

(A)

LØSNINGER:OPPG. 1: Vi får 3 ligninger med 3 ulikente:

$$a + b + c = -4$$

$$a - b + c = 0$$

$$4a + 2b + c = 3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 4R_1}} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 19 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 15 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{a = 3, \quad b = -2, \quad c = -5}$$

$$\underline{y = 3x^2 - 2x - 5}$$

OPPG. 2:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & -10 & 7 \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & -5 & \alpha & \alpha \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 7 & 2 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & -5 & \alpha & \alpha \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 7R_1 \\ R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 2R_1}} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{3} & \frac{91}{3} & \frac{91}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{13}{3} & \alpha + \frac{20}{3} & \alpha + \frac{10}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{3} & \frac{91}{3} & \frac{91}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha + \frac{11}{3} & \alpha + \frac{11}{3} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{Må velge } \alpha = -\frac{11}{3} = -\underline{37}$$

Da blir ligningssystemet:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow 3R_2} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$x_2 = 7$$

$$\text{med } \underline{\alpha = -37}$$

OPPG. 3:(a) Vi har at $v \cdot w_1 = 0$ og $v \cdot w_2 = 0$

$$\text{Dette gir } v \cdot (k_1 w_1 + k_2 w_2) = k_1 (v \cdot w_1) + k_2 (v \cdot w_2)$$

$$= k_1 \cdot 0 + k_2 \cdot 0 = 0. \text{ Altså er } v \perp (k_1 w_1 + k_2 w_2)$$

for hvert valg av k_1 og k_2 .(b) Ønsker å bestemme k_1 og k_2 s.a.

$$(k_1 w_1 + k_2 w_2) \cdot v = 0$$

$$\text{eller } (k_1 + 2k_2, -k_1, -2k_1 - k_2) \cdot (-1, 1, 5)$$

$$\text{som gir: } -(k_1 + 2k_2) + k_1 - 5(2k_1 + k_2) = 0$$

$$\text{eller: } -2k_2 - 10k_1 - 5k_2 = 0 \quad -10k_1 = 7k_2$$

$$\text{Kan velge: } \underline{k_1 = 7, \quad k_2 = -10}$$

③

(c) Vi har moteksempel i (b):

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ er vinkelrett p\u00e5 } 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - 10 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -13 \\ 7 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

men v er ikke vinkelrett p\u00e5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ eller } \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

OPPG. 4:

(a) $-4 = 4(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z^4 = r^4(\cos 4\theta + i \sin 4\theta) = 4(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

M\u00e5 ha $r^4 = 4$, d.v.s $r = \sqrt{2}$

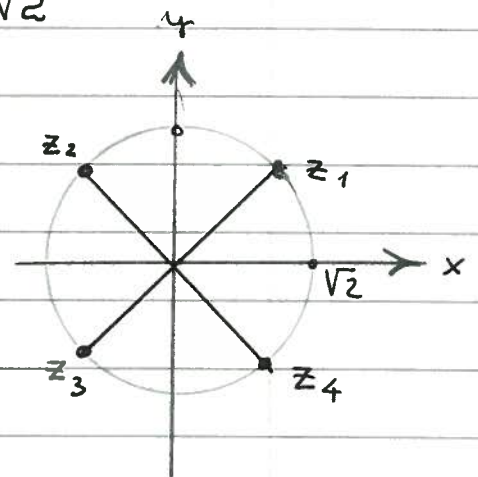
Videre har vi:

$$4\theta_1 = \pi \quad ; \quad \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4\theta_2 = \pi + 2\pi \quad ; \quad \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$4\theta_3 = \pi + 4\pi \quad ; \quad \theta_3 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$4\theta_4 = \pi + 6\pi \quad ; \quad \theta_4 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



Alts\u00e5 har vi:

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 1 + i$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -1 + i$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -1 - i = \bar{z}_2$$

$$z_4 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 1 - i = \bar{z}_1$$

(b) $(-1)^5 + (-1)^4 + 4(-1) + 4 = -1 + 1 - 4 + 4 = 0$

Alts\u00e5 er $x = -1$ en rot i l\u00f8sningen

$$x^5 + x^4 + 4x + 4 = 0.$$

Dette gir at $(x+1)$ g\u00e5r opp i

$$p(x) = x^5 + x^4 + 4x + 4$$

$$= x(x^4 + 4) + (x^4 + 4) = (x+1)(x^4 + 4)$$

©

Fullestendig faktorisering av

polynomiet $p(z)$ er dermed:

$$\begin{aligned} z^5 + z^4 + 4z + 4 &\equiv (z+1)(z-z_1)(z-z_2)(z-z_3)(z-z_4) \\ &\equiv (z+1)[(z-z_1)(z-\bar{z}_1)][(z-z_2)(z-\bar{z}_2)] \\ &\equiv (z+1)[z^2 - (2\operatorname{Re} z_1)z + |z_1|^2][z^2 - 2(\operatorname{Re} z_2)z + |z_2|^2] \\ &\equiv (z+1)(z^2 - 2z + 2)(z^2 + 2z + 4) \end{aligned}$$

Altså har vi:

$$p(x) \equiv (x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)$$

som er den ønskede faktorisering i 1. og 2. grads polynom med reelle koeffisienter.

OPPG. 5:

(a) Vi velger her $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$ lik $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Vi får da:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = yx + xy = 2xy.$$

$$(b) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ gir } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = 1}: \begin{aligned} -1x_1 + 1x_2 &= 0 \\ 1x_1 - 1x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \text{ gir } x_1 = x_2; \mathbb{V}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_2 = -1}: \begin{aligned} 1x_1 + 1x_2 &= 0 \\ -x_1 + 1x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \text{ gir } x_1 = -x_2; \mathbb{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ Merkes oss at } \det P = 1$$

Hvor fra teorien (eller ved regning) at P er en ortogonal matrise:
 $P^{-1} = P^T$

$$\text{I følge teorien vil da } P^{-1}AP = D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kan kontrolleres ved utregning:

①

$$P^T A P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) & 0 \\ 0 & (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = D$$

(d) Vi har da først og fremst at ved variabelskifte $\mathbf{x} = P \mathbf{x}'$ der $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ ("gamle" koordinater) og $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$ ("nye" koordinater):

$$q(x, y) = 2xy = x'^2 - y'^2.$$

Videre har vi:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{som gir: } \left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ dreining!}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y' \quad \text{Dette gir da:}$$

$$1 = 2xy + 2\sqrt{2}x = x'^2 - y'^2 + 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y' \right)$$

$$= x'^2 - y'^2 + 2x' - 2y'$$

Vi kompletterer kvadraterne:

$$(x'^2 + 2x' + 1) - (y'^2 + 2y' + 1) = 1$$

$$(x' + 1)^2 - (y' + 1)^2 = 1$$

I $x'y'$ -koordinatsystemet blir dette en hyperbel med sentrum i $(-1, -1)$, asymptoter:

$$x' + 1 = y' + 1; (y\text{-aksen})$$

$$x' + 1 = -(y' + 1); (y = -\sqrt{2})$$

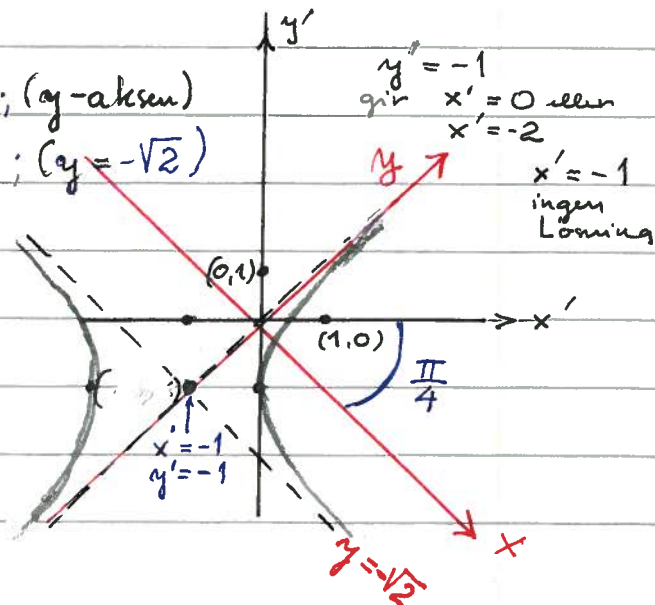
Sett inn $x' = 1, y' = 0$

og får $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Sett inn $x' = 0, y' = 1$

og får $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Dreining $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$



(E)

OPPG. 6.

$$\det A^T = \det A$$

i følge teorien. Ser vi på den transponerte matrise har vi:

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1m} & a_{2m} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og vi kan skrive:}$$

$$A^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{im} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Altså har ligningssystemet

$$A^T x = 0$$

en ikke-trivell løsning: $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Derfor må

$$\det A^T = 0$$

i følge teorien. Altså må også:

$$\det A = 0.$$

ALTERNATIV LØSN:

Determinanter endrer ikke verdi om man adderer en linearkombinasjon av de øvrige radene til en bestemt rad:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m a_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^m a_{j2} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^m a_{jm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

ved utvikling etter siste rad.