

A 5×5 -ös $\det A = 5$

$\det (2A) = ?$
 $\overset{A+A}{A+A}$

\forall sorból 2 -szeresül $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{2^5 \cdot 5}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & a+d & a+2d & \dots \\ b & b+e & b+2e & \dots \\ c & c+f & c+2f & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

Öklét: Versus $\&$
 a 2 . sorból a
 első a 2 sorból
 sorok felét
 $\Rightarrow 2$. sorok végig 0 $6A$.

Valójában: 2 sorok = $1.$ és $3.$ sorok
 $\geq 3 \times 3$ -as 2×2 \rightarrow 2×2 2×2 2×2
 \rightarrow 2×2 2×2 2×2

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 7 \mid a+b+c \\ 7 \mid d+e+f \\ 7 \mid g+h+i \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\forall 5 \text{ sor} + \text{az első sor}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 7 \times & 7 & 7 \\ & & \\ & & \end{array} \right|$$

új

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 7 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 100x + 10x \\
 \downarrow + \downarrow + \downarrow \\
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & 4 & 7 \\
 2 & 2 & 4 \\
 7 & 3 & 5
 \end{array} \right|
 \end{array}$$

$$147 = 100 \cdot 1 + 10 \cdot 4 + 7$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 7 \mid 147 \\
 7 \mid 224 \\
 7 \mid 735
 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \mid \det$$

becse minden a
7-tel osztható.

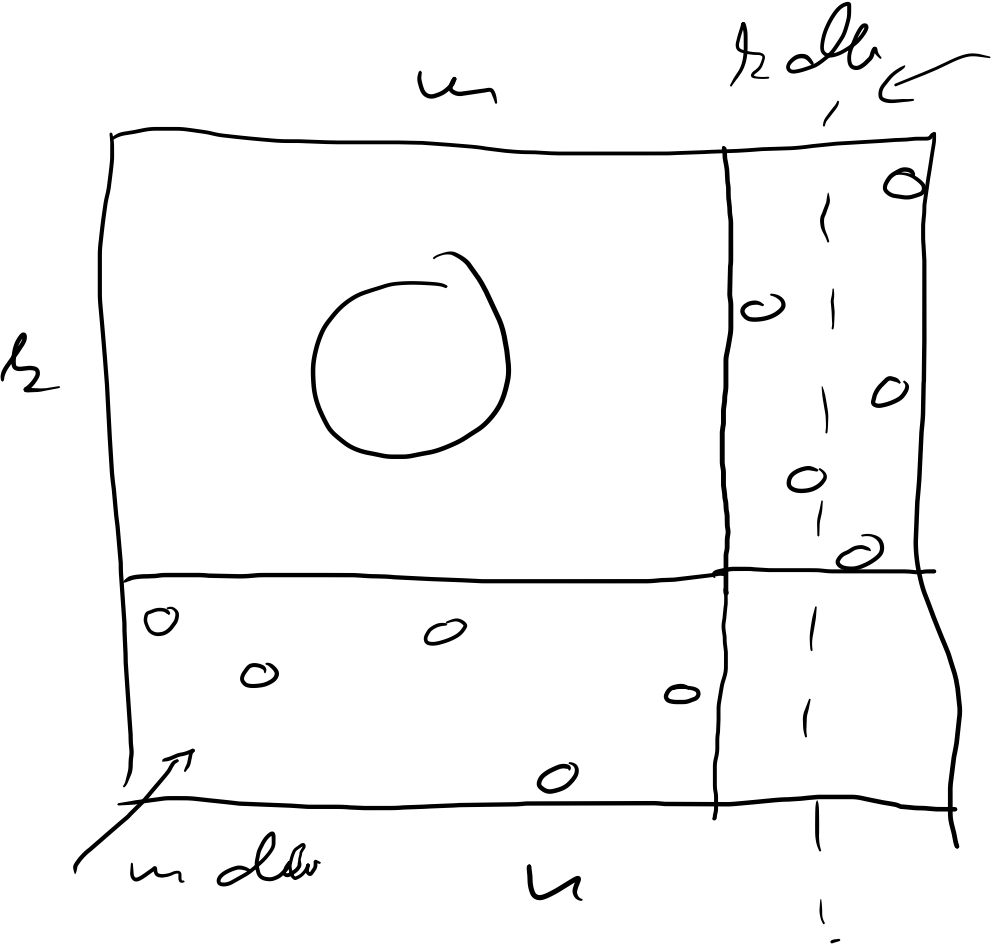
Első sorok 100-vezet
2. — " — 10-vezet

a hasznosított
csírt.

$$\left| \begin{array}{c}
 9 \\
 8 \\
 7
 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c}
 147 \\
 224 \\
 735
 \end{array} \Bigg| = 7 \mid \det \quad \checkmark$$

$n \times n$ es det \Rightarrow téglalap $n \times 2$ -os csupa 0
 $n + 2 > n \Rightarrow \det = 0$

A. P. o. indukció! Ha val csupa 0 sor \Rightarrow éia
 Ha nem: 7 sorok, ami nem lehet a téglalapba.



okay sieht Richtig aus!
 + det - Van
 $\text{rank} \geq k - 1 + m - r$ Teilung
 $\text{rank} = 0$
 $k - 1 + m > m - 1$
 'induktion' \Rightarrow end an det - 0
 wird 0.

II m.o. Det det - Van zu Teil, es wird
 bekommen - a Teilung.
 Habil es + Teilung wenn es element.
 $m + k > n$ es n - ct verleiht. 4.

$a_{ij} = i.$ sor $j.$ oszlop

a_{ij} elem
 = i sor j oszlop

$$\det |a_{ij}| = \sum_{f \in S_n} \text{sgn}(f) a_{f(1)1} \dots a_{f(n)n}$$

$$a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} a_{44} = a_{31} a_{22} a_{13} a_{44}$$

(-)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \text{ db}$$

$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{32} & \textcircled{31} & \cancel{24} \\ & \textcircled{21} & \cancel{24} \\ & & \cancel{14} \end{matrix}$

↑ 1. oszlop $f(1)$ -et
 " " $f(2)$ -et
 f permutáció.

$$a_{13} a_{34} a_{41} a_{22} \gg a_{22} a_{41} a_{34} a_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4 \text{ db}$$

$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{42} & \textcircled{41} & \textcircled{43} \\ & \textcircled{21} & \cancel{23} \\ & & \cancel{13} \end{matrix}$

(+)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 a_{11} & c_{12} & = & c_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\
 a_{21} & a_{22} & = & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\
 a_{31} & a_{32} & = & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} \\
 a_{41} & a_{42} & = & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} \\
 a_{51} & a_{52} & = & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 a_{13} & a_{24} & a_{31} & a_{45} & a_{52} & \\
 \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \parallel & \\
 a_{12} & a_{24} & a_{31} & a_{45} & a_{53} &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

) or
 create loc
 hit
 =, element.
 at obj, id.

$$x = -x \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

ANTI-SYMMETRY. $w_{cl} x$

$$= abc - abc = 0$$

(pl. SARRUS)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

2x2 - u nem jat.

$$\leftarrow \det D = \pm 1$$

M^{-1} köpelt
(ferde sálfjór: kataló)

$\frac{1}{\det D}$
" ± 1
(elc, als
alab t-or
transponál
hész
T sálfjór)

\Rightarrow inver sálfjór.

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right| = a_n$$

$n \times n$

* - or (F

Öblt: a_{n-1} a_{n-2}
 a_{n-2} - or kálfjór!
(dísa révíh kálfjór)

Redukt + megoldási.

TRIDIAGONÁLIS máhíx.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y &= 1 \\ x+2y &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

CRAIPEID
 \Rightarrow a univ. s. x

b ist
 "classical"
 vector

$$x_i = \frac{\det D_i}{\det D}$$

D -Or. case
 i. always holds
b + inj.

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Crack with vectors
 \Rightarrow invert uno, because $\det D \neq 0$

is formula is

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \Gamma$$

Γ^{-1} először
2. elem

$$\Gamma^{-1} = (\det(\Gamma))^{-1} (A_{ji})$$

megcsinálva
a két index (transponálva)

A_{ij} az a_{ij} - les tulongó elemek ellet.

→ 2. sor első elemes tulongó elemek ellet!

$$\det \Gamma = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 = 24$$

$$-1^2/24 = -1/24$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \quad \text{előjel}$$

(-)

$$\begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix}$$

$G_{\text{ÖK}}$ is split into

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - b_1)(x - b_2)$$

b_1, b_2 are roots

$$x^2 + b/a x + c/a = (x - b_1)(x - b_2) = x^2 - (b_1 + b_2)x + b_1 b_2$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = -b/a$$

$$b_1 b_2 = c/a$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = -a_2/a_3$$

$$b_1 b_2 + b_1 b_3 + b_2 b_3 = a_1/a_3$$

$$b_1 b_2 b_3 = -a_0/a_3$$

$$(x - b_1)(x - b_2)(x - b_3) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{TF} \\ & x^3 - (b_1 + b_2 + b_3)x^2 \\ & + (b_1 b_2 + b_1 b_3 + b_2 b_3)x - b_1 b_2 b_3 \\ & = x^3 + \frac{a_2}{a_3} x^2 + \frac{a_1}{a_3} x + \frac{a_0}{a_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x - \theta_1)(x - \theta_2)(x - \theta_3)(x - \theta_4)$$

4 zeri, alle eret kive stund
 at dat korvutud
 at ösve ilant örcalid.

x^4 4 zeri, alle x

x^3 3 x ö, öu bi, \ominus $-\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 - \theta_4 = -\sigma_1$ } σ_2

x^2 2 x ö's 2 s'i \oplus $\theta_1\theta_2 + \theta_1\theta_3 + \theta_1\theta_4 + \theta_2\theta_3 + \theta_2\theta_4 + \theta_3\theta_4$

x 1 x ö's 3 s'i \ominus $-\theta_1\theta_2\theta_3 - \theta_1\theta_2\theta_4 - \theta_1\theta_3\theta_4 - \theta_2\theta_3\theta_4$

konst 0 x ö's 4 s'i \oplus $\theta_1\theta_2\theta_3\theta_4 = \sigma_4$ } σ_3

$$a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\frac{a_3}{a_4}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_4}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\frac{a_1}{a_4}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \frac{a_0}{a_4}$$

$$\sigma_k = (-1)^k \frac{a_{4-k}}{a_4}$$

u-ed fäire

$$\sigma_2 = (-1)^2 \frac{a_{4-2}}{a_4}$$

$2x^4 + 2x + 3$
 en cörör wörrot östreff = ?
 " - recip zed östreff = ?

östreff = ?
 sumat = ?

a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
 b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4
 östreff sumate

$$b_2 = (-1)^2 \frac{a_4 - 3}{a_4}$$

$a_0 = 3$	$b_1 = -0/2 = 0$
$a_1 = 2$	$b_2 = 0/2 = 0$
$a_2 = 0$	$b_3 = -2/2 = -1$
$a_3 = 0$	$b_4 = 3/2$
$a_4 = 2$	

$$b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2 + b_4^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \frac{1}{b_3} + \frac{1}{b_4} =$$

$$= \frac{b_2 b_3 b_4 + b_1 b_3 b_4 + b_1 b_2 b_4 + b_1 b_2 b_3}{b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4} = \frac{b_3}{b_4} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\underbrace{(b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + b_4)}_{b_1}^2 = \underbrace{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2 + b_4^2}_{b_1^2} + 2b_2$$

wörrotörwör = $\boxed{b_1^2 - 2b_2}$ ← u-för $= 0^2 - 2 \cdot 0 = 0$

\mathbb{H} 11, 12, 12 wost

$x^3 + 3x + 1$ gőre a, b, c

1. Fall: 3. Fall: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2, b^2, c^2 \\ a+c, b+c, a+b \in \mathbb{H} \end{array} \right.$

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$$

1. Fall: $(x-a^2)(x-b^2)(x-c^2) = ?$

$$= x^3 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)x^2 + (a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 + b^2c^2)x - a^2b^2c^2$$

↑ $\nearrow \mathbb{H}$
Kőnyű

$$\mathbb{M}^T = -\mathbb{M} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$\det \mathbb{M} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{M} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(-\mathbb{M}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b & -c \\ -d & -e & -f \\ -g & -h & -i \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^3 \det \mathbb{M}$$

Uscala -1 e'
hierholi