

Ασκήσεις Επανάληψης Γραμμική Άλγεβρα και Διπλά Ολοκληρώματα

1. Να λυθούν τα ακόλουθα συστήματα εξισώσεων με τη χρήση της μεθόδου Gauss-Jordan:

a.
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 8x_2 - 2x_3 = -14 \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 15 \\ -5x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -18 \end{cases}$$

b.
$$\begin{cases} 8x_1 - 6x_2 + 3x_3 = 6 \\ -3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 22 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

c.
$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 - 7x_2 + x_3 = -6 \\ 8x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 34 \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -10 \end{cases}$$

2. Να υπολογιστούν οι ορίζουσες των ακόλουθων Πινάκων:

a.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Να υπολογιστούν τα ακόλουθα διπλά ολοκληρώματα:

a.
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 x e^{x+y} dy dx$$

b.
$$\int_1^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2x+3y)^2} dx dy$$

c.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^x \sin(2x) \cos(2y) dy dx$$

Λύσεις

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & -2 & -14 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 15 \\ -5 & 1 & -3 & -18 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_1(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -7 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 15 \\ -5 & 1 & -3 & -18 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{21}(-4) \ H_{31}(5)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & -19 & 6 & 43 \\ 0 & 21 & -8 & -53 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23}(1)} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -10 \\ 0 & 21 & -8 & -53 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_2(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 21 & -8 & -53 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_3(\frac{1}{13})} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 52 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23}(1) \ H_{13}(1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{12}(-4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_3 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } & \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 & 3 & 6 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 & 22 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{13}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 & 22 \\ 8 & -6 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{21}(3) \ H_{31}(-8)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 17 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & -38 & 19 & 38 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23} \ H_2(-\frac{1}{38})} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 17 & -4 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{32}(-17)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9/2 & 27 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_3(\frac{2}{9})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23}(\frac{1}{2}) \ H_{13}(2)} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{12}(-4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_3 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c. } & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -7 & 1 & -6 \\ 8 & 6 & -3 & 34 \\ 4 & -3 & 6 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{13}(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 4 \\ 8 & 6 & -3 & 34 \\ 4 & -3 & 6 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{21}(-8) \ H_{31}(-4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 38 & 37 & 2 \\ 0 & 13 & 26 & -26 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23} \ H_2(\frac{1}{13})} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 38 & 37 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{32}(-38)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -39 & 78 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_3(-\frac{1}{39})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{23}(-2) \ H_{13}(5)} \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{12}(4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_3 = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) + 3 \cdot (3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}) - 1 \cdot (3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) = 1 \cdot (1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3) + 3 \cdot \\
 & (3 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 1) - 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 6) = 9 + 45 - 3 = 51
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } |B| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \left(1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) + 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot \left(-1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 2 \cdot (1 \cdot 1 \cdot \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) + 2 \cdot (-1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}) = 2 \cdot (2 - 8) + 2 \cdot (-3 + \\
 & 6) = -6
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x e^{x+y} dy dx &= \int_0^1 [x e^{x+y}]_0^1 dx = \int_0^1 (x e^{x+1} - x e^x) dx = (e-1) \int_0^1 x e^x dx \\
 &= (e-1) [x e^x - e^x]_0^1 = e-1
 \end{aligned}$$

b.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2x+3y)^2} dx dy &= \int_1^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(2x+3y)^2} d(2x+3y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2x+3y} \right]_0^1 dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{3y+2} + \frac{1}{3y} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \ln(3y+2) + \frac{1}{3} \ln y \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} (-\ln 8 + \ln 2 + \ln 5) = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{5}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^x \sin(2x) \cos(2y) dy dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2x) \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2y) \right]_0^x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2x) \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2y) \right]_0^x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos(4x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x) \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$