

Linearna algebra: računski izpit

13. junij 2024

Čas pisanja: 90 minut. Dovoljena je uporaba dveh listov velikosti A4 z obrazci. Uporaba elektronskih pripomočkov ni dovoljena. Rezultati bodo objavljeni na ucilnica.fri.uni-lj.si. **Vse odgovore dobro utemelji!**

1. naloga (25 točk)

Dani sta točki $A(0, 5, 4)$ in $B(-1, 0, -7)$ ter premica p

$$p : \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-2}{6}.$$

a) (5) Poišči pravokotno projekcijo točke B na premico p . Določi razdaljo med točko B in premico p .

Iz enačbe p razberemo:

$$\vec{r}_T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{TB}' = \text{proj}_{\vec{e}}(\vec{TB}) = \frac{\vec{TB} \cdot \vec{e}}{\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}} \vec{e} = \frac{49}{49} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix},$$

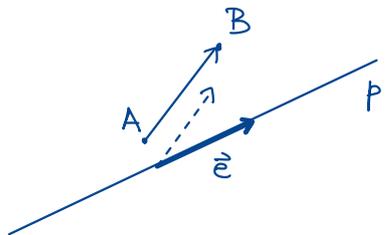
$$\vec{TB} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

torej $\vec{r}_{B'} = \vec{r}_T + \vec{TB}' = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

in $B'(5, 2, -4)$.

Še: $d(B, p) = d(B, B') = \|\vec{BB}'\| = \|\vec{e}\| = 7$.

b) (10) Določi enačbo ravnine Σ , ki vsebuje točki A in B in je vzporedna premici p .



$$\vec{n} \parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ -28 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 7 \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

vzamemo $\vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Torej: $\Sigma : 9x - 4y + z = -16$.

c) (10) Izračunaj razdaljo med ravnino Σ in premico p .

$$d(\Sigma, p) = d(\Sigma, T) = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_T - d|}{\|\vec{n}\|} = \frac{\left| \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 16 \right|}{\sqrt{98}} = \frac{49}{7\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

saj sta Σ in p vzporedni

2. naloga (25 točk)

Dana sta matrika A in vektor \vec{d} :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) (10) Določi dimenziji stolpčnega in ničelnega prostora matrike A ; $\dim(C(A))$ in $\dim(N(A))$. Poišči bazo za $C(A)$.

$\dim(C(A)) = \text{rang } A$. Naredimo Gaussovo eliminacijo na A :

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Imamo 2 pivota, } \dim(C(A)) = 2, \\ \dim(N(A)) = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

Stolpci A , ki ustrezajo pivotnim stolpcem, (lahko) tvorijo bazo $C(A)$:

$$B_{C(A)} = \{\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

b) (15) Poišči vse vektorje $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4$, ki so pravokotni na $C(A)$ in za katere velja $\vec{d} \cdot \vec{x} = 3$.

Veljati mora $\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{x} = 0, \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{x} = 0$ in $\vec{d} \cdot \vec{x} = 3$ oz.
 $\vec{a}_1^T \vec{x} = 0, \vec{a}_2^T \vec{x} = 0$ in $\vec{d}^T \vec{x} = 3$

$$\text{oz. } \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1^T \\ \vec{a}_2^T \\ \vec{d}^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

Torej $x_1 + 4x_4 = 3$
 $x_2 - 2x_4 = -1$
 $x_3 - x_4 = 1$

$$\text{oz. } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 4x_4 \\ 2x_4 - 1 \\ x_4 + 1 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = x_4 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ za } x_4 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3. naloga (25 točk)

Naj bo V vektorski podprostor v \mathbb{R}^4 , ki ga razpenjajo vektorji

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) (15) Poišči ortonormirano bazo za V in določi dimenzijo V .

Uporabimo Gram-Schmidtovo ortogonalizacijo:

$$\vec{u}_1 = \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{8}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \vec{v}_3 - \frac{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 - \frac{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-4}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{q}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_V = \{ \vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3 \}, \quad \dim V = |B_V| = 3.$$

b) (5) Poišči pravokotno projekcijo vektorja $\vec{a} = [2, 2, 1, -1]^T$ na podprostor V .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_V(\vec{a}) &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_1) \vec{q}_1 + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_2) \vec{q}_2 + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{q}_3) \vec{q}_3 = \\ &= 2\vec{q}_1 + 0\vec{q}_2 - \sqrt{2}\vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

c) (5) Določi dimenzijo V^\perp .

$$\underbrace{\dim V}_{=3} + \dim V^\perp = \underbrace{\dim \mathbb{R}^4}_{=4}, \quad \text{forcij } \dim V^\perp = 1.$$

4. naloga (25 točk)

Naj bo B matrika

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

a) (15) Poišči lastne vrednosti in pripadajoče lastne vektorje matrike B .

$$\begin{aligned} \det(B - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= -\lambda \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda (\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = -\lambda (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0, \\ &\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 1 \leftarrow \text{lastne vrednosti } B. \end{aligned}$$

Lastni vektorji:

• $\lambda_1 = -2$:

$$B + 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

• $\lambda_2 = 0$:

$$B \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

• $\lambda_3 = 1$:

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

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

b) (5) Poišči diagonalno matriko D in ortogonalno matriko Q , da bo $B = QDQ^T$. Če taki matriki D in Q ne obstajata, to natančno utemelji.

B je simetrična, l. vred. so različne, zato so l. vektorji ortogonalni. Da dobimo Q jih še normiramo:

$$\vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|} \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{q}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_3\|} \vec{v}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$Q = [\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3], \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

c) (5) Poišči singularni (SVD) razcep B , tj. poišči ustrezne matrike U , S in V , da bo $B = USV^T$.

Edini popravek za $B = QDQ^T$, ki ga potrebujemo so poz. diag. elementi v D (sing. vrednosti morajo biti ≥ 0).

Vzamemo lahko:

$$U = [-\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3], \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = Q.$$