

СТАГАТ - ЈАНУАРИ - 2023

- 1) а)  $U \subseteq V \Leftrightarrow$  1)  $0 \in U$  2)  $(\forall u_1, u_2 \in U) u_1 + u_2 \in U$  3)  $(\forall k \in \mathbb{R}) (\forall u \in U) ku \in U$
- б)  $\mathcal{L}(S) = \mathcal{L}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = \{ \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \dots + \alpha_k u_k \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$
- в)  $L: U \rightarrow W$  линеарно пресли  $\Leftrightarrow L(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = \alpha L(u_1) + \beta L(u_2), \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall u_1, u_2 \in U$
- г)  $A$  је симетрична матрица  $\Leftrightarrow A^T = A$ .
- д)  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  је скаларни производ ако важи: поз. дефинитност  
 линеарност по 1. аргументу  $\langle u, u \rangle \geq 0$   
 комутативност  $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$   
 1)  $\langle \alpha u_1 + \beta u_2, u_3 \rangle = \alpha \langle u_1, u_3 \rangle + \beta \langle u_2, u_3 \rangle$  2)  $\langle u, u \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$
- е)  $\text{det}(A, \alpha) = \frac{|\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ ,  $d(B, \beta) = \frac{|3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 - 2023|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{2020}{5} = \boxed{404}$
- ж)  $\text{det}(A - \lambda E) = \text{det}(A - \lambda E)^T = \text{det}(A^T - (\lambda E)^T) = \text{det}(A^T - \lambda E) = \varphi_{A^T}(\lambda)$

2) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - y + 3z + 4t = 5 \\ 4x - 2y + 5z + 6t = 7 \\ 6x - 3y + 7z + 8t = 9 \\ \alpha x - 4y + 9z + 10t = 11 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\substack{I-2I \\ II-4I \\ III-6I}} \begin{array}{r} 2x - y + 3z + 4t = 5 \\ -z - 2t = -3 \\ -2z - 4t = -9 \\ (\alpha - 8)x - 3z - 6t = -9 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\substack{II \cdot (-1) \\ III \cdot (-1)}} \begin{array}{r} 2x - y + 3z + 4t = 5 \\ z + 2t = 3 \\ 2z + 4t = 9 \\ (\alpha - 8)x - 3z - 6t = -9 \end{array} \xrightarrow{III - 2II} \begin{array}{r} 2x - y + 3z + 4t = 5 \\ z + 2t = 3 \\ 0 = 0 \\ (\alpha - 8)x - 3z - 6t = -9 \end{array}$$

из треће јне  $\Rightarrow t = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow z = -2\alpha + 3$

из друге јне  $\Rightarrow (\alpha - 8)x = 0$

I)  $\alpha \neq 8 \Rightarrow x = 0$  II)  $\alpha = 8 \Rightarrow$  2. јна је  $0 = 0$

из 1. јне  $\Rightarrow y = -2\alpha + 4$  из 1. јне  $\Rightarrow x = \beta, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y = 2\beta - 2\alpha + 4$

$\mathcal{R}_\alpha = \{ (0, 4 - 2\alpha, 3 - 2\alpha, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$   $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha, \beta} = \{ (\beta, 2\beta - 2\alpha + 4, 3 - 2\alpha, \alpha) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \}$   
 $\alpha \neq 8$   $\alpha = 8$

3)  $L: \mathbb{R}^2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, L(a + bx + cx^2) = (a - 2c, -a + b + 3c, -b)$

I)  $\text{Ker } L = \{ a + bx + cx^2 \mid L(a + bx + cx^2) = 0 \}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 2c = 0 \\ -a + b + 3c = 0 \\ -b = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{I+2III} \begin{cases} a - 2c = 0 \\ -a + 3c = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } L = \{0\} \Rightarrow L \text{ је инверт.}$

II)  $\begin{cases} a - 2c = e \\ -a + b + 3c = f \\ -b = g \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 2c = e \\ -a + 3c = f + g \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = e + f + g \\ a = 3e + 2f + 2g \end{cases}$

$L(a + bx + cx^2) = (e, f, g) \Rightarrow L^{-1}(e, f, g) = 3e + 2f + 2g - g x + (e + f + g)x^2$

4)  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \text{det}(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ -1 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I+III} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ -1 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{I+II} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \cdot (-\lambda) \cdot (1-\lambda) = \boxed{-\lambda \cdot (\lambda - 1)^2}$

$A \cdot (A - E) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{M}_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda - 1)}$



сопствене вредности

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$A\vec{u} = 0$$

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

$$3b - 3c = 0 \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + 4b - 3c = 0 \\ -a + 3b - 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = c$$

$$\vec{u}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_0 = \mathcal{L} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$(A - E)\vec{u} = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = 3b - 3c$$

$$-a + 3b - 3c = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} = (3b - 3c, b, c)$$

$$E_1 = \mathcal{L} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

A jeste dišagal. tipa (MA nema višestruke nule)

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

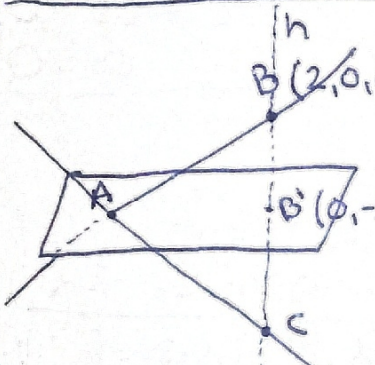
$$A^{2023} = P D^{2023} P^{-1} = P D P^{-1} = A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ jer je } D^n = D$$

5  $x = t + 1$   
 $y = 2t - 2, t \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $z = 3t + 3$

$$\alpha: x + y + z - 2 = 0$$

$$P \in \alpha \Rightarrow t + 1 + 2t - 2 + 3t + 3 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P \text{ и } \alpha \text{ се секу у } A(1, -2, 3)$$



нпр за  $t = 1 \Rightarrow B(2, 0, 6) \in P$

1) н.т.д  $B \in \Pi, n \perp \alpha \Rightarrow n = \begin{cases} x = \Delta + 2 \\ y = \Delta \\ z = \Delta + 6 \end{cases}, \Delta \in \mathbb{R}$

2)  $n \perp \alpha = B' \Rightarrow \Delta + 2 + \Delta + \Delta + 6 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow B'(0, -2, 4) \Rightarrow C(-2, -4, 2)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AC} = (-3, -2, -1) \parallel (3, 2, 1) \Rightarrow \rho: \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

6  $e = [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]$  база  $V, n \geq 3$  непаран

$\Rightarrow f = [e_1 + e_2, e_2 + e_3, \dots, e_{n-1} + e_n, e_n + e_1]$  је база  $V$ .

$\blacktriangle e$  база  $V \Rightarrow \dim V = n$ . Како у  $f$  има  $n$  вектора, довољно је доказати да су они лнн. независни.

$$a_1(e_1 + e_2) + a_2(e_2 + e_3) + a_3(e_3 + e_4) + \dots + a_{n-1}(e_{n-1} + e_n) + a_n(e_n + e_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_n)e_1 + (a_1 + a_2)e_2 + (a_2 + a_3)e_3 + \dots + (a_{n-1} + a_n)e_n = 0$$

$$e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \text{ лнн. независни} \Rightarrow a_1 + a_n = 0, a_1 + a_2 = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} + a_n = 0$$

$$a_1 + a_2 = 0 \quad / -1$$

$$a_2 + a_3 = 0 \quad \leftarrow + \quad \boxed{-a_1 + a_3 = 0} \quad / -1 \quad \leftarrow 2. \text{ јна}$$

$$a_3 + a_4 = 0 \quad \leftarrow + \quad \boxed{a_1 + a_4 = 0} \quad \leftarrow 3. \text{ јна}$$

$$a_{n-1} + a_n = 0 \quad \leftarrow + \quad \dots \quad \leftarrow k-1. \text{ јна}$$

$$\text{Побијамо } \boxed{(-1)^k a_1 + a_k = 0}$$

Како је и непаран  $\Rightarrow$  Како добијемо до  $n-1$ . јне  $\Rightarrow (-1)^n a_1 + a_n = 0$   
 $-a_1 + a_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, n$   
 $\Rightarrow a_1 + a_n = 0 \Rightarrow f$  лнн. нез  $\Rightarrow$  база