

**15. Domača naloga - Matrike in linearne preslikave**  
**Algebra 1, finančna matematika**

1. Linearni preslikavi  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  pripada v standardni bazi  $\mathcal{S}$  matrika

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

Kakšna matrika ji pripada v bazi

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}?$$

2. Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  ima v bazi

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

matriko

$$A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Poisci njeni matriki v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

3. Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  je podana s predpisom

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - z \\ -x + y - 3z \\ -x - 2z \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Poisci matriko, ki pripada  $\mathcal{A}$  v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(b) Poisci matriko, ki pripada  $\mathcal{A}$  v bazi  $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ .

4. Dani so vektorji

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  deluje takole

$$\mathcal{A}\vec{a} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \quad \mathcal{A}\vec{b} = 2\vec{a}, \quad \mathcal{A}\vec{c} = \vec{c}.$$

Poisci matriki za to linearno preslikavo v bazi  $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\}$  in v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

5. V prostoru  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$  so dani polinomi

$$p_1(x) = x + 1, \quad p_2(x) = x^2 + x, \quad p_3(x) = x^2 + x + 1.$$

Poisci prehodno matriko iz baze  $\mathcal{B} = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$  na standardno bazo  $\mathcal{S} = \{x^2, x, 1\}$ . Za linearne preslikave  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$  velja

$$\mathcal{A}p_1 = p_2 + p_3, \quad \mathcal{A}p_2 = p_2, \quad \mathcal{A}p_3 = p_1.$$

Poisci njeni matriki v bazi  $\mathcal{B}$  in matriki v bazi  $\mathcal{S}$ .

6. Naj bo  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  zrcaljenje čez ravnino  $x - y - z = 0$ . S pomočjo prehoda na novo bazo poišči matriko tega zrcaljenja v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
7. Naj bo  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  pravokotna projekcija na premico  $x = y = -z/2 = 0$ . S pomočjo prehoda na novo bazo poišči matriko tega zrcaljenja v standardni bazi  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
8. Linearna preslikava  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  deluje takole:

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Poisci njeni matriki v standardni bazi prostora  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

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

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

Poisci njeni matriki v bazi  $S = \{1, x, x^2\}$  in v bazi  $\mathcal{B} = \{1 + x, x + x^2, x^2\}$ .

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

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

Določi matriki za

$$\mathcal{A} : (\mathbb{R}_2[x], \mathcal{B}_1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_2[x], \mathcal{B}_2)$$

v bazah

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{1, x - 1, x^2 - 3\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_2 = \{x^2 - 2x, x - 2, 1\}.$$

*Rešitve:*

$$1. A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & 1 \\ -28 & 24 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4. A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{\mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5. A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{\mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$8. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -7 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. A_{\mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$10. A_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$