

Svar Matematik del B 1/9-2006

$$3 \text{ KI) } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+j}{j-1} \right)^6 = \left(\frac{2 e^{j\pi/6}}{\sqrt{2} e^{j3\pi/4}} \right)^6 = \left(2^{1/2} e^{j(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{3\pi}{4})} \right)^6 \\ = \left(2^{1/2} e^{j(-\frac{\pi}{4})} \right)^6 = 2^3 e^{j(-\frac{3\pi}{2})} = 8j$$

$$3 \text{ O") } R = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3a+2 & 3b+1 \\ 2 & 2a+2 & 2b-1 \\ 6 & 6a & 6b+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (1) & (2) & (3) \end{matrix}$$

$$(1) \perp (2) \Leftrightarrow 3(3a+2) + 2(2a+2) + 6 \cdot 6a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{-10}{49}$$

$$(1) \perp (3) \Leftrightarrow 3(3b+1) + 2(2b-1) + 6(6b+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{-1}{49}$$

$$4) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ p & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{p} \\ \downarrow \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 2-p & +3p & 7-2p \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1-p} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3p-13 & p+1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} p = \frac{13}{3} \text{ lös. saknas} \\ p \neq \frac{13}{3} \text{ entydig lös} \end{matrix}$$

$$z = \frac{p+1}{3p-13} \quad y = 3-6z = \frac{3(3p-13) - 6(p+1)}{3p-13} = \frac{3p-45}{3p-13}$$

$$x = 2 - y - 3z = \frac{2(3p-13) - 3p + 45 - 3(p+1)}{3p-13} = \frac{16}{3p-13}$$

$$5) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= 2 \\ y &= -\frac{11}{3} \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

mindest fel: $Am-b = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 0 \\ -11/3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left(\left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{11}{3} \right)^2 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \frac{138}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{46}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{46}}{3}$$

$$6) BXA = C \quad X = B^{-1}CA^{-1}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{III} - \text{II}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{III}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II} + \text{III}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II} \times (-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{II} \times (-5/6)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/6 & -5/6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/6 & -7/6 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -3 & 14 \\ -6 & -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -27 & 15 \\ 12 & -16 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eller $[B/C] \sim [E/D] \quad XA = D \Rightarrow [A^t/D^t] \sim [E/X^t]$

$$7a) \vec{AB} = (-1, -1, 1) \quad L: (x, y, z) = (-1, 1, 4) + t(-1, -1, 1)$$

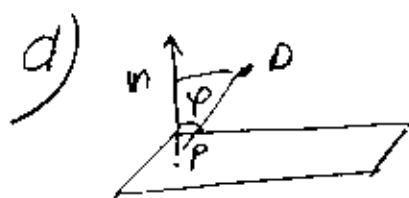
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OP} &= \vec{OB} \pm 3 \frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} = (-1, 1, 4) \pm 3 \frac{(-1, -1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= (-1, 1, 4) \pm \sqrt{3}(-1, -1, 1) \quad \text{Ligger 3 l.e. fr. B} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \vec{CD} = (1, 4, -6) \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{CD}| \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{-11}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{53}} \quad \varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{-11}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{53}}\right)$$

$$c) \vec{AC} = (2, -5, 2) \quad n = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$n = (3, 4, 7) \quad \text{plane's eqn: } 3(x-0) + 4(y-2) + 7(z-3) = 0 \\ 3x + 4y + 7z = 29$$



$$d = |\vec{PD}| \cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{PD} \cdot n|}{|n|}$$

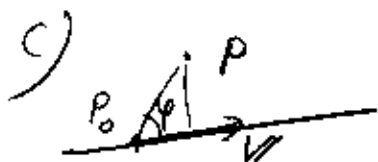
$$\text{t.ex. } P = (1, -1, 0) \Rightarrow \vec{PD} = (2, 2, -1)$$

$$d = \frac{|(2, 2, -1) \cdot (3, 4, 7)|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$8a) L: x = 2t, y = t-1, z = 3t+2 \quad \text{satt i planet} \\ 2t - 2(t-1) + 4(3t+2) = -5 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{-15}{12} = -\frac{5}{4} \\ (-10/4, -9/4, -7/4)$$

$$b) v_1 \cdot (1, -2, 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_1 - 2v_2 + 4v_3 = 0$$

$$\text{t.ex. } v_1 = 0, v_2 = 2, v_3 = 1 \quad L: (x, y, z) = (1, -1, 2) + t(0, 2, 1)$$



$$d = |\vec{P_0P}| \sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{P_0P} \times v_1|}{|v_1|} \quad P_0 = (0, -1, 2) \\ d = \frac{|(1, 0, 0) \times (2, 1, 3)|}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{5/7}$$