

Anonym kod	LMA019 Algebra 2017-10-26	Poäng
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1. Till nedanstående uppgifter skall korta lösningar redovisas, samt svar anges, på anvisad plats (endast lösningar och svar på detta blad, och på anvisad plats, beaktas).

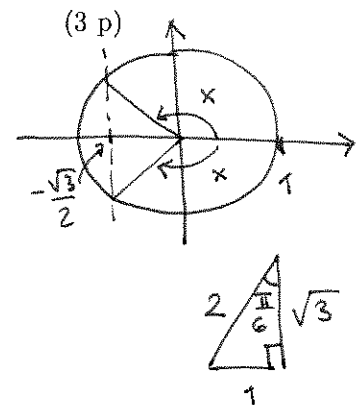
(a) Beräkna alla lösningar till ekvationen  $2 \cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$ .

Lösning:  $2 \cos(x) + \sqrt{3} = 0 \iff \cos(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Av figuren framgår att:

$$x = \pm \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2\pi \cdot n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Svar:  $x = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$



(b) Bestäm alla värden på konstanten  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  så att ekvationssystemet (2 p)

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ 2x + a^2y = a \end{cases}$$

saknar lösning.

Lösning:  $\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & a^2 & a \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & a^2-4 & a-2 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow (a^2-4)y = a-2 \iff$   
 $\iff (a-2)(a+2)y = a-2 \leftarrow \text{Saknas lösning om } a = -2$

Svar:  $a = -2$

(c) Beräkna inversen till (3 p)

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

Lösning:  $(A : I) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2} \sim$   
 $\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Test:  $AA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ok!}$

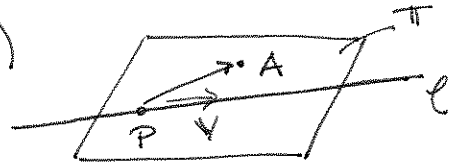
Svar:  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- (d) Bestäm ekvationen för det plan som går genom punkten  $(1, 1, -2)$  och innehåller den rätta linjen  $\pi$  (3 p)

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = y-1 = z$$

Lösning: Har att  $v = (2, 1, 1)$ ,  $P = (-1, 1, 0)$

Om  $u = \vec{PA} = A - P = (2, 0, -2)$  så



$$M = v \times u = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \pi: -2x + 6y - 2z = D$$

$$P \in \pi \Rightarrow D = 2 + 6 - 0 = 8 \Rightarrow \pi: -2x + 6y - 2z = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi: x - 3y + z = -4$$

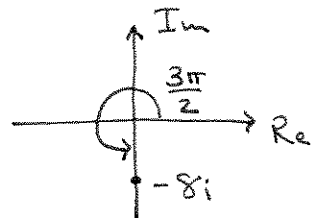
Svar:  $\pi: x - 3y + z = -4$

- (e) Lös ekvationen  $z^3 + 8i = 0$  och rita ut rötterna i det komplexa talplanet. (3 p)

Lösning:  $z^3 = -8i = 8 \left( \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \right) =$

$$= 8 e^{i \frac{3\pi}{2}} = 8 e^{i \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right)} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

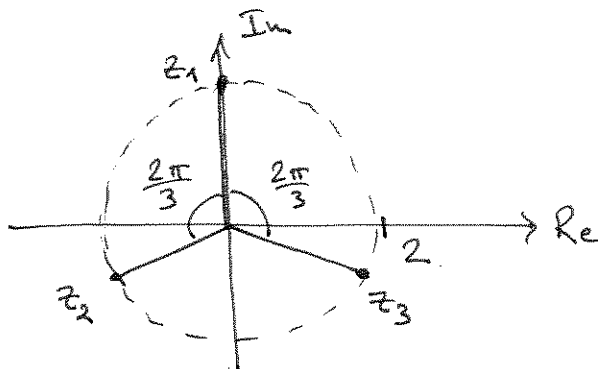
$$\Rightarrow z = 8^{1/3} e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi n}{3} \right)} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$n=0: z_1 = 2 e^{i \frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 2i$$

$$n=1: z_2 = 2 e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)} = 2 e^{i \frac{7\pi}{6}}$$

$$n=2: z_3 = 2 e^{i \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)} = 2 e^{i \frac{11\pi}{6}}$$



2 (a) Definition: En mängd vektorer  $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$  i  $\mathbb{R}^n$  sägs vara linjärt oberoende om vektorekvationen

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_m v_m = \mathbf{0}$$

endast har den triviala lösningen  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0$ .

(b) Vill bestämma  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  så att

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

endast har lös.  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ .

$$(*) \Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{-2} \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(a-3)x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0 \text{ om } a \neq 3$$

$$x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$\therefore \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  linjärt oberoende om  $a \neq 3$

3. Vi börjar med att beräkna  $\pi$  och  $\ell$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (0, 3, -3)$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (3, -2, 3)$$

$$n = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -9 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi: 3x - 9y - 9z = D$$

$$A \in \pi \rightarrow D = 0 - 9 \cdot (-1) - 0 = 9$$

$$\therefore \pi: 3x - 9y - 9z = 9 \Leftrightarrow x - 3y - 3z = 3$$

$$v = E - D = (-1, 4, 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell: x = D + tv = (0, 1, 1) + t(-1, 4, 3) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

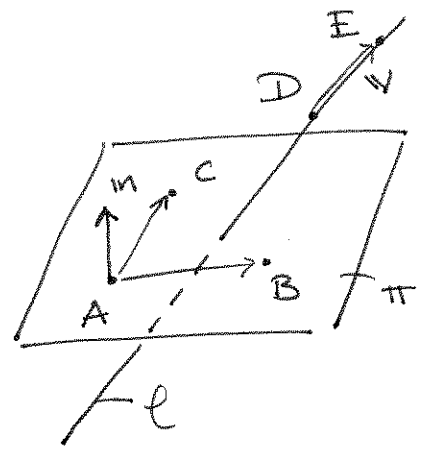
$$\Leftrightarrow \ell: \begin{cases} x = -t \\ y = 1 + 4t \\ z = 1 + 3t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \leftarrow \text{Stoppa in dessa i } \pi\text{'s ekvation}$$

$$-t - 3(1 + 4t) - 3(1 + 3t) = 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -t - 3 - 12t - 3 - 9t = 3 \Leftrightarrow -22t = 9 \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{9}{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -(-\frac{9}{22}) = 9/22 \\ y = 1 + 4(-\frac{9}{22}) = -7/11 \\ z = 1 + 3(-\frac{9}{22}) = -5/22 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{Skärningspkt: } \left( \frac{9}{22}, -\frac{7}{11}, -\frac{5}{22} \right) = \frac{1}{22} (9, -14, -5)$$



$$4 \text{ (a)} \begin{cases} k+m=4 \\ 2k+m=6 \\ 3k+m=14 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k \\ m \end{pmatrix}}_x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

Vi undersöker om det finns en exakt lösning:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 14 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-2} \textcircled{-3} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-2} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow 0=6 \nexists$$

$\therefore$  Lösning saknas

$$(b) A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+12+42 \\ 4+6+14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 58 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b \Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 14 & 6 & 58 \\ 6 & 3 & 24 \end{array} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \downarrow \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 8 \\ 14 & 6 & 58 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-7} \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \textcircled{1} \end{matrix} \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore y = 5x - 2$$

$$5. \quad AXB = C - 2XB \Leftrightarrow AXB + 2XB = C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A+2I)XB = C \Leftrightarrow X = (A+2I)^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

$$A+2I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A+2I \mid I) =$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{-2} \textcircled{-1} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \cdot 3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 15 & 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \textcircled{-5} \textcircled{-1} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \cdot 3 \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \textcircled{-2} \end{array} \sim$$

$$\sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow (A+2I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{Test:}} \quad (A+2I)^{-1}(A+2I) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ok!}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$X = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. Ekvationssystemet är ekvivalent med:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}}_X = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$

Vi behöver  $\det(A)$  och  $\det(A_1(b))$ .

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} + & & \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ - & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ + & & \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (7-4) - 0 + 1 \cdot (3-4) = 3-1 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_1(b)) &= \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ 5 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 5(7-4) - 3(7-1) + 4(4-1) = \\ &= 15 - 18 + 12 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\det(A_1(b))}{\det(A)} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$7 \text{ (a) } Ax = x \Leftrightarrow Ax - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (A - I)x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (A - I \mid 0) \leftarrow$  Kommer alltid att vara lösbar!

$\therefore$  Sant

(b) Kolumnerna i  $A$  linj. ober.  $\Leftrightarrow A$  inverterbar

$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(A^T) = \det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow A^T$  inverterbar  $\Leftrightarrow$  Kolumnerna i  $A^T$  linj. ober.

$\Leftrightarrow$  Raderna i  $A^T$  linj. ober.

$\therefore$  Sant

(c) Motex.:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Då  $A \neq 0$ ,  $AB = 0 = AC$ , men  $B \neq C$

$\therefore$  Falskt

(d)  $\text{Span}\{v_1, v_2, v_3\} = \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow A = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3)$  har en

pivot-position i varje rad  $\Leftrightarrow \{A \text{ } 3 \times 3\text{-matris}\} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow A$  har en pivot-position i varje kolumn  $\Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  linjärt oberoende

$\therefore$  Sant

(e)  $A(0.2x_1 + 0.8x_2) = 0.2Ax_1 + 0.8Ax_2 = 0.2b + 0.8b = b$

$\therefore$  Sant



8. Ekvationssystemet är ekvivalent med

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -4a \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -4a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(-2)} \\ \uparrow}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3-2a & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -4a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3-2a & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -8 & -4a \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (3-2a)(8-4a) - 0 + 1(1-5) =$$

$$= 24 - 12a - 16a + 8a^2 - 4 = 8a^2 - 28a + 20$$

$$\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - \frac{7}{2}a + \frac{5}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{7}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{16} - \frac{5 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 8}} = \frac{7}{4} \pm \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{5}{2}, a_2 = 1$$

$\therefore$  Unik lösning för alla  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  och  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, \frac{5}{2}\}$

$$\underline{a=1}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -4 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(-2)} \\ \uparrow}} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 6-2b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -4 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(-1)} \\ \uparrow}} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 6-2b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -9 & | & 2b-5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(9)} \\ \uparrow}} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & | & 6-2b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2b+31 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a=5/2}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 7 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -10 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(-2)} \\ \uparrow}} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 0 & 1 & | & b \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 & | & 6-2b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -10 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -10 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 & 6-2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -15 & -15 & 8-2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{15} \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 & -8 & -10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 68-2b \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  Oändligt många lösningar då  $a=1$ ,  $b=-31/2$   
eller  $a=5/2$ ,  $b=34$

Saknas lösning då  $a=1$ ,  $b \neq -31/2$  eller  
 $a=5/2$ ,  $b \neq 34$

9. Vet att om  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(x) = Ax$  linjär  
 avbildning och  $D$  begränsat område i  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , så  
 gäller att:

$$\text{Volym}(T(D)) = |\det(A)| \cdot \text{Volym}(D)$$

Låt  $O$  beteckna origo i  $\mathbb{R}^3$

I vårt fall:  $D = P =$  den parallelepiped som  
 spänns upp av vektorerna  $u = \vec{OA} = A$ ,  $v = \vec{OB} = B$   
 och  $w = \vec{OC} = C$

Vet även att:  $\text{Volym}(P) = |\det(u \ v \ w)|$

$$\therefore \text{Volym}(T(P)) = |\det(A)| \cdot |\det(u \ v \ w)|$$

$$\det(u \ v \ w) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 7 \\ 5 & 12 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{5} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \swarrow \searrow \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 13 \\ 0 & 32 & 17 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1)(6 \cdot 17 - 13 \cdot 32) = (-1)(102 - 416) = 314$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-2} \textcircled{-1} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \swarrow \searrow \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Volym}(T(P)) = |4| \cdot |314| = 4 \cdot 314 = 1256 \text{ v.e.}$$

10. (a) Påstående:  $\|u\|^2 = u^T u$  för alla  $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Bevis:  $u \in \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$

$$VL = \|u\|^2 = \left( \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2} \right)^2 = u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2$$

$$HL = u^T u = [u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_n] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2 \quad \square$$

(b) Påstående:  $A^T A u = 0 \Rightarrow A u = 0$

Bevis:  $\|A u\|^2 \stackrel{(a)}{=} (A u)^T A u = u^T \underbrace{A^T A}_{0} u = 0$

$$\|A u\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \{ \text{vektor av längd } 0 \} \Rightarrow A u = 0 \quad \square$$