

M os N hermitisch \Leftrightarrow

$$S^{-1}MS = N$$

$$\underbrace{S^{-1}(M - \lambda E)S}_{N} = \underbrace{S^{-1}MS}_{N} - \underbrace{S^{-1}\lambda ES}_{\lambda S^{-1}ES}$$

$$M - \lambda E \equiv$$

hermitisch

$$\underbrace{N - \lambda E}_{\text{hermitisch}}$$

Rang unklar!

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{+} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{+} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cancel{+} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_1 - iE \quad \nu = 1$$

$$M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{+} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{+} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cancel{+} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_2 - iE \quad \nu = 2$$

$$N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} i & & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & i & & \\ & & i & \\ & & & 0 \end{matrix}} \end{bmatrix} \quad N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} i & & & \\ & i & & \\ & & i & \\ & & & 0 \end{matrix}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_1 - iE$$

$\nu = 2$
 hasala' $N_2 - iE$
 lehet van

$$N_2 - iE$$

$\nu = 1$
 $N_1 - iE$
 lehet van.

9/4

$$x + y + u - v = 0$$

$(4, 3, 2, 1)$ távolság

← $(1, 1, 1, -1)$ távolság
 $\left\langle \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, 1, -1), (4, 3, 2, 1) \right\rangle =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} 8 = 4 \leftarrow$ távolság ✓

$$A \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A(e_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & A(e_1) & A(e_2) & A(e_3) & A(e_4) \\ e_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ e_4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

kanonisch:
 unabhängig:
 unitär

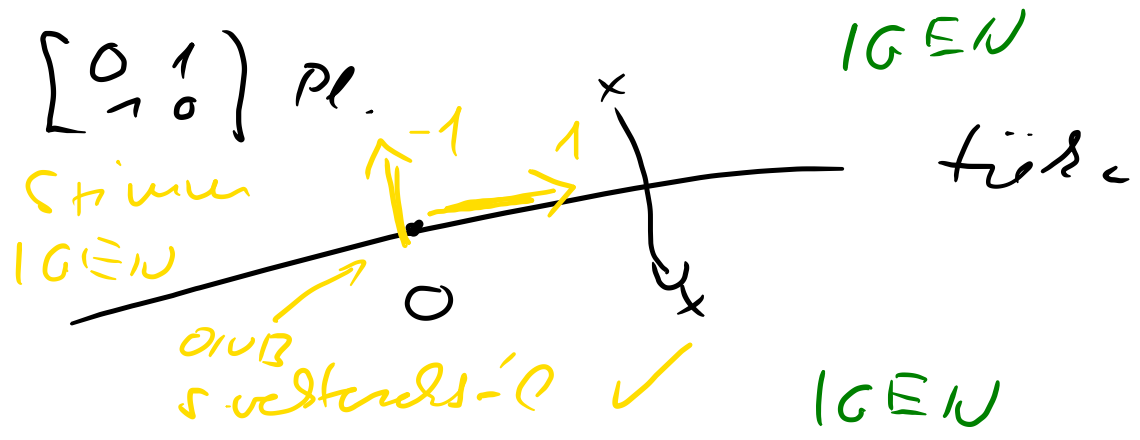
$M M^* \stackrel{?}{=} I \Rightarrow M^* M \text{ NEM (H-Satz)}$
 $M^* \stackrel{?}{=} I \Rightarrow M \text{ NEM}$
 $M^* \stackrel{?}{=} I^{-1} \Rightarrow M \text{ NEM}$

$\hookrightarrow \Leftrightarrow$
 $\boxed{M^* \cdot M \stackrel{?}{=} E}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = I^*$$

M^{-1} wenn \exists , $\det = 0$ (Fall', \forall -wahl)

$\hookrightarrow 4 \times 4$ -es Jordan-SBZ \Rightarrow schwierig bis ins Detail!
 die-Late!



$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ pl.
 nem szimmetrikus
 válaszban nem elég.

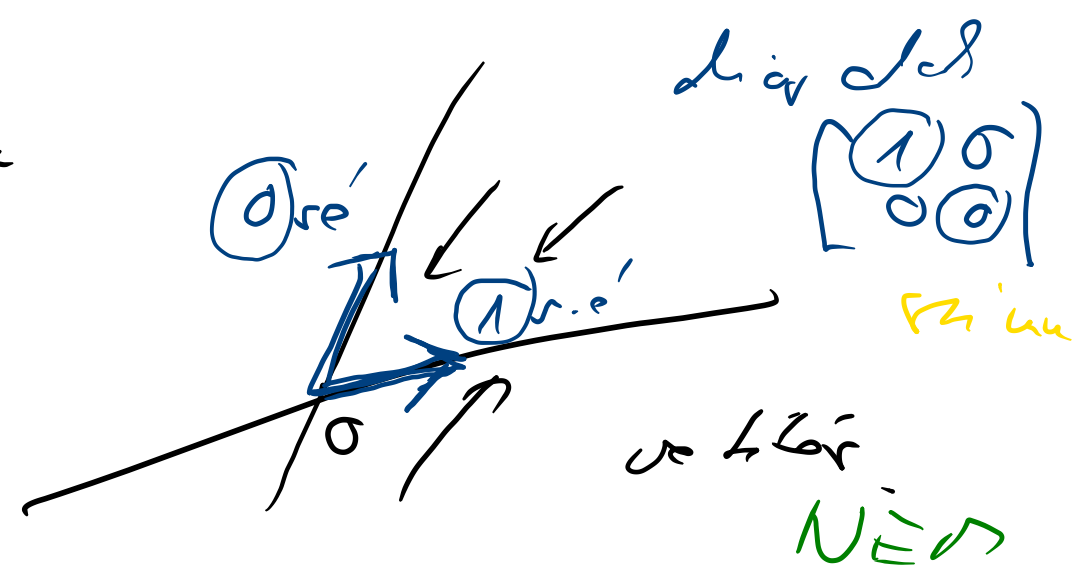
szimmetrikus?
 $\Gamma^T = \Gamma^* = \Gamma$
 \Leftrightarrow
 válasz 0 vektor
 elég - elég
 (folytatás - tétel).

Egyszerű vizsgálás

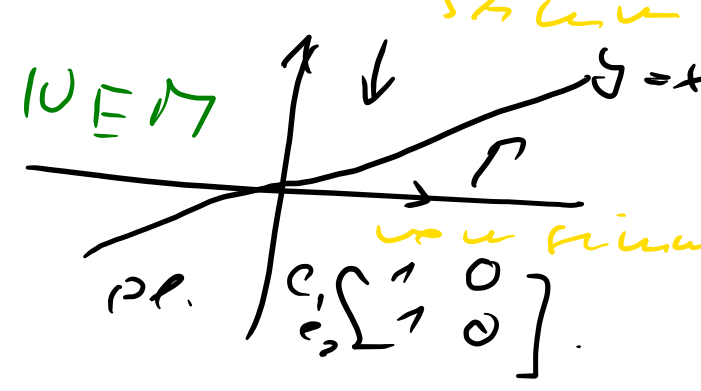
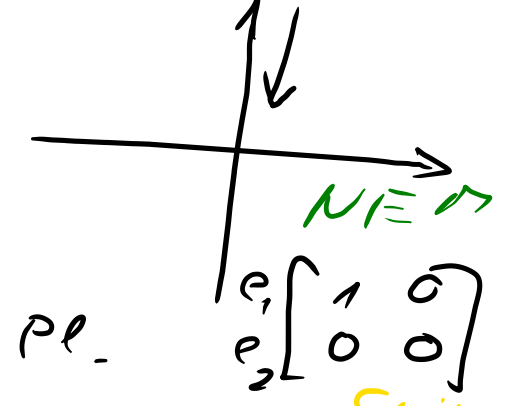
Kivétel: $180^\circ, 0^\circ$. Azaz
 ortogonális?
 $\Gamma^T \Gamma = E$

\Leftrightarrow elveto vizsgálás

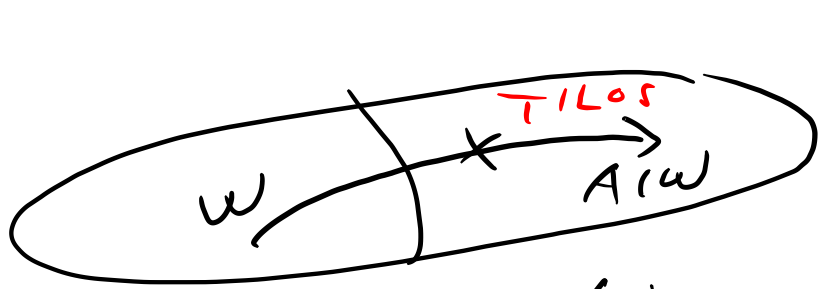
Szimmetrikus



vektorok
 \Leftrightarrow \perp vektorok.



1. v. alt. sz.

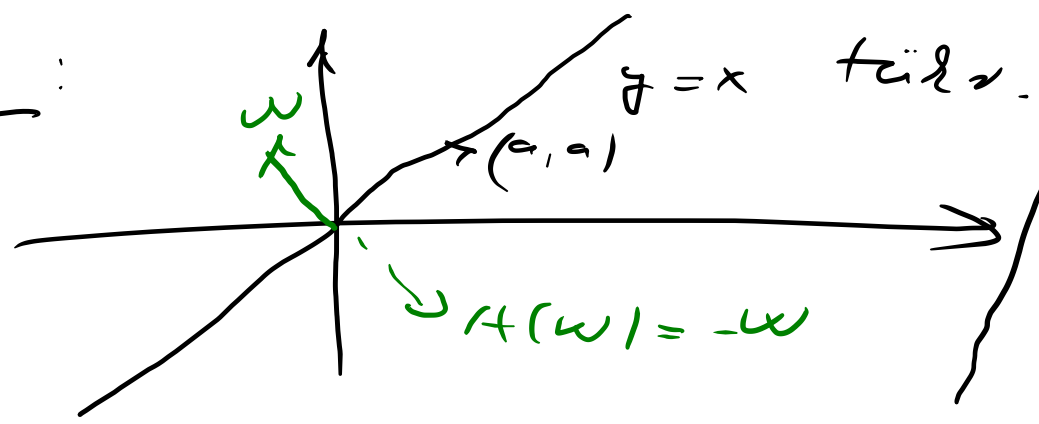


✓
 $A \in \text{Hom}(U)$

Waltás

A-invariáns: $w \in W \Rightarrow A(w) \in W$

Példák:



$A \neq$ szűkítő ✓
 w szűkítő
 $\Rightarrow A(w) \in$ szűkítő ✓
 $y = -x$ a w képe
 $A(w) = -w \in y = -x$ ✓

és altér: $\{0\}, \mathbb{R}^2$

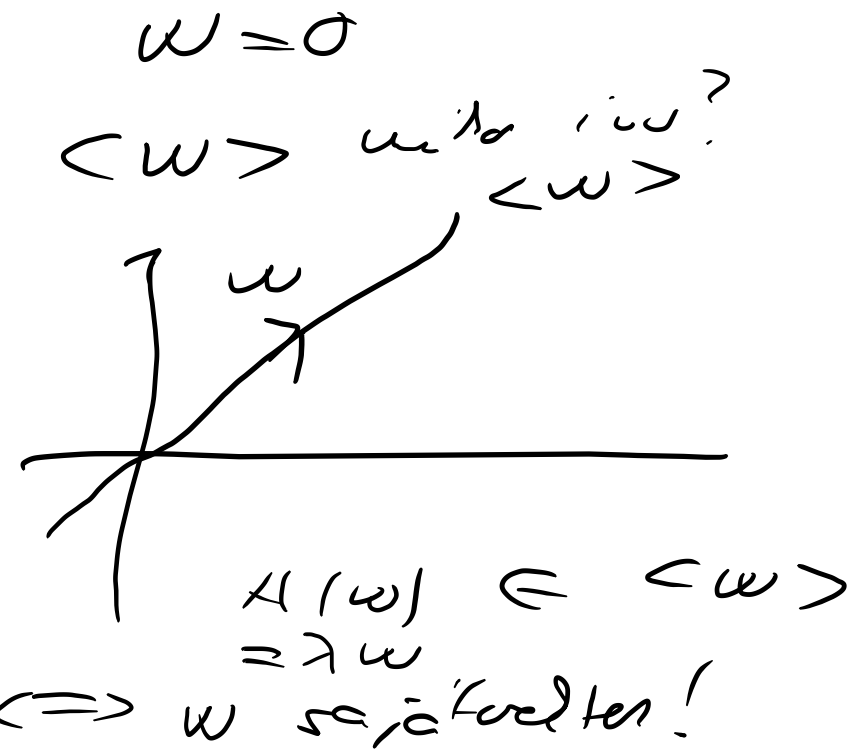
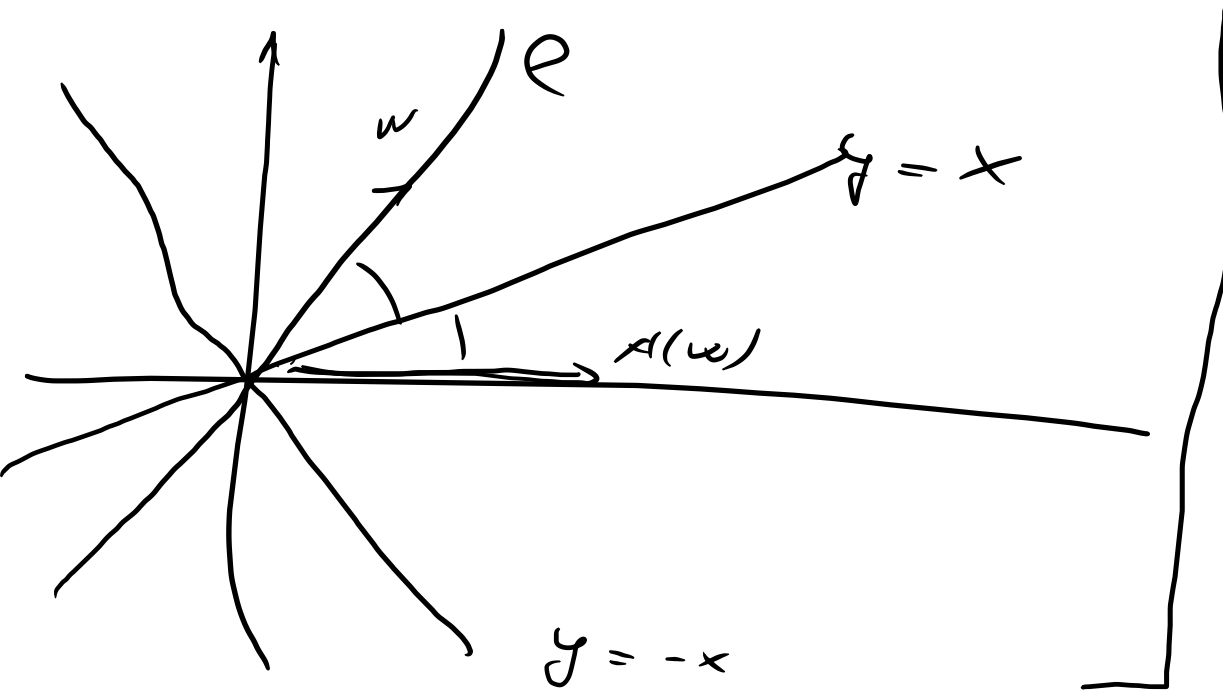
\in \mathbb{R}^2 $\{0\}$ \in \mathbb{R}^2

Méret invariáns? $\{0\}$ jó

$w \in \{0\} \Rightarrow w = 0$
 $\Rightarrow A(w) = A(0) = 0$ ✓
 $\in \{0\}$

$y = x$ jó $w = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \end{pmatrix}$

$A(w) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ ✓
 $\in y = x$
 \in \mathbb{R}^2



1-dim *invariant* \Leftrightarrow

separiert.



2 1-dim *separiert* *invariant*.

Töben?

Egges köül forrás?

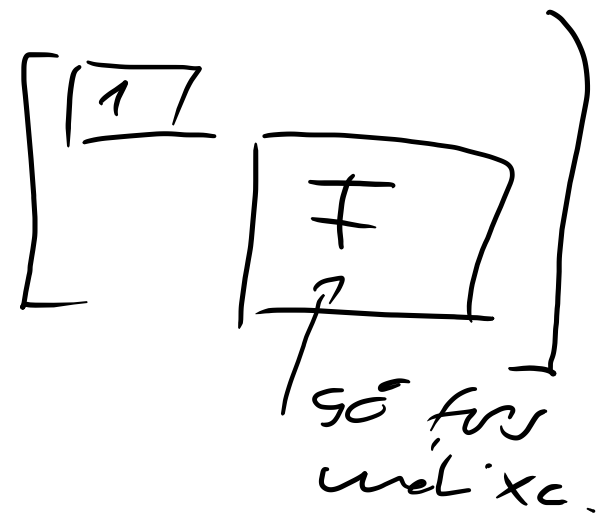
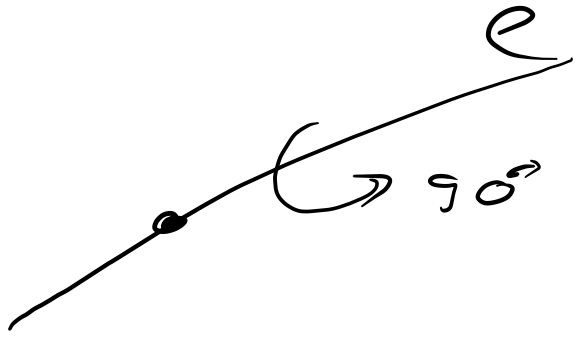
90°

trüch'ls
inv. d'ls

50 |, für i'
everend? tougsl i' und
s'k? $\frac{1}{e-2}$ + k.

ven
sajtel t'e!

sajtel
d'ls
x=1



$$A(f) = f'$$

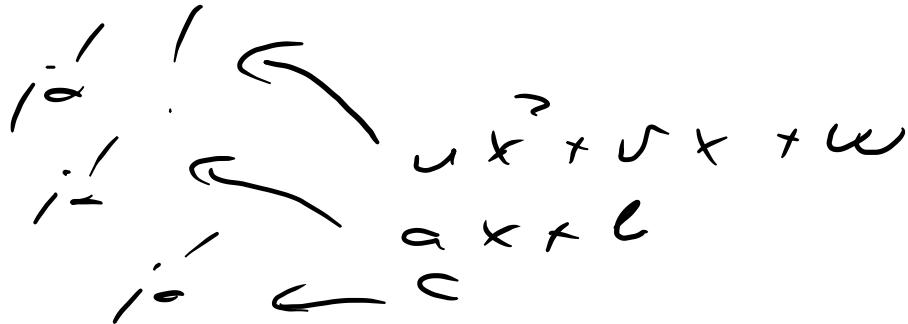
$U = \leq 3$. fuchs

$\{0\}$, exist

≤ 2 . fuchs

≤ 1 . fuchs

\in l'entier



UNIVERS

Quelle unis?

ω inv. altie $f \in \omega$

$\Rightarrow f' \in \omega \Rightarrow f'' \in \omega \Rightarrow f''' \in \omega \Rightarrow f^{(4)} \in \omega \dots$

He $g(f) = 2 \Rightarrow g(f') = 1 \Rightarrow g(f'') = 0$ or $f'' = 0$.

$\langle f, f', f'' \rangle \leftarrow 3$ die, also a



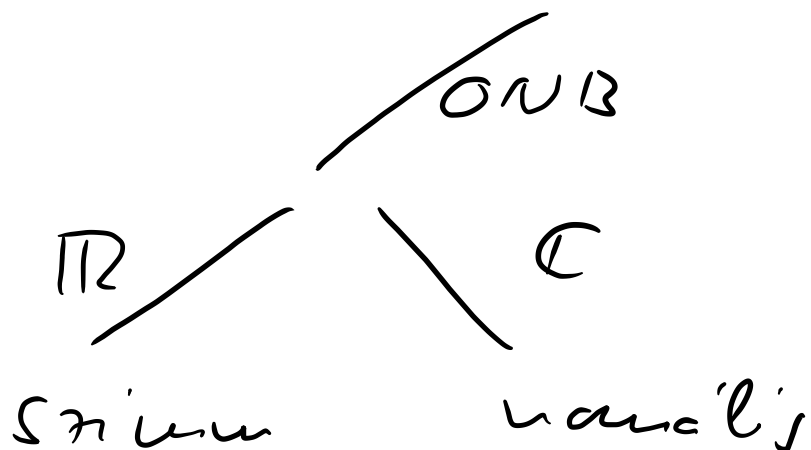
point de fuchs

≤ 2 fuchs
terme

\Rightarrow exist.

(calculer die).

diag-kebirang



tot troler bcz van

$b_2(x)$, gjoeriel a
 multiplicatiet \leftarrow ds. mult.
 is θ sojeldic die
 \rightarrow kijou a svestord
 lin. oewolterend pverol.
 Regelind teriel die - ja
 staled veltord stine.
 \rightarrow soom mult.

diag \Leftarrow , $\theta \rightarrow$ s.o.
 ds. mult = soom. mult.
 („vul die svestor“).

\hookrightarrow Dcissipp: \mathbb{C} feltt
 min. pol θ gjoer cyner.
 \Leftarrow , diag-kebr.

\mathbb{R} feltt min. pol θ vior
 e gner is min. pol
 θ complex sior vlor.

[A Jordan-aldre θ (lR) $1 \times 1 - os$].