

**14. Domača naloga - matrike in linearne preslikave**  
**Algebra 1, finančna matematika**

1. Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  ima v standardnih bazah matriko

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Pošči kaki bazi za jedro in sliko preslikave  $\mathcal{A}$ .

2. Dana sta vektorja  $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Naj bo  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  linearna preslikava dana s predpisom

$$\mathcal{A}\vec{x} = \langle \vec{x}, \vec{a} \rangle \vec{b} + 2\langle \vec{x}, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{a}.$$

Pošči matriko za  $\mathcal{A}$  v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

3. Dana je linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_3[x]$

$$(\mathcal{A}p)(x) = (x^2 - 2)(p'(x) + xp(-1)).$$

Pošči njeno matriko v bazah  $B_1 = \{x^2, x, 1\}$  za  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$  in  $B_2 = \{x^3, x^2, x, 1\}$  za  $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$ .

4. Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$  je podana s predpisom

$$\mathcal{A}(p(x)) = (x^2 - x)p''(x) + (2x - 1)p'(x)$$

Pošči matriko, ki pripada  $\mathcal{A}$  v bazi  $\{x^2, x, 1\}$ .

5. Dana je linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$(\mathcal{A}p)(x) = (x - 2)(p'(x) + xp(1)).$$

Pošči njeno matriko v bazi  $\{x^2, x, 1\}$ .

6. Pokaži, da je preslikava  $\mathcal{T} : \mathbb{R}^{2,2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2,2}$  podana s predpisom

$$\mathcal{T}(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X$$

linearna. Pošči matriko, ki pripada  $\mathcal{T}$  v bazi

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

7. Dana je matrika

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{T} : \mathbb{R}^{2,2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2,2}$

$$\mathcal{T}(X) = AX - XA.$$

Poisci matriko preslikave  $\mathcal{T}$  v bazi

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

8. Linearna preslikava  $A : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$  ima v bazi  $\{1, x, x^2\}$  matriko

$$A_S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Poisci njeno matriko v bazi  $\{1 + x, x + x^2, 1 + x^2\}$ .

9. Linearna preslikava  $T_A : \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  je podana s predpisom

$$T_A(X) := AXA^{-1},$$

kjer je  $A$  neka obrnljiva matrika iz  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ . Določi vse matrike  $A$ , za katere preslikavi  $T_A$  v bazi  $\{E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}\}$  prostora  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  ustreza matrika

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

*Rešitve:*

$$1. \text{ baza } \text{Ker } \mathcal{A} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\text{baza } \text{Im } \mathcal{A} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$2. A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$3. A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -6 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$4. A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$5. A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$6. T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$7. T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$8. A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$9. A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a \\ 0 & -a \end{bmatrix}, \text{ kjer je } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$