

ÖR/

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ ise } x \text{ değeri bulunuz.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x-9 & 4x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2x-9)x + 4x \cdot 8 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 9x + 32x = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 23x = 0$$

$$x(2x+23) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ veya}$$

$$x = -\frac{23}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

ÖR/ $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ idempotent matris ve I_n , $n \times n$ mertebeli birim matris olmak üzere

$$(I_n + A)^{-1} = I_n - \frac{1}{2} A \text{ olduğunu gösteriniz.}$$

$$B = I_n + A \text{ olsun.}$$

$$BB^{-1} = I_n \text{ dir.}$$

$$B^{-1} = I_n - \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$(I_n + A)(I_n - \frac{1}{2} A) = (I_n + A) I_n - (I_n + A) \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$= I_n + A - \frac{1}{2} A - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{A^2}_A \quad \begin{matrix} A \text{ idempotent} \\ A^2 = A \end{matrix}$$

$$= I_n + A - \frac{1}{2} A - \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$= I_n + A - A$$

$$= I_n$$

$$(I_n + A)^{-1} = I_n - \frac{1}{2} A \text{ dir.}$$

ÖR/ $A = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 3}$ terslenebilir bir matris

olsun. $k \neq 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{R}$) için kA matrisinin
tersi var mı? Varsa bulunuz

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 3}$$

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_3 \quad (\text{terslenebilir matris})$$

$$(kA)(kA)^{-1} = (kA) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{k} A^{-1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{k}{k} \underbrace{(AA^{-1})} = I_3$$

$$\text{Buradan } (kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} \text{ dir.}$$

ÖR/ A ve B kare iki matris olmak üzere

$AB^t - BA^t$ matrisi ters-simetrik olur mu?

$$A^t = -A \quad (\text{ters simetrik matris})$$

$$(AB^t - BA^t)^t = -(AB^t - BA^t) \quad \text{ise terssimetrik matris}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AB^t - BA^t)^t &= (AB^t)^t - (BA^t)^t \\ &= (B^t)^t A^t - (A^t)^t B^t \\ &= BA^t - AB^t \\ &= -(AB^t - BA^t) \end{aligned}$$

$AB^t - BA^t$ matrisi ters simetriktir.

ÖR/ $K = [k_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ ters simetrik matris olmak üzere

a) Eğer n tek ise K singülerdir. (Tekil)

b) $|Adj A| = |A|^{n-1}$

a) K ters simetrik matris

$$K^t = -K \text{ dir.}$$

$$|K^t| = |-K| = (-1)^n |K|$$

$A_{n \times n}$, A nin tersi yoksa A ya singüler veya tekil matris denir.

n tek olduğundan

$$|K| = -|K| \Rightarrow 2|K| = 0 \quad \text{o halde } |K| = 0$$

ve sonuç olarak K singülerdir.

b) $A^{-1} = \frac{Adj A}{|A|} \Rightarrow Adj A = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$

$$|Adj A| = ||A| \cdot A^{-1}| = |A|^n \cdot |A^{-1}|$$

$$|Adj A| = |A|^n \cdot \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$|Adj A| = |A|^{n-1} \text{ dir.}$$

ÖR/ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ve $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ve

$(AB)^{-1} = (CB)^t$ olsun. A^{-1} matrisini bulunuz.

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^t C^t$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1} = B^t C^t$$

$$B^{-1} A^{-1} = B^t C^t$$

$$\underbrace{B(B^{-1} A^{-1})}_{A^{-1}} = B B^t C^t$$

$$A^{-1} = B(B^t C^t)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 13 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 44 & -17 \\ 31 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^t C^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 13 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR /

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ matrisinin}$$

a) satırca indirgenmiş formunu

b) // // eşolan formunu

c) rankını bulunuz.

$$a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_{21}(-2), H_{31}(-3)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_2(1/4)$ $H_{32}(-5)$ $H_3(2)$ satırca indirgenmiş form

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_{12}(3)$ $H_{23}(-1/2)$ $H_{13}(-3/2)$ satırca indirgenmiş eşolan formda

$$c) r_A = 3$$

ör/ A ve B $n \times n$ tipinde ortogonal ve ters simetrik matrisler olmak üzere, eğer $AB = BA$ ise AB matrisinin involut matris olduğunu gösteriniz.

$$(AB)^2 = I_n \quad \text{olduğunu göstermeliyiz} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{involut matris} \\ A^2 = I_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A^t = -A \\ B^t = -B \end{array} \right\} \text{ters simetrik}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A^t = A^{-1} \\ B^t = B^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ortogonal} \quad \begin{array}{l} A A^t = A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n \\ B B^t = B \cdot B^{-1} = I_n \end{array}$$

$$(AB)^2 = (AB)(AB) = A(BA)B$$

$$= A(AB)B$$

$$= (\underline{AA})(\underline{BB})$$

$$= A \cdot (-A^t) B \cdot (-B^t) \quad \begin{array}{l} A, B \\ \text{ters simetrik} \end{array}$$

$$= (\underline{AA^t})(\underline{BB^t}) \quad \text{ortogonalite}$$

$$= I_n \cdot I_n$$

$$= I_n$$

$$(AB)^2 = I_n \quad AB \text{ involut}$$

ÖR/ $n \times n$ mertebeli A, B matrisleri im

$AB = BA$ ve $AB = 0$ olsun.

$$\text{Tr}[(A+B)^3] = \text{Tr}(A^3) + \text{Tr}(B^3)$$

olduğunu gsteriniz.

Not: $\text{Tr}(\cdot)$ fonksiyonunun ařařındaki zellikleri vardır.

- a) $\text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B)$
- b) $\text{Tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Tr}(A) \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R})$
- c) $\text{Tr}(A^t) = \text{Tr}(A)$
- d) $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$

$$\begin{aligned}(A+B)^3 &= A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3 \\ &= A^3 + 3A \underbrace{(AB)}_0 + 3 \underbrace{(AB)}_0 B + B^3 \quad (AB=0) \\ &= A^3 + B^3\end{aligned}$$

$$(A+B)^3 = A^3 + B^3$$

$$\text{Tr}((A+B)^3) = \text{Tr}(A^3) + \text{Tr}(B^3)$$

ör/

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \text{ reel değerli bir matris}$$

$$\text{ve } \det A = |A| = 3$$

olmak üzere aşağıdakileri bulunuz.

a) $|3A|$

b) $|2A^{-1}|$

c) $|2A^2|$

d) $|4(A^t)^{-1}|$

a) $|3A| = 3^3 \cdot |A| = 27 \cdot 3 = 81$

b) $|2A^{-1}| = 2^3 \cdot |A^{-1}| = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{8}{3}$

c) $|2A^2| = 2^3 \cdot |A^2| = 2^3 \cdot |A| \cdot |A|$
 $= 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$

d) $|4(A^t)^{-1}| = 4^3 \cdot |(A^t)^{-1}| = 4^3 \cdot |A^{-1}| = 4^3 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{4^3}{3}$

ör/ $AA^t = A^{-1}B$ ise $|B|$ yı $|A|$ cinsinden ifade ediniz.

$$AA^t = A^{-1}B \quad (A \text{ ile soldan carp})$$

$$A(AA^t) = A(A^{-1}B)$$

$$(AA)A^t = (AA^{-1})B$$

$$A^2 A^t = B \quad (\text{her iki tarafın det al})$$

$$|A^2 A^t| = |B|$$

$$|A^2| |A^t| = |B|$$

$$|A|^2 \cdot |A| = |B|$$

$$|A|^3 = |B| \Rightarrow |B| = |A|^3 \text{ dir.}$$

OR/

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^2 & \dots & x^2 \\ x^2 & 0 & x^2 & \dots & x^2 \\ x^2 & x^2 & 0 & \dots & x^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x^2 & x^2 & x^2 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = ?$$

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

$$= x^2 \cdot (-x^2)^{n-1}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{2(n-1)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^2 \cdot x^{2n-2}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{2n}$$

ÖR/ B bir $n \times n$ involut matris olsun.

$C = \frac{1}{2}(I+B)$ matrisinin idempotent olduğunu gösteriniz.

B involut ise $B^2 = I$ dir.

$$C^2 = \frac{1}{2}(I+B)(I+B) = \frac{1}{4}(I^2 + IB + BI + B^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(2I + 2B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(I+B) = C$$

$C^2 = C$ olduğundan C idempotent olur.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ör/ } x+y-z &= 1 \\ 2x-y+z &= 2 \\ 7x+y+(m-6)z &= m+2 \end{aligned}$$

Lineer denklem sisteminin çözümünü m ye göre inceleyiniz.

$$[A:B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 1 & m-6 & m+2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & m+1 & m-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_2(-2), H_3(-7)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & m+1 & m-5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m-5 & m-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_2(-\frac{1}{3}), H_3(-1), H_3(6)$

a) $m=5$ ise $r=2$ olur. $n=3$ (x, y, z)
 $r < n \Rightarrow n-r = 3-2=1$ parametreye bağlı
 sonsuz çözüm vardır.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= k \\ z &= k \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} y-z &= 0 \\ z &= k \end{aligned}$$

b) $m \neq 5$ olsun. Burada $r=3$ $n=3$
 $r=n$ olduğundan tek çözüm vardır.
 $m \neq 5$ $m-5$ ile bölersek (3. satırı)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$H_{23}(1)$ $x=1 \quad y=1 \quad z=1$

ör/ $\left. \begin{array}{l} x+2y-3z=a \\ 2x-3y+z=b \\ x-y=c \end{array} \right\}$ Lineer denklem sisteminin çözümü
olmasını sağlayan a, b ve c
değerleri arasındaki bağıntıyı
belirleyiniz.

$$[A:B] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & a \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & b \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & c \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & a \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & b-2a \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & c-a \end{array} \right]$$

$H_2(-2), H_3(-1)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2a-b}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{a-c}{3} \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2a-b}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{a+3b-7c}{21} \end{array} \right]$$

$$H_2(-1/7)$$

$$H_3(-1/3)$$

$$\frac{a+3b-7c}{21} = 0 \text{ ise çözümün}$$

olacağı görülür.

$$\text{OR/} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x+2y+z=m^2 \\ x+y+3z=m \\ 3x+4y+7z=8 \end{array} \right\} \text{ lineer denk sistemi veriliyor.}$$

- a) Sistemin çözümünün olmaması için $m=?$
 b) " Sonsuz çözümünün olması için $m=?$
 c) " tek " " $m=?$

$$[A;B] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & m^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & m \\ 3 & 4 & 7 & 8 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & m^2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & m-m^2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 8-3m^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & m^2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -m+m^2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 8-3m^2 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & 2m-m^2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -m+m^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8-2m-m^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$8-2m-m^2=0 \quad \begin{array}{l} m=2 \\ m=-4 \end{array}$$

- a) $r_A \neq r_{A;B}$ olmalı (Çözümlessiz)
 $m \neq 2$ ve $m \neq -4$
 b) $r_A = r_{A;B} < n=3 \Rightarrow$ sonsuz çözüm $m=-4$ veya $m=2$
 c) $r_A = r_{A;B} = n=3$ olmalı. Ancak $r_A=3$ olmaz. Tek çözüm yoktur.

ÖR/

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ matrisi verilsin.}$$

a) EKA ve $\det A$ yı bulunuz.

$$EKA = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{array} \right| & - \left| \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array} \right| & \left| \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{array} \right| \\ - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{array} \right| & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array} \right| & - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{array} \right| \\ \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} \right| & - \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array} \right| & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{array} \right| \end{array} \right]^t$$

$$EKA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -7 & -7 & 7 \\ -6 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 & -6 \\ 1 & -7 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -14 + 7 = -7$$

b) $EKA \cdot A = \det A \cdot I_3$ olduğunu göster.

$$EKA \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 & -6 \\ 1 & -7 & 3 \\ -4 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = -7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$