

Naloga	1	2	3	4	5	Σ
Točke						

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Linearna algebra, IŠRM

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Ime in priimek: GAŠPER ZADNIK Vpisna številka: 31415927 Koordinate: x y

1. Določi inverz matrike

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

Inverz iščemo po Gaußovi metodi

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \downarrow + \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$V_1 \rightarrow V_1 + V_2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \downarrow :3 \\ \end{matrix}$$

$V_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} V_3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \downarrow + \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$V_2 \rightarrow V_2 + V_3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \downarrow :2 \\ \downarrow \frac{1}{3} \\ \end{matrix}$$

$V_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V_2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \\ \downarrow \frac{1}{6} \\ \downarrow \frac{1}{3} \\ \end{matrix}$$

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

Nastavek razširjene matrike za Gaußa

④

Vsaka "Gaußova" operacija

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

Zapis rešitve

④

ALTERNATIVA

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nastavek po metodi izračuna koeficientov

④

Utemeljitev, da pod diagonalo 0

②

Množenje matrik

④

Zapis sistema

⑤

Rešitev + zapis A^{-1}

⑤

(+2), tu ima prazne

$$a_{21} = a_{31} = a_{32} = 0$$

Inverz zg. trikotne matrike
je zg. trikotna matrika

$$1 \Rightarrow a_{21} = a_{31} = a_{32} = 0$$

2. Določi enačbo ravnine v \mathbb{R}^3 , ki vsebuje točko $(0,0,0)$ in se najboljše prilega točkam $(1,1,0)$, $(1,0,1)$ ter $(0,1,1)$ v smislu minimizacije vsote kvadratov razdalj danih točk vzdolž osi z do ravnine.

Ravnino išemo z nastavkom

Zapis nastavka

③

$$z = ax + by + c$$

Ker točka $(0,0,0)$ leži na Σ :

Pogoj $(0,0,0) \in \Sigma$

④

$$0 = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + c \Rightarrow c = 0$$

Rešiti moramo predolojeni sistem za a, b , ki ne glasi

$$(1, 1, 0) \quad 0 = a + b$$

$$(1, 0, 1) \quad 1 = a + 0$$

$$(0, 1, 1) \quad 1 = 0 + b$$

$$\text{oz. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Zapis predoločenega sistema

④

Privedimo 2×2 - sistem, množimo enačbo z $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$:

Prevod na 2×2 - sistem

⑥

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{oz. } \begin{array}{l} 2a + b = 1 \\ a + 2b = 1 \quad | \cdot (-2) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 2a + b = 1 \\ a + 2b = 1 \end{array}} \right\} +$$

$$0 \cdot a - 3b = -1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a + 2b = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

Rešitev

③

$$\text{OZ } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} | \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ | \cdot (-2) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 2 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | & 1 \end{array}} \right\} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & | & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad | : (\frac{3}{2})$$

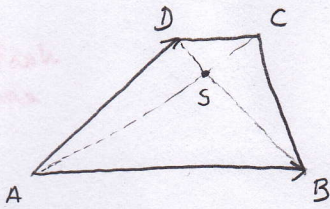
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad | : 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Torej je enačba ravnine, ki vsebuje $(0,0,0)$ in se najboljše prilega danim trem točkam

$$z = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}y$$

3. Dan je trapez $ABCD$ (tj. štirikotnik z $AB \parallel CD$), v katerem $|AB| = 3|CD|$. V kakšnem razmerju presečišče diagonal deli diagonali?



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= \vec{a} \\ \vec{AD} &= \vec{b}\end{aligned}$$

Izbera baza
(4)

$$\vec{AS} = \lambda \cdot \vec{AC} = \lambda(\vec{AD} + \vec{DC}) = \lambda(\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB}) = \lambda(\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{a})$$

$$\vec{AS} = \vec{AD} + \mu \vec{DB} = \vec{AD} + \mu(\vec{DA} + \vec{AB}) = \vec{b} + \mu(-\vec{b} + \vec{a})$$

Zapis \vec{AS} (ali \vec{BS} ...) na 2 načina
(6)

$$\lambda \vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}\lambda \vec{a} = (1-\mu)\vec{b} + \mu \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1-\mu$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\lambda = \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned}\lambda + \mu &= 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}\lambda - \mu &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mu = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Zapis v bazi in izenačitev koeficientov
(4)

Rešitev sistema
(4)

Torej $|AS| = \frac{3}{4}|AC|$ oz. $|AS| : |SC| = 3 : 1$

in $|DS| = \frac{1}{4}|DB|$ oz. $|DS| : |SB| = 1 : 3$

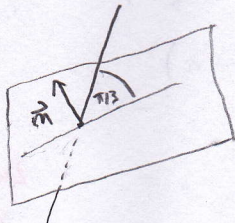
Zapis razmerij
(2)

4. Dana je ravnina Σ z enačbo $x + y + z = 1$. Določi enačbo kakšne premice skozi točko $(1, 1, 1)$, ki seka ravnino Σ pod kotom $\frac{\pi}{3}$ in seka tudi os z .

Premico iščemo z nastavitvijo

$$\frac{x-1}{a} = \frac{y-1}{b} = \frac{z-1}{c} \quad \text{Ali}$$

$$\{(1, 1, 1) + t(a, b, c) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad [\text{BOLE}]$$



Kot med premico in ravnino

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{Kot med}$$

(a, b, c) (smerni vektor premice) in normalo ravnine je

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Normalo ravnine preberemo iz enačbe:

$$\vec{n} = (1, 1, 1) \quad (\|\vec{n}\| = \sqrt{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}} = \sqrt{3})$$

Ker je $\vec{n} \cdot (a, b, c) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot (a, b, c) &= a + b + c = \|\vec{n}\| \cdot \|(a, b, c)\| \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \\ &= 3 \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Naj bo smerni vektor premice enotski,

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ker mora premica sekati z -os

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \exists t_0: (1, 1, 1) + t_0(a, b, c) &= (0, 0, z_0) \\ \Rightarrow (1 + t_0 a, 1 + t_0 b, 1 + t_0 c) &= (0, 0, 0) \\ \Rightarrow 1 + t_0 a = 0 &\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{t_0} \\ 1 + t_0 b = 0 &\Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{t_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Torej } a^2 + a^2 + c^2 &= 1 \\ a + a + c &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

iskana premica je

$$\text{mpz } (1, 1, 1) + t \left(\frac{6+\sqrt{6}}{12}, \frac{6+\sqrt{6}}{12}, \frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{6} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c = \frac{3}{2} - 2a \Rightarrow 1 - 2a^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2a\right)^2 &= 2a^2 + \frac{9}{4} - 6a + 4a^2 = 6a^2 - 6a + \frac{9}{4} \\ \text{oz. } 6a^2 - 6a + \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow a &= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 30}}{12} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6}}{12} \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2} - 2 \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6}}{12} = \frac{3 \mp \sqrt{6}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Nastavek za enačbo premice

③

Kot med \vec{n} in sm. vektor premice

②

Normala ravnine

②

Enečba iz kota med premico in ravnino

③

Postavitve dveh enačb za $\|(a, b, c)\|$ in $\vec{n} \cdot (a, b, c)$

②

Zapis pogaja, da seka z -os

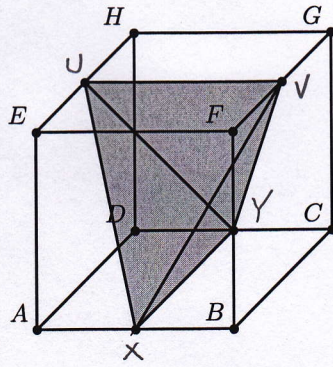
④

Rešitev sistema

④

$$\frac{3 \mp \sqrt{6}}{6}$$

5. V kocki $ABCDEFGH$ s stranico dolžine 1 naj bodo X, Y, U in V razpolovišča stranic AB, CD, EH in FG . Izračunaj volumen piramide $XYUV$.



Postavimo kocko v koordinatni sistem,

$$A = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$B = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$D = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$E = (0, 0, 1)$$

ITD

Piramido $XYUV$ napenjajo (npr.) vektorji

\vec{xu}, \vec{xv} in \vec{xy} ,

$$\vec{xu} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, 1) - (\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\vec{xv} = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 1) - (\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\vec{xy} = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0) - (\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$V(XYUV) = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{xu} \times \vec{xv}) \cdot \vec{xy}| =$$

$$\vec{xu} \times \vec{xv} = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) \times (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) = (0, 1, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$(\vec{xu} \times \vec{xv}) \cdot \vec{xy} = (0, 1, -\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (0, 1, 0) = 1$$

$$V(XYUV) = \frac{1}{6}$$

ALTERNATIVA ... izbrana baza,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \vec{a} \\ \vec{AD} &= \vec{b} \\ \vec{AE} &= \vec{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{xy} = \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{xu} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{xv} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{6} |(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}) \times (\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{c} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b}| \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Postavimo kocko v koord. sistem (4)

Izbera & izračun 3 vektorjev, ki napenjajo piramido $3 \times 3 = (9)$

Zapis formule za $V(XYUV)$ (2)

Vekt. produkt (3)

Skalarni produkt (2)

(Ali izračun det. ustrezne matrike) (5)

Izbrana baza (3)

Izberite 3 vektorje, ki napenjajo piramido $3 \times 3 = (9)$

Zapis formule (2)

Vstavimo v formulo & izbrano bazo $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ (3)

Uporabimo $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 1$ (3)