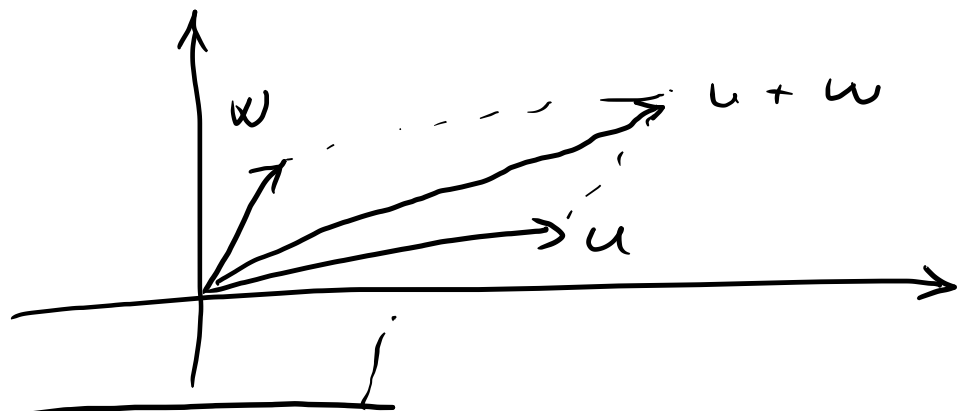
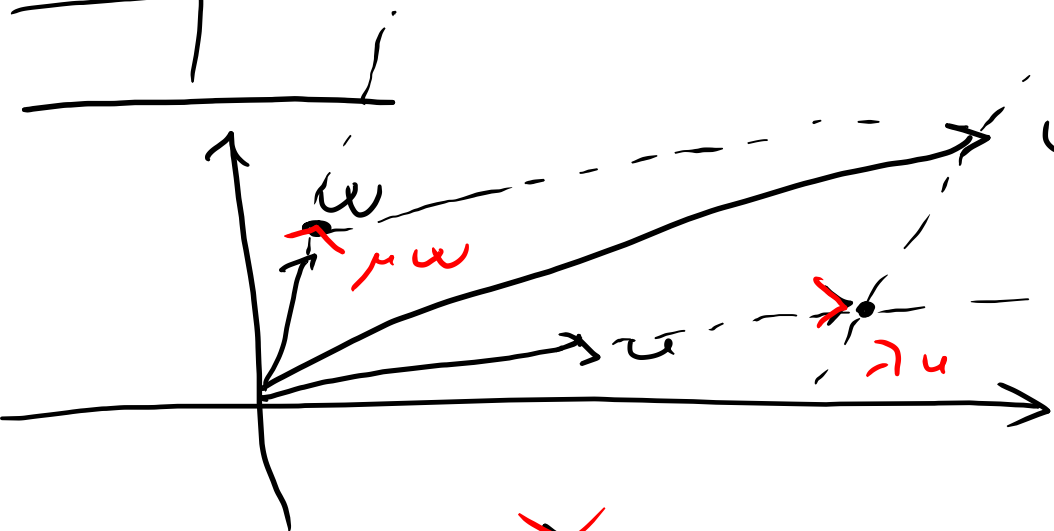


Lineáris függetlenség) (F)



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

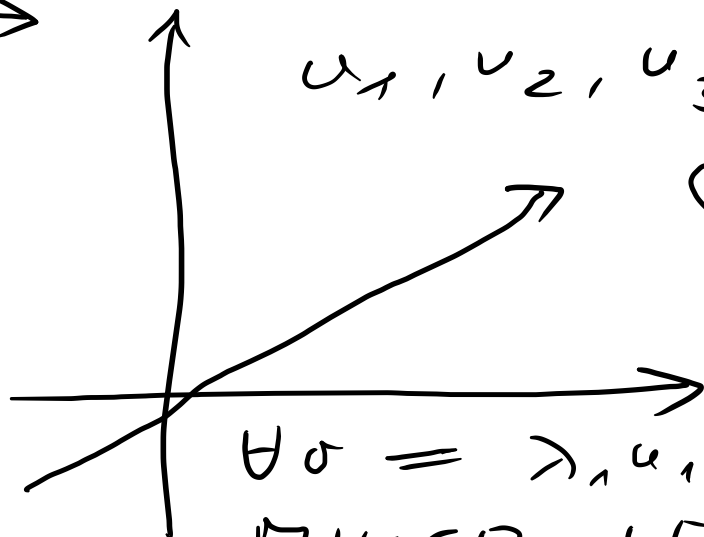
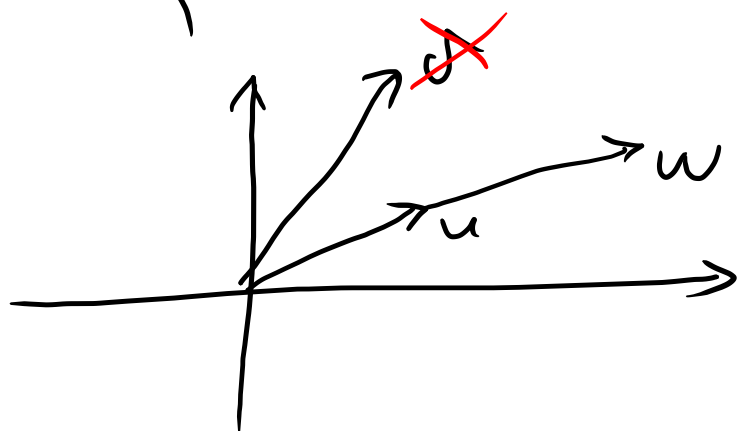


egyenletet?

Lineáris
& combi. cöl.

Ha $u \nparallel w$, akkor
ez megy!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \parallel -c?$$



$(0, u_1, u_2, u_3)$
új pontok!

$$H \sigma = \lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3$$

MIKOR LEHET?

Alkalmazható u_1, u_2, u_3 vektorok egy síkban

u_1, \dots, u_n 128a lebet \forall veltot 2ifexu
128a vand en 128a.

Def. $u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{F}$ le

$\forall \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ skala'zozu

$\text{HA } \lambda_1 u_1 + \dots + \lambda_n u_n = 0$ AKKOR

$$\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0.$$

Azov a 0 c'ed
trivialis c'ed elo⁴.

TRIVIALIS
le. 8ent.

si 2a $v_1 \neq v_2 \in \mathbb{F}$

v_1, v_2, v_3 vand en 128a, le \mathbb{F} .

$$x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{lin. eq. system} \\ (\text{homog.})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{F}$$

$\textcircled{F} \Rightarrow$ keine trivialen Vektoren.

$$x \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + 2y + 3z \\ 4x + 5y + 6z \\ 7x + 8y + 9z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-3} & -6 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \textcircled{1} & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x - z = 0 \\ y + 2z = 0 \end{array}$$

1. sn 4-reihen
 \ominus a 2. Sol, 5th.

$$(x, y, z) = \boxed{(z, -2z, z)}$$

$(1, -2, 1)$ wenn $z=1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{OF}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{0} \qquad \underline{1} \qquad \underline{0}$

Hc von 0 verlen
 allen öf

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{1} \qquad \underline{0} \qquad \underline{-1}$

Hc von $\text{öf} = \text{verlen}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{öf}$
 $\lambda \cdot \underline{0} - 1 \cdot \lambda \cdot \underline{0} + 0 \cdot \text{Lös} = 0$

Nullzeilen
 only, or

$\text{öf} \Leftrightarrow \det \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{sol} \text{öf}$

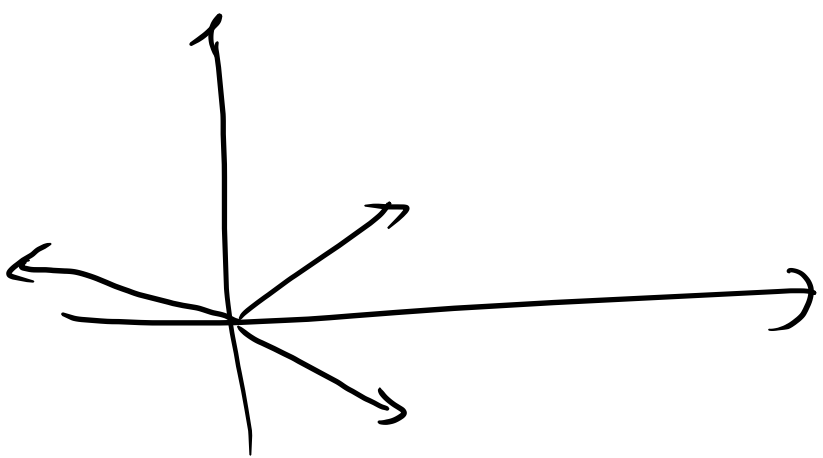
$\sigma \parallel \omega \Leftrightarrow \sigma \text{ is } \omega \quad \ddot{O}F \Leftrightarrow \text{VALADELTIK}$

σ uca λ λ -norma.
 (a λ σ uca σ
 "ortuys")

Hca $\sigma, \omega \neq 0$

uicla σ uca λ
 σ λ -norma

(A uca $\exists \sigma \ddot{O}F$)



$\ddot{O}F$, de uca $2 \parallel$.

1 vector $\ddot{O}F$
 $\Leftrightarrow \sigma = 0$.

$\lambda \sigma = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = 0$
 $\sigma \neq 0$

$1, x, x^2$ $\mathbb{R}(x)$ -ben \mathbb{R} felet F ?

$\alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot x + \gamma \cdot x^2 = 0$ \Rightarrow $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$.
 s d d c i z e s u a l o s i t

2 pdian = \Leftrightarrow a u n g s t e l e s p i t t e l e k e p p e n t e s.

$\alpha(1+x) + \beta(1+x^2) + \gamma(x+x^2) = 0$
 x h o z i t u a l o s i t.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \quad \alpha + \beta = 0 \\ x \quad \alpha + \gamma = 0 \\ x^2 \quad \beta + \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0 \quad \text{F}$$

$x, 2x, x^2, x^3$

Van 2 "p c i l u n g u s" x e i $2x$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1+x & 1+2x & 1+3x & \end{array}$$

Hány evezet van?

2 $(1, x)$

3 overlap, 2 sor l

Hány ismétlődés van?

3

\Rightarrow nem evezet

\Rightarrow öF

① H o l o p t e r

$$\alpha(1+i) + \beta(1+2i) + \gamma(1+3i) = 0$$

ℝ folgt $\Rightarrow \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ reell

$$\text{Re} \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$$

$$\text{Im} \quad \alpha + 2\beta + 3\gamma = 0$$

\Rightarrow öf mit α lös

3/c) HF

$$v_1, v_2, v_3 \quad \textcircled{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{v_1 - 3v_2, v_2, v_3}_{\text{}} \quad \textcircled{f}$$

$$\alpha(v_1 - 3v_2) + \beta v_2 + \gamma v_3 = 0$$

Reit = pd-uel : d; heißt wieder

$$v_1 \quad \alpha = 0$$

$$v_2 \quad \beta - 3\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 0$$

$$\textcircled{f}$$

$$v_3 \quad \gamma = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 (x^4 + 8x^3 + 4x^2 + 2) + \\ \lambda_2 (7x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 4) + \\ \lambda_3 (5x^4 + 6x^2 + 8) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$\lambda_1 x^4 = 0$ Lösungsweg soll für alle x gelten.

x^4
 nicht, weil es alle x sind.

I/4. Gruppe Ziel für \Rightarrow \textcircled{F} .

I/5 $f(x) = \alpha(x-a)(x-b) + \beta(x-c)(x-c) + \gamma(x-c)(x-c) = 0$

$x = a$ $\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}}{\alpha} (a-a)(a-b) + \beta(a-c)(a-c) + \gamma(a-c)(a-c) = 0$

$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}}{\beta} (a-c)(a-c) = 0$ $\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}}{\gamma} (a-c)(a-c) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \beta = 0$

soll $x = b$
 $x = c$.