

MATRIČNE JEDNAČINE

U sledećim primerima ćemo pokušati da vam “približimo” rešavanje matricnih jednačina. Takav zadatak se najčešće sastoji iz dva dela. U prvom delu trebate rešiti matricnu jednačinu, odnosno da izrazite X , a u drugom delu se koriste operacije sa matricama...

Rešiti sledeće matricne jednačine:

- 1) $AX = B$
- 2) $XA = B$
- 3) $AX - I = X + B$

1)

$AX = B$ sa leve strane množimo celu jednačinu sa A^{-1}

$$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B$$

$$\boxed{A^{-1}A}X = A^{-1}B$$

$$I \cdot X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\boxed{X = A^{-1}B}$$

2)

$XA = B$ sa desne strane množimo celu jednačinu sa A^{-1}

$$XAA^{-1} = BA^{-1}$$

$$X \cdot I = BA^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{X = BA^{-1}}$$

3)

$AX - I = X + B$ nepoznate na levu a poznate na desnu stranu...

$AX - X = B + I$ izvlačimo X kao zajednički ispred zagrade, ali sa desne strane!

$(A - I)X = B + I$ celu jednačinu množimo sa $(A - I)^{-1}$, ali sa leve strane!

$$(A - I)^{-1}(A - I)X = (A - I)^{-1}(B + I)$$

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

$$\boxed{X = (A - I)^{-1}(B + I)}$$

Rešiti matričnu jednačinu $AX = X + A$ ako je data matrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Rešenje:

Najpre rešavamo zadatu matričnu jednačinu:

$$AX = X + A$$

$$AX - X = A$$

$$(A - I)X = A$$

$$(A - I)^{-1}(A - I)X = (A - I)^{-1}A$$

$$I \cdot X = (A - I)^{-1}A$$

$$\boxed{X = (A - I)^{-1} \cdot A}$$

Dalje tražimo inverznu matricu $(A - I)^{-1}$. Radi lakšeg zapisa možemo matricu $A - I$ označiti sa M .

$$A - I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = M$$

sada je $X = M^{-1} \cdot A$

tražimo $M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \text{adj}M$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 + 0 - 0 - 1 - 0 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\det M = 1}, \text{ matrica je regularna...}$$

Ako vam se u radu dogodi da je $\det M = 0$, onda takva matrica nema inverznu matricu i tu prekidate sa radom.

Tražimo kofaktore i adjungovanu matricu:

$$\begin{aligned}
M &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & 1 & 1 \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{1} & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 1 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & 1 & 1 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\
M &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ 1 & \boxed{1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \boxed{1} & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \\ 1 & \boxed{1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \boxed{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 1 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \\
M &= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & 1 & \boxed{1} \\ 1 & 1 & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \\ 1 & 1 & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & \quad M &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \boxed{0} \\ 0 & 1 & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$adjM = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ odavde smo dobili da je inverzna matrica:}$$

$$M^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sad možemo da se vratimo u rešenje i da zamenimo:

$$X = M^{-1} \cdot A$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 2 \\ (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & (-1) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 & (-1) \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rešiti matričnu jednačinu $AX - B = BX + I$ ako su date matrice:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Rešenje:

$$AX - B = BX + I$$

$$AX - BX = B + I$$

$$(A - B)X = B + I$$

$$(A - B)^{-1}(A - B)X = (A - B)^{-1}(B + I)$$

$$\boxed{X = (A - B)^{-1}(B + I)}$$

Izrazili smo X, sada tražimo inverznu matricu ...

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

Kao i malopre, radi lakšeg rada, ovu matricu ćemo obeležiti sa M .

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ onda je } M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} \text{adj}M$$

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 0 + 1 - 0 - 0 - 0 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} M = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ \boxed{-1} & 0 & -1 \\ \boxed{-2} & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 & M = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & 0 & -1 \\ \boxed{-1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ \boxed{-2} & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & M = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & 0 & -1 \\ \boxed{-1} & 0 & -1 \\ \boxed{-2} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{-3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ M = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ -1 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ -2 & \boxed{1} & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ \boxed{-1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ -2 & \boxed{1} & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 & M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ -1 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ \boxed{-2} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{-3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\ M = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ -1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ -2 & 1 & \boxed{-3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ \boxed{-1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} \\ -2 & 1 & \boxed{-3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ -1 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ \boxed{-2} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{-3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{adj}M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M^{-1} = \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$B+I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

I konačno je :

$$X = (A-B)^{-1}(B+I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 \\ (-1) \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 & (-1) \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 & (-1) \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \\ (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 & (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 & (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Zadaci:

Odredite matricu X tako da vrijedi $B(I-X) = AX$ ako je:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \frac{1}{2}(A^T - I)$$

b)

$$AX+A=BX-B$$

v)

$$A(X-AX) = X+I$$

g)

$$BA-XA=X-B$$