

2. КОЛОКВИЈУМ 2023

1. Скалар $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ је сопствена вредност матрице $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ако $(\exists \psi \neq 0, \psi \in \mathbb{R}^n)$ т.д. $A\psi = \lambda\psi$. Тада је ψ сопствени вектор матрице A који одговара сопств. вредности λ .

⊕ Скалар $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ је сопств. вредност $A \Leftrightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = 0$.

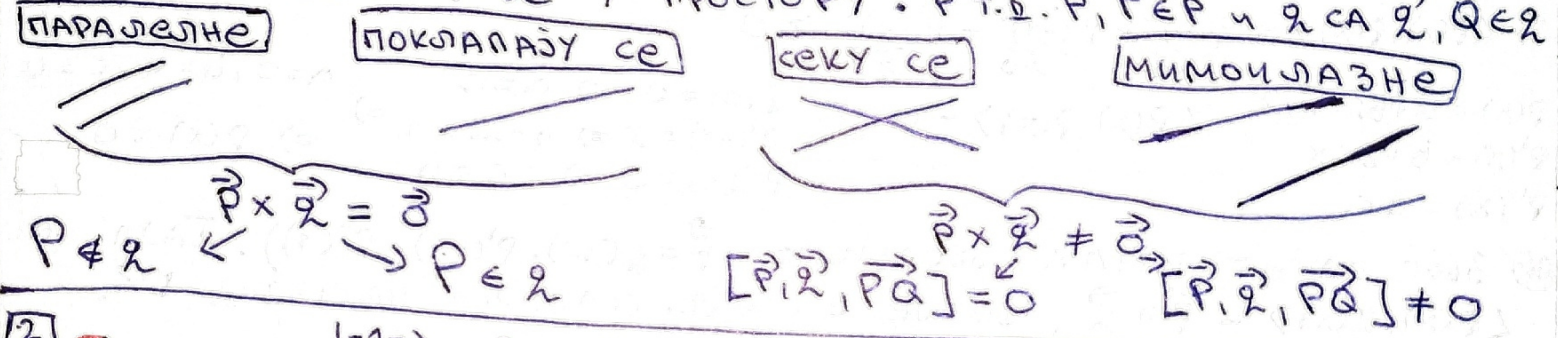
⊙ Минимални полином матрице $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ је моничан полином најмањег степена којим поништава матрица A , т.д. $M_A(A) = 0$.

⊙ Нека је V (реални) векторски простор, скаларни производ на V је пресликавање $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ такво да важи:

- 1) линеарност по \pm аргументу: $\langle a\psi + b\phi, \eta \rangle = a\langle \psi, \eta \rangle + b\langle \phi, \eta \rangle$
- 2) комутативност: $\langle \psi, \phi \rangle = \langle \phi, \psi \rangle$
- 3) позитивна дефинитност: $\langle \psi, \psi \rangle \geq 0$, $\langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \psi = \vec{0}$

⊙ $W^\perp = \{ \psi \in V \mid \langle \psi, \eta \rangle = 0, \forall \eta \in W \}$

⊙ Однос две праве у простору: P т.д. $\vec{P}, P \in \mathbb{R}^3$ и Q са $\vec{Q}, Q \in \mathbb{R}^3$



2. $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & \lambda \\ -3 & -6 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & \lambda \\ -1 & -4-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \lambda \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda [(1+\lambda)(4+\lambda) + 2] = -\lambda (\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6)$

$= -\lambda(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) \Rightarrow M_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3)$

⊙ $\lambda = 0$

$A\psi = \vec{0}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$-a + 2b + 2c = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$
 $2a + 2b + 2c = 0 \quad | \div 2$
 $-3a - 6b - 6c = 0$

$-a + 2b + 2c = 0$
 $3a = 0$

$a = 0 \quad b = -c$

$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -c \\ c \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

⊙ $\lambda = -3$

$(A+3E)\psi = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$2(a+b+c) = 0 \quad | \div 2$
 $2a + 5b + 2c = 0 \quad | \div 2$
 $a + 2b + c = 0$

$b = 0$
 $a = -c$

$\psi = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

⊙ $\lambda = -2$

$(A+2E)\psi = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$a + 2b + 2c = 0 \quad | \cdot (-2)$
 $2a + 4b + 2c = 0 \quad | \div 2$
 $-3a - 6b - 4c = 0$

$c = 0$
 $a = -2b$

$\psi = c \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

• A jeste dijagonalnog tipa jer M_A nema višestruke nule (ili ima 3 linc. nezavisna sopstvena vektora)

$$\Rightarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^n = P D^n P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot (-2)^n - (-3)^n & 2 \cdot (-2)^n - 2 \cdot (-3)^n & 2 \cdot (-2)^n - 2 \cdot (-3)^n \\ -(-2)^n & -(-2)^n & -(-2)^n \\ (-3)^n & 2 \cdot (-3)^n & 2 \cdot (-3)^n \end{bmatrix}$$

3) $\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = p(0) \cdot q(0) + p'(-1) \cdot q'(-1) + p''(1) \cdot q''(1)$

• 1) $\langle ap(x) + bq(x), s(x) \rangle = (ap(0) + bq(0)) \cdot s(0) + (ap'(-1) + bq'(-1)) s'(-1) + (ap''(1) + bq''(1)) s''(1)$
 $= a \langle p(x), s(x) \rangle + b \langle q(x), s(x) \rangle \quad \checkmark$

2) $\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = p(0) \cdot q(0) + p'(-1) \cdot q'(-1) + p''(1) \cdot q''(1) = q(0)p(0) + q'(-1)p'(-1) + q''(1)p''(1) = \langle q, p \rangle \quad \checkmark$

3) $\langle p(x), p(x) \rangle = \frac{p(0)^2}{\neq 0} + \frac{p'(-1)^2}{\neq 0} + \frac{p''(1)^2}{\neq 0} \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$p(x) = a + bx + cx^2$
 $p'(x) = b + 2cx$
 $p''(x) = 2c$

$\langle p(x), p(x) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \\ p'(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow b - 2c = 0 \\ p''(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = 0, b = 0, c = 0 \\ \Rightarrow p(x) = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$

• zbog lakšeg računa, obeležimo $\vec{p} = (p(0), p'(-1), p''(1))$. Tada je $\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle = \vec{p} \circ \vec{q}$, gde je \circ stand. skalarni proizvod \mathbb{R}^3 .

$V = \mathcal{L}(p_1(x) = x^2 + 1, p_2(x) = -4x + 1)$

$V^\perp = \{ p(x) = a + bx + cx^2 \mid \langle p(x), p_1(x) \rangle = 0, \langle p(x), p_2(x) \rangle = 0 \} = \circledast$

$p(x) = a + bx + cx^2 \Rightarrow \vec{p} = (a, b - 2c, 2c)$
 $p_1(x) = x^2 + 1, p_1'(x) = 2x, p_1''(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = (1, -2, 2)$
 $p_2(x) = -4x + 1, p_2'(x) = -4, p_2''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}_2 = (1, -4, 0)$

$\circledast = \{ a + bx + cx^2 \mid a - 2b + 4c + 4c = 0, a - 4b + 8c = 0 \} \quad q(x)$
 $= \{ a + bx + cx^2 \mid b = 0, a = -8c \} = \{ -8c + cx^2 \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \} = \mathcal{L}(-8 + x^2)$

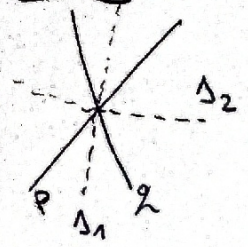
• $p(x) = x^2 + x + 1 = u_1(x) + u_2(x), u_1 \in V, u_2 \in V^\perp$

$p(x) = u_1(x) + a \cdot q(x) \quad / \quad q(x)$
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{\langle p(x), q(x) \rangle}{\langle q(x), q(x) \rangle} = \frac{\vec{p} \circ \vec{q}}{\vec{q} \circ \vec{q}} = \frac{-2}{72} = -\frac{1}{36} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1(x) = \frac{37}{36}x^2 + x + \frac{7}{9} \\ u_2(x) = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{36}x^2 \end{cases}$

$p(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow p'(x) = 2x + 1, p''(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \vec{p} = (1, -1, 2)$
 $q(x) = -8 + x^2 \Rightarrow q'(x) = 2x, q''(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \vec{q} = (-8, -2, 2)$

$d(p, V) = \|u_2\| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{81} + \frac{1}{18^2} + \frac{1}{18^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{16+1+1}{18^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}$
 $d(p, V^\perp) = \|u_1\| = \sqrt{\frac{49}{81} + \frac{192}{18^2} + \frac{37^2}{18^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 49 + 192 + 37^2}{18^2}} > \frac{\sqrt{18}}{18} \Rightarrow P \text{ je bliži v. prostoru } V$

4) а) симетрале $p: x-y+5=0$ и $q: x+y-3=0$



Нека је $S(x_0, y_0) \in \Delta$ произв. тачка са симетрале

$$\Rightarrow d(S, p) = d(S, q)$$

$$\frac{|x_0 - y_0 + 5|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|x_0 + y_0 - 3|}{\sqrt{1+1}}$$

$$\Delta_1: x - y + 5 = x + y - 3$$

$$\Delta_2: x - y + 5 = -(x + y - 3)$$

$$\Delta_1: y = 4$$

$$\Delta_2: x = -1$$

б) $\vec{n}_p = (1, -1) \Rightarrow \vec{p} = (1, 1)$

$\vec{n}_q = (1, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{q} = (-1, 1)$

$\vec{n}_{\Delta_1} = (0, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{\Delta}_1 = (1, 0)$

$\vec{n}_{\Delta_2} = (1, 0) \Rightarrow \vec{\Delta}_2 = (0, 1)$

$$\cos \Delta(\Delta_1, p) = \left| \frac{\vec{\Delta}_1 \circ \vec{p}}{\|\vec{\Delta}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{p}\|} \right| = \frac{1}{1 \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta(\Delta_1, p) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos \Delta(\Delta_1, q) = \left| \frac{\vec{\Delta}_1 \circ \vec{q}}{\|\vec{\Delta}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{q}\|} \right| = \left| \frac{-1}{1 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta(\Delta_1, q) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Аналогно за $\Delta(\Delta_2, p) = \Delta(\Delta_2, q)$.

5) $p: \frac{x-2}{a} = \frac{y+3}{b} = \frac{z-1}{c}$, $\vec{q} = (2, -3, 3)$, $Q = (-1, -2, 1)$

$\vec{p} = (a, b, c)$, $P(2, -3, 1)$, $\vec{r} = (1, -1, 1)$, $R(7, -4, 1)$

1) p сече $q \Leftrightarrow 0 = [\vec{p}, \vec{q}, \vec{PQ}] = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & a & b \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -9b + 2c - 9c - 3a = -3a - 9b - 7c = 0$

2) p сече $r \Leftrightarrow 0 = [\vec{p}, \vec{r}, \vec{PR}] = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & a & b \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5b - c + 5c + a = a + 5b + 4c = 0$

$a + 5b + 4c = 0 \quad | :3 \quad a + 5b + 4c = 0$
 $-3a - 9b - 7c = 0 \quad | + \quad 6b + 5c = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{6}{5}b$

$a = -5b + \frac{24}{5}b = -\frac{b}{5} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = (-\frac{1}{5}b, b, -\frac{6}{5}b)$

$\Rightarrow p: \frac{x-2}{-1} = \frac{y+3}{5} = \frac{z-1}{-6} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = (-1, 5, -6)$

$\vec{p} \circ \vec{n}_q = (-1, 5, -6) \circ (3, 4, 1) = -3 + 20 - 6 = 11 \neq 0 \Rightarrow p \nparallel q$

6) ПС (претпоставимо супротно) Нека је $u = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k$ сопствени вектор коју одг. сопств. вредности λ . Тада

$Au = \lambda u = \lambda u_1 + \lambda u_2 + \dots + \lambda u_k$ с једне стране, а с друге

$Au = A(u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k) = Au_1 + Au_2 + \dots + Au_k = \lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \dots + \lambda_k u_k$

Одзимањем $\Rightarrow 0 = (\lambda - \lambda_1)u_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_2)u_2 + \dots + (\lambda - \lambda_k)u_k$

Различитим сопс. вредностима одг. личн. нез. сопс. векторима

$\Rightarrow u_1, \dots, u_k$ личн. нез $\Rightarrow \lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \dots = \lambda_k$

Контрадикција јер је $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j, i \neq j$