





5 a) SANT  $\hookrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \operatorname{adj} A$  om  $\det A \neq 0$

b) FALSKT  $\hookrightarrow$  for  $u = e_1, v = e_2, w = e_2$  Da  $u \times w = e_1 \times e_2 = e_3$

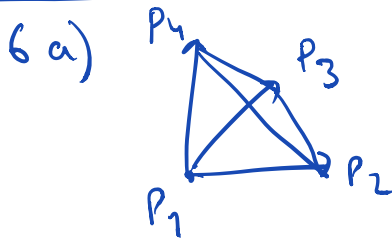
c) FALSKT  $\hookrightarrow f(0) \neq 0$

d) SANT Låt  $P = (1, 3) \in l_1, Q = (3, 1) \in l_2$ . Da  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (2, -2) \perp l_1, l_2$   
och  $|\overrightarrow{PQ}| = 2\sqrt{2}$

e) SANT  $\hookrightarrow ATA = [1 \ 2 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 14 \quad ATb = [1 \ 2 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 28$

$$\text{Alltså } ATA \cdot x = 14 \cdot 2 = 28 = ATb$$

f) SANT  $\hookrightarrow |u \cdot v| = |u||v|\cos \theta \leq |u||v|$



$$\text{Minns } V(T) = \frac{1}{6} \left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{P_1 P_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{P_1 P_4} \right| =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obs } \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = (1, 0, 0) - (-1, -1, -1) = (2, 1, 1) \\ \overrightarrow{P_1 P_3} = \dots = (1, 2, 1) \\ \overrightarrow{P_1 P_4} = \dots = (1, 1, 2) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{6} |8 + 1 + 1 - 2 - 2 - 2| = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 4 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Slutsats: volymen av T är  $\frac{2}{3}$

b) Låt A vara avbildningsmatris.

$$\text{Da } A \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Alltså } A \text{ är inverterbar}$$

$P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3 \quad P_2 \ P_3 \ P_4$

$$\text{Eller } \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Räkner:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Alltså är avbildningsmatrisen  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$c) f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow Ax = x \Leftrightarrow (A - I)x = 0$$

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

$$\text{Obs } |A - I| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 1 - 1 = -4$$

Obs  $\det(A - I) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (A - I)x$  endrer den vektoren  $x \neq 0$

Slutsats: enderer 0 avledes på sig sjelv.

$$d) \text{ Vet redan att } f(p_1) = p_2, f(p_2) = p_3, f(p_3) = p_1$$

$$f(p_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = p_1$$

$$\text{Antar } \underline{f(T) = T}$$

$$\text{Spec } \underline{V \wedge (f(T)) = V \wedge (T) = \underline{2/3}}$$

7) se Sparr Kapitel 2 LS

8) se Sparr kap 8, Penrose-Briers Appendix A