

IZPIT IZ MATEMATIKE 1, TEORETIČNI DEL

25. avgust 2026

Vse naloge je treba v celoti utemeljiti, razen v primeru, ko je navedeno drugače.

1. (10 točk) Naj bo $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ enotski vektor. Izračunajte Frobeniusovo normo $\|I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T\|_F$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T\|_F^2 &= \text{tr}((I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T)(I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T)^T) = \text{tr}((I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T)(I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T)) = \\
 &= \text{tr}(I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T + \vec{u}\vec{u}^T\vec{u}\vec{u}^T) = \text{tr}(I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T) = \text{tr}(I_n) - \text{tr}(\vec{u}\vec{u}^T) = \\
 &= n - \text{tr}(\vec{u}^T\vec{u}) = n - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \|I_n - \vec{u}\vec{u}^T\|_F = \sqrt{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Handwritten notes:
 - $\vec{u}\vec{u}^T$ is symmetric (simetrična)
 - $\vec{u}\vec{u}^T\vec{u}\vec{u}^T = (\vec{u}^T\vec{u})\vec{u}\vec{u}^T = 1 \cdot \vec{u}\vec{u}^T$ (associativity of matrix multiplication)
 - $\vec{u}\vec{u}^T$ is idempotent (ničelna)
 - Linearity of trace (linearnost sledi)
 - Same argument (isti argument)

2. (15 točk) Naj bodo $\tau, \varphi, \psi: V \rightarrow V$ linearne preslikave vektorskega prostora V .

A. Če velja $\tau^2 = 0$, pokažite, da so vse lastne vrednosti preslikave τ enake 0.

$$\tau(v) = \lambda v, \quad v \neq 0, v \in V \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{\tau^2(v)}_{0 \neq v} = \lambda^2 v \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda^2 v = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = 0$$

Handwritten notes:
 - $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
 - $v \in V$
 - $v \neq 0$

B. Naj bo $V = \mathbb{R}_4[x]$. Napišite primer linearne preslikave φ , ki ima vse lastne vrednosti enake 0, vendar je $\varphi^2 \neq 0$. Za izbrano preslikavo φ utemeljite ti dve lastnosti.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{npr. } \varphi(p) &= p' \quad (\text{tj. } \varphi(ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e) = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx + d) \\
 \bullet \quad \varphi^2(p) &= p'' \quad \text{in} \quad \varphi^2(x^4) = 12x^2 \neq 0 \\
 \bullet \quad \varphi(p) &= \lambda p \quad \text{za nek } p \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p' = \lambda p
 \end{aligned}$$

Handwritten notes:
 - p' is degree $d-1$ (stopnja $d-1$)
 - p is degree $d \leq 4$ (stopnja $d \leq 4$)
 $\Rightarrow d=0 \Rightarrow p=0$

C. Privzemite, da je $V = \mathbb{R}_4[x]$. Napišite primer neničelne linearne preslikave ψ , ki preslika standardno bazo prostora V v linearno odvisno množico.

$$\text{npr. } \psi = \varphi \text{ iz B.}$$

3. (20 točk) Naj bosta $\mathcal{A} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} : X^T = -X\}$ in $\mathcal{B} = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} : X^T = X\}$.

A. Pokažite, da je $\mathcal{A}$ vektorski podprostor prostora $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

$$\begin{aligned} X, Y \in \mathcal{A} &\Rightarrow X^T = -X \text{ in } Y^T = -Y \\ (\alpha X + \beta Y)^T &= \alpha X^T + \beta Y^T = -\alpha X - \beta Y = -(\alpha X + \beta Y) \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha X + \beta Y \in \mathcal{A} \end{aligned}$$

B. Če sta $X, Y \in \mathcal{A}$, dokažite, da velja $X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{B}$.

$$(X \otimes Y)^T = X^T \otimes Y^T = (-X) \otimes (-Y) = X \otimes Y \Rightarrow X \otimes Y \in \mathcal{B}$$

C. Privzemite, da je $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ obrnljiva matrika in naj bo $Z = CC^T$. Ali obstaja razcep Choleskega matrike $I \otimes Z$? Če obstaja, izračunajte razcep in utemeljite svoj izračun. Če ne obstaja, pojasnite, zakaj ne.

$$\begin{aligned} Z = CC^T &\Rightarrow Z \text{ je PD} \Rightarrow Z \text{ ima razcep Choleskega } Z = LL^T \\ I \otimes Z &= (II^T) \otimes (LL^T) = (I \otimes L)(I^T \otimes L^T) = \underbrace{(I \otimes L)}_{\text{sp } \Delta} \underbrace{(I \otimes L^T)}_{\text{sp } \Delta} \end{aligned}$$

domeljiva
 $\Rightarrow I \otimes Z$ *obrnjiva*

lastnost?
predstavljaj

to je razcep Choleskega

$$I \otimes L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes L = \begin{bmatrix} L & & \\ & L & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & & \\ & \Delta & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \Delta \end{bmatrix} \text{ sp. } \Delta$$

D. Napišite primer nesimetričnih matrik $X \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ in $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, za kateri je $X \otimes Y$ pozitivno definitna in velja $\|X \otimes Y\|_F \leq 4$. Utemeljitev ni potrebna.

recimo:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\varepsilon} & \boxed{-\varepsilon} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{\varepsilon} & \boxed{\varepsilon} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\varepsilon} & \boxed{\varepsilon} \\ \boxed{-\varepsilon} & \boxed{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{B}$$

za dovolj majhen ε .

$x \otimes y \in \mathcal{B}$

↑ delu B.

$\in \mathcal{A}$

$\in \mathcal{B}$

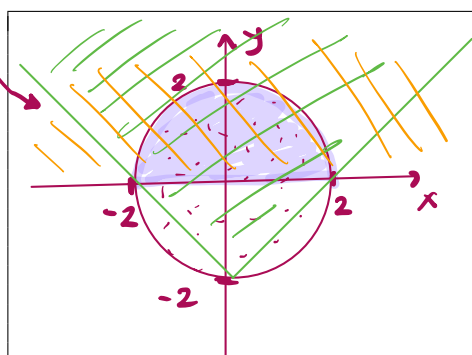
4. (15 točk) Naj bo

$$D = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0, y \geq |x| - 2\}.$$

Jasno narišite D in izrazite

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y) dx dy$$

kot integral v polarnih koordinatah. (Integrala ne izračunajte.)



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 2$$

det Jacobijevе matrike
polarnih koordinat

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi \left(\int_0^2 (r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r \cos \varphi) r dr \right) d\varphi$$

5. (10 točk) Naj bo

$$f(x, y) = x^2 e^y - \ln(1 + y).$$

Določite, ali je v okolici točke $(0, 0)$ funkcija f konveksna, konkavna ali nič od tega.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 e^y - \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^2 e^y + \frac{1}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0, 0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ je PD} \Rightarrow f \text{ je v } (0, 0) \text{ konveksna.}$$

6. (15 točk) Naj bo $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ in naj bo $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ pozitivno definitna matrika. Opazujemo optimizacijski problem

$$A=B \quad \min_{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\|\vec{x}\|_2^2 - \vec{x}^T A \vec{x})$$

pri pogoju

$$1 \leq \|\vec{x}\|_2 \leq 2.$$

$$1 - \|\vec{x}\| \leq 0 \quad (\text{ali} \quad 1 - \|\vec{x}\|^2 \leq 0)$$

$$\|\vec{x}\| - 2 \leq 0 \quad (\text{ali} \quad \|\vec{x}\|^2 - 4 \leq 0)$$

A. Zapišite Lagrangeovo funkcijo tega problema.

$$L(\vec{x}, \mu_1, \mu_2) = \|\vec{x}\|^2 - \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} - \mu_1 (1 - \|\vec{x}\|^2) - \mu_2 (\|\vec{x}\|^2 - 4)$$

B. Zapišite prirejeni problem omenjenega problema.

$$K(\mu_1, \mu_2) = \inf_{\vec{x}} L(\vec{x}, \mu_1, \mu_2)$$

prirejeni problem: $\max K(\mu_1, \mu_2)$

$$\text{p.p.} \quad \begin{cases} \mu_1 \leq 0 \\ \mu_2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

C. Zapišite Karush–Kuhn–Tuckerjeve pogoje tega problema.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{x}} = 2\vec{x}^T - 2\vec{x}^T A + 2\mu_1 \vec{x}^T - 2\mu_2 \vec{x}^T = 2\vec{x}^T ((1 + \mu_1 - \mu_2)I - A)$$

$$\bullet ((1 + \mu_1 - \mu_2)I - A) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\bullet 1 \leq \|\vec{x}\| \leq 2$$

$$\bullet \mu_1 \leq 0, \mu_2 \leq 0$$

$$\bullet \mu_1 (1 - \|\vec{x}\|^2) = 0$$

$$\bullet \mu_2 (\|\vec{x}\|^2 - 4) = 0$$