

## Svar på duggan 2009–02–12

1. a)  $L = \left\{ \left( -\frac{1}{13}, -\frac{3}{13}, \frac{2}{13} \right) \right\}$ , b)  $L = \{(3, 1, 2)\}$ .

2.  $(k_1, k_2, k_3) = (-3, 1, 1)$  duger.

3. För elementärmatriserna

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$E_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

4. a)  $M = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 & 3 \\ -6 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , b)  $C = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , c)  $\det(A) = 12$ ,

d)  $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , e)  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .