

π.χ 1

(i) Να βρεθεί, αν υπάρχει, ο αντίστροφος του:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) Να λύσει η εξίσωση:  $AX + A^2 = I - A$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$i] \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R}_3: \text{R}_3 - \text{R}_1 \\ \implies \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R}_3: \text{R}_3/2 \\ \text{R}_2: \text{R}_2/4 \\ \implies \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R}_2: \text{R}_2 + \text{R}_3/4 \\ \implies \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/8 & 1/4 & 1/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Pi: \Pi - 3I_3$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 512 & 0 & -312 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -118 & 114 & 118 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -119 & 0 & 119 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Pi: \Pi - 2I_2$$



$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 114 & -112 & -714 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -118 & 114 & 118 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -119 & 0 & 119 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$\text{ii] } AX + A^2 = I - A$$

$$\Rightarrow AX = I - A - A^2$$

$$\cdot A^{-1} \Rightarrow (A^{-1}A)X = IA^{-1} - AA^{-1} - A^2(A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1} - I - A$$

π.α.9

Έστω

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i) να βρεθεί ο αντίστροφος (αν υπάρχει)

(ii) να λυθεί η  $AX + A^2 = I - A$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$i) \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_1 \leftrightarrow \Gamma_2 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3: \Gamma_3 - 2\Gamma_1 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3: \Gamma_3 - \Gamma_2 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

ΔΕΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ  $A^{-1}$

$$\text{ii)} \quad AX = I - A - A^2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow AX_1 = 1^n \text{ στήλη του } I - A - A^2 \\ \rightarrow AX_2 = 2^n \text{ στήλη του } I - A - A^2 \\ \rightarrow AX_3 = 3^n \text{ στήλη του } I - A - A^2 \end{cases}$$

π.χ 3

① ΜΕ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Να αποδείξει η επίλυση:

$$A^T A + A^2 X = I + A^2 + B$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot A^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} A^{-1} A^T A + A^{-1} A^2 X = A^{-1} I + A^{-1} A^2 + A^{-1} B$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} A^T A + AX = A^{-1} I + A + A^{-1} B$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot A^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} (A^{-1})^2 \cdot A^T \cdot A + A^{-1} A X = (A^{-1})^2 \cdot I + A^{-1} A + (A^{-1})^2 B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^2 \cdot A^T \cdot A + X = (A^{-1})^2 \cdot I + I + (A^{-1})^2 B$$

$$\Rightarrow X = (A^{-1})^2 \cdot I + I + (A^{-1})^2 B - (A^{-1})^2 A^T A$$

π.χ 4

Έστω  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  με  $A - I$  αντιστρέψιμο

Ν.Σ.Ο:

$$\textcircled{1} (A^3 - I)(A - I)^{-1} = I + A + A^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A-I)^{-1} \cdot (A^3 - I) = I + A + A^2$$

NYSH

$$\textcircled{1} (A^3 - I)(A-I)^{-1} = I + A + A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^3 - I)(A-I)^{-1} \cdot (A-I) = I(A-I) + A(A-I) + A^2(A-I)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 - I = A - I + A^2 - A + A^3 - A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 - I = A^3 - I$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A-I)^{-1} \cdot (A^3 - I) = I + A + A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-I) \cdot (A-I)^{-1} \cdot (A^3 - I) = I(A-I) + A(A-I) + A^2(A-I)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 - I = A - I + A^2 - A + A^3 - A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 - I = A^3 - I$$