 = -12$$

Sueder we na freilich 8-24

2.)  $E \in B$ ,  $A \in B$ ,  $B \in B$ ,  $C \in B$ ,  $D \in B$ ,  $E \in B$ ,  $F \in B$ ,  $G \in B$ ,  $H \in B$ ,  $I \in B$ ,  $J \in B$ ,  $K \in B$ ,  $L \in B$ ,  $M \in B$ ,  $N \in B$ ,  $O \in B$ ,  $P \in B$ ,  $Q \in B$ ,  $R \in B$ ,  $S \in B$ ,  $T \in B$ ,  $U \in B$ ,  $V \in B$ ,  $W \in B$ ,  $X \in B$ ,  $Y \in B$ ,  $Z \in B$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0$$



$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + 2 - a - b - c$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ b & b & 1 \\ c & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + c + b - 2bc - a$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & c & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + a + c - b - 2ac$$

$$D_z = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ 1 & b & b \\ 1 & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc + b + a - 2ab - c$$

Diskusija:

$$D \neq 0 \Rightarrow abc + 2 - a - b - c \neq 0$$

Sistem ima jednostrano rješenje, dato je:

$$x = \frac{abc + c + b - 2bc - a}{abc + 2 - a - b - c}$$

$$y = \frac{abc + a + c - b - 2ac}{abc + 2 - a - b - c}$$

$$z = \frac{abc + a + b - 2ab - c}{abc + 2 - a - b - c}$$

Pretp. da je  $D = 0 \Rightarrow abc + 2 - a - b - c = 0$   
 $abc + 2 = a + b + c$

Pretp.  $a = b = c = 1 \Rightarrow D = 0 \Rightarrow$  sistem se svodi na jednu jednačinu  $x + y + z = 1$

$$\Rightarrow D = 0 \text{ pa je rješenje } x = 1 - \lambda - \mu, \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (preostaje nam jednostrano određeno)}$$

$$y = \lambda$$

$$z = \mu$$

Pretp.  $a \neq 1$  i  $b = 1$

$$ac + 2 = a + 1 + c$$

$$ac + 1 = a + c$$

$$ac - a + 1 - c = 0$$

$$a(c-1) - (c-1) = 0$$

$$(a-1)(c-1) = 0$$

$$a \neq 1 \Rightarrow \underline{c = 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a+1 \quad a+1 \quad b=c=1 \\ a+1 \quad b+1 \quad c+1 \end{array}$$

(ili  $a = 1$  i  $b = 1$  i  $c = 1$  ili  $a = 1$  i  $c = 1$  i  $b \neq 1$  a druga dva  $= 1$ )

1°

$$a + y + z = a$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$(x-1) + y + z = 0$$

$$(a-1) + (x-1) = 0$$

$$a \neq 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$2^\circ \quad a = 1, b = 1, c \neq 1$$

$$D_x = a + b + c - 2ac - a = 1 + 1 + c - 2c = 2 - c \neq 0 \quad (c \neq 1)$$

$$D_y = a + b + c - 2ab - c = 1 + 1 + c - 2 = c \neq 0 \quad (c \neq 0)$$

$$D_z = a + b + c - 2ab - c = 1 + 1 + c - 2 = c \neq 0 \quad (c \neq 0)$$



