

## Svar på duggan 2007–09–19

1. a)  $L = \{(-\frac{3}{2}, -2, \frac{5}{2})\}$ , b)  $L = \{(-\frac{11}{2}, -7, \frac{15}{2})\}$ , c)  $L = \{(-\frac{19}{2}, -12, \frac{25}{2})\}$ .

2.  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (1, 1, -1)$  duger.

3. För elementärmatriserna

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$E_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gäller a)  $E_3 E_2 E_1 A = I$ , b)  $A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1}$ .

4. a)  $\det(A) = 45$ , b)  $C = \begin{pmatrix} -35 & -2 & 28 \\ 5 & -10 & 5 \\ 10 & 7 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ , c)  $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -35 & 5 & 10 \\ -2 & -10 & 7 \\ 28 & 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

d)  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{45} \begin{pmatrix} -35 & 5 & 10 \\ -2 & -10 & 7 \\ 28 & 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ .