

ЛУН 2

- 1) а) вектор, 3.10а
 б) $L: U \rightarrow V$ је линеарно ако
 1) $L(u_1 + u_2) = L(u_1) + L(u_2), \forall u_1, u_2 \in U$
 2) $(\forall k \in K) L(k \cdot u) = k L(u), \forall u \in U$
 $\text{Im}(L) = \{v \in V \mid (\exists u \in U) L(u) = v\}, \dim \text{Im}(L) = \rho(L) \rightarrow \text{ранг}$
 $\text{Ker}(L) = \{u \in U \mid L(u) = 0\}, \dim \text{Ker } L = \delta(L) \rightarrow \text{дефект}$
 в) (Келли-Хамилтон)
 матрица А поништава свој карактеристични полином, тј. $\varphi_A(A) = 0$.
 г) вектор, 8.5
 д) $A(27, 6) \in P, \vec{p} = \vec{AB} = (-7, 16) \Rightarrow p = AB: \frac{x-27}{-7} = \frac{y-6}{16}$
 е) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (1, 0, 1) \cdot (3, 2, 1) = 3 + 0 + 1 = 4$
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, 2, 2)$

- 2) $U = \{(a, b, c, d) \mid a - b - 2c = 0\} = \{(b + 2c, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4\}$
 а) $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$?
 1) $(0, 0, 0, 0) \in U$ јер $\vec{0} = (0 + 2 \cdot 0, 0, 0, 0)$ ✓
 2) $u_1 = (b_1 + 2c_1, b_1, c_1, d_1) \in U, u_2 = (b_2 + 2c_2, b_2, c_2, d_2) \in U$
 $\Rightarrow u_1 + u_2 = (b_1 + b_2 + 2(c_1 + c_2), b_1 + b_2, c_1 + c_2, d_1 + d_2) \in U$ ✓
 3) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, u_1 \in U \Rightarrow \alpha u_1 = (\alpha(b_1 + 2c_1), \alpha b_1, \alpha c_1, \alpha d_1) \in U$ ✓
 $U = \{ \underbrace{b(1, 1, 0, 0)}_{e_1} + \underbrace{c(2, 0, 1, 0)}_{e_2} + \underbrace{d(0, 0, 0, 1)}_{e_3} \mid b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \}$
 $\Rightarrow \dim U = 3$, база за U је $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$
 б) $W = \{(a, 2022, c, 2022) \mid a, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 НПР
 $(x, y, z, w) = (y - 2022, y - 2022, 0, w - 2022) + (x + 2022 - y, 2022, z, 2022)$
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \subseteq U + W$. Очигледно $U + W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \underline{U + W = \mathbb{R}^4}$
 $U \cap W = \{(a, b, c, d) \mid a = b + 2c, b = d = 2022\}$
 $= \{(2022 + 2c, 2022, c, 2022)\} \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \neq U \oplus W$

- 3) $\varphi_A(\lambda) = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2, \mu_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$
 $\lambda_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_1 = \mathbb{R}(-3, 1, 2), \lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_2 = b(0, 1, 0) + c(-1, 0, 1), b, c \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot 2^n + 3 & 0 & -3 \cdot 2^n + 3 \\ 2^n - 1 & 2^n & 2^n - 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2^n - 2 & 0 & 3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\square W = \mathcal{L}(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) = \mathcal{L}(f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

$$a) \Rightarrow e_1 = f_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1), e_2 = (-2, -1, 0, 3), e_3 = (1, 1, -3, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{e}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \hat{e}_2 = \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}}, 0, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right), \hat{e}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}, \frac{-3}{\sqrt{12}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}\right)$$

$$b) W^\perp = \{ \alpha \mid \alpha \perp f_1, \alpha \perp f_2, \alpha \perp f_3 \} = \dots = \{ d(4, -5, 0, 1) \mid d \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{OHG. 3A } W^\perp \text{ se } \hat{g} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}}(4, -5, 0, 1)$$

$$\square a) \alpha \text{ (A(1,2,3)) } \quad c(3t+2, 2t-4, t+4) \quad A(1,2,3) \in \alpha$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{AC} = (3t+1, 2t-6, t+1)$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{n}_\alpha = (1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow 3t+1+2t-6+t+1=0$$

$$6t=4 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \left(3, -\frac{14}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right) \parallel (9, -14, 5)$$

$$A(1,2,3) \in \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha: \frac{x-1}{9} = \frac{y-2}{-14} = \frac{z-3}{5}$$

$$b) \quad n: A(1,2,3)$$

$$1) n \exists A \Rightarrow n: \begin{matrix} x = \Delta + 1 \\ y = \Delta + 2, \Delta \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = \Delta + 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$D\left(-\frac{13}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right) \perp n$$

$$2) D = n \cap \alpha: \Delta + 1 + \Delta + 2 + \Delta + 3 + 10 = 0$$

$$3\Delta = -16 \Rightarrow \Delta = -\frac{16}{3}$$

$$A(1,2,3) \longrightarrow D\left(-\frac{13}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right) \longrightarrow B\left(-\frac{29}{3}, -\frac{26}{3}, -\frac{23}{3}\right)$$

\square בעקבות, 3AD 5.9