

$$1, R: x \sim x? \checkmark$$

$$S: x \sim y \Leftrightarrow \text{NSD}(x, y) = 2 \checkmark x=y \Leftrightarrow \text{NSD}(y, x) = 2 \checkmark y \neq x \Leftrightarrow y \sim x \checkmark$$

AS: NE

$$T: x \sim y \& y \sim z \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x \sim z$$

$$\text{NSD}(x, y) = 2 \vee x=y \& \text{NSD}(y, z) = 2 \vee y=z$$

protivněklad $x=6, y=2, z=12$

$$x \sim y$$

$$(\text{NSD}(6, 2) = 2)$$

$$y \sim z$$

$$(\text{NSD}(2, 12) = 2)$$

ale

$$x \not\sim z$$

$$(\text{NSD}(6, 12) = 6 \& 6 \neq 12)$$

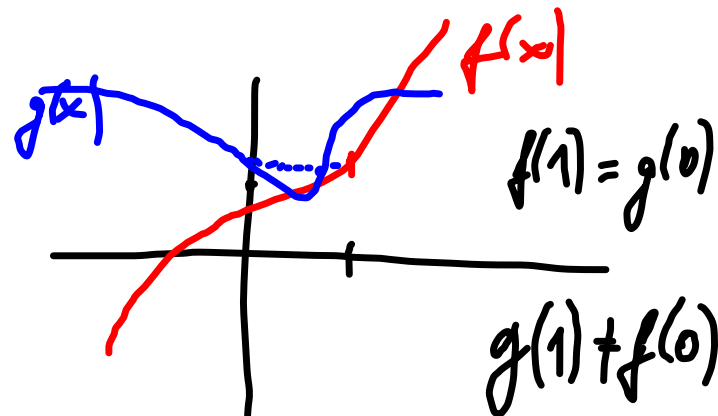
$$2) \quad \Pi = \{f \mid f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$I: \quad \forall f: f \sim f? \quad \text{neplati}$$

protipříklad: $f = x$, pak $f(0) = 0 \neq f(1) = 1$.

$$S: \quad f \sim g \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} g \sim f$$

$$f(1) = g(0)$$



$$f = x$$

$$g = 1 \quad (\text{konst. fce})$$

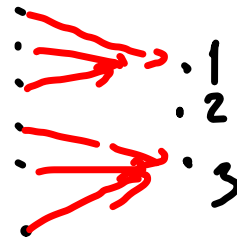
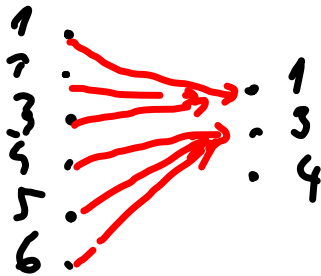
$$T: \quad f \sim g \ \& \ g \sim r \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} f \sim r$$

$$f = x, \quad g = 1 - 2x, \quad r = -1 + x$$

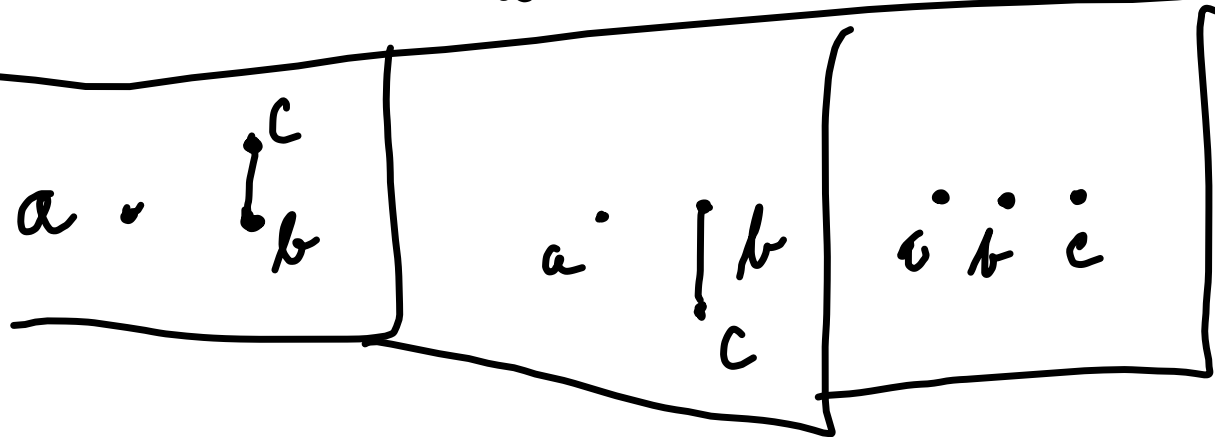
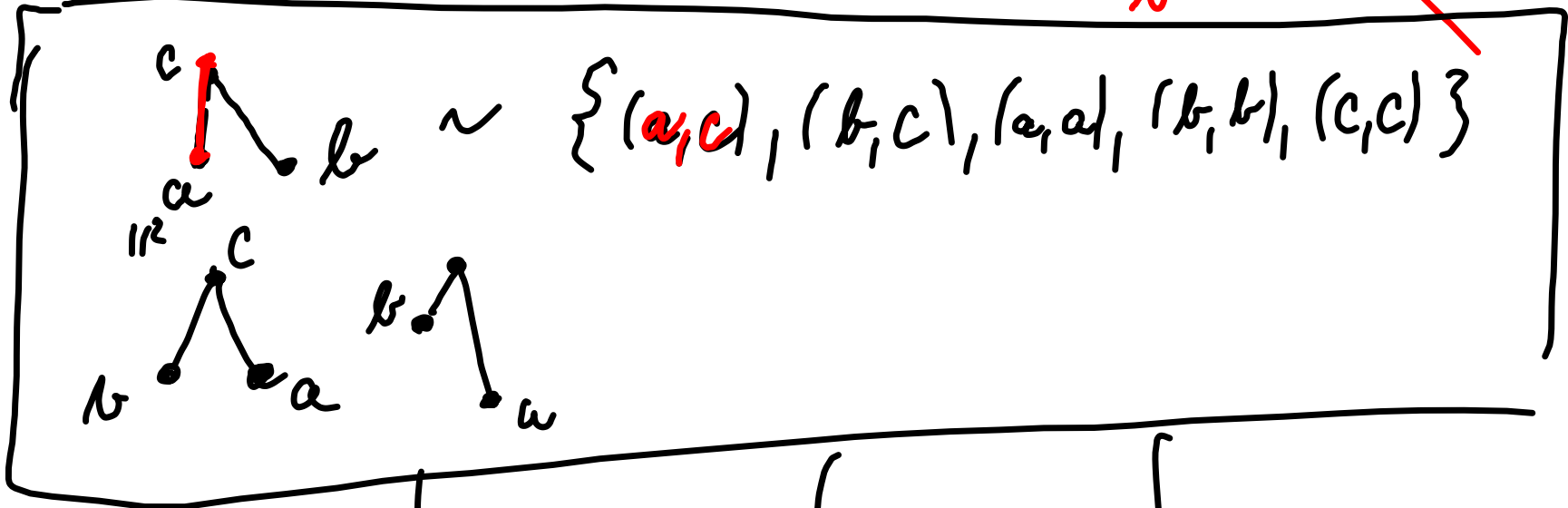
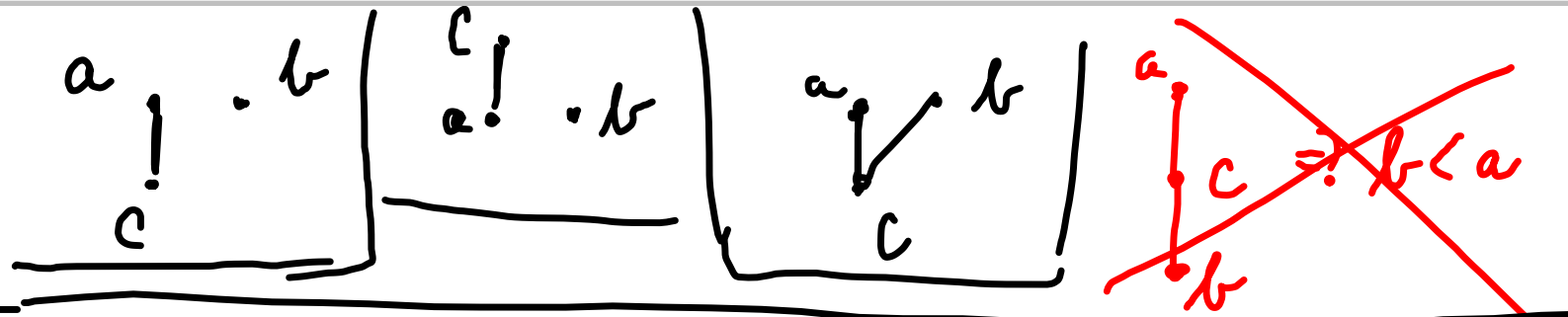
$$f(1) = 1, \quad g(0) = 1, \quad g(1) = -1, \quad r(0) = -1, \quad \text{ale } f \not\sim r$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \eta = \mathbb{N} \\ \} | \quad a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a-1 < b \quad (=) \quad a \leq b \\ \quad R: V \\ \quad AS: V \\ \quad T: V \\ \quad S: X \end{array}$$

$$4^6 - \binom{4}{3} \cdot 3^6 + \binom{4}{2} \cdot 2^6 - \binom{4}{1} \cdot 1^6$$



3) máme-li uspořádání \prec na num. M , pak bradé
 a je nerovnálehé s b znamená
 $(a, b) \notin \prec$ $(a \not\prec b)$
 $(b, a) \notin \prec$ $(b \not\prec a)$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 A: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{l}
 \cdot (-1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{l}
 \cdot (-3) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{l}
 \cdot (-1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2
 \end{array} \right) \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{l}
 \cdot (-1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$P \cdot A = E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \boxed{P}$$

$$P = \underline{P \cdot E}$$

$$\cdot (-1) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -2 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2
 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2
 \end{array} \right)$$

Wynik:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^2 + x \neq x^n \text{ pro žádné } n$$

musíme nemí uzavřená vzhledem ke sdílení.

2) Nechtě $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ a $\{r_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ jsou řešením

~~toho~~ dané rec. Pak $\{w_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, $w_n = y_n + r_n$ také W

spĺňuje

$$w_n = y_n + r_n = y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} + y_{n-3} + r_{n-1} + r_{n-2} + r_{n-3} =$$

$$= (y_{n-1} + r_{n-1}) + (y_{n-2} + r_{n-2}) + (y_{n-3} + r_{n-3}) =$$

$$= w_{n-1} + w_{n-2} + w_{n-3} \quad \text{,, } \{c \cdot y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

Nechtě $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ je řešením, pak i $c \cdot \{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$
je rovněž řešením $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$3) \quad x_n = x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} + x_{n-3} + 1 \quad (*)$$

Uchť $\{y_n\}, \{z_n\}$ jsou řešením, pak $\{\omega_n\} = \{y_n\} + \{z_n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n = y_n + z_n &= y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} + y_{n-3} + \boxed{1} + z_{n-1} + z_{n-2} + z_{n-3} + 1 = \\ &= \omega_{n-1} + \omega_{n-2} + \omega_{n-3} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Uchť $\{y_n\}$ je řešením $(*)$ a $\{z_n\}$ řešením
homogenizované $(*)$, pak $\{\omega_n\} = \{y_n\} + \{z_n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n = y_n + z_n &= y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} + y_{n-3} + 1 + z_{n-1} + z_{n-2} + z_{n-3} = \\ &= \omega_{n-1} + \omega_{n-2} + \omega_{n-3} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{ \quad x_n = x_{n-1}^2 + x_{n-2}^2 + x_{n-3}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n = y_n + R_n &= y_{n-1}^2 + y_{n-2}^2 + y_{n-3}^2 + R_{n-1}^2 + R_{n-2}^2 + R_{n-3}^2 = \\ &= \underbrace{(y_{n-1}^2 + R_{n-1}^2)}_{\omega_{n-1}} + \underbrace{(y_{n-2}^2 + R_{n-2}^2)}_{\omega_{n-2}} + (y_{n-3}^2 + R_{n-3}^2) \end{aligned}$$

nechtě (x_1, y_1, R_1) a (x_2, y_2, R_2) jsou řešením dané soustavy, pak i $(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, R_1 + R_2)$ je řešením dané soustavy.

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x_1 + x_2) + 3(y_1 + y_2) + (R_1 + R_2) &= \underbrace{2x_1 + 3y_1 + R_1}_0 + \\ &+ \underbrace{2x_2 + 3y_2 + R_2}_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$\text{rk}(A) = 3$ všechny dané řádky jsou lin. nezávislé

$$B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -11 & -5 \\ 0 & 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -11 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rk}(B) = 2$$

dané vektory jsou l. závislé

Louvilost s řešením odpovídající l. soustav:

$$A \cdot \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{řešení pouze vektor } (0, 0, 0)^T$$

$$B \cdot \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$-11x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{11}{5}x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{11}{5}x_2$$

Řešení ~~norm~~ $(-\frac{7}{5}x_2, x_2, -\frac{11}{5}x_2)$, $x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 & 0 & | & a \\ 0 & a & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & | & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$
$$= (a^2 - 1) - a(a^3 - a) = -a^4 + 2a^2 - 1$$