

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 9 & 5 & 13 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} | \cdot (-2) \\ \leftarrow \oplus \\ \leftarrow (-4) \\ \leftarrow (-1) \end{array} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} | \cdot (-1) \\ \leftarrow \oplus \\ \leftarrow \oplus \\ \leftarrow \oplus \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = u - t \\ x_2 = -u - t \\ x_3 = u \\ x_4 = t \end{array} \quad t, u \in \mathbb{R}$$

Řešením soustavy  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  je  $\{[u-t; -u-t; u; t], u, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{ROZVOJ PODLE 4. SLoupce} \\ = 2 \cdot (-1)^{4+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{ROZVOJ PODLE 3. ŘÁDKU} \\ = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow \text{SARRUSOVO PRAVIDLO} \\ = (-6) \cdot (-18 - 20) = (-6) \cdot (-2) = \underline{\underline{12}} \end{array}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & | & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & | & a \\ a & 1 & 1 & | & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} | \cdot (-1) \\ \leftarrow \oplus \\ \leftarrow (-a) \end{array} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & | & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & | & a-1 \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^2 & | & a^2-a \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \oplus \\ \leftarrow \oplus \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & | & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & | & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a-a^2 & | & a^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2-a-a^2 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1) \\ a^2+a-2 = 0 \\ (a+2)(a-1) = 0 \\ \underline{a = -2} \vee \underline{a = 1} \end{array}$$

$$I. \underline{a = -2}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{soustava nemá řešení}$$

$$II. \underline{a = 1}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ | \ 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 1 - u - t \\ y = u \\ z = t \end{array} \quad t, u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$  soustava má nekonečně mnoho řešení ve tvaru  $\{[1-u-t; u; t], u, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$III. \underline{a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1; -2\}}: \quad R = \frac{a^2-1}{2-a-a^2} = -\frac{a+1}{a+2} \quad \begin{array}{l} y = 1 + \frac{a+1}{a+2} = \frac{1}{a+2} \\ x = 1 - y - az = \dots \end{array}$$