

66-819
1 फोर प्रश्न

. 10 . 1

$$(AB)C = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 42 \\ -9 & -22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 42 \\ -9 & -22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(B+C) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 19 \\ -11 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad . 2$$

$$AB + AC = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 19 \\ -11 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 61 & 11 \\ -39 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad . 2$$

$$A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} +$$
$$+ \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 62 & 18 \\ -37 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

— 1 —

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}{5 \cdot 3 - (-1)(-2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/13 & 1/13 \\ 2/13 & 5/13 \end{pmatrix} \quad .2$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}{3 \cdot 0 - 2(-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{1 \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -10 \\ 9 & 16 \end{pmatrix}}{16 \cdot (-4) - 10(-9)} = \begin{pmatrix} -4/26 & -10/26 \\ 9/26 & 16/26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3/13 & 1/13 \\ 2/13 & 5/13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2/13 & -5/13 \\ 9/26 & 16/26 \end{pmatrix}$$

.D) ને શોધવા માટે C ને શોધવા પડે છે . 2

$$\text{trace } C = \text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = 9 + (-5) = 4$$

$$\text{trace } D = \text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -5 & -9 \\ 8 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = -9 + 4 + 9 = 4$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{1+1}(1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) & (-1)^{1+2}(0 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) & \boxed{3} (-1)^{1+3}(0 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1) \\ (-1)^{2+1}(1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) & (-1)^{2+2}(1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) & (-1)^{2+3}(1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1) \\ (-1)^{3+1}(1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1) & (-1)^{3+2}(1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0) & (-1)^{3+3}(1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{2+1} \cdot 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

הדטרמיננטה של $A - B$ היא 0.
 $\det(A - B) = 0$
 לכן אין לה הפיכה.

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A + B) = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 6 \cdot (2 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 2) + (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 3) + (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3)$$

$$= 24$$

לכן הפיכה של $A + B$ היא 3 .

$$B = AA' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{לכ. 4}$$

$$C = A'A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}}{10 \cdot 2 - (-3)(-3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/11 & 3/11 \\ 3/11 & 10/11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{א}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}'}{(-1)^{2+1} \cdot 0 \cdot (0 \cdot 10 - (-3) \cdot 1) + (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 10 - (-3)(-3)) + (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 1 - 0(-3))}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}{0}$$

כיוון שהמטריצה C היא מטריצה סימטרית, טבעי בהתאמה להיטות שנים לאותם.

. k . 5

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A) &= (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 1 \cdot (4 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 3) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 2) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{2+3} \cdot 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 2) \\ &= -8 + 7 - 1 = -2\end{aligned}$$

$$\det(B) = \underset{3 \text{ rows}}{(-1)^{3+1}} \cdot 1 \cdot (5 \cdot 2 - (-3) \cdot 1) = 13$$

$$\det(AB) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -1 & 17 \\ 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 13 & 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = -26 \quad \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\det(BA) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 26 & 32 \\ 7 & 9 & 11 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = -26\end{aligned}$$

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

.k.6

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-1-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3-\lambda)(10-\lambda) - 2 \cdot 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 11$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-1)^{3+3} \cdot (6-\lambda) ((5-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 6$$

$$\lambda_2 = 6$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1$$

6

$\lambda = -1$ וְיֵשׁ A הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה .

$$A x = \lambda x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1x_1 + 2x_2 \\ 0x_1 - 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1x_1 + 2x_2 = -x_1 \longrightarrow x_2 = 0$$

$$-2x_2 = -x_2 \longrightarrow x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה}$$

$\lambda = -2$ וְיֵשׁ A הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1x_1 + 2x_2 = -2x_1$$

$$0x_1 - 2x_2 = -2x_2$$

$$\longrightarrow x_1 = -2x_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה } \lambda = 11 \text{ וְיֵשׁ } B \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה } \lambda = 2 \text{ וְיֵשׁ}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה } \lambda = 6 \text{ וְיֵשׁ } C \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -2x_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ הַמְשֵׁלָה הַמְשֵׁלָה } \lambda = 1 \text{ וְיֵשׁ}$$

$$\det A = 2$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = (-1)(-2) = 2$$

$$\det B = 22$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 11 \cdot 2 = 22$$

$$\det C = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot 6(5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2) = 36$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 = 36$$

$$\text{trace}(A) = (-1) + (-2) = -3$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = (-1) + (-2) = -3$$

$$\text{trace}(B) = 3 + 10 = 13$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 11 + 2 = 13$$

$$\text{trace}(C) = 5 + 2 + 6 = 13$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 6 + 6 + 1 = 13$$

— 8 —

$$x_1 = -10, x_2 = 5 \quad \text{ist, ist}$$

.7

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-10)^2 + 4(-10) \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 5^2 < 0$$

$$q(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

.8

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 > 0 \quad x \neq 0 \quad \text{ist}$$

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

.10 .9

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2.5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2.5 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

.2

$$2. 2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2.5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2.5 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. \text{ trace } b'A b = b_1^2 + 4b_1 b_2 + 3b_2^2 \quad .c$$

$$b b' A = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \ b_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1b_1^2 + 2b_1 b_2 & 2b_1^2 + 3b_1 b_2 \\ b_2 b_1 + 2b_2^2 & 2b_2 b_1 + 3b_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{trace } b b' A = b_1^2 + 4b_1 b_2 + 3b_2^2$$

$$2. \text{ trace } b'A b = 5b_1^2 + 4b_1 b_2 + b_2^2$$

$$\text{trace } b b' A = \text{trace} \left[\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \ b_2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = 5b_1^2 + 4b_1 b_2 + b_2^2$$

$$3. \text{ trace } b'A b = \text{trace } b b' A = b_1^2 + 2b_2^2 + 3b_3^2 + 4b_1 b_2 + 5b_1 b_3 + 6b_2 b_3$$

$$A \cdot A = A$$

. 10

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \beta} = (-y' X)' + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (X' X) \beta = -X' y + (X' X) \beta \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \beta} = 0 \longrightarrow -X' y + (X' X) \beta = 0$$

$$(X' X) \beta = X' y$$

$$\beta = (X' X)^{-1} X' y$$

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