

$M$   $n \times n$ -es

$M_{ij}$  =  $i$ . sor  $j$ . eleméles tartozó eleméles det.

$M^{-1}$  létezik  $\Leftrightarrow \det M \neq 0$

Ezért  $M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det M} ((M_{ji}))$   
 $\rightarrow$  transzponált "lebbe"!

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

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

1. sor 2. elemé:  $\frac{1}{\det M} M_{21} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\uparrow$  szelvény-élemé

2. sor 3. elemé:  $\frac{1}{24} M_{32} = -\frac{1}{24} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5/24$

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2.  $\det (A B) = \det A \det B$   $\det A^{-1} = 1/\det A$

$\det A = 3$   $\det B = 6$   $\det C = 4$

$\det (A^3 B^{-1} C A^{-2}) = 3^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$

$\det (2A) = 2^n \det A$  ( $A$   $n \times n$ -es).

5)  $(x - \theta_1)(x - \theta_2)(x - \theta_3) =$

$$x^3 \quad \vee \text{ zérójelöl } x - c +$$

$$x^2 (-(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)) \quad 2 \text{ zérójelöl } x - c +$$

$$x (\theta_1\theta_2 + \theta_1\theta_3 + \theta_2\theta_3) \quad 1 \quad - \quad -$$

$$- \underbrace{\theta_1\theta_2\theta_3}_{\leftarrow \sigma_3} \quad \leftarrow \sigma_2$$


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$x^3 + 3x + 1$  nyökei  $a, b, c$  ⊖

$(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$   $\sigma_1 = a + b + c = 0$  ( $x^2$  együtthatója)

$\sigma_2 = ab + ac + bc = 3$  ( $x$  együtthatója)

$\sigma_3 = abc = -1$  (állandó tag, ⊖)

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$n$ . fokúra:  $(x - \theta_1) \dots (x - \theta_n)$   $\leftarrow \sigma_k$

$x^{n-k}$  e. l. -i  $\left( \sum_{\substack{k \text{ db } \theta \\ \text{statisztika}}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \theta^k \right)$   $n - k$  zérójelöl  $x$

$a_0 + \dots + a_n x^n = a_n (x - \theta_1) \dots (x - \theta_n)$

$x^{n-k} \quad \frac{a_{n-k}}{a_n} \quad (-1)^k \sigma_k$

$/ : a_n$

$$\sigma_k = (-1)^k \frac{a_{n-k}}{a_n}$$

10.  $2x^4 + 2x + 3 \quad | \quad a_0=3, a_1=2, a_2=0, a_3=0, a_4=2$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + b_4 = (-1)^1 \cdot \frac{a_{4-1}}{a_4} = -a_3/a_4 = 0 \\ \sigma_2 &= b_1 b_2 + b_1 b_3 + b_1 b_4 + b_2 b_3 + b_2 b_4 + b_3 b_4 = a_2/a_4 = 0 \\ \sigma_3 &= b_1 b_2 b_3 + b_1 b_2 b_4 + b_1 b_3 b_4 + b_2 b_3 b_4 = -a_1/a_4 = -1 \\ \sigma_4 &= b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4 = a_0/a_4 = 3/2 \end{aligned}$$

reciprocals way  $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \frac{1}{b_3} + \frac{1}{b_4} =$  u tag  $\frac{\sigma_{n-1}}{\sigma_n}$

$$= \frac{b_2 b_3 b_4 + b_1 b_3 b_4 + b_1 b_2 b_4 + b_1 b_2 b_3}{b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4} = \frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_4} = \underline{\underline{-2/3}}$$

Vieta's way:  $(a+b+c)^2 = (a+b+c)(a+b+c) =$   
 $= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc \Rightarrow$   
 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \underline{\underline{\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2}}$  HF: utas esetében is.

Most  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0$  Vieta's way 0.  
 ( $\Rightarrow$  van new value's is)

(12)  $x^3 + 3x + 1$  spöke  $a, b, c$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= a + b + c = 0 \\ \sigma_2 &= ab + ac + bc = 3 \\ \sigma_3 &= abc = -1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$a^2, b^2, c^2 \quad (x - a^2)(x - b^2)(x - c^2) = \text{**}$

$$x^3 - \underbrace{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}_{\sigma_1^2 - 2\sigma_2 = 0^2 - 2 \cdot 3 = -6} x^2 + \underbrace{(a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2)}_{\text{**} = ?} x - \underbrace{a^2 b^2 c^2}_{(-1)^2 = 1}$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = (ab + ac + bc)^2 = \underbrace{a^2 b^2 + a^2 c^2 + b^2 c^2}_{\text{**} = ?} + 2 \underbrace{(abc + abc + abc)}_{abc(a+b+c) = 0}$$

\*\* =  $x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &(x - (a+b))(x - (a+c))(x - (b+c)) = \\ &= x^3 - (2a + 2b + 2c)x^2 + \underbrace{[(a+b)(a+c) + (a+b)(b+c) + (a+c)(b+c)]}_{\text{?}} x \\ &\quad - \underbrace{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)}_{\text{?}} \end{aligned}$$

2.7.

H.  
2.7.16

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

$$a+b+c=0$$

$$= (x+c)(x+b)(x+a) =$$

$$= x^3 + x^2(a+b+c) + x(ab+ac+bc) + abc =$$

$$= x^3 + 0 + 3x - 1$$

13. , 14. HF

↑  
distribució?

22 HF

interpolació

med : legible

# ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΚΟΣ ΟΥΤΑΪΣ

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{135} : \boxed{7} = \boxed{19} \text{ περισσό } \\ \underline{7} \\ 65 \\ \underline{63} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ουτάϊ

ουτάϊ

$$\boxed{2}$$

μικρότερο

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x + 2 : x^2 + 1 \\ \underline{-(x^2 + x)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \boxed{x}$$

περισσότερο.

- ① φέτος ελάττω
- ② Ψιφισμα
- ③ Κίνηση

$$\boxed{2x + 2}$$

μικρότερο

STOP, να α  
μικρότερο φέρει < ουτάϊ φέρει

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2} = x$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2} ??$$

$$x^3 - 2 : 2x^2 + 2x - 3 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{x^3}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-(x^3 + x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x)$$


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$$-x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2$$

$$-(-x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2})$$


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l'auy, edos.

$$\boxed{\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2} \mid \text{marcal'8}}$$

$$x^3 - 2 = -(2x^2 + 2x - 3)(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 : x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\frac{x^4}{x^2} = x^2$$

$$-\frac{x^3}{x^2} = -x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$-(x^4 + x^3 + x^2)$$


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$$-x^3 + 1$$

$$-(-x^3 - x^2 - x)$$


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$$x^2 + x + 1$$

$$-(x^2 + x + 1)$$


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$\boxed{0}$

$$x^2 + x + 1 \mid x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$x^{64} + x^{54} + x^{14} + 1 = (x^2 - 1)q(x) + (ax + b)$$

$$x=1 : 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0 \cdot q(1) + (a+b)$$

$$x=-1 : 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = -a + b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a+b=4 \\ -a+b=4 \end{array} \right\} \quad b=4, a=0 \quad \text{maradik } \boxed{4}$$

TRÜKK : az outó számit helyettesítésk.  
 Azon, ha van a maradék a zérus.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^{64} + x^{54} + x^{14} + 1 = (x^2 + 1)q(x) + ax + b \\ x=i \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad +1 = 0 + (ai + b) \\ x=-i \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad +1 = 0 + (-ai + b) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x^{64} \\ x=i \\ x=-i \end{array}} \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow a = b = 0$  Maradék  $\boxed{0}$ !

valós együttes : valós együttes  $\Rightarrow$  valós együttes  
 a maradék  
 és a lényeg.

Spec: a és b valós.

(sőt, racionális)  
 egész, mert  
 $x^2$  főegyüttes 1.

$$\begin{aligned} ai + b &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a &= b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = (x^2+1)g(x) + (x+1)$$

$$f(i) = 0 \cdot g(i) + \underline{\underline{i+1}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^{2n} + x^n + 1 = (x^2+x+1)g(x) + (ax+b)$$

Dabei bei  $a=b=0$ ?

$$x^2+x+1 \text{ spaltet} \quad x^2+x+1 = \frac{x^3-1}{x-1} \leftarrow = (x-\varepsilon)(x-\varepsilon^2)$$

$$x^3-1 \text{ spaltet in 3. cyclische Wurzeln} \quad \varepsilon = \cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ$$

$\varepsilon^2$  ist 1

Permut:  $a, b$  values.

$$x = \varepsilon \quad a\varepsilon + b = \varepsilon^{2n} + \varepsilon^n + 1 \quad \left[ \varepsilon^3 = 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} n = 3k+1 \\ n = 3k+2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^n &= \varepsilon & \varepsilon^{2n} &= \varepsilon^2 \\ \varepsilon^n &= \varepsilon^2 & \varepsilon^{2n} &= \varepsilon^4 = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon + 1 = 0$$

$\varepsilon$  spaltet  $x^2+x+1$ -W.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 0 \text{ a unvollst.} & \\ 3|n & \varepsilon^n = \varepsilon^{2n} = 1 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \underline{\underline{3 = a\varepsilon + b}} \right.$$

$$\underline{\underline{H}}, \quad \underline{\underline{a=b=0}}$$

$$a\epsilon + b = 3 \quad a = b = ?$$

$$\epsilon = \cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$a \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) + b = 3 \quad a, b \text{ valós}$$

Ízületes von:  $a \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 3}$   
(elég:  $\sin 120^\circ \neq 0$ ).

Teljesít  $\boxed{3}$  a maradék?

HF megoldás  $a\epsilon + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = 0$ .

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HF  $\textcircled{5}$