

а) $V = U \oplus W$ ако се сваки $v \in V$ може јединствено записати као $v = u + w$, $u \in U$, $w \in W \Leftrightarrow V = U + W$ и $U \cap W = \{0\}$.

б) $\mathcal{L}(S) = \mathcal{L}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = \{x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$

в) БАЗА в.п. V је линеарно нез. генеришући скуп простора V . Димензија простора V је број елемената базе.

г) $L: U \rightarrow W$ линеарно $\Leftrightarrow L(\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha L(u) + \beta L(v)$, $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, u, v \in U$.

д) Ранг матрице A је број лин. независних редова / колона A .

е) Бине-Колми $\det(AB) = \det A \cdot \det B$

ж) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (a-\lambda)(d-\lambda) - bc = \lambda^2 - (a+d)\lambda + ad - bc = \lambda^2 - \text{tr} A \cdot \lambda + \det A$

з) $x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_k v_k = 0$ / v_1

$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0$, / $v_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \dots \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_k = 0 \Rightarrow$ л.н. нез.

1) $U = \left\{ A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$
 $= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} 4a+2b & -2a-b \\ 4c+2d & -2c-d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a-2c & b-2d \\ -a+2c & -b+2d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$3a + 2b + 2c = 0$ $\leftarrow +$
 $-2a - 2b + 2d = 0$ $\leftarrow +$
 $a + 2c + 2d = 0$ $\leftarrow /2 \cdot 3$
 $b - 2c - 3d = 0$

$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2c-2d & 2c+3d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

$a + 2c + 2d = 0$
 $b - 2c - 3d = 0$
 $-2b + 4c + 6d = 0$
 $2b - 4c - 6d = 0$

$= \mathcal{L} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$
 $u_1 \quad u_2$

$\Rightarrow \{u_1, u_2\}$ л.н. нез $\Rightarrow \dim U = 2$

$W = \mathcal{L} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

ПОСМАТРАЈМО КООРД. У СТАЊА БАЗИ $M_2(\mathbb{R})$

$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} W = \mathcal{L}(w_1, w_2) \\ \dim W = 2 \end{matrix}$

$U+W: \begin{matrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ w_1 \\ w_2 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} u_2 - u_1 \quad /-1 \\ w_1 + u_1 \\ w_2 - u_1 \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \cdot \frac{3}{2} \\ \leftarrow + \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow \dim(U+W) = 3, U+W = \mathcal{L}(u_1, u_2, w_1)$

$\frac{3}{2}(w_1 + 2u_1 - u_2) + w_2 - u_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{2u_1 - \frac{3}{2}u_2}_{\in U} = \underbrace{-\frac{3}{2}w_1 - w_2}_{\in W}$

$\Rightarrow \dim(U \cap W) = 1$

$U \cap W = \mathcal{L} \left(2u_1 - \frac{3}{2}u_2 \right) = \mathcal{L} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1/2 \\ 2 & -3/2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

$$\textcircled{3} L: \mathbb{R}^2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2[x], L(p) = p(x+1) + p(x)$$

$$a) [L]_F, F = \{f_1=1, f_2=1+x, f_3=1+x+x^2\} \quad b) L^{-1}=?$$

$$a) L(f_1) = L(1) = 1 + 1 = 2 = 2f_1$$

$$L(f_2) = L(1+x) = 1 + (x+1) + 1+x = 3 + 2x = f_1 + 2f_2$$

$$L(f_3) = L(1+x+x^2) = 1 + (x+1) + (x+1)^2 + 1+x+x^2 = 4 + 4x + 2x^2 = 2f_2 + 2f_3$$

$$[L]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) L(ax^2+bx+c) = a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c + ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= \underbrace{2a}_{=p}x^2 + \underbrace{(2a+2b)}_{=q}x + \underbrace{a+b+2c}_{=r}$$

$$a+b+2c = r$$

$$2a+2b = q$$

$$2a = p$$

$$L(ax^2+bx+c) = px^2 + qx + r$$

$$\Rightarrow L^{-1}(px^2+qx+r) = ax^2+bx+c$$

$$\Rightarrow a = p/2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}(q-p)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2}(r - \frac{1}{2}q)$$

$$\Rightarrow L^{-1}(px^2+qx+r) = \frac{p}{2}x^2 + (\frac{1}{2}q - \frac{1}{2}p)x + (\frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{4}q)$$

$$\text{Ker } L = \{ax^2+bx+c \mid 2a=0, 2a+2b=0, a+b+2c=0\} = \{0\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} V = \mathcal{L}(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) = \mathcal{L}(f_1, f_2, f_3), f_1 = (1, 2, 0, 3), f_2 = (4, 0, 5, 8)$$

$$f_3 = (8, 1, 5, 6)$$

$$e_1 = f_1 = (1, 2, 0, 3)$$

$$e_2 = f_2 - \frac{f_2 \cdot e_1}{e_1 \cdot e_1} e_1 = (4, 0, 5, 8) - \frac{28}{14} (1, 2, 0, 3) = (2, -4, 5, 2)$$

$$e_3 = f_3 - \left(\frac{f_3 \cdot e_1}{e_1 \cdot e_1} e_1 + \frac{f_3 \cdot e_2}{e_2 \cdot e_2} e_2 \right) = (8, 1, 5, 6) - \left(\frac{28}{14} (1, 2, 0, 3) + \frac{49}{49} (2, -4, 5, 2) \right)$$

$$= (8, 1, 5, 6) - (4, 0, 5, 8) = (4, 1, 0, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{e}_1 = \frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|} = \frac{(1, 2, 0, 3)}{\sqrt{14}}, \hat{e}_2 = \frac{(2, -4, 5, 2)}{7}, \hat{e}_3 = \frac{(4, 1, 0, -2)}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} A(-1, 0, -4), B(7, 2, 2), C(2, 1, 3), D(0, -1, 1)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (8, 2, 6) \parallel (4, 1, 3), \vec{CD} = (-2, -2, -2) \parallel (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow AB: \frac{x+1}{4} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z+4}{3}, \quad CD: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$P(4t-1, t, 3t-4) \in AB \text{ произв}, \quad Q(\Delta, \Delta-1, \Delta+1) \in CD \text{ произв}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = (\Delta - 4t + 1, \Delta - t - 1, \Delta - 3t + 5)$$

$$1) \vec{PQ} \perp \vec{AB} \Leftrightarrow 4\lambda - 16t + 4 + \lambda - t - 1 + 3\lambda - 9t + 15 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8\lambda - 26t = -18$$

$$2) \vec{PQ} \perp \vec{CB} \Leftrightarrow \lambda - 4t + 1 + \lambda - t - 1 + \lambda - 3t + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3\lambda - 8t = -5$$

$$3\lambda - 8t = -5 \quad / -4 \quad -7t = -7$$

$$4\lambda - 13t = -9 \quad / 3 \quad \Rightarrow \underline{t=1}, \underline{\lambda=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(3, 1, -1), Q(1, 0, 2) \Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = (-2, -1, 3)$$

$$1) \eta: \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{3}, \quad 2) d(AB, CD) = \|\vec{PQ}\| = \sqrt{14}$$

6) а) $A: V \rightarrow V$ линеарно, $\dim V < +\infty$, $\text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A = V \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker} A \cap \text{Im} A = \{0\}$

б) пример т.д. $\text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A \neq V$

а) \Rightarrow Нека је $\text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A = V$ теорема о рангу и дефекту, $\delta(A) + \rho(A) = \dim V$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A) = \dim V \stackrel{\oplus}{=} \dim(\text{Ker} A) + \dim(\text{Im} A)$$

Грасманова формула $\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker} A \cap \text{Im} A) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker} A \cap \text{Im} A = \{0\}$

б) \Leftarrow Нека је $\text{Ker} A \cap \text{Im} A = \{0\} \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker} A \cap \text{Im} A) = 0$

Грасманова формула $\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A) = \dim(\text{Ker} A) + \dim(\text{Im} A)$

$$= \delta(A) + \rho(A) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker} A + \text{Im} A = V$$

$$б) A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad A(x, y) = (y, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} A = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{Ker} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} A + \text{Ker} A = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \neq \mathbb{R}^2$$