

2.7 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Bestimmen $A - B = \begin{pmatrix} (1-6) & (4-2) & (5-3) \\ (-1-1) & (3-1) & (2-2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$B + C = \begin{pmatrix} (6+5) & (-2+4) & (3+2) \\ (1+3) & (1-2) & (2+4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$2B = \begin{pmatrix} (2 \cdot 6) & 2 \cdot (-2) & (2 \cdot 3) \\ (2 \cdot 1) & (2 \cdot 1) & (2 \cdot 2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$B + 2C = \begin{pmatrix} (6+10) & (-2+8) & (3+4) \\ (1+6) & (1-4) & (2+8) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

$2B + C = \begin{pmatrix} (12+5) & (-4+4) & (6+2) \\ (2+3) & (2-2) & (4+4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 0 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

2.9 Transponieren

(a) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, (g) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}^t = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$

(h) $(1 \ 2 \ 3)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Symmetrische Matrizen sind (a), (f)

2.11 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2+2) & (3+4) & (4+6) \\ (-4+1) & (-6+2) & (-8+3) \end{pmatrix} =$

Oké $(2 \times 2) \cdot (2 \times 3)$ ok!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 & 10 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 2-3+4 \\ 1-2+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs $(2 \times 3) \cdot (3 \times 1)$ ok.

$$(b) \quad (AB)C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 & 10 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-7+10 \\ -3+4-5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs $(2 \times 3) \cdot (3 \times 1)$ ok. // Obs!

$$A(BC) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+4 \\ -6+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs $(2 \times 2) \cdot (2 \times 1)$ ok

2.14 A är (3×5) , $B = (5 \times 2)$, $C = (3 \times 4)$
 $D = (4 \times 2)$ o $E = (4 \times 5)$

Bestäm vilka av följande matriser som existerar
o bestäm av vilka typer de är.

(a) $A \cdot B + C$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \times 5 \\ = \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \times 2 \\ = \end{pmatrix} + (3 \times 4) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \times 2 \\ \uparrow \neq \uparrow \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \times 4 \\ \uparrow \end{pmatrix} \text{ finns ej}$$

(b) $A \cdot B + C \cdot D = (3 \times 2) + (3 \times 2) = (3 \times 2)$ ok
 $(3 \times 2) \quad (3 \times 4) \cdot (4 \times 2)$

(c) $3EB + 4D = (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 2) = (4 \times 2)$ ok
 $(4 \times 5) \cdot (5 \times 2)$

(d) $C \cdot D - 2(C \cdot E)B = (3 \times 2) - (3 \times 2) = (3 \times 2)$ ok.
 $(3 \times 4) \cdot (4 \times 2) \quad ((3 \times 4) \cdot (4 \times 5)) \cdot (5 \times 2)$

$$(e) \quad 2EB + \otimes A = (4 \times 2) + (\text{Linus } e_j) = \text{Linus } e_j.$$

$$\begin{matrix} (4 \times 5) & (5 \times 2) & (4 \times 2) & (3 \times 5) \\ \underline{\quad} & \underline{\quad} & \uparrow \neq \uparrow & \end{matrix}$$

2.15 Berechnen potenzen A^n , $n = 2, 3, \dots$ für

$$(a) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs $A^n = \underbrace{A \cdot A \cdot \dots \cdot A}_{n \text{ Faktoren}}$

Rekurrenz (i) $n=2$ $A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix}$

(ii) $n=3$ $A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^3 \end{pmatrix}$

dieser Schlussatz

\Rightarrow $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$

$$(b) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rekurrenz (i) $n=2$ $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (ii) $n=3$ $A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

\Rightarrow Dira slutsats $A^n = 0$ för alla $n \geq 3$.

2.16 Beräkna

$$(a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+4+4 \\ 0+8+6 \\ 1+12+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 14 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} = (3 \times 1)$$

Obs $(3 \times 3) \cdot (3 \times 1)$ är.

$$(b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (3+4+4, 0+8+6, 1+12+2) = (11, 14, 15) = (1 \times 3)$$

$(1 \times 3)(3 \times 3)$

(c) $X X^t$ där $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ Obs $X^t = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$$\Rightarrow X \cdot X^t = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 x_2 & x_1 x_3 \\ x_2 x_1 & x_2^2 & x_2 x_3 \\ x_3 x_1 & x_3 x_2 & x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = (3 \times 3)$$

$(3 \times 1)(1 \times 3)$

(d) Gör själv! som ovan.

2.21 A, B är kvadratiske av samma typ.

Visa att om $AB = BA$ (*) så gäller

$$(a) (AB)^2 = A^2 \cdot B^2$$

$$\text{v.l.} = (AB) \cdot (AB) = A(BA)B = A(AB)B = (AA)(BB) = \text{H.L.}$$

(*)

$$(e) (A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v.l.} &= (A+B) \cdot (A+B) = AA + \underline{AB} + \underline{BA} + BB = \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \text{h.l.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) (A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$$

$$\text{v.l.} = AA - \underline{AB} + \underline{BA} - BB \stackrel{(*)}{=} A^2 - B^2 = \text{h.l.}$$

2.23 Låt $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$

Visa att $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$ (m h a trigonometri)

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) & (-\cos \theta \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\ (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) & (-\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Obs dubbelvärdet}).$$

2.25 Bestäm $(A+I)^{10}$ om $A^2=A$, I enhetsmatrix

Notera att $A^n = A$ för alla $n \geq 1$.

Repetera att $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot a^k \cdot b^{n-k}$ (*)

$$\Rightarrow (A+I)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot A^k \cdot I^{n-k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot A \cdot I + \binom{n}{0} \cdot I = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \right) \cdot A + I =$$

$$= (2^n - 1)A + I \quad \checkmark$$

$$(i) (1+1)^n = 2^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \quad (\text{siehe } (*)), \quad \underline{0}$$

$$(ii) \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad \text{b.l.a.} \binom{n}{0} = 1$$