

Vektoren

12.1

a)

$$A \begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ (-2, & 3) \end{matrix}$$

$$B \begin{matrix} x_2 & y_2 \\ (3, & 4) \end{matrix}$$

$$\vec{AB} = x \text{ traza}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (x_2 - x_1) \vec{i} + (y_2 - y_1) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (3 - (-2)) \vec{i} + (4 - 3) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{AB} = 5 \vec{i} + \vec{j}$$

b)

$$A(-2, 3, 1)$$

$$B(3, 4, 2)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (3 - (-2)) \vec{i} + (4 - 3) \vec{j} + (2 - 1) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{AB} = 5 \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

13.2

$$\vec{AB} = -3 \vec{i} + 5 \vec{j}$$

a)

$$B(0, 0)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (x_2 - x_1) \vec{i} + (y_2 - y_1) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (0 - x_1) \vec{i} + (0 - y_1) \vec{j} = -3 \vec{i} + 5 \vec{j}$$

$$0 - x_1 = -3$$

$$0 - y_1 = 5$$

$$y_1 = -5$$

$$x_1 = 3$$

b)

$$B(4, -6)$$

-BM

$$(4 - x_1) \vec{i} + (-6 - y_1) \vec{j} = -3 \vec{i} + 5 \vec{j}$$

$$\text{Modul: } = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 5^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{34}$$

$$4 - x_1 = -3$$

$$-6 - y_1 = 5$$

$$x_1 = 7$$

$$y_1 = -11$$

$$y_1 = -11$$

12.3. c)

$$A(x, y, z)$$

$$B(-3, 5, 0)$$

$$\vec{AB} = -3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\text{Modul} = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 5^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{38}$$

$$-3 - x = -3 \quad = 0$$

$$5 - y = 5 \quad = 0$$

$$0 - z = 2 \quad = -2$$

12.4.

$$A(2, y, 3)$$

$$B(-1, 2, 0)$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = 6$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (2-y)^2 + (0-3)^2}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (2-y)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{9 + 4 - 4y + y^2 + 9} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{22 - 4y + y^2} = 6 \quad |^2$$

$$22 - 4y + y^2 = 36$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 14 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \dots$$

4.5.12.6 Skalarni umnožek - jer je kotni

a)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\vec{a} = -3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$-3 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot 2 = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$-9 + 16 + 4 = \sqrt{29} \cdot \sqrt{29} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$11 = 29 \cdot \cos \varphi \quad /: 29$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{11}{29}$$

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{29}\right)$$

b) $\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\varphi = \dots$

$$-2 \cdot (-2) + 5 \cdot 5 + (-3) \cdot 3 = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 5^2 + (-3)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 5^2 + 3^2} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$4 + 25 - 9 = \sqrt{38} \cdot \sqrt{38} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$20 = 38 \cdot \cos \varphi \quad /: 38$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{20}{38}$$

$$\varphi = \dots$$

7. w)

Skalarni umnožek u dvomitaj rektore

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \rightarrow \text{jer je } \cos \varphi = 0$$

a)

$$\vec{a} = x\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \quad \vec{b} = \vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$x \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$x - 12 + 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 8}$$

$$b) 6 \cdot 4 + (-x) \cdot (x+7) + (x+1) \cdot (-2)$$

$$24$$

$$24 - x^2 - 7x - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$-x^2 - 9x + 22 = 0 \quad x_{1,2} = \dots$$

8.

$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 0) \quad \vec{b} = (-1, 2, 1)$$

$$a) \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} & \vec{i} & \vec{j} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - (-1\vec{k}) - 1\vec{j}$$

$$= \vec{i} - \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} & \vec{i} & \vec{j} \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{j} - \vec{k} - (-\vec{i}) - 2\vec{k} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$$

9. VAŽNO: Površinu paralelograma uspostoy vektorima \vec{a} i \vec{b} je $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$

$$\text{por. paralelogram} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{11} \text{ kvadrata jedinica}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} \text{ - točnik}$$

$$\text{por. kvadrata} = \frac{\text{por. paralelogram}}{2} = \frac{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}{2}$$

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Laplacian rozvoj

11.1 3 de 4 luku - Laplace

d) 2. rovin

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ / \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-2) = \underline{-2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -10 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} -10 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ -5 \cdot 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= 40 - 45 - 3(-6 - 30 - 30) = \underline{-2}$$

11.2

b) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot (-2) \\ / \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} -1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$1 \cdot (-20) = -20$$

$$\det(A) = \underline{-20}$$

$$= (4 - 18 - 3) - (12 - 36) = \underline{-20}$$

jez jednor rovin

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \cdot 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-1 \cdot 20 = \underline{-20}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} 2 \cdot (-1) \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$(6 + 4 + 12) - (2 + 4 - 9) = \underline{20}$$

c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{2} & \cancel{4} & \cancel{3} \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5 \cdot 16 = 80$$

$$3 + 0 + 6 - (0 + 2 - 9)$$

$$9 + 7 = \underline{16}$$

d)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} + \\ \\ \cdot 2 \quad \cdot (-1) \\ + \end{matrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

$$-1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{1} & \cancel{0} & \cancel{3} \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

Problema resolucao - 13

1.

$$X + 2B^T = A \cdot A - 3I$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$X = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 11 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

2.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /: (-1) \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & 6 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /: (-2) /: (-3) \\ + \\ + \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 18 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /: 3 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 18 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} /: (-6) \\ + \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} X - \frac{2}{3}Z = -\frac{5}{3} \\ Y - \frac{1}{3}Z = \frac{7}{3} \end{array}$$

$$X = \frac{2}{3}Z - \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{3}Z + \frac{7}{3}$$

Invert matrice

11.3

a) $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-(-6)} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

b) $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{12-12} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{0}$ neni invertibil!!

c) $A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{0-3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

11.4 2 de 3 lucruri

a) $A \cdot X \cdot B = C$

$A \cdot \underbrace{X \cdot B \cdot B^{-1}}_I = C \cdot B^{-1}$

$A \cdot X = C \cdot B^{-1}$

$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot X = A^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$

$X = A^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$

$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \quad B^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$C = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

$X = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$X = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -13 \\ 9 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$X = \frac{1}{50} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 15 & -13 \\ 45 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$

b)

$A \cdot X - 2X = B$

$(A - 2I) \cdot X = B \quad / \cdot (A - 2I)^{-1}$
cu țigara

↓ x morm înău sau desupra

$(A - 2I)^{-1} \cdot (A - 2I) \cdot X = (A - 2I)^{-1} \cdot B$
I

$X = (A - 2I)^{-1} \cdot B$

$X = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{10}$

$X = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$

$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$