

HG: Kapitel 1: Uppgifter: 17, 32a, 50, 56

17. Visa att vektorerna $\underbrace{(1, 2, 3, 4)}_{b_1}, \underbrace{(0, 1, 2, 3)}_{b_2}, \underbrace{(0, 0, 1, 2)}_{b_3}, \underbrace{(0, 0, 0, 1)}_{b_4}$ bildar en bas i \mathbb{R}^4 . Bestäm koordinaterna för $(1, 1, 1, 1)$ i denna bas.

Definition: $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_n\}$ bas för V , $u \in V$
 $u = \underbrace{x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + \dots + x_n e_n}_{(1.15)}$
 $u \leftrightarrow x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n kallas för u :s koordinater.

$B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\}$ bas för $V = \mathbb{R}^4$

$$\underbrace{x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}_{b_1} + \underbrace{x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{b_2} + \underbrace{x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{b_3} + \underbrace{x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{b_4} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{[u]_s} = \text{koordinater i Standardbas till } \mathbb{R}^4.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & x_2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & x_3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & x_4 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

- Matrisen är på trappstegform
 - med 4 pivoter
 - inga fria kolonner ∴ unik lösning ∴ unika koordinater.

$$\begin{cases} 1x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 - 2x_1 = 1 - 2(-1) = -1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1 - 2x_2 - 3x_1 = 1 - 2(-1) - 3(1) = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 1 \Rightarrow x_4 = 1 - 2x_2 - 3x_1 - 4x_1 = 1 - 2(0) - 3(-1) - 4(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u \leftrightarrow (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (1, -1, 0, 0) \underset{B}{=} [u]_B$$

Bara för säkerhets skull ska vi testa:

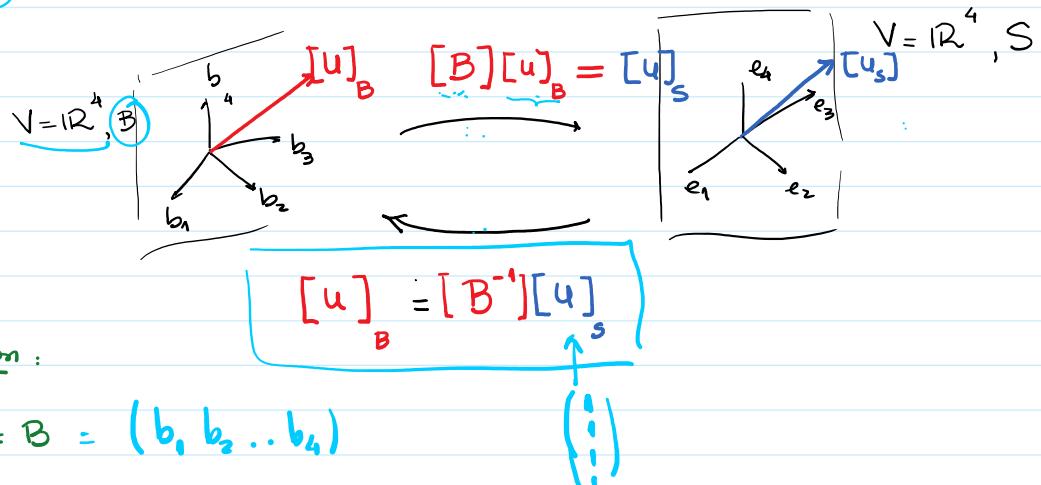
$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2-1 \\ 3-2+0 \\ 4-3+0+0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\underbrace{[b_1]_s}_{\text{...}}, \underbrace{[b_2]_s}, \underbrace{[b_3]_s}, \underbrace{[b_4]_s}$ $\underset{s}{\underbrace{[u]_s}}$

$$\boxed{[B] \cdot [u]_B = [u]_s}$$

Basbytte
 matrisen
 från B
 till Standardbasen $\underbrace{[S]}_{(S \leftarrow B)} \leftarrow [T]$

till standardbasen $S \leftarrow B$



Obs. Notation:

$$[T]_{S \leftarrow B} = B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_4)$$

$$[T]_{B \leftarrow S} = B^{-1}$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) = 1b_1 + 0b_2 + 0b_3 + 0b_4 = (1, 0, 0, 0)_B$$

32a. Bestäm matris A så att de gitna mängderna utgör Värderummet $V(A)$

$$a) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2s+3t \\ r+s-2t \\ 4r+s \\ 3r-s-t \end{pmatrix} : r, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = V(A)$$

Lösning:

$$V(A) = \left\{ (r) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} : r, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\underline{V(A) = \text{span} \{ \underline{v_1, v_2, v_3} \}} \quad \text{dim } V(A) = 3$$

$$\text{Då } A = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$50) \quad V = \text{Span} \{ f_1, f_2 \} \quad f_1 = \sin x \quad f_2 = \cos x \quad \underline{B = \{ f_1, f_2 \} \text{ bas}}$$

$$\text{Låt } g_1 = 2\sin x + \cos x ; \quad g_2 = 3\cos x$$

a) Visa att $B' = \{g_1, g_2\}$ är en Bas för V.

(b) Bestäm $[T]_{\bar{T}} \quad [T]$

• nu utt v - $\{f_1, f_2\}$ till ett.

(b) Bestäm $\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \leftarrow B \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} T \\ B' \leftarrow B \end{bmatrix}$ ←

c) $h = 2 \sin x - 5 \cos x$: Bestäm h :s koordinater i basen B

d) h :s koordinater i basen B' med hjälp av b) och c)

e) Bestäm h :s koordinater i basen B' direkt.

linjärt
Oberoende

Lösning.

a) $B' = \{g_1, g_2\}$ är bas för V

$$B = \{f_1, f_2\} = \{\sin x, \cos x\}$$

Bas för V .

$$g_1 = 2 \sin x + 1 \cos x = 2f_1 + 1f_2 = (2, 1)_B$$

$$g_2 = 0 \sin x + 3 \cos x = 0f_1 + 3f_2 = (0, 3)_B$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B' = \{g_1, g_2\} \text{ är oberoende?} \\ \text{Span}\{g_1, g_2\} = V? \end{array} \right.$$

• via definition

$$\alpha(g_1) + \beta(g_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \text{ unik lösning.}$$

$$\alpha(2 \sin x + \cos x) + \beta(3 \cos x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(2\alpha) \sin x + (\alpha + 3\beta) \cos x = 0 = 0 \sin x + 0 \cos x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 0} \\ \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 0} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \text{unik lösning.} \right.$$

Då $\{g_1, g_2\}$ är L. O.

(Alternativt: $\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}}_A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} [g_1]_B & [g_2]_B \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{A}}$

$$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{[g_1]_B, [g_2]_B\} \text{ är L. Oberoende.}$$

b) $\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \leftarrow B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [g_1]_B & [g_2]_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{X}$

$$[T] = [T \ T]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{B' \leftarrow B}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}_B \right)}_{\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \end{bmatrix}, B \leftarrow B} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}_B}_{\begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix}, B} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ B \end{bmatrix}}_B + \beta \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} q_2 \\ B \end{bmatrix}}_B = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_B + \beta \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}_B$$

c) $h = 2 \sin x - 5 \cos x$

$$B = \{f_1, f_2\} = \{\sin x, \cos x\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 2f_1 - 5f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}_B$$

$$\det(A \cdot A^{-1}) = \det(I)$$

$$\det A \cdot \det A^{-1} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}}$$

d) $\begin{bmatrix} h \\ B \end{bmatrix} = ?$

$$\left| \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} T \\ B \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} T} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix}}_T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{T^{-1}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{bmatrix} h \\ B \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

e) $h(x) = 2 \sin x - 5 \cos x$ $B' = \{q_1, q_2\}$

$$= 2 \sin x + \cos x - \cos x - 5 \cos x$$

$$= (2 \sin x + \cos x) - 6 \cos x$$

$$q_1 = 2 \sin x + \cos x$$

$$q_2 = 3 \cos x$$

$$= (2\sin x + \cos x) - 2(3\cos x)$$

$$= 1(\underbrace{2\sin x + \cos x}_{g_1}) - 2(\underbrace{3\cos x}_{g_2}) = 1g_1 - 2g_2 = (1, -2)_B$$

Alternativt via def

$$[h]_B = (\alpha, \beta)_B = \alpha g_1 + \beta g_2$$

$$= \alpha (2\sin x + \cos x) + \beta (3\cos x) = [h]_B = 2\sin x - 5\cos x$$

$$= (2\alpha)\sin x + (\alpha + 3\beta)\cos x = 2\sin x - 5\cos x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha = 2 \\ \alpha + 3\beta = -5 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$3\beta = -5 - 1$$

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

$$\boxed{\beta = -2}$$

$$[h]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}_B = 1g_1 + (-2)g_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 56 \\ 38 \\ 39 \end{array} \right. \leftarrow$$

56) De fyra första Hermite-polynomien är

$$B' = \{1, 2t, -2 + 4t^2, -12t + 8t^3\} = \{g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4\}$$

$$B = \{1, t, t^2, t^3\} \quad (\text{standard bas})$$

a) Visa att dessa polynom utgör bas i \mathbb{P}_3 .

b) Bestäm koordinaterna för

$$p(t) = 7 - 12t - 8t^2 + 12t^3 \quad i \text{ bas } B'$$

$$g_1 = 1 = 1f_1 + 0f_2 + 0f_3 + 0f_4 = (1, 0, 0, 0)_B$$

$$g_2 = 2t = 0f_1 + 2f_2 + 0f_3 + 0f_4 = (0, 2, 0, 0)_B$$

$$g_3 = -2 + 4t^2 = (-2, 0, 4, 0)_B$$

$$g_4 = -12t + 8t^3 = (0, -12, 0, 8)_B$$

$$B' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_B, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_B, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_B, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -12 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}_B \right\}$$

$$\# B' = 4$$

$$S = \text{Span} \{ B' \} = \text{Span} \{ g_1, \dots, g_4 \} \subseteq \mathbb{P}_3 = \{ p(t) = q_0 + q_1 t + q_2 t^2 + q_3 t^3 \}$$

Sats 5

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B' \text{ oberoende} \\ \# B' = \dim \mathbb{P}_3 = \dim V \\ \text{Span } B' \subseteq \mathbb{P}_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow B' \text{ bas för } V.$$

$\dim \mathbb{P}_3 = 4$

b) $p = 7 - 12t - 8t^2 + 12t^3 = (7, -12, -8, 12)_B$

$$[p]_B = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)_B = \alpha g_1 + \beta g_2 + \gamma g_3 + \delta g_4 =$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} g_1 & g_2 & g_3 & g_4 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{matrix} \right] = \left[\begin{matrix} 7 \\ -12 \\ -8 \\ 12 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$[T]_B$ $[p]_B$ $[q]_B$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{matrix} \right] = \left[\begin{matrix} 7 \\ -12 \\ -8 \\ 12 \end{matrix} \right]$$

Gauss elimination
eller backsubstitution

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{matrix} \right) = \left(\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{matrix} \right)_{B'}$$

$$[P]_B = \underbrace{3g_1}_1 + \underbrace{3g_2}_1 - \underbrace{2g_3}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{3}{2}g_4}_1 = (3, 3, -2, \frac{3}{2})_B$$

(38) Låt A, B vara matriser med samma antal rader och låt C vara matrisen man får av alla kolonner i A och alla kolonner i B

Visa att

$$\text{rang } C \leq \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B.$$

Lösning:

$$U_A = \text{Span} \{ \underbrace{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_A}}_{\text{beroende kolonner av } A} \} = V(A) = \text{värderummet}$$

$$\text{rang}(A) = \dim V(A) = N_A$$

$$U_B = \text{Span} \{ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{N_B} \} = V(B) = \text{värderummet}$$

$$\text{rang}(B) = \dim V(B) = N_B$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_A} & b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{N_B} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{V(C)}_{\text{Underrum}} = \text{Span} \{ \underbrace{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_A}}_{\text{beroende}}, \underbrace{b_1, \dots, b_{N_B}}_{\text{beroende}} \} = \text{Span} \{ a_1, \dots, a_{N_A} \} + \text{Span} \{ b_1, \dots, b_{N_B} \}$$

$$V(C) = (U_A + U_B)$$

$$\dim(V(C)) = \dim(U_A + U_B) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{sat 1.12}}$$

$$\dim(V(C)) = \dim(U_A + U_B) = \dim(U_A) + \dim(U_B) - \dim(U_A \cap U_B)$$

$$\text{rang } C = \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B - \dim(U_A \cap U_B) \leftarrow \text{rang } A + \text{rang } B$$