

Sčítání matic se řádků 2x3

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & a_{13} + b_{13} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & a_{23} + b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+B)_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$$

Násobení řádkem se sloupci

$$c \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ca_{11} & ca_{12} & ca_{13} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & ca_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

Odpovědi čy

01

Savky ronic

02

Počítání s maticemi

A slova slova ronic dítay

B slova jednatuče a měkce těm

C slova jedn. dítay

D slova poroumání

E jítě se mení na ronic

Imovaní můre klíčovat ronic se čtenové

-2-

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B \}$$

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 = \{ (a_1, a_2, a_3) \mid a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2, a_3 \in A_3 \}$$

$$A \times A \times A = A^3$$

Uprádaná' dvojice $(a, b, c) \neq (b, a, c)$

$$\text{Množina } \{a, b, c\} = \{b, a, c\} = \{c, b, a\}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, a_3 = b_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}a_{11} + b_{12}a_{21} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot x = b \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & & a_{kn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{pmatrix}$$

A matrice $n \times n$, A ma' inversu'
matrici C

$$CA = E = A \cdot C$$

$$Ax = b \quad / \quad \text{aleva}$$

$$C(Ax) = C \cdot b$$

$$(C \cdot A)x = C \cdot b$$

$$E \cdot x = C \cdot b$$

$$x = C \cdot b$$

$$C = A^{-1}$$

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

$$a, x, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax = b \quad / \quad a^{-1}$$

$$a \neq 0$$

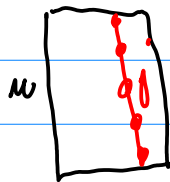
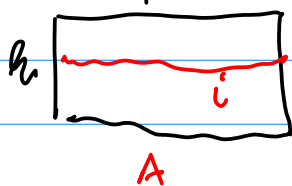
$$a^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{a^{-1}a}_1 x = a^{-1}b$$

$$x = a^{-1}b$$

$$x = a^{-1}b$$

$$(A \cdot B)_{ij} = A_{i1}B_{1j} + A_{i2}B_{2j} + \dots + A_{in}B_{nj}$$



$$\cdot (AB)_{ij}$$

Inverse matrices

$$AB = E$$
$$BA = E$$

Trym

PrE M1110-01 Linear algebra ...
05

$$x(t) = A x(t-1) = A A x(t-2)$$