

Linearna algebra: računski izpit

03. junij 2022

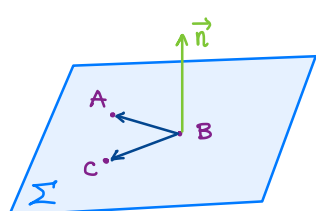
Čas pisanja: 90 minut. Dovoljena je uporaba dveh listov velikosti A4 z obrazci. Uporaba elektronskih pripomočkov ni dovoljena. Rezultati bodo objavljeni na ucilnica.fri.uni-lj.si. **Vse odgovore dobro utemelji!**

1. naloga (25 točk)

Točke $A(5, 2, 1)$, $B(1, 0, 1)$ in $C(3, 5, 5)$ določajo ravnino Σ . Premica p pa je dana z enačbo

$$\frac{1-x}{2} = 2-y = z-1.$$

a) (9) Poišči enačbo ravnine Σ .



$$\vec{BA} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{BA} \times \vec{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -16 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

izberemo: $\vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Sigma: \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{r}_B \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x - 2y + 2z = 3$$

b) (9) Poišči koordinate točke P , v kateri se ravnina Σ in premica p sekata.

$p: \frac{1-x}{2} = 2-y = z-1$

$\downarrow$

$$y = 2 - \frac{1-x}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{1-x}{2} + 1$$

$$\Sigma: x - 2y + 2z = 3$$

$$x - 2\left(2 - \frac{1-x}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1-x}{2} + 1\right) = 3$$

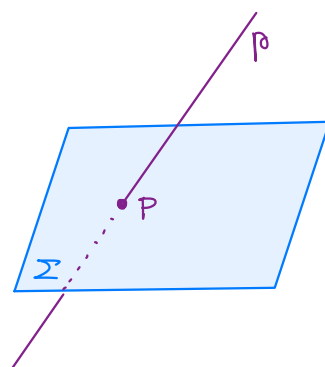
$$x - 4 + x - 1 + 1 - x + 2 = 3$$

$$x = -3$$

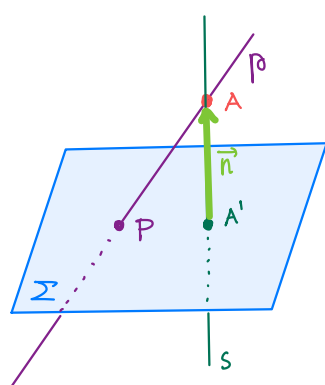
$$y = 0$$

$$z = 3$$

$$P(-3, 0, 3)$$



c) (7) Naj bo A točka s koordinatami $(1, 2, 1)$. Ali leži točka A na ravnini Σ ? Če ne, poišči točko A' , ki leži na ravnini Σ in je hkrati najbližja točki A .



$$S: \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1+t \\ y &= 2-2t \\ z &= 1+2t \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma: x - 2y + 2z = 3$$

$$1+t - 4 + 4t + 2 + 4t = 3$$

$$9t = 4$$

$$t = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{13}{9} \\ y &= \frac{10}{9} \\ z &= \frac{17}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$A' \left(\frac{13}{9}, \frac{10}{9}, \frac{17}{9} \right)$$

2. naloga (25 točk)

Dani sta matriki

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ter} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Reši matrično enačbo $A + XB = 3X$.

$$A + XB = 3X$$

$$A = 3X - XB$$

$$A = X \cdot (3I - B)$$

$$X = A \cdot (3I - B)^{-1}$$

$$3I - B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [3I - B | I] &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &= [I | (3I - B)^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$X = A \cdot (3I - B)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. naloga (25 točk)

Naj bo preslikava $\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ podana s predpisom

$$\mathcal{F}([x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T) = [x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4, x_1 + x_3]^T.$$

a) (10) Pokaži, da je $\mathcal{F}$ linearna preslikava.

$$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^4: \mathcal{F}(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ x_3 + y_3 \\ x_4 + y_4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2 \\ x_3 + y_3 + x_4 + y_4 \\ x_1 + y_1 + x_3 + y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_1 + y_2 \\ y_3 + y_4 \\ y_1 + y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{F}(\vec{x}) + \mathcal{F}(\vec{y})$$

$$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}: \mathcal{F}(\alpha \vec{x}) = \mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_1 \\ \alpha x_2 \\ \alpha x_3 \\ \alpha x_4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2 \\ \alpha x_3 + \alpha x_4 \\ \alpha x_1 + \alpha x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_3 + x_4 \\ x_1 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \cdot \mathcal{F}(\vec{x})$$

Velja tudi: $\mathcal{F}(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$

$\mathcal{F}$ je linearna preslikava.

b) (8) Poišči matriko, ki pripada $\mathcal{F}$ v standardnih bazah prostorov $\mathbb{R}^4$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^4} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{\mathcal{F}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) (7) Poišči bazo za $\ker \mathcal{F}$. Ali je $\mathcal{F}$ bijekcija?

$$\ker \mathcal{F} = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4: \mathcal{F}(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \} = N(A_{\mathcal{F}})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= t \\ x_2 &= -t \\ x_3 &= -t \\ x_4 &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -t \\ -t \\ t \end{bmatrix} = t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\ker \mathcal{F}} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{F}$ ni bijekcija, ker $\ker_{\mathcal{F}} \neq \{\vec{0}\}$.
($\mathcal{F}$ ni injektivna.)

4. naloga (25 točk)

Zaporedje je podano rekurzivno s formulo

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2}$$

in začetnima členoma $a_0 = 0$ in $a_1 = 8$.

a) (5) Rekurzivno formulo najprej napiši v matrični obliki $\mathbf{x}_n = A \cdot \mathbf{x}_{n-1}$, kjer je $\mathbf{x}_n = [a_n, a_{n-1}]^T$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{n-1} \\ a_{n-2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_n = A \cdot \vec{x}_{n-1}$$

b) (10) Poišči lastne vrednosti in pripadajoče lastne vektorje matrike A .

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(2-\lambda) - 3 = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = (\lambda-3)(\lambda+1) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = 3 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$

$\lambda_1 = 3 \quad (A - 3I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \vec{x} = ?$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = 3t \\ x_2 = t \end{matrix} \quad \vec{x} = t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{||}{=} \vec{v}_1$$

$\lambda_2 = -1 \quad (A + I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \vec{x} = ?$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = -t \\ x_2 = t \end{matrix} \quad \vec{x} = t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{||}{=} \vec{v}_2$$

c) (10) Začetni vektor $\mathbf{x}_1 = [a_1, a_0]^T = [8, 0]^T$ razvij po lastni bazi matrike A in poišči eksplicitno formulo za a_n .

$$\vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \cdot \vec{v}_1 + \beta \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = A \cdot \vec{x}_1 = 2 \cdot A \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot A \vec{v}_2 = 2 \cdot \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = A \cdot \vec{x}_2 = \dots = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

$\vdots$

$$\vec{x}_n = A \cdot \vec{x}_{n-1} = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} \cdot \vec{v}_1 - 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 3^n - 2 \cdot (-1)^n \\ 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_n = 2 \cdot (3^n - (-1)^n)$$