

FORELESNING 13

ELE3719

BI

EIVIND ERIKSEN

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MATEMATIKK

PLAN:

MATRISER OG MATRISEREGNING, VEKTORER

Lærebok:

[MKF] 1.1-1.7

En $m \times n$ -matrise er en rektangulær tabell
(m rader; n kolonner) bestående av tall

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}} \right\} m$$

n

a_{ij}
↑
elementet i A
på plass
rad i , kol. j

Eks: $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

2×2 3×1

En n -vektor er en $n \times 1$ -matrise. Kaller også
kolonnevektor.

Matriseoperasjoner:

i) Addisjon / Subtraksjon: $\left. \begin{matrix} A+B \\ A-B \end{matrix} \right\}$ definert hvis A og B
har samme størrelse

Eks: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

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

2) Skalarmultiplikasjon (skalar = tall)

Ex: $2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

" "

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v} + \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

(Merk: det er vanlig å skrive $\underline{v} = \vec{v}$ for vektorer)

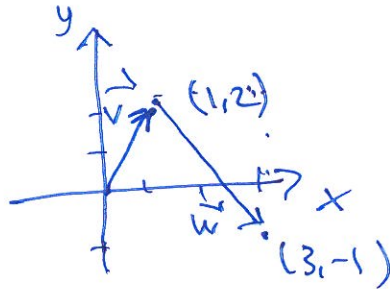
$2 \cdot \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Vektorer kan representeres geometrisk:

Ex: $\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{v} + \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$



3) Transponering:

$$\begin{matrix}
 A & \rightsquigarrow & A^T = A^t = A' \\
 (m \times n) & & (n \times m)
 \end{matrix}$$

Exo: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

2×3 3×2

Generelt:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

En kvadratisk matrise A er symmetrisk hvis $A^T = A$.

$$A^T = A \iff a_{ij} = a_{ji} \text{ for alle } i, j.$$

Exo:

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ er symmetrisk $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ er ikke symmetrisk $B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Spesielle matriser:

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{nullmatrise} \quad (O_{2 \times 2})$$

$$-A = \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ (-1) \cdot A \end{matrix}$$

Regne regler:

$$(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$$

$$r \cdot (A+B) = r \cdot A + r \cdot B$$

⋮

$$(A^T)^T = A$$

$$(A \pm B)^T = A^T \pm B^T$$

$$(rA)^T = r \cdot A^T$$

(A, B, C matriser
 r et tall)

La $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ være n -vektorer.
En linær-kombinasjon av disse vektorene er et uttrykk på formen

$$c_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \cdot \underline{v}_n$$

der c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n er tall (skalarer).

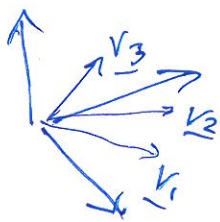
Ex: $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$2\underline{v}_1 - 1 \cdot \underline{v}_2 = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Ex: Er $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ en linearkombinasjon

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av $\left\{ \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$?



Løsning:

$$c_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + c_3 = 1 \\ c_2 + c_3 = 2 \\ c_1 + c_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

lin. system

Ja, lin. komb. ←

$$c_1 = -1 \quad c_2 = -2 \quad c_3 = 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + (-2) \cdot \underline{v}_2 + 4 \cdot \underline{v}_3$$

Gauss:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

Merk:

\underline{w} er en lineær komb. av $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$



$$\underline{w} = c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \underline{v}_n$$



lineært system med
utvidet koefk. matris

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_n \\ \hline & & & \underline{w} \end{array} \right)$$

Konklusjon:

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Enhver vektor $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ er en lineær komb av $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ fordi

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & c \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & * \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & * \end{array} \right)$$

en løsning.

Vektorene $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ er lineært uavhengige hvis ingen av vektorene er en lineær kombinasjon av de andre.

Ex: $n=3$ $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$

$$\underline{v}_1 = a \underline{v}_2 + b \underline{v}_3$$

$$\underline{v}_2 = a \underline{v}_1 + b \underline{v}_3$$

$$\underline{v}_3 = a \underline{v}_1 + b \underline{v}_2$$

ikke lineært uavhengige

dus lineært avhengige



$$\underline{v}_1 - a \underline{v}_2 - b \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0}$$

$$-a \underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2 - b \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0}$$

$$-a \underline{v}_1 - b \underline{v}_2 + \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + \\ c_3 \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0} \end{matrix}$$

Nar en ikke-triviell løsning.

Metode for å undersøke lineær uavhengighet mellom $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$.

Se på likningen $c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \underline{v}_n = \underline{0}$

⇕

Lineært system med utvidet koef. matr. $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \underline{v}_1 & \underline{v}_2 & \dots & \underline{v}_n \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{array} \right)$

En løsning: $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0, \dots, c_n = 0$
(triviell løsn.)

Da er $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ lineært uavhengige

Uendelig mange løsninger: (mange) ikke-trivielle løsninger

(minst en fri variabel)

Da er $\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$ lineært avhengige

Ex I: $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$c_1 \underline{v}_1 + c_2 \underline{v}_2 + c_3 \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0} \implies \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$

Ingen fri variable
dus. kun triviell løsn.

↓

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

$\{\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3\}$ er lineært uavhengige

Ex 2: $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow -1 \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow +1 \\ \leftarrow +1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

En fri variabel \Rightarrow ikke-triviale løsninger
 $\Rightarrow \{ \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3 \}$ er lineært uafhængige.

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 + 2c_2 &= 0 & c_1 &= -2c_2 = -2c_3 \\ c_2 - c_3 &= 0 & \Rightarrow c_2 &= c_3 \\ & & c_3 &= \text{fri} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c_1, c_2, c_3) = \underline{\underline{(-2c_3, c_3, c_3)}} \quad c_3 \text{ fri}$$

$c_3=1$: $c_1 = -2, c_2 = 1, c_3 = 1$
 $-2 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + 1 \cdot \underline{v}_2 + 1 \cdot \underline{v}_3 = \underline{0}$

$$\underline{v}_2 = 2\underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_3$$