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2.45-11.45

$$1(a) \quad W \subseteq M_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A \in W \iff A_{3,j} = A_{1,j} + A_{2,j} \quad j=1,2,3$$

$$a) \quad A = 0 \text{ -nul-matrix}$$

$$A_{i,j} = 0 \quad \forall (i,j) = 1,2,3$$

$$\Rightarrow A \in W$$

$$b) \quad A \in W, B \in W, C = A + B$$

$$C_{3,j} = A_{3,j} + B_{3,j} = A_{1,j} + A_{2,j} + B_{1,j} + B_{2,j}$$

$$= (A_{1,j} + B_{1,j}) + (A_{2,j} + B_{2,j})$$

$$= C_{1,j} + C_{2,j} \quad j=1,2,3$$

$$\Rightarrow C \in W$$

$$c) \quad A \in W, c \in \mathbb{R}, D = cA$$

$$D_{3,j} = cA_{3,j} = c(A_{1,j} + A_{2,j})$$

$$= cA_{1,j} + cA_{2,j} = D_{1,j} + D_{2,j}$$

$$\Rightarrow D \in W$$

a), b), c) $\Rightarrow W$ is een deelruimte van $M_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$1(b) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & +1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & +1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\neq)$$

$$c_1(x^3 + 2x + 1) + c_2(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Uit (*)} \quad c_2 = -3$$

-2-

$$c_1 = -1 + 3 = 2$$

$-x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1$ is een lin. comb. van
 $x^3 + 2x + 1$ en $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$.

2. (a) Een verzameling $S \subseteq V$ is lineair
afhankelijk als er bestaat een
eindig aantal vectoren $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n \in S$
en scalars $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in F$, niet allemaal
gelijk aan nul, zodat

$$a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n = \underline{0}.$$

(b) $u \in S$

$$1) \text{span}(S) \subset \text{span}(S \cup \{0\})$$

want elke lin. comb. van vectoren in S
is ook lin. comb. van vectoren
in $S \cup \{0\}$

$$2) \text{Zij } w \in \text{span}(S \cup \{0\})$$

$$\Rightarrow w = a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n + b \cdot 0$$

voor bepaalde $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b \in F$,

$$u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n \in S$$

S is lin. onafh. en $S \cup \{0\}$ is lin. afh.

$$\Rightarrow w \in \text{span}(S) \quad (\text{stelling 1.7})$$

$$\Rightarrow w = c_1 u_1' + c_2 u_2' + \dots + c_p u_p' \text{ voor}$$

bepaalde $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p \in F, u_1', u_2', \dots, u_p' \in S$.

$$\text{Dan } w = a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n +$$

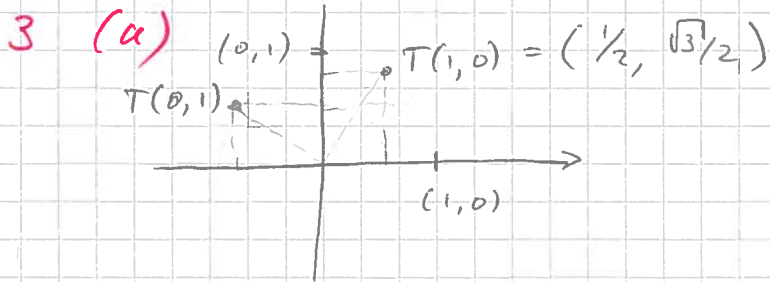
$$+ b(c_1 u_1' + c_2 u_2' + \dots + c_p u_p')$$

$$= a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n + \underbrace{bc_1}_{\in F} u_1' + \underbrace{bc_2}_{\in F} u_2' + \dots + \underbrace{bc_p}_{\in F} u_p' \in \text{span}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{span}(\text{SU}(2)) \subset \text{span}(S)$$

-3-

$$1) + 2) \Rightarrow \text{span}(S) = \text{span}(\text{SU}(2)).$$



$$T(1,0) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$T(0,1) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) "Change of coordinates" matrix from \mathcal{B}' to \mathcal{B}

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = Q [v]_{\mathcal{B}'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}'} = Q^{-1} [T]_{\mathcal{B}} Q$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} & -1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) [v]_{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad [v]_{\beta'} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [T(v)]_{\beta'} &= [T]_{\beta'} [v]_{\beta'} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Check: $[T(v)]_{\beta} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2\sqrt{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [T(v)]_{\beta} &= [T]_{\beta} [v]_{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

4. $T: V \rightarrow W$ - isomorfisme, $\beta = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ - basis V
 Bewijs dat $\{T(v_1), T(v_2), \dots, T(v_n)\}$ een basis is voor W .

Bewijs T is one-to-one (injectief)
 $\Rightarrow N(T) = \{0\} \Rightarrow$

$$n = \dim V = \dim(N(T)) + \dim(R(T)) = \underline{\underline{\dim(R(T))}}$$

T is onto (surjectief) $\Rightarrow R(T) = W$
 $\Rightarrow \dim(W) = n$.

Verder, $R(T) = \text{span}(T(\beta)) \Rightarrow W = \text{span}(T(\beta))$
 \rightarrow

$T(\beta)$ bestaat uit n vectoren en
 spannt W op, en $\dim(W) = n$
 $\Rightarrow T(\beta)$ is een basis voor W .

5. (a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \alpha & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & \beta \\ \underline{a_1} & \underline{a_2} & \underline{a_3} & \underline{a_4} & \underline{b} \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

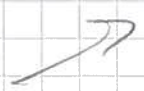
$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & -3\alpha & \beta-3 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 & \alpha^2+\alpha & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & -3\alpha & \beta-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha^2-2\alpha & \beta-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha = 0$ of $\alpha = 2$ en $\beta \neq 1 \Rightarrow$ geen oplossing
 Alle andere gevallen \Rightarrow oneindig veel oplossingen.

(6) $\alpha = 0$ of $\alpha = 2 \Rightarrow$ rang $A = 2$,
 lin. onafh. kolommen $\underline{a_1}, \underline{a_2}$

$\alpha \neq 0$ en $\alpha \neq 2 \Rightarrow$ rang $A = 3$
 lin. onafh. kolommen: $\underline{a_1}, \underline{a_2}, \underline{a_3}$



$$(c) \quad \alpha = 3, \beta = 6$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & -9 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_4 = 5/3 \quad x_3 \text{ vrij} \quad x_2 = -3 + x_3$$

$$x_1 = 2 - x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 5/3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d) \quad K_H = \left\{ x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\dim(K_H) = 1$$

$$6 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

elke kolom (of rij) is een veelvoud van
andere kolom

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} (d \ e \ f \ g) = \begin{pmatrix} ad & ae & af & ag \\ bd & be & bf & bg \\ cd & ce & cf & cg \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$A = (\underline{a}_1 \quad \underline{a}_2 \quad \underline{a}_3 \quad \underline{a}_4)$$

$\text{rang}(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists j = 1, 2, 3, 4$

zodat $\underline{a}_j \neq 0$ (kolom j is niet-nul kolom) en andere kolommen zijn veelvoud van \underline{a}_j

$$\underline{a}_k = c_k \underline{a}_j, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

(als $\underline{a}_k = 0$ dan $c_k = 0$)

$$\text{Neem } \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \underline{a}_j$$

$$\text{Neem } (d \ e \ f \ g) = (c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3 \ c_4)$$

$$\text{Dan } A = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} (d \ e \ f \ g)$$

voor een willekeurige matrix A
met $\text{rang}(A) = 1$

$$\begin{array}{c} \neq \\ \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 8 & \\ 2 & 6 & 10 & 14 & \\ +2 & 2 & 1 & -3 & \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 7 & \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 8 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ +2 & 2 & 1 & -3 & \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 7 & \end{array} \right| \end{array}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 5 & \\ +2 & 2 & 1 & \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & \end{array} \right| = 4 \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 5 & \\ 2 & & \end{array} \right| - 2 \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 5 & \\ +2 & & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= 4(-7) - 2 \cdot (-9) = -10$$

$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$ inverteerbaar.