

MATRICI CU ELEMENT

GENERIC

Găsiți t în funcție de x
și y dacă $A(x) \cdot A(y) = A(t)$

$$1) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ -x & 1 & -\frac{x^2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-x & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 1-x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \ln x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, x > 0$$

$$4) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & e^x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x \\ x & 1 & -\frac{x^2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+x & 0 & -x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x & 0 & 1+x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\ln x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x \\ 0 & \frac{1}{e^x} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9) A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x & 2x \\ -6x & 1-4x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10) \text{ Fie } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ și}$$

$x(a) = I_2 + aA$. Se știe că

$$x(a)x(b) = x(a+b+ab), \text{ re cu}$$

$$x(1)x(2) = x(2007) = x(2008-1)$$

Für $A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x & 2x \\ -6x & 1-4x \end{pmatrix}$, arithmetisch

$$A(x) \cdot A(y) = A(x+y-xy), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1) \quad A(x) \cdot A(y) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x & 2x \\ -6x & 1-4x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3y & 2y \\ -6y & 1-4y \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (1+3x)(1+3y) - 12xy & 2y(1+3x) + 2x(1-4y) \\ -6x(1+3y) - 6y(1-4x) & (1-4x)(1-4y) - 12xy \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x+3y-3xy & 2y+6xy+2x-8xy \\ -6x-18xy-6y+24xy & 1-4x-4y+16xy \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A(x)A(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x+3y-3xy & 2x+2y-2xy \\ -6x-6y+6xy & 1-4x-4y+4xy \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$E_2) \quad A(x+y-xy) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+3(x+y-xy) & 2(x+y-xy) \\ -6(x+y-xy) & 1-4(x+y-xy) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\rightarrow A(x+y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+3x+3y-3xy & 2x+2y-2xy \\ -6x-6y+6xy & 1-4x-4y+4xy \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$E_3)$ Dem (1) u. (2) \rightarrow

$$A(x)A(y) = A(x+y-xy)$$

Für $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ in $X(a) = I_2 + aA$. Sehe c̄

$$X(a)X(b) = X(a+b+ab), \text{ mit:}$$

$$X(1)X(2) \dots X(2007) = X(2008! - 1)$$

$$E_1) \underline{a+b+ab} = a(1+b) + (b+1) - 1 = (a+1)(b+1) - 1$$

$$E_2) X(a)X(b) = X((a+1)(b+1) - 1) \rightarrow X(1)X(2) = X(2 \cdot 3 - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow X(1) \cdot X(2) = X(3! - 1), \text{ analog c̄}$$

$$X(1)X(2) \dots X(n) = X((n+1)! - 1), \text{ für } n \geq 1$$

$$E_3) \text{IP}(1): X(1) = X(2! - 1) (\Leftrightarrow X(1) = X(1) \text{ oder})$$

$$\text{II } P_n: P(k) \text{ oder } \underline{!?) P(k+1) \text{ oder auch}}$$

$$P(k): X(1)X(2) \dots X(k) = X((k+1)! - 1)$$

$$P(k+1): X(1)X(2) \dots X(k+1) = X((k+2)! - 1)$$

$$\text{Skizze c̄ } P(k) \text{ oder } \Rightarrow X(1)X(2) \dots X(k) = X((k+1)! - 1) \cdot \frac{X(k+1)}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(1)X(2) \dots X(k+1) = X((k+1)! - 1) \cdot X(k+1)$$

$$\underline{X(a)X(b) = X((a+1)(b+1) - 1)} \cdot X(((k+1)! - 1 + 1)(k+1+1) - 1) =$$

$$= X((k+1)! (k+2) - 1) = X((k+2)! - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(k+1) \text{ oder } \Rightarrow P(n) \text{ oder, für } n \geq 1$$

$$E_4) \text{ analog, } X(1)X(2) \dots X(n) = X((n+1)! - 1) \text{ in}$$

$$\text{mit } n = 2007 \Rightarrow X(1)X(2) \dots X(2007) = X(2008! - 1)$$