

$$3 \frac{dL}{dt} = x \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$3 \frac{dL}{dt} - x \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$x = x(t)$$

$$L = L(t)$$

$$x_0(L(t_0), x(t_0)) = 0$$

$$x_0 \cdot \dot{L} + x_0 \cdot \dot{x} = 0$$

$$\dot{L} = 3 \dot{x}$$

$$\dot{x} = -x$$

$$L = e^{3t} \cdot L_0 \Rightarrow \log L = 3t + \log L_0$$

$$x = e^{-t} \cdot x_0$$

$$\log\left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right) = 3t$$

$$t = \frac{\log\left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)}{3}$$

$$x = e^{-\frac{\log\left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)}{3}} \cdot x_0$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{3} \log\left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)} \cdot x_0$$

$$= \left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x_0$$

MATEMATIKA PRE OPTOMETROU

príklad 1.) Určte maticu X , ktorá spĺňa rovnicu

$$B - XA = X$$

kde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$B - XA = X \quad | +XA$$

$$B = X + XA$$

$$B = X \cdot I + XA$$

$$B = X(I + A) \quad | \cdot (I + A)^{-1}$$

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

$$I + A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

matica $(I-A)$ je singularna, nema inverza

\Rightarrow treba naći rešenje

formulama Cramerove:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (I-A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = B \cdot (I-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

prelazi se, pošto je inverzna matrica k
matrici

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Üb 3.) Gegeben ist invertierbare Matrix A

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

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

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{11} & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{6}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{11} & \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{11} & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{array} \right)$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{6}{11} \\ \frac{2}{11} & \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

tehtävä 4.) Käänteisen matriisin C matriisi

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{nollakohde})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

tehtävä 5.) Käänteisen matriisin D

$$\text{matriisi } D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

matriisi D ei
 ole invertoitu,
 sillä matriisin
 matriisi

upplagd 6.) Beräkna determinanten
matris $E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1 = 12 - 2 = 10$$

upplagd 7.) Beräkna determinanten

matris $F = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Varusvord skrivs

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ &\quad - (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 5) \\ &= 18 + 60 + 2 - (9 + 16 + 15) \\ &= 80 - 40 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

upplagd 8.) Beräkna determinanten

matris $G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 8 & 7 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ (samordelning)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 8 & 7 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \text{~~168 - 40 - 16~~ - (-70 + 6 + 256)}$$

$$= 168 + 40 - 16 - (-70 + 6 + 256) = 192 - 192 = 0$$

upplagd 9.) Beräkna determinanten

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

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

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

$$= -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 = 32$$

- pööritamine viimase
ridade ridadele
muutab ridade järjekorra
muutab determinandi

- viimane double ridade
muutab ridade järjekorra
muutab determinandi

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- determinandi ja
lineaarse funktsiooni
ridadele \rightarrow ei ole vajalik
ridade vahetust
konstantsele \rightarrow määrata
ja \rightarrow kogu ridade
võrdi peale determinandi

- determinandi korrutamine
oleks korrutamine ridade
määratava ridade
määratava ridade
määratava ridade

peetakse 0. Kõige lihtsam determinandi määramine

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(samantavaline)

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

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

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

úloha 11.) Vypočítajte determinants matice

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 12 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

nech A je štvorcová matica $n \times n$
 A_{ij} matica, kt. vznikne z A tak, čo
 vynecháme i -ty riadok a j -ty stĺpec

Laplaciov rozvoj podľa i -teho riadku:

$$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det(A_{ij})$$

Laplaciov rozvoj podľa j -teho stĺpca

$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det(A_{ij})$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 12 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1)^{4+1} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 12 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{4+2} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{4+3} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 12 \\ -2 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{4+4} \cdot 4 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \left((-1)^{1+3} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. + (-1)^{3+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 4 \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 4 (2 \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot 5) = -8$$

říklad 12.) Vypočítajte determinant

matrice $L = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{3+3} \cdot (-3) \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{3+1} \cdot 6 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{3+2} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- 3(-1)^{1+3} \cdot (-1) \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 6(5-2) - (10-4) + 3(2-6) + 3(3-0)$$

$$= 18 - 6 - 12 + 9 = -9$$

říklad 13.) Vypočítejte determinant matice

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 2 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 7 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -2(3+4-2 - (-4+12+1))$$

Sarrusovo pravidlo

$$+ 7(2+16+6 - (6+8+4)) =$$

$$= -2(3-9) + 7(24-18) = 12 + 42 = 54$$