

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{2+3}{=} 1 \cdot (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{3 \cdot (-1)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{5 \cdot (-1)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. sl. - 3. sl. 3. ř. + 2. ř.

$$= (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \stackrel{4+4}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = +1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{1+3}{=} 1 \cdot (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{-5}}$$

1. sl. - 3. sl. 2. sl. + 3. sl.

$$\textcircled{5} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

2. ř. - 1. ř. 2. ř. = 3. ř. Dvě rovnice
3. ř. - 2. ř.

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 &= 3 \\ 3x_3 - 2x_4 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Volíme $x_4 = u$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2. ř.} \quad 3x_3 - 2 \cdot u &= -1 \\ 3x_3 &= 2u - 1 \\ x_3 &= \frac{2u - 1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Volíme $x_2 = v$

$$x_1 + 2v - 2 \cdot \frac{2u - 1}{3} + u = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2v - \frac{4}{3}u + \frac{2}{3} + u = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2v - \frac{1}{3}u + \frac{2}{3} = 3 \quad (\beta = \frac{9}{3})$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3}u - 2v$$

řešení: všechny čtyřrozměrné vektory tvaru $(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3}u - 2v, v, \frac{2}{3}u - \frac{1}{3}, u)$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$

například pro $u = v$ dostaneme

$$\left(\frac{7}{3}, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, 0 \right).$$

1. Házáme dvěma kostkami. S jakou pravděpodobností padne součet

- a) 6,
b) menší než 4?

2. Jsou dány cifry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Kolik 2-ciferných čísel, v nichž se mohou cifry opakovat, lze z těchto cifer sestavit?

3. Vypočítejte inverzní matice A^{-1} a B^{-1} k maticím A a B a proveďte zkoušku:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. Vypočítejte determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

5. Vyřešte soustavu lineárních rovnic

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 &= 3 \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 &= -4 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

①

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

součet
a) 6 padne 5x z 36

$$P(6) = \frac{5}{36}$$

b) součet < 4, tedy 3 a 2 padne 3x z 36, tedy

$$P(<4) = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$$

② $XX: V_2^*(5) = 5^2 = \underline{\underline{25}}$ Existuje 25 takových čísel
(11, 12, 13, ..., 55)

③

$$(A|E_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 9 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 16 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 9 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$2\dot{v} - 2\dot{v}, 3\dot{v} - 5\dot{v} \quad 3\dot{v} - 2\dot{v} \quad 2\dot{v} - 2\dot{v}, 3\dot{v} \cdot (-1)$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 4 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4/5 & -3/5 & 2/5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & -9/5 & -9/5 & 6/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -13/5 & -16/5 & 9/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4/5 & -3/5 & 2/5 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(E_3 \begin{array}{ccc} 6/5 & 7/5 & -3/5 \\ -13/5 & -16/5 & 9/5 \\ -4/5 & -3/5 & 2/5 \end{array} \right)$$

$2\dot{v} + 7 \cdot 3\dot{v} \quad 1\dot{v} - 2\dot{v} \quad 2\dot{v} \cdot (-1/5) \leftrightarrow 3\dot{v}, \quad 1\dot{v} + 3 \cdot 3\dot{v}$

$$= (E_3|A^{-1})$$

③ pokrač. $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 & -3 \\ -13 & -16 & 9 \\ -4 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Zk.: $A^{-1} \cdot A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 & -3 \\ -13 & -16 & 9 \\ -4 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_3$

$(B, E_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{3.v. + 2.v.} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1.v. - 3 \cdot 3.v.} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$ nulový řádek
 $\Rightarrow B$ je singularní a neexistuje B^{-1}

④ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} =$
 $1 \cdot s.l. + 3 \cdot s.l.$
 $2 \cdot s.l. + 3 \cdot s.l.$
 $\xrightarrow{5.s.l. - 3.s.l.} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 3) = -1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-7) = 7$

⑤ $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2.v. + 2 \cdot 1.v., 3.v. - 1.v.} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2.v. \cdot \frac{1}{2}, 3.v. \cdot \frac{1}{2}, 2.v. \leftrightarrow 3.v.} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1.v. - 2 \cdot 2.v.} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1.v. - 2 \cdot 2.v.} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 &= 2 \\ 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= 1 \\ -3x_3 + 2x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$x_4 = r$

①.R $-3x_3 + 2r = 1$

$-3x_3 = 1 - 2r$

$x_3 = \frac{2r - 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}r - \frac{1}{3}$

②.R $2x_2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}r - \frac{1}{3}\right) - r = 1$

$2x_2 - \frac{1}{3}r = \frac{4}{3}$

$2x_2 = \frac{1}{3}r + \frac{4}{3}$

$x_2 = \frac{1}{6}r + \frac{2}{3}$

③.R $x_1 - 3\left(\frac{2}{3}r - \frac{1}{3}\right) + 2r = 2$

$x_1 - 2r + 1 + 2r = 2$

$x_1 = 1$

Řešením je každý vektor tvaru

$\left(1, \frac{1}{6}r + \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}r - \frac{1}{3}, r \right)$, kde $r \in \mathbb{R}$, tedy

např. pro $r=0$ dostaneme $\left(1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 0 \right)$

1. Hod dvěma kostkami, bílou a černou:

- Jev A : na bílé kostce padne číslo ≤ 2 ;
- Jev B : na černé kostce padne číslo ≥ 4 .

$$P(A) = ?, P(B) = ?, P(A \cap B) = ?, P(A \cup B) = ?.$$

2. Jsou dány cifry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Kolik sudých 4-ciferných čísel, v nichž se nemohou cifry opakovat, lze z těchto cifer sestavit?

3. Vypočítejte inverzní matice A^{-1} a B^{-1} k maticím A a B a proveďte zkoušku:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. Vypočítejte determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

5. Vyřešte soustavu lineárních rovnic

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 &= 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Řešení:

(Bílá, Černá)

1)	(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)	(1,6)	A
	(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)	(2,6)	
	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(3,4)	(3,5)	(3,6)	B
	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)	(4,6)	
	(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)	(5,6)	
	(6,1)	(6,2)	(6,3)	(6,4)	(6,5)	(6,6)	

$$P(A) = \frac{2 \cdot 6}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{3} \quad P(B) = \frac{6 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \times \times \times 2 \\ \times \times \times 4 \end{array} \right\} 2 \cdot V_3(4) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{4!}{(4-3)!} = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 48$$

$$3A) (A|E_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

1.ř. \leftrightarrow 2.ř. 3.ř. $-2 \cdot$ 2.ř.

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) = (E_3 | A^{-1}) \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \\ -2/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1/63-3 \\ 1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Zk. s } A^{-1}A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 63-3 & 0 & 0 \\ 101 & 103 & 0 \\ -201 & 021 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 60 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 300 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OK

$$3B) (B|E_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

1.ř. \leftrightarrow 2.ř. 3.ř. $+1 \cdot$ 2.ř. 3.ř. $+2 \cdot$ 2.ř.

singularni matice $\Rightarrow B^{-1}$ neexistuje

