

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

1° Za $\alpha=2$, rang $A=2$; 2° Za $\alpha \neq 2$, rang $A=3$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a & a+(n-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ a & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a+(n-1) \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a-1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a-1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ a-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

Van dijagonalne u 1. redu su sve nule, na dijagonalni su $a-1$.

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

$$= (-1)^{1+n} \cdot (-1)^{1+(n-1)} \cdot \dots \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \cdot (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot (a+(n-1)) = (-1)^{3+4+5+\dots+n+(n+1)} \cdot (a-1)^{n-1} \cdot (a+(n-1)) =$$

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

③ Tražimo formula koju ćemo koristiti sa Buro koja glasi vektorska potprostorima od V baze: $\dim(U+W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$.

Zatim, baze $\dim(U_1+W) = \dim U_1 + \dim W - \dim(U_1 \cap W)$
 $\dim(U_2+W) = \dim U_2 + \dim W - \dim(U_2 \cap W)$

Ca gube stepane, $U_1 \cap W = U_2 \cap W = \{0\}$, ta je $\dim(U_1 \cap W) = \dim(U_2 \cap W) = 0$

Konacno, $U_1+W = U_2+W$, ogavre $\dim(U_1+W) = \dim(U_2+W)$, svod reka

$$\dim U_1 + \dim W = \dim U_2 + \dim W$$

$$\dim U_1 = \dim U_2$$

$$④ (a + bX + cX^2) \circ (\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2) = a\alpha + 2b\beta + 2c\gamma - a\beta - b\alpha - b\gamma - c\beta$$

1) Да ли је 0 конјугативно? $\left| \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ | \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \checkmark \end{array}$

$$(\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2) \circ (a + bX + cX^2) = \alpha a + 2\beta b + 2\gamma c - \alpha b - \beta a - \beta c - \gamma b = \\ = (a + bX + cX^2) \circ (\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2)$$

2) Да ли је 0 линеарно по координатама?

$$[\lambda_1 (a + bX + cX^2) + \lambda_2 (p + qX + rX^2)] \circ (\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2) = (\lambda_1 a + \lambda_2 p)\alpha + 2(\lambda_1 b + \lambda_2 q)\beta + \\ + 2(\lambda_1 c + \lambda_2 r)\gamma - (\lambda_1 a + \lambda_2 p)\beta - (\lambda_1 b + \lambda_2 q)\alpha - (\lambda_1 b + \lambda_2 q)\gamma - (\lambda_1 c + \lambda_2 r)\beta = \\ = \lambda_1 (a\alpha + 2b\beta + 2c\gamma - a\beta - b\alpha - b\gamma - c\beta) + \lambda_2 (p\alpha + 2q\beta + 2r\gamma - p\beta - q\alpha - q\gamma - r\beta) = \\ = \lambda_1 (a + bX + cX^2) \circ (\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2) + \lambda_2 (p + qX + rX^2) \circ (\alpha + \beta X + \gamma X^2) \checkmark$$

3) Да ли је $p(X) \circ p(X) \geq 0, \forall p \in \mathbb{R}^3[X]$, и $p(X) \circ p(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p \equiv 0$?

$$(a + bX + cX^2) \circ (a + bX + cX^2) = a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 - 2ab - 2bc = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + b^2 - 2bc + c^2 + c^2 = \\ = (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + c^2 \geq 0 \text{ — ово је једнако нули само када: } \begin{array}{l} a-b=0 \\ b-c=0 \\ c=0 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=b=c=0} \checkmark$ 0 је скаларно нуловез.

Нека је $e = [e_1, e_2, e_3] = [1, X, X^2]$ каноничка база. Грам-Шмиџови поцигуљност кено годним ортонормираним базис $[g_1, g_2, g_3] = g$:

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{\|e_1\|} \cdot e_1, \|e_1\| = \sqrt{1 \circ 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{g_1 = e_1 = 1}$$

$$g_2' = \alpha \cdot g_1 + e_2, 0 = \langle g_2', g_1 \rangle = \alpha \cdot \|g_1\|^2 + \langle e_2, g_1 \rangle = \alpha + \langle X, 1 \rangle$$

$$\langle X, 1 \rangle = -1 \Rightarrow 0 = \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow g_2' = 1 + X$$

$$\|g_2'\| = \sqrt{(1+X) \circ (1+X)} = \sqrt{1+2-X-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{g_2 = g_2' = 1+X}$$

$$g_3' = \beta g_1 + \gamma g_2 + e_3, 0 = \langle g_3', g_1 \rangle = \beta + \langle 1, X^2 \rangle = \beta, \langle g_3', g_2 \rangle = \gamma + \langle 1+X, X^2 \rangle = \\ = \gamma - 1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow g_3' = 1 + X + X^2$$

$$\|g_3'\| = \sqrt{(1+X+X^2) \circ (1+X+X^2)} = \sqrt{1+2+2-X-1-1-X} = 1 \Rightarrow g_3 = g_3' = 1+X+X^2$$

2) Закре, $g = [1, 1+X, 1+X+X^2]$.

5) $L: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R}), L(X) = A \cdot X + X \cdot B, A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, L(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3a+5c & 3b+5d \\ -2c & -2d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6a-2b & 8a-4b \\ 8c-2d & 8c-4d \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 9a-2b+5c & 8a-b+5d \\ 4c-2d & 8c-6d \end{bmatrix}$. Odgovor buguro ga je $L(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,

$L(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, L(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, L(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$, ma je

$T = [L]_e = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

Karakteristični polinom: $\chi_L(X) = \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 8 & -1-X & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-X & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -6-X \end{vmatrix} = (-6-X) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 & 5 \\ 8 & -1-X & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-X \end{vmatrix}$

$+ (-1) \cdot 8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 & 0 \\ 8 & -1-X & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-6-X) \cdot (4-X) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 \\ 8 & -1-X \end{vmatrix} + 16 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 \\ 8 & -1-X \end{vmatrix} =$

$= [(X^2 + 2X - 24) + 16] \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 9-X & -2 \\ 8 & -1-X \end{vmatrix} = (X^2 + 2X - 8) \cdot (X^2 - 8X + 7) = (X+4)(X-1)(X-2) \cdot (X-7)$

Zakre, $\chi_L(X) = (X+4)(X-1)(X-2)(X-7)$, ma je carin
 min u $m_L(X) = (X+4)^{k_1}(X-1)^{k_2}(X-2)^{k_3}(X-7)^{k_4}$, tje cy ki manje ga je
 $1 \leq k_i \leq d_i$, sa $\chi_L(X) = (X+4)^{d_1}(X-1)^{d_2}(X-2)^{d_3}(X-7)^{d_4}$. Ho, obge cy $d_i=1$, ma
 cy dnu $k_i=1 \Rightarrow m_L(X) = \chi_L(X)$.

$L^n = ?$ Sloca najpravo koristik polinoma X^n sa $m_L(X)$:

$X^n = p_n(X) \cdot m_L(X) + q_n(X), \deg q_n < \deg m_L = 4$

$q_n(X) = a_n + b_n X + c_n X^2 + d_n X^3, q_n(X) = ?$

$X=1: 1^n = p_n(1) \cdot m_L(1) + q_n(1) = \boxed{a_n} + b_n + c_n + d_n \quad (-1)$

$X=2: 2^n = a_n + 2b_n + 4c_n + 8d_n$

$X=7: 7^n = a_n + 7b_n + 49c_n + 343d_n$

$X=-4: (-4)^n = a_n - 4b_n + 16c_n - 64d_n$

$\boxed{a_n} + b_n + c_n + d_n = 1$

$\boxed{b_n} + 3c_n + 7d_n = 2^n - 1 \quad (-6)$

$6b_n + 48c_n + 342d_n = 7^n - 7 \quad (-7)$

$-5b_n + 15c_n - 65d_n = (-4)^n - 1 \quad (-4)$