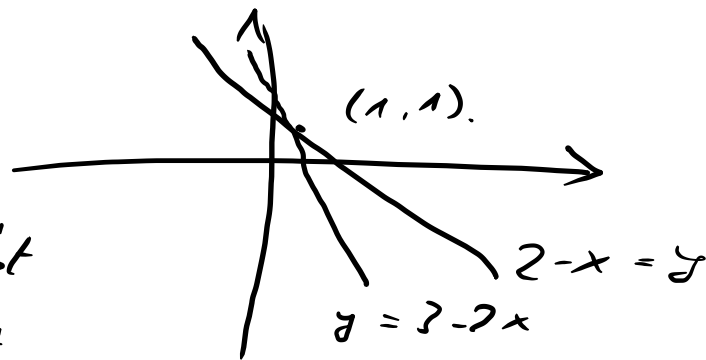


$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ 2x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2 - x \\ y &= 3 - 2x \end{aligned}$$



2. egyenletből kivajuk az első két sorosát
kioldjuk az x ELIMINÁLTUK x -et.

$$-y = -1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

2 soros utolsó sorosá.

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ 2x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$$

Íköt pózsluzamoz soros.

Ni va megoldás

$$\rightarrow 0 = -1 \quad \text{!}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ 2x + 2y = 4 \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{felcselges}$$

Íköt egybeeső egyenes.

$$0 = 0$$

$$y = 2 \quad \exists \text{ -e } x? \quad x = 0$$

$$y = 4 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad x = -2$$

$$y = r \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad x = 2 - r$$

$$(x, y) = (2 - y, y)$$

y tetszőleges.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + y = 2 \\
 2x + y = 3
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\
 2 & 1 & 3
 \end{bmatrix}
 \sim
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \\
 0 & \textcircled{-1} & -1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. row $2x - 0y = 1 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \text{row 2}$

① Determinantul se calculează, apoi NEAM NULLA! E's a scrie (e, at ostepăla nu se poate!)

② (b) \rightarrow este o rată înșirată b-vel.

③ ① se verifică condițiile de realizare a țării: deosebi ușor, înșiră a ① scrie x alături înțelesul și vor, id a țării, scrie.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \textcircled{1} & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

② este a 2. rată și vor, id ar deșir.

STOP:
 nu vom lela
 nu se poate scrie.

\rightarrow nu se poate scrie

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \\
 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \\
 \underline{\underline{(x, y) = (1, 1)}}
 \end{array}$$

STOP

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y = 2 \\ 2x + 2y = 3 \end{array} \right\} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Tilos sor

Bal oldal végig 0,
a jobb oldal nem 0.

NINGA m.o.

$$0 = -1 \quad \#$$

Ha így lehetne? =, NINGA m.o.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y = 2 \\ 2x + 2y = 4 \end{array} \right\} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{(*)}$$

CSUDA 0 sor: **kiszűrt!**

Sz A B K D váltás : orlopilva uica (1)
y utad

1 2 0 T 0 T T váltás : a tölvi. Port x.

A szabályok a kibőlalra o's

TETTELÉC ÉC
ÉRTEKÉT
ALAPITVAK
A'et. m.o.

(*) $x = 2 - y$ $(x, y) = (2 - y, y)$

$$\begin{array}{rclcrcl} 2x & - & 3y & + & 6z & = & 14 & \leftarrow \text{1. Zeile} \\ -3x & & & & +2z & = & 3 & \\ x & - & 6y & + & 14z & = & 31 & \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -3 & 6 & 14 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ \textcircled{1} & -6 & 14 & 31 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

3. Sp 2. Zeile
 \ominus 1. Spalte
 3. Sp 3. Zeile
 \oplus 2. Spalte.

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 9 & -22 & -48 \\ 0 & -18 & 44 & 96 \\ \textcircled{1} & -6 & 14 & 31 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & \textcircled{1} & -22/9 & -48/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \textcircled{1} & 0 & -2/3 & -1 \end{array} \right] \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 6 \times \text{Zeile } \oplus 2. \text{ Zeile} \\ 6(-22/9) + 14 = -2/3 \\ 6(-48/9) + 31 = -1 \end{array}$$

STOP

STANDARD: $z = 22/9z - 48/9$

KÖTTÖTTT: $x, y = 2/3z - 1$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{2}{3}z - 1, \frac{22}{9}z - \frac{48}{9}, z \right)$$

erhöhen, erweitere.

Ell: miszakeletérű

$$2x - 3y + 6z = 14$$

$$2\left(\frac{2}{3}z - 1\right) - 3\left(\frac{22}{9}z - \frac{48}{9}\right) + 6z = 14$$

A z össze kell, leg elő, azaz z kisebb
stílus "stimmulien"

Lineár-e az alábbi a megoldás?

1. Van-e egy megoldás?
2. Van-e pozitív megoldás? $x, y, z > 0$
3. Min $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$? $z > 0$ $\frac{2}{3}z > 1$
 $\frac{22}{9}z > \frac{48}{9}$

(a megoldás-e egy pozitív megoldás
van legkisebb az igaz?)

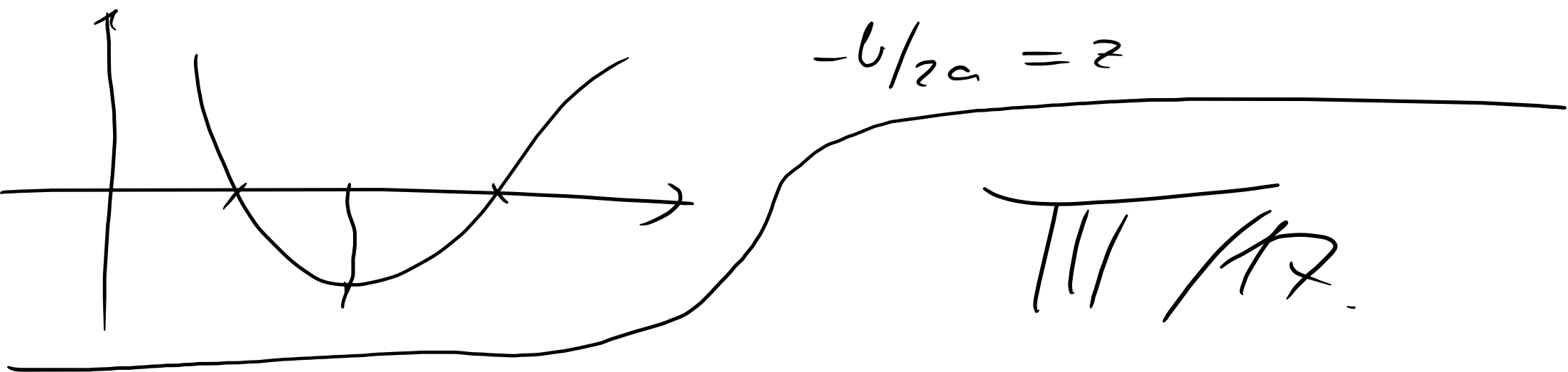
1. $z, \frac{2}{3}z - 1, \frac{22}{9}z - \frac{48}{9}$ egy IF. z egy
 $\frac{2}{3}z$
 $\frac{22}{9}z - \frac{48}{9}$

$$(2/3z - 1)^2 + (22/5z - 48/5)^2 + z^2 \quad \text{min.}$$

Pl deriválással.

$$az^2 + bz + c$$

$$c > 0$$



Pl az öszoftosszár az

- ismeretlenek száma

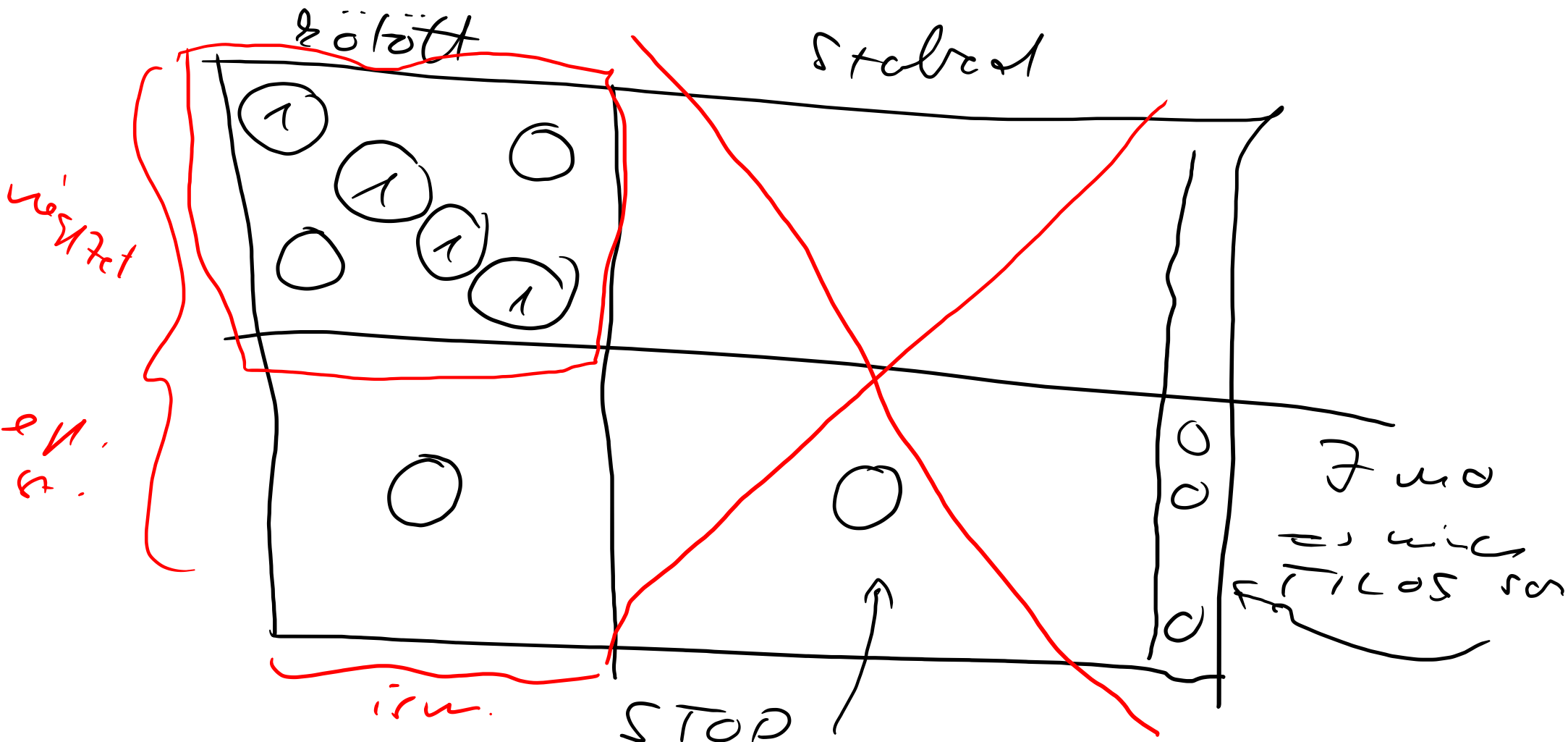
- c megadható száma

- az egyenlet száma

} kitért?

" \geq annyi egyenlet, mint ismeretlen" ????

[$x^2 + y^2 = 0$ IR-ko: van lin. uno ezért (0,0)]



He \exists stack 'object' \Rightarrow new object.
 \Rightarrow He object: new stack
 \Rightarrow es \geq iur. Quad.

Q linear



\exists simplex, wenn $c_{\text{opt}} = 0$ u.o.
vac. ungelöst lös?

Eliminieren $+, -, \cdot, :$ \leadsto c_{opt}
vac. sein
etc.

P.O. Simplex sein.

Von welcher Art?

Φ füllt unendlich teilbar eliminieren

ka. nicht von welcher Art \Rightarrow Punkt
 \Rightarrow oder $c_{\text{opt}} = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ von welcher Art Φ füllt \Rightarrow \Rightarrow nicht u.o.
vac Φ füllt.

Binom. förel.

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n$$

$$\binom{100}{0} + \binom{100}{1} + \dots + \binom{100}{100} = ? \leftarrow (1+1)^{100} = 2^{100}$$

$$\binom{100}{0} + \binom{100}{2} + \dots + \binom{100}{100} = ? \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ablut} \\ \text{a parvis} \end{array}$$

$$\binom{100}{0} + \binom{100}{4} + \dots + \binom{100}{100} = ? \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ablut} \\ \text{4:vel odd. b.} \end{array}$$

$a=b=1 \quad n=100$

$$0 = (1-1)^{100} = \binom{100}{0} - \binom{100}{1} + \binom{100}{2} - \binom{100}{3} + \dots \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{+}$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-1 \quad 2S = 2^{100} \Rightarrow \boxed{S = 2^{99}}$$

$\mathbb{H} (1+i)^{100} \rightarrow$ Binom. +
 \rightarrow trig. alderal.

oder via
 Ripztes via.