

Litwerking

(-1-)

opg. 1 a) Er geldt: $\underline{b} \in (\text{OL}(A)) \iff Ax = \underline{b}$ is oplosbaar.

Beschouw derhalve:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+y^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3-y^2 & y \\ 2 & 4 & 7-2y^2 & 6-y^2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+y^2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-y^2 & y-1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5-3y^2 & 5-y^2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+y^2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-y^2 & y-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-y^2 & 3-2y^2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -y^2 & 2-y^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-y^2 & y-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-y^2 & 3-2y^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -y^2 & 2-y^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-y^2 & y-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-y^2 & 3-2y^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ (2-y)(2+y) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ (y+3)(y-2) \end{array}$$

Nu volgt:

$$\underline{b} \in (\text{OL}(A)) \iff Ax = \underline{b} \text{ is oplosb.} \iff y \neq -2$$

b) Los op $A\underline{x} = \underline{0}$. Uit a) volgt dat de aangevulde matrix van dit lineaire stelsel kan worden gereduceerd tot (subst. $y=2$):

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -5/2 x_3 \\ x_2 = 1/2 x_3 \\ x_3 \text{ is vrij} \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{x} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ met } x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Hieruit volgt: } \text{NUL}(A) = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{en bijv. } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ is een basis van } \text{NUL}(A)$$

$$\text{c) Als } y=2 \text{ geldt } A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ dus}$$

$$\dim(\text{OL}(A)) = 2 \text{ (het aantal pivotposities)}$$

Vervolgens passen we het Rang-Theorema toe op A^T , dat geeft: $\dim(\text{NUL}(A^T)) =$

$$3 - \dim(\text{OL}(A^T)) = 3 - \dim(\text{ROW}(A)) = 3 - \dim(\text{OL}(A)) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

d/ $\underline{x} \in H \iff A\underline{x} = \underline{x}$, dus los op $A\underline{x} = \underline{x}$.
 Daartoe beschouwen we de aangevulde matrix:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Nu volgt: $\underline{x} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ met $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, $H = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

en $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is een basis van H .

Opg. 2 / a/ Onwaar, immers
 $(a_1 + a_2) - (a_2 + a_3) + (a_3 + a_4) - (a_4 + a_1) = 0$

b/ $B = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{b}_1 & \underline{b}_2 & \underline{b}_3 & 2\underline{b}_1 & -6\underline{b}_2 + 5\underline{b}_3 \end{bmatrix}$ en omdat
 $\{\underline{b}_1, \underline{b}_2, \underline{b}_3\}$ onafhankelijk is heeft B 3
 pivotkolommen. Dus geldt: $\text{rang}(B) = \dim(\text{COL}(B)) = 3$.
 Uit het rangtheorema volgt nu $\dim(\text{NULL}(B)) = 1$.
 De bewering is dus onwaar.

c/ Waar, immers zij $\underline{v} \in \text{Span} \{ \underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c} \}$ dan
 kan men schrijven $\underline{v} = \lambda_1 \underline{a} + \lambda_2 \underline{b} + \lambda_3 \underline{c}$ voor
 zekere $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Nu volgt: $\underline{x} \cdot \underline{v} = \underline{x} \cdot (\lambda_1 \underline{a} + \lambda_2 \underline{b} + \lambda_3 \underline{c}) =$
 $\lambda_1 (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{a}) + \lambda_2 (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{b}) + \lambda_3 (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{c}) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

Dus $\underline{x} \perp \underline{v}$ \square

Opg. 3 / a / Neem $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ en eis dat: $S(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 S(e_1) + x_2 S(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2 = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ en } x_1 = 7$$

De gezochte vector is dus $x = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(deze vector is overigens eenduidig)

b/

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &\xrightarrow{\text{proj}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 \xrightarrow{S} \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}(e_2 - 2e_1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ e_2 &\xrightarrow{\text{proj}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 \xrightarrow{S} -\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

De gezochte standaardmatrix is dus

$$[T(e_1) \quad T(e_2)] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

c/

uit de standaardmatrix volgt

$$\text{NUL}(T) = \text{R}(T) = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(Dit is overigens ook meetkundig duidelijk)

Rijgevolg is bijv. $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ een basis van zowel

NUL(T) als R(T)

Opg. 4: Als we de r̄yen van B resp. $\underline{b}_1, \underline{b}_2, \underline{b}_3$ en \underline{b}_4 noemen, geldt $\underline{b}_4 = \underline{b}_1 - \frac{1}{2}\underline{b}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\underline{b}_3$

Verder is $\{\underline{b}_1, \underline{b}_2, \underline{b}_3\}$ onafhankelijk, dus een basis van ROW(B)

Uit deze basis construeren we een orthogonale basis $\{\underline{c}_1, \underline{c}_2, \underline{c}_3\}$ m.b.v. het Gram-Schmidt-proces. Neem daartoe:

$$\underline{c}_1 = \underline{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_2 = \underline{b}_2 - \left(\frac{\underline{b}_2 \cdot \underline{c}_1}{\underline{c}_1 \cdot \underline{c}_1} \right) \underline{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Neem $\underline{c}_2 = \frac{\underline{n}_2}{\|\underline{n}_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\underline{n}_3 = \underline{b}_3 - \left(\frac{\underline{b}_3 \cdot \underline{c}_1}{\underline{c}_1 \cdot \underline{c}_1} \right) \underline{c}_1 - \left(\frac{\underline{b}_3 \cdot \underline{c}_2}{\underline{c}_2 \cdot \underline{c}_2} \right) \underline{c}_2$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Neem $\underline{c}_3 = \frac{\underline{n}_3}{\|\underline{n}_3\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Nu volgt:

$$\underline{v} = \text{Proj}_{\text{ROW}(B)}(\underline{d}) = \left(\frac{\underline{d} \cdot \underline{c}_1}{\underline{c}_1 \cdot \underline{c}_1} \right) \underline{c}_1 + \left(\frac{\underline{d} \cdot \underline{c}_2}{\underline{c}_2 \cdot \underline{c}_2} \right) \underline{c}_2 + \left(\frac{\underline{d} \cdot \underline{c}_3}{\underline{c}_3 \cdot \underline{c}_3} \right) \underline{c}_3$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{14}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

en component $\underline{w} = \underline{d} - \underline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$