

Zad.1 Typ układu równań w zależności od $p \in \mathbb{R}$ i rozwiązań dla $p = -2$

$$U = [A|B] = \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p+2 & p & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 0 & 3 & | & p+5 \\ 2p-2 & 2 & p+4 & 2p+2 & | & 5 \\ p-1 & 1 & p+4 & p+3 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{W_3-2W_1 \\ W_4-W_1}} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p+2 & p & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 0 & 3 & | & p+5 \\ 0 & 0 & -p & 2 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p & p+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 3 & 0 & | & p+5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -p & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{W_3 \leftrightarrow W_4} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p & p+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 3 & 0 & | & p+5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -p & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{W_3-W_4} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p & p+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 3 & 0 & | & p+5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2p & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -p & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{W_4-2W_3}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p-1 & 1 & p & p+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & p+2 & 3 & 0 & | & p+5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2p & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3p-4 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

① $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -2, -\frac{4}{3}\}$ układ oznaczony, jedno rozwiązanie

② $p = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{W_2-3W_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

układ sprzeczny

③ $p = -2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +2 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha(A) = \alpha(U) = 3$ układ niemożliwy / 1 parametr

④ $p = -\frac{4}{3}$ ostatnie równanie sprzeczne \rightarrow układ sprzeczny

Zad.2

$$\begin{cases} ax + y = 1 \\ 2x - y = a \\ x + y = a \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$U = [A|B] = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & | & a \\ 1 & 1 & | & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det U = -a^2 + 2 + a + 1 - a^2 - 2a = -2a^2 - a + 3 = -(2a+3)(a-1)$

$a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, -\frac{3}{2}\}$ $\alpha(U) = 3 \neq \alpha(A)$

Ⓟ a) $\forall a > 1$ układ sprzeczny

Ⓟ b) układ oznaczony $\Leftrightarrow \alpha(A) = \alpha(U) = 2 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 1, a \neq -\frac{3}{2}$

ⓕ c) $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}$: układ niemożliwy $\alpha(A) < m = 2$ niemożliwe $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

Zad.3 $\det C \cdot (x+2I)^{-1} B^4 + D^{-1} D^T C^{-1} B^3 = 0$ $B, C, D \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$ niemożliwe

D -antysymetryczna $\Leftrightarrow D^T = -D$

$$C = [a_{ij}] ; a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & ; i \neq j \\ -5+i & ; i=j \end{cases} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det C = 2 \cdot 12 = 24$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Równanie ma postać

$$24 \cdot (x+2I)^{-1} B^4 = -\underbrace{D^{-1} D^T}_I C^{-1} B^3 = C^{-1} B^3 \quad / \cdot B^{-4}$$

$$24 (x+2I)^{-1} = C^{-1} B^{-1} = (BC)^{-1}$$

$$x+2I = \left[\frac{1}{24} (BC)^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

$$x = -2I + 24 BC$$

$$x = -24 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2000 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 200 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 200 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & \begin{matrix} -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{matrix} \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Zad. 4

$$\pi_1: 4x + 2y - z + 2 = 0$$

$$l: x = -2y - 2 = z + 1$$

$$\vec{v} = [-1, -2, -3]$$

$$P_1 = (0, 3, 2)$$

$$P_0 = (5, -1, 6)$$

$$B = (2, -3, 4)$$

• A - rzut ukosny P_0 na l w kierunku \vec{v}

$$l: \frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-(-1)}{-2} = \frac{z-(-1)}{1} \quad \vec{a} = [1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1] \parallel l$$

$$l: \begin{cases} x = 0 + t \\ y = -1 - \frac{1}{2}t \\ z = -1 + t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k \parallel \vec{v}, P_0 \in k \quad k: \begin{cases} x = 5 - s \\ y = -1 - 2s \\ z = 6 - 3s \end{cases} \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k \perp \vec{v} \Rightarrow k \perp l$$

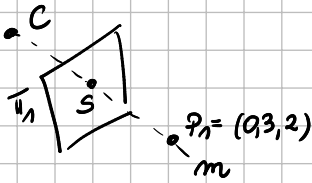
$$A \in k \quad s = 1 \quad A = (4, -3, 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 5 - s \\ -1 - \frac{1}{2}t = -1 - 2s \\ -1 + t = 6 - 3s \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t = 5 - s \\ \frac{1}{2}t = 2s \\ -1 + t = 6 - 3s \end{cases}$$

$$t = 5 - s \quad \wedge \quad t = 4s \Rightarrow 5 - s = 4s, 5s = 5, \underline{s = 1}$$

$$t = 5 - 1 = 4 \quad \text{Spr. } -1 + t = -1 + 4 = 3 = 6 - 3s = 6 - 3 = 3$$

• C - punkt symetryczny do P_1 wzgl. π_1



$$m: \begin{cases} x = 0 + 4t \\ y = 3 + 2t \\ z = 2 - t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{m} \perp \pi_1 \quad \vec{m} = [4, 2, -1]$$

$$C = T_{\vec{P}_1}^{\pi_1}(S) = \left(-\frac{8}{7}, -\frac{8}{7}, \frac{12}{7} - \frac{4}{7}, \frac{16}{7} + \frac{2}{7} \right) \\ = \left(-\frac{16}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, \frac{18}{7} \right)$$

$$\pi_1 \cap m = \{S\}$$

$$4 \cdot (4t) + 2(3 + 2t) - (2 - t) + 2 = 0$$

$$16t + 6 + 4t - 2 + t + 2 = 0$$

$$21t = -6 \quad t = -\frac{6}{21} = -\frac{2}{7}$$

$$S = \left(-\frac{8}{7}, 3 - \frac{4}{7}, 2 + \frac{2}{7} \right) = \left(-\frac{8}{7}, \frac{17}{7}, \frac{16}{7} \right)$$

$$\vec{P}_1 S = \left(-\frac{8}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7} \right)$$