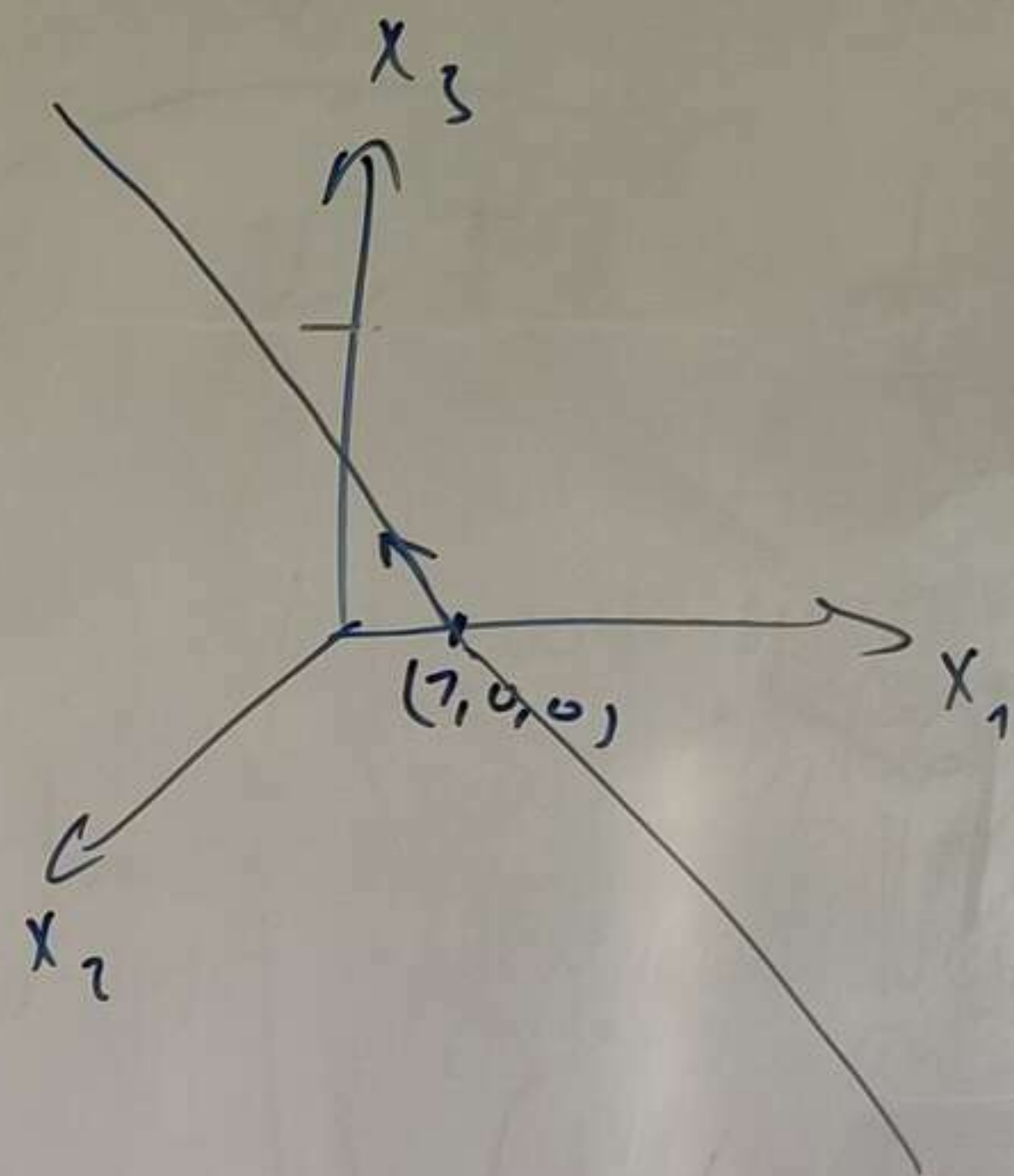


$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4×1 1×4 4×4



$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2$$

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

x_1, x_2, x_3

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = t$$

$$x_1 = 1 - x_3 = 1 - t$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1-t, 0, t) = (1, 0, 0) + t(-1, 0, 1)$$

mod 5

\mathbb{Z}_3

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} [1]_3 & [2]_3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \stackrel{1.2}{\sim} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\equiv \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \stackrel{1.2}{\sim}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_3 \equiv t$$

$$x_2 \equiv s$$

$$x_1 \equiv 1 + s - t$$

$$t \in \mathbb{Z}_3 = \{[0]_3, [1]_3, [2]_3\}$$

$$s \text{ — } 1 \text{ —}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1 + s - t, s, t) = (1, 0, 0) + s(1, 1, 0) + t(-1, 0, 1)$$

Pr. $x_1 + 2x_2 = 1$

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

\Rightarrow nemá řešení

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rho \dots$ postupná aplikace EŘO:

1) vynásobení 2. řádku c. 3

2) výměna 1. a 3. ř.

3) ke 3. řádce přičteme 2x 1. řádek

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ukažte, že $\rho(E) \cdot A = \rho(A)$ ✓

$$\rho(E): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \rho(E)$$

$$\rho(E) \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 & 0 & 15 \\ 5 & 11 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix} //$$

$$\rho(A): \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ -6 & 3 & 0 & 15 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 & 0 & 15 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 & 0 & 15 \\ 5 & 11 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \rho(A)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & e & f \\ a & b & c \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x \cdot g & x \cdot h & x \cdot i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x \cdot d + g & x \cdot e + h & x \cdot f + i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = e(A)$$

$$(A | E) \sim (E | A^{-1})$$

$E \dots E \bar{O}$, které udělojí A matici E

$$e(E) \cdot A = e(A) = E$$

Spočítejte inverzní matici k matici A udělejte zkusím.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 2 & -5 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ (-1) \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -2 \cdot \\ +2x \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ +2x \end{matrix} \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 8 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{A^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 &= 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot x = b$$

$\cdot A^{-1}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & +\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

Předp. $\exists A^{-1}$:

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot x = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$x = E \cdot x = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$ řešení soustavy.

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

předp.

$i < j$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^i a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj} + \dots$$

$$\dots + \sum_{k=i+1}^j a_{ik} b_{kj} + \sum_{k=j+1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} = i + (j-i) \cdot 2 + (n-j) \cdot 6$$

podobné případy $i=j$, $i > j$.

A, B

$A \cdot B = ?$

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 2 & i < j \end{cases}$$

$$B_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i \leq j \\ 3 & i > j \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & \dots & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & & \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 3 & \dots & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 9 & 5 \\ 10 & 8 & 4 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1+6+6 & 1+2+6 & 1+2+2 \\ 1+3+6 & 1+1+6 & 1+1+2 \\ 1+3+3 & 1+1+3 & 1+1+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

lib. problem matrix: $a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 2 + c \cdot 3 + d \cdot 6$
 $a + b + c + d = m$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1+(m-1) \cdot 6 & 1+2+(m-2) \cdot 6 & 1+2 \cdot 2+(m-3) \cdot 6 & \dots & 1+(m-1) \cdot 2 \\ 1+3+(m-2) \cdot 6 & 2+(m-2) \cdot 6 & 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + (m-3) \cdot 6 & \dots & 2+(m-2) \cdot 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+(m-1) \cdot 3 & & & & m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$$

$i < j$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} b_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^i \overbrace{a_{ik} b_{kj}}^1 + \sum_{k=i+1}^j \overbrace{a_{ik} b_{kj}}^2 + \sum_{k=j+1}^m \overbrace{a_{ik} b_{kj}}^3$$
$$= i \cdot 1 + (j-i) \cdot 2 + (m-j) \cdot 6$$

$i = j$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^i \overbrace{a_{ik} b_{ki}}^1 + \sum_{k=i+1}^m \overbrace{a_{ik} b_{ki}}^2 = i \cdot 1 + (m-i) \cdot 6$$

$i > j$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = j \cdot 1 + (i-j) \cdot 3 + (m-i) \cdot 6$$