

Mitwerking 1^e deeltentamen (D1) Lineaire Algebra (I)

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$$1. a) \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & * \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 6 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & - \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{ dan } A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = LU.$$

$$b) A\underline{x} = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow U\underline{x} = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{x} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

(er zijn 2 vrije variabelen)

dan bijv. $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ spannt $\text{Nul}(A)$ op.

$$c) (i) A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{b}.$$

$$(ii) A\underline{x} = \underline{b} \Leftrightarrow \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & -5/3 & -4/3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -4 & 3 \end{array} \right). \text{ Dus } \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & -6 \\ 9 & 7 & -5 \\ -5 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is gewenste inverse.}$$

$$3. a) \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & x & y & 2 & 2^e \text{ en } 3^e \\ -x & 0 & 1 & -1 & \\ -y & -1 & 0 & 1 & \text{volgens bij} \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 4^e \text{ optellen} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & x & y & x+y+2 & \\ -x & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ -y & -1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{ontwikkelen} \\ \text{naar } 4^e \text{ kolom} \end{array}$$

$$= -(x+y+2) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -x & 0 & 1 & \\ -y & -1 & 0 & \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & \end{array} \right) = -(x+y+2) (-x \cdot 1 + (-y-2)) = \underline{\underline{(x+y+2)^2}}.$$

$$3. b) \quad x_3 = \frac{\det A_3(\underline{b})}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{(1+1+0)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{4} = \frac{-1(-1-1)}{4} = \underline{\underline{1/2}}.$$

4. a) onwaar: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ heeft precies 1 opl
 maar $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ geen enkele opl.

b) onwaar: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$ is consistent voor elke $\underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Toch heeft niet iedere kolom een pivot-positie

c) waar: A^2 is nl. het product van 2 inv. matrices.

d) waar: de unieke oplossing is: $\underline{x} = A \underline{b}$

e) waar: $\exists c_1, c_2, c_3$ (niet alle 0): $c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + c_3 \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0}$
 dan $T(c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + c_3 \underline{v}_3) = c_1 T \underline{v}_1 + c_2 T \underline{v}_2 + c_3 T \underline{v}_3 =$
 $T(\underline{0}) = \underline{0}$ dan ook $T \underline{v}_1, T \underline{v}_2, T \underline{v}_3$ afh.

f) onwaar: Neem $\underline{v}_i = \underline{e}_i$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ en $T \underline{x} = \underline{0}$
 dan $\{\underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \underline{e}_3\}$ onafh en $\{\underline{0}, \underline{0}, \underline{0}\}$ afh.

5. a) $\exists W: W(AB) = I_n = (WA)B$ dan B
 heeft inverse WA (alles vierkant!)

b) $\det(AB^T) = \det A * \det B^T = \det A^T * \det B$
 $= \det(A^T B).$

c) $V = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ dus een lin. deelruimte van $\mathbb{R}^4$.