

Ex:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-4} \textcircled{-7} \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \textcircled{-2} \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Two pivot elements} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{rank } A = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{x} & x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x & x & x \\ 0 & x & x & x & x \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{x} & x & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{x} & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & x \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{-1} \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \end{matrix} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \times -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \textcircled{-4} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Bundni: $x \ y$ Fria: z

$$z = t \quad y = -z = -t \quad x = -y + 2z = t + 2t$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = -t \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriser till L12

Ex: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Bestäm A^{-1}

Lösning

$$[A | I] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{-1} \textcircled{-2} \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \times -1 \\ \times -1 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \textcircled{-1} \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

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

Matrixequationen

$$A \cdot X \cdot B = C - 2 \cdot X \cdot B$$

Lös. ut X .

$$A \cdot X \cdot B + 2 \cdot X \cdot B = C$$

$$(A \cdot X + 2 \cdot X) \cdot B = C$$

$$(A + 2I) \cdot X \cdot B = C$$

$$(A + 2I) \cdot X \cdot \underbrace{B \cdot B^{-1}}_{=I} = C \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{(A + 2I)^{-1} \cdot (A + 2I)}_{=I} \cdot X = (A + 2I)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$X = (A + 2I)^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$$