

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & X + y + z = a \\ & X + (1+a)y + z = 2a \\ & X + y + (1+a)z = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 2a & 1+a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-2)} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot [(a+1)(a-1) + 1] = a^3$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -a & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \quad \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1+a & 2a \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = -a^2$$

Bugurto ga je  $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0$ .

1°  $a \neq 0$ : Cucimen una jęquticimberta pemene:  $X = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{a^3}{a^2} = a, y = \frac{a^2}{a^2} = 1, z = \frac{-a^2}{a^2} = -1$

2°  $a = 0$ : Staga je  $\Delta = \Delta_x = \Delta_y = \Delta_z = 0$ , Ma Han Kraproba matroga He gaje utdopraznje 0 pemetimo cucimena.

$$a=0: \begin{cases} X+y+z=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{cases} X+y+z=0 \\ 0=0 \\ 0=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y, z \in \mathbb{R}}, \boxed{x = -y - z}$$

Skup pemeta je  $\{(-y-z, y, z) : y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$\textcircled{2} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & a & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & a-2 & 2-a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1°  $a = 2 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 2$

2°  $a \neq 2 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 3$

$$\textcircled{3} A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a & a+(n-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ a & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

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$$A = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (a-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ 0 & \dots & a-1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a-1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} = \dots = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{(n-1)+1} \cdot \dots \cdot (-1)^{3+1} \cdot (a-1)^{n-2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+(n-1) \\ a-1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{(n+1)+n+\dots+4+3} \cdot (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot (a+(n-1)) = (-1)^{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}-3} \cdot (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot (a+(n-1))$$

4) По теореме о размерности, за двоје која гба векторских простора  $U$  и  $W$  од  $V$  важи:  $\dim(U+W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$ .  
 Затам, пошто је  $U_1 \cap W = U_2 \cap W = \{0\}$ , то је  $\dim(U_1 \cap W) = \dim(U_2 \cap W) = 0$ .  
 На крају, важи  $U_1 + W = U_2 + W$ , па је  $\dim(U_1 + W) = \dim(U_2 + W)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Дакле: } \dim(U_1 + W) &= \dim(U_2 + W) \\ \dim U_1 + \dim W - \dim(U_1 \cap W) &= \dim U_2 + \dim W - \dim(U_2 \cap W) \\ \dim U_1 &= \dim U_2 \end{aligned}$$

5) 
$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}}, \quad \boxed{x_3 = x_2 - 2x_1}, \quad \boxed{x_4 = x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_2 - 4x_1 = -3x_1 + 5x_2}$$

Скуп решења:  $S = \{(x_1, x_2, -2x_1 + x_2, -3x_1 + 5x_2) : x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \text{Lin}((1, 0, -2, -3), (0, 1, 1, 5))$

Допунско базис  $S$  векторима  $(0, 0, 1, 0)$  и  $(0, 1, 0, 0)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] &\xrightarrow{(-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] &\xrightarrow{(-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] &\xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{3}{5}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Оба вектора јесу линеарно независна, па чине базис  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

Сада тражимо матрицу  $P$  према са обе базе то канонску базу  $e$ , тј. матрицу  $P \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$  такву да је  $e = g \cdot P$

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), \quad e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0), \quad e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0), \quad e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$g_1 = (1, 0, -2, -3), \quad g_2 = (0, 1, 1, 5), \quad g_3 = (0, 1, 0, 0), \quad g_4 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

Одмах видимо да је  $e_2 = g_3$ ,  $e_3 = g_4$ .

$$e_1 = \alpha g_1 + \beta g_2 + \gamma g_3 + \delta g_4 = (\alpha, 0, -2\alpha, -3\alpha) + (0, \beta, \beta, 5\beta) + (0, \gamma, 0, 0) + (0, 0, \delta, 0) = (1, 0, 0, 0)$$



