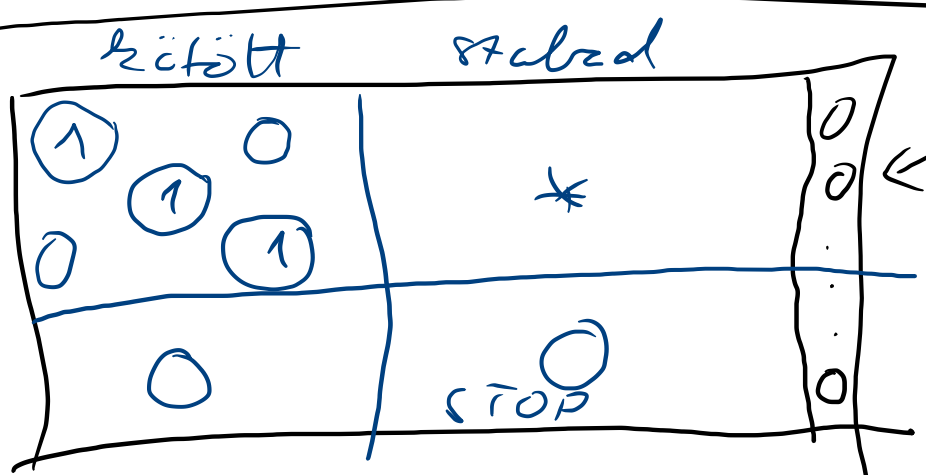


III / 22, 23 ← #

Q fellett homogén lin. egy. rendszer.
 ∃ nemtriviális Q-beli megoldás.
 Q fellett hány mo?



← homogén
 ⇒ ∃ megoldás:
 $\chi^2 - 1 = 0$
 TRIVIAÁLIS IRREGULÁR.

∃ nemtriviális u. a. Q-ben.

Q fellett ~~0, 1~~, ∞
 Homogén
 ∃ triviális mo.

1? \Leftrightarrow nincs stabszám.

IRREGULÁR u. a.?
 TRIVIAÁLIS. Q fellett is
 u. a. a. elimináció \Leftarrow

⇒ ∃ stabszám $\chi^2 - 1 = 0$
 ⇒ ∞ db mo. Q fellett.

Mere.

Törben $(1,2,3)$ part

A : $x+y+z=0$ filtra tőrűvöl

B : z -törűvöl körűvöl GO° foratós

$A(B(123))$ vörűvöl part?

$A \circ B : x \mapsto A(B(x))$ vörűvöl? GO° foratós?

$A \rightarrow 3 \times 3$ vörűvöl

$B \rightarrow$

$A \circ B$ a forat vörűvöl vörűvöl.

part körűvöl : vörűvöl . part vörűvöl.

T forat = skalarok \sim vörűvöl, vörűvöl

\mathbb{R} pl.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

T^n \uparrow kompozitörűvöl

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda a_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ skalar

Trancka puc'la's.

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

Sredat
oulopelba
→
(oulopelba
fouolba)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = S^T$$

→ tih r'oz a "f'oll'oz"

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~AB~~, ~~BA~~, ~~BC~~, ~~CB~~ - ~~C~~ igou

$$\underbrace{NEU^2}_{3 \times 2} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \\ \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 + 7 \cdot 0 & 3(-2) + 7 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 & 4(-2) + 1 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 27 \\ 4 & -1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}}} \checkmark$$

CB-C

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 18 & 17 \\ 32 & 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 16 & 14 \\ 32 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

HF $\sqrt{2}$
gyakorlatos.

New számok és nem 0-vektor a vektor!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (0 \text{ mátrix})$$

← nem 0-vektor.

non számok

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AC = BC \iff (A-B)C = 0$$

de
 $A \neq B$
 $C \neq 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ de még lehet } 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow C \quad (A-B)C=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \neq & \neq \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

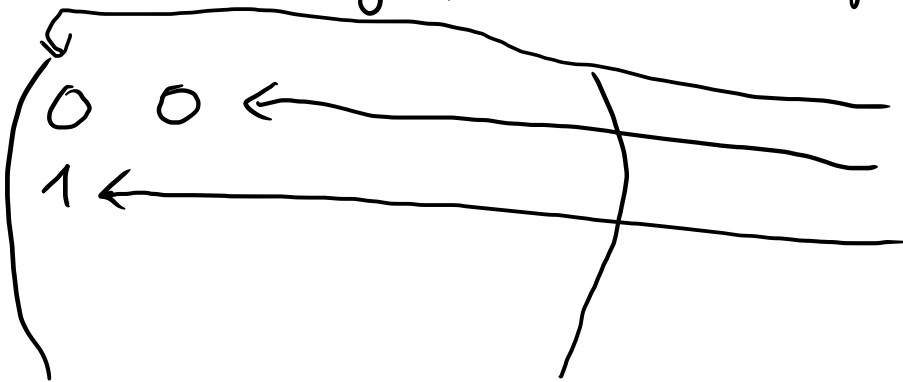
$A-B \uparrow$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\neq \neq / 3 \quad 10 \times 100 - 05$

$5 \times 5 \quad ((u_{ij}))$

$$u_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{bc } i-j=1 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_{11} &= 0 \quad \text{wert} \\ u_{12} &= 0 \\ u_{21} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-1 &\neq 1 \\ 1-2 &\neq 1 \\ 2-1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & : i-j=1 \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = N$$

$2-1$
 $3-2$
 $4-3$
 $5-4$

$$N^3 \stackrel{?}{=} (N \cdot N) \cdot N = N^2 \cdot N$$

$$N^3 \stackrel{?}{=} N \cdot N^2 \stackrel{?}{=} N \cdot (N \cdot N)$$

assoziativ!

$$N^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N^5 = 0$$

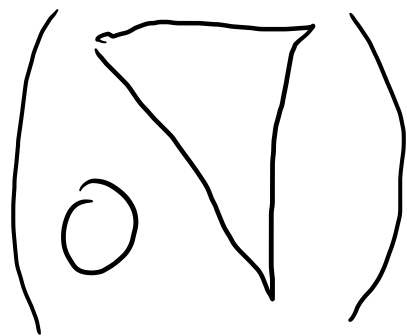
NILPOTENZ
matrix.

Hd bleib 1-er?
1-1-er?

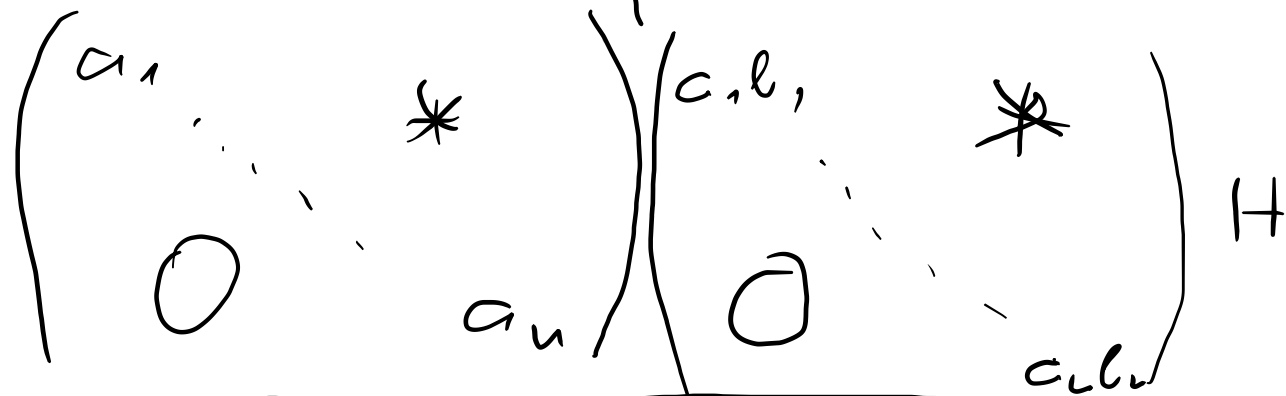
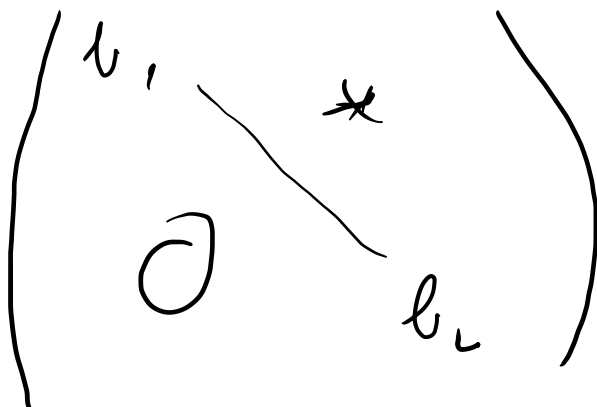
$$N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



ferde 1-er son
beibehalten.



fdö kóroungs - utdix



$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & * \\ 0 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & * \\ 0 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & * \\ 0 & a_2 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 \cdot b_1 + * \cdot 0 &= a_1 b_1 \\ a_1 \cdot * + * \cdot b_2 &= ? \\ 0 \cdot b_1 + a_2 \cdot 0 &= 0 \\ 0 \cdot * + a_2 b_2 &= c_2 b_2 \end{aligned}$$

M $u \times u$ -es N is
 E egyenletrendszer $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $EN = NE = N$

$M = N^{-1}$ inverz $MN = NM = E$.
 (Tehát $MN = E \Rightarrow N^{-1}M = E$.)

Gauss-elimináció inverziós algoritmus

$\left[M \mid E \right]$ $u \times v, 2u \times v$
 E elimináció
 sorok sorok dddan $\textcircled{1}$.
 sorok sorok sorok.

Ha lehetőséged van, mindig a legelső sorban legyen 1

$\Rightarrow M^{-1} NE = E^{-1} E = I_K$.

Ha van

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & \textcircled{1} \end{array} \right] M^{-1}$ eredmény.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

1. sor 2-velerít 2. sor' k'vozzal

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

2. sor 2-velerít az első sor

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & +5 & -2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Ellenőrzés:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot (-2) &= 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot (-2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = ? \text{ \u00e4r samma} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

svaret

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{cd-bc} & \frac{-b}{cd-bc} \\ \frac{-c}{cd-bc} & \frac{a}{cd-bc} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

2x2-ns \u00e4r \u00d7

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{cd-bc}$$

\u2192 invert \u2264 \u2192 $cd-bc \neq 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

f\u00f6rll\u00e4r \u2264

invert \u2264 \u2206

HF 17

16 M, N van invertibélí

Példa:

$M+N$ igen

M, N invertibélí
 $M+N$ van

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ van} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ van} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ igen}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ igen} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ igen} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ van}$$

ad-bc

$$(MN)^{-1} = N^{-1}M^{-1}$$

$$MN N^{-1} M^{-1} = E$$

Resztudni

a sorrend!