

MB141 → lineární algeba a disk. matematika

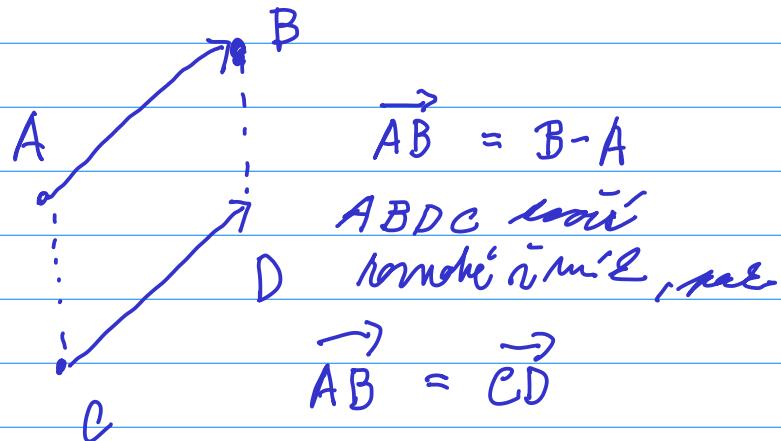
- výpočet roviny lin. soustav
- popis geometrických vztahů
- analytický
- příkladů a maticemi
- lineární modely
- dimenze matematiky (lineární)
- aplikace v hypergrafu

3:1

1. přednáška: Geometrie v rovině

Bodů A, B, C

Vektor - reprezentace dvouc. bodu



$$\vec{AB} = B - A$$

$ABDC$ souřadnice vektoru

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{CD}$$

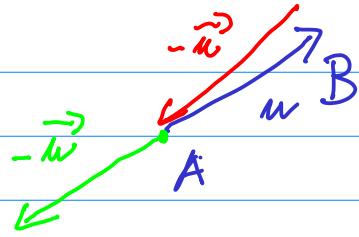
Vektor je směr + místa, kterou má vektor vektor "z počátku"

Operace s vektorom

$$\text{Množ' vektor } \vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AA}$$

Operač' vektor a $\vec{a} = \vec{AB}$ je \vec{BA}

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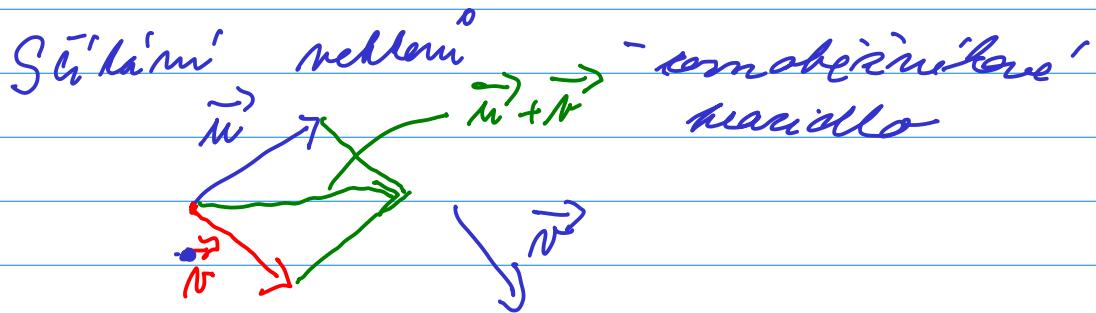


Návratní vektor má jiný směr

$$a \cdot \vec{m}$$

$$2,5 \cdot \vec{m}$$

$$-0,5 \vec{m}$$



Body a vektor

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{A + m} = \vec{B}$$

Body + vektor . vektor

$$A \xrightarrow{\vec{m}} B = A + \vec{m}$$

"druhý kmit" body

$$A - B = \vec{m}$$

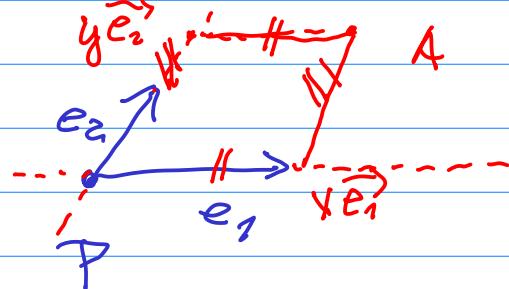
$$\text{body} - \text{body} = \text{vektor}$$

$$A \xleftarrow{\vec{m}} B = \vec{BA}$$

Savādīg' system

Počā' del .. bod P

Da m' neliņy neliņi' a pi'mce \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2



Kār' dīg' bod A lēz pār ve strau

$$A = P + x \vec{e}_1 + y \vec{e}_2$$

Savādīce jīru $[x, y]$.

Savādīce neliņu $\vec{n} = B - A$

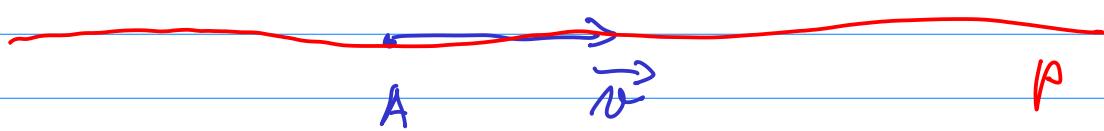
$$\text{ne } B = [x_B, y_B], A = [x_A, y_A]$$

$$\text{je } \vec{n} = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A)$$

Ri' neliņu

p pārām' bodiem A ne
sāmēs. neliņu \vec{n}

$$p: X = A + t \cdot \vec{n}, t \text{ parametrs}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$



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$$v = (v_x, v_y)$$

parametrické $X = [x, y]$ $A = [a, b]$

$$x = a + t v_x$$

$$y = b + t v_y$$

parametrický reprezentace

Obeňa' souřežnice parametry

$$p = \{[x, y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; s x + q y + r = 0\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \quad \mathbb{R} \text{ reálná čísla}$$

2 parametrického popisu obecný

$$v_x \neq 0 \quad x = a + t v_x$$

$$\frac{x-a}{v_x} = t$$

$$y = b + t v_y$$

$$y = b + \frac{x-a}{v_x} v_y \quad / \cdot v_x$$

$$v_x y - v_y x = b v_x - a v_y$$

$$-v_y x + v_x y - b v_x + a v_y = 0$$

$$s x + q y + r = 0$$

2de písalidaření směrový

vektor

$$\vec{v} = (v_x, v_y) = (q, -s)$$

Apium' reprezentace bodu

A, B

\overleftarrow{AB}

$$X = A + t(B-A)$$

$$X = A + t(B-A) \quad -5-$$

$$X = A + tB - tA = (1-t)A + tB$$

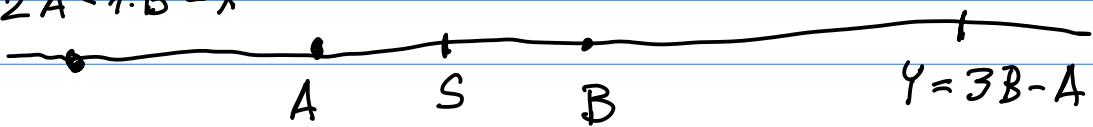
akum' lineární bod

je bod $aA + bB$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
kde $a+b=1$

$$1 \cdot A + 0 \cdot B = A$$

$$A + 1 \cdot B = B$$

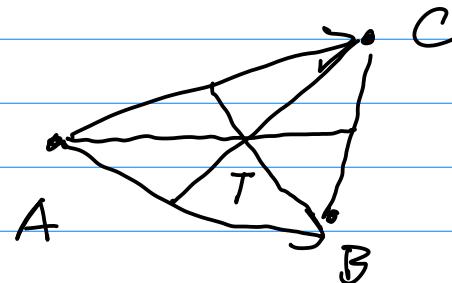
$$2A - 1 \cdot B = X$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}B = A + \frac{1}{2}(B-A)$$

$$X = 2A - 1B = A - (B-A)$$

Na sítotech : použí akum' lineární dílčí, kž třínice nebo třímu keleníků ne pohybuji
n písmou bodů



$$X = a \cdot A + b \cdot B + c \cdot C$$

$$a+b+c = 1$$

$$T = \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}B + \frac{1}{3}C \text{ nejvýše}\\ \text{nejvýšekelenka}$$

Pi'klad Principe du pi'noch

$$p : x + 2y = 200$$

$$q : 2x - 9y = 10.$$

Désirons résoudre 2 équations à deux variables

$$x + 2y = 200$$

$$2x - 9y = 10$$

$$\underline{-2x - 4y = -400}$$

$$\underline{13y = 390}$$

Savoir

$$-13y = -390$$

$$y = 30$$

$$x + 2 \cdot 30 = 200$$

$$x = 140$$

$$ax + by = r \quad | \quad c \neq 0$$

$$cx + dy = s \quad | \quad -a \neq 0$$

$$cax + cb y = cr$$

$$\underline{-ca x - ad y = -sa}$$

$$(cb - ad)y = cr - sa$$

- (1) Justifiez $cb - ad = 0$ & $cr - sa \neq 0$, n'importe quel système de deux équations à deux variables possède une unique solution!
- (2) Justifiez $cb - ad = 0$ & $cr - sa = 0$, pour une infinité de solutions.

(3) Jezklik je $cb - ad \neq 0$, me'soustava j'edine' reseni'.
 Prvniy c, maj' jednu rekre. z.
Cisla ad - bc maj' divelička
roli. Je to ex. determinant.
 Sekunda $ax + by = r$
 $cx + dy = s$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ matice } 2 \times 2$$

Definice Determinant matice

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

je cislo

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{ad}} - \underline{\underline{bc}}$$

Stacionarní vektory matic

μ, v dra vektory

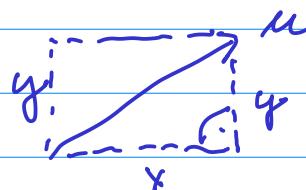
$\langle \mu, v \rangle$ je reálné číslo

$$\mu = (x_1, y_1) \quad v = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$\langle \mu, v \rangle = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$$

Velikost vektoru
prav. rota

$$\|\mu\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



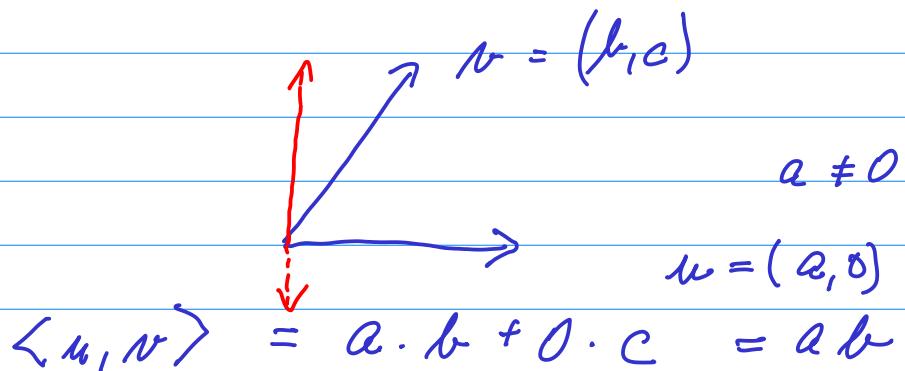
-8-

$$= \sqrt{x \cdot x + y \cdot y} = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle}$$

$$\|u\| = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \Rightarrow u = \vec{0}$$

Kolmanské vektory

Vektory u, v jsou na sebe kolmé, pokud $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$

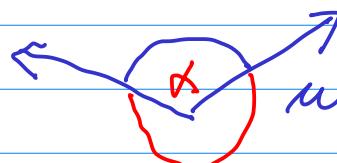


$$\langle u, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$$

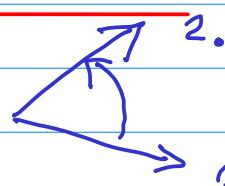
Odtahyka vektoru \vec{v} a \vec{u} je vektor $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

Takže výška
je rovna
meri -1 a 1



ORIENTACE

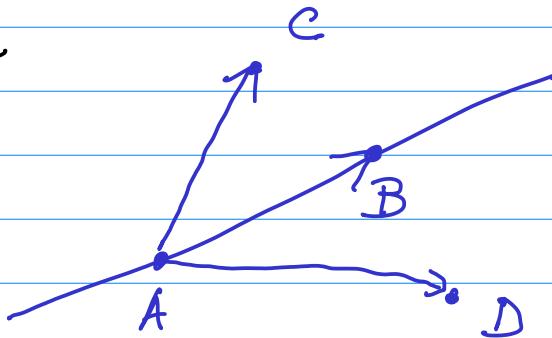


orientace dvouice
vektorů \vec{u}, \vec{v}
1. kladná orientace

1. ke městu lidi.
něčíčk
za'pava' orientace

Nesmí být ráder nesrobken z vztahu
 $\alpha(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = -\alpha(\vec{v}, \vec{u})$

α = orientace



Výpočet orientace je zadánec.

$$\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1), \vec{v} = (x_2, y_2)$$

Orientace (\vec{u}, \vec{v}) je určena

determinantou

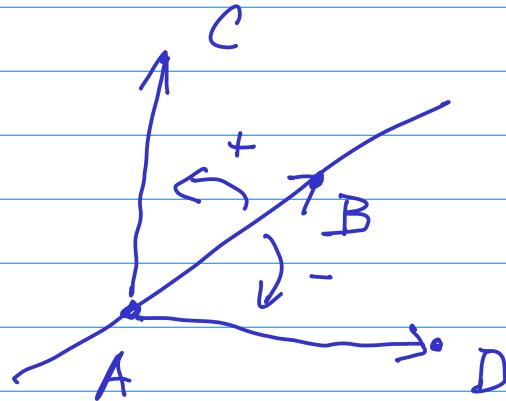
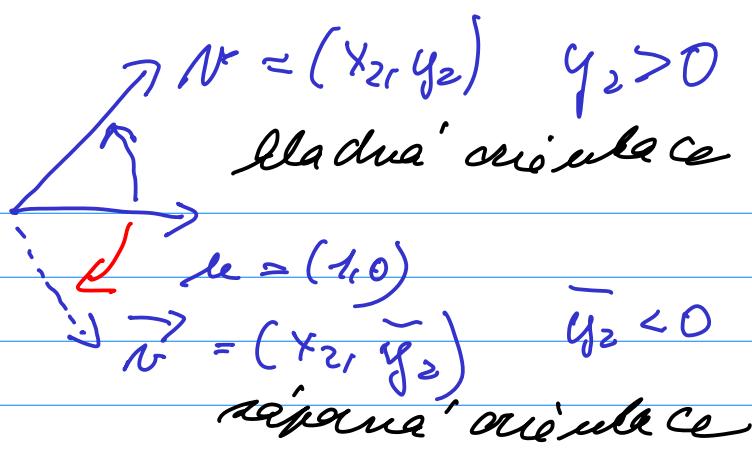
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1$$

$$u = (1, 0)$$

$$v = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_2 \\ 0 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot y_2 - 0 \cdot x_2 = y_2$$

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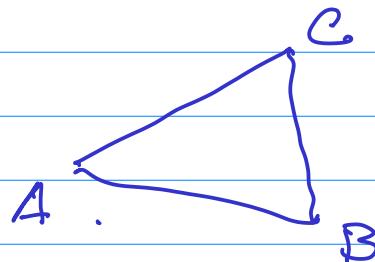
$$\text{or } (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = + \quad \left| \det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) > 0 \right.$$

$$\text{or } (\vec{AB}, \vec{AD}) = - \quad \left| \det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AD}) < 0 \right.$$

Dla 'body' lein' na define' mane' pimely \vec{AB} na 'ne'- belly' kielisime' determinanta mali' define' mane' also.

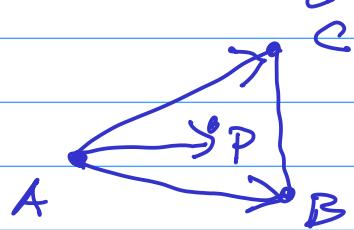
Body C, D lori' n' vi' mych abroning'ch,
pissine' maji' RÜZN4 anane'ula.

Zjistreni' n' viditelnosti:



body P, R
maje' aji' u'k
zda'

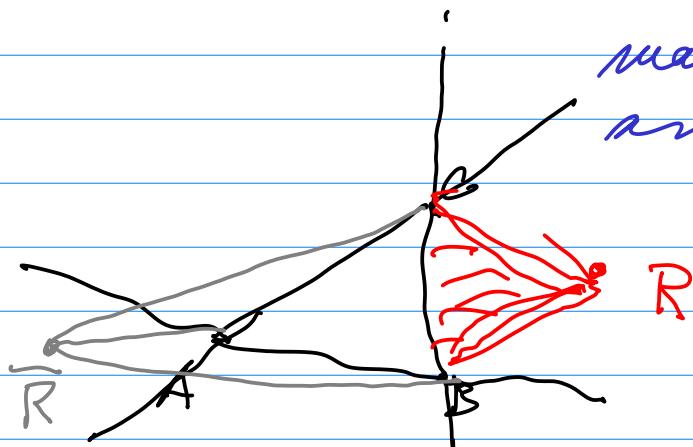
- 1) len' unik' A
- 2) pokud nele'ni', stejn' day
D jen' s mick' videt'



\vec{AC} , \vec{AP} , \vec{AB}

$\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AP}) = \det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AC})$

maji' stejne'
anane'ula

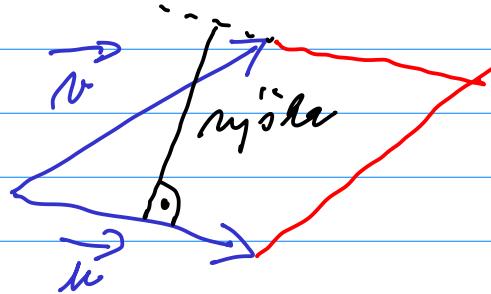


Viditelnost 1) a R cerves'ko je videt'
mava BC

2) a R videt'ko jen' mave'
mavy AC a BC.

Orientasyj' olsak sonobeisele

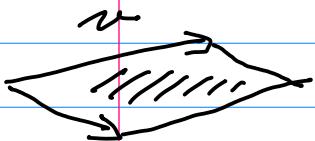
Skiðes kelyj olsak sonobeisele



Olasah $S = \|\vec{u}\| \cdot \text{ryška na } u$

Orientasyj' olsak sonobeisele

urcine'ko rektay (\vec{u}, \vec{v})
označime S_{uv}



1) Je-li $S = 0$, je $S_{uv} = 0$

2) Je-li $S \neq 0$, je

$$S_{uv} = S \cdot \text{známalo orientace}$$

$$\text{or}(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) > 0 \Rightarrow S_{uv} = S$$

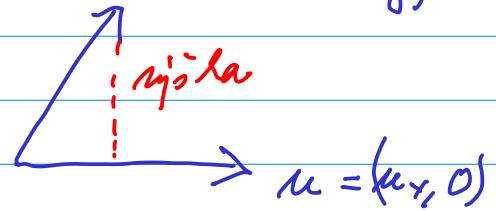
$$\text{or}(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) < 0 \Rightarrow S_{uv} = -S$$

Věta: Orient. olsak sonobeisele
urcine'ko rektay \vec{u}, \vec{v} je

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} u_x & v_x \\ u_y & v_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu = (v_x, v_y)$$

"Rozmnožení"



$$u = (u_x, 0)$$

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Osbah medicime

$$S = \| \underline{u} \| \cdot \underline{v} \cdot \underline{w} = |u_x| \cdot |v_y|$$

Determinant

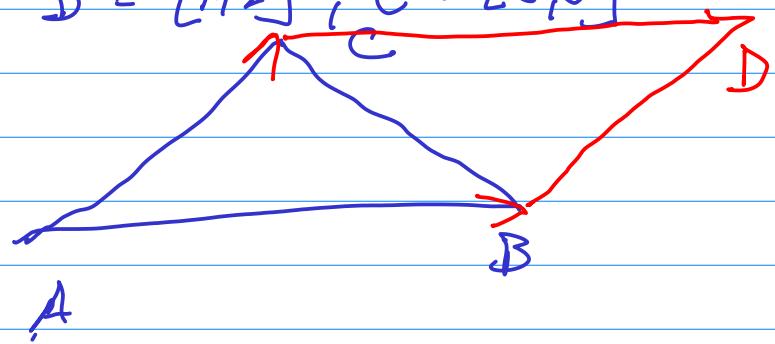
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} u_x & v_x \\ 0 & w_y \end{pmatrix} = u_x \cdot w_y - 0 \cdot v_x \\ = u_x \cdot w_y$$

$$S_{\Delta} = u_x \cdot w_y$$

$$S = |u_x \cdot w_y|$$

Pi'kread : $\triangle ABC$

$$A = [1, 1], B = [7, 2], C = [5, 5]$$



$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} S_{ABDC} = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left| \det \left(\vec{AB}, \vec{CA} \right) \right| = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left| 6 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 4 \right| = \frac{1}{2} 20 = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

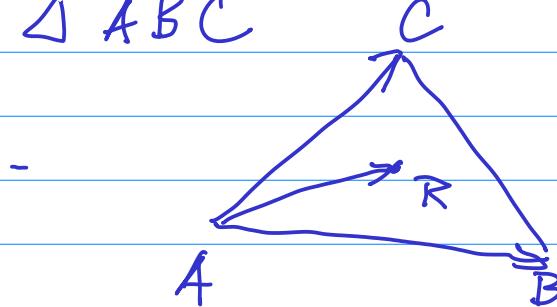
Pi'kread $\triangle ABC$

$$A = [10, -4], B = [18, 6], C = [25, 18]$$

$$R = [15, 3] \quad -14-$$

Rozložne re, reča R leží uníci

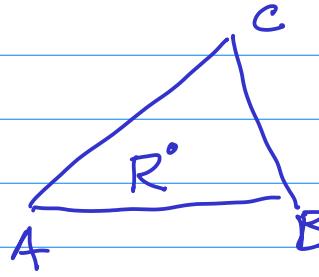
$\triangle ABC$



$$\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 15 \\ 10 & 22 \end{pmatrix} = 8 \cdot 22 - 15 \cdot 10 > 0$$

$$\det(\vec{AB}, \vec{AR}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 10 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = 8 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot 10 = -6 > 0$$

- C, R leží ~~na~~ mimo od \vec{AB}



$$AC = (15, 22)$$

$$AB = (8, 10)$$

$$AR = (5, 7)$$

$$\det(AC, AB) < 0 \text{ niznje} \\ = -\det(AB, AC)$$

$$\det(AC, AR) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 5 \\ 22 & 7 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 15 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot 22 = -5 < 0$$

- Bodj $\overset{\rightarrow}{RAB}$ leží napava od $\overset{\rightarrow}{AC}$

- Muri'ue ažidik, rda
A a R leží na nejme' maně od \overrightarrow{BC} .

$$\det(\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{BR}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ 12 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 7 \cdot -3 + -3 \cdot 12 > 0$$

$$\det(\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{BA}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -8 \\ 12 & -10 \end{pmatrix} = -7 \cdot 10 + 8 \cdot 12 \\ = -70 + 76 > 0$$

A a R leží na nejmen maně od \overrightarrow{BC} .