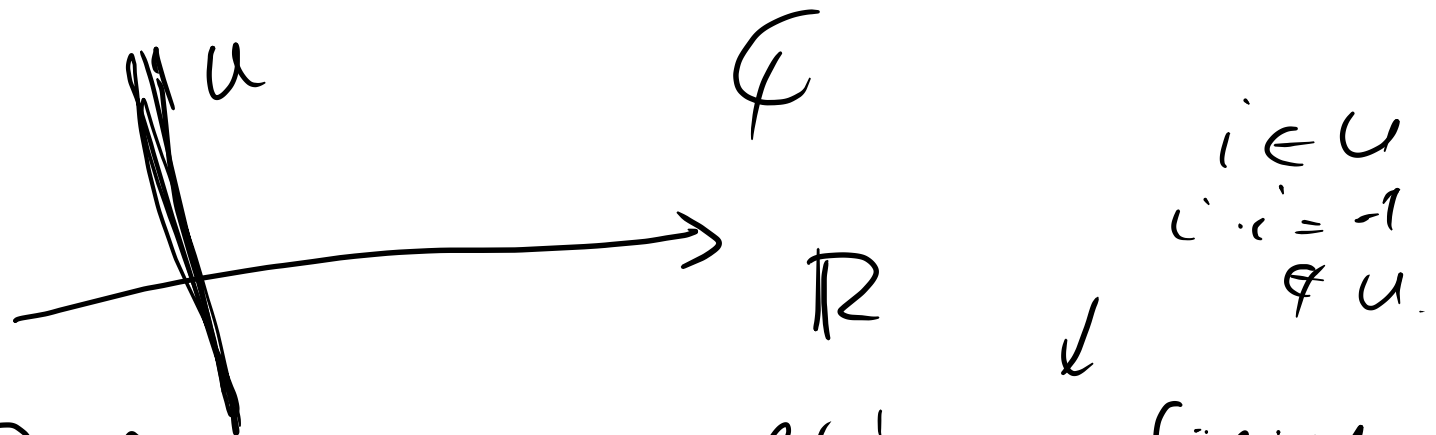


T/14/13)



u alt in \mathbb{R} folgt, wenn alt in \mathbb{C} folgt

W alt in \mathbb{R}

3. | $2u + 6v \in W$
 2. | $3u + v \in W$

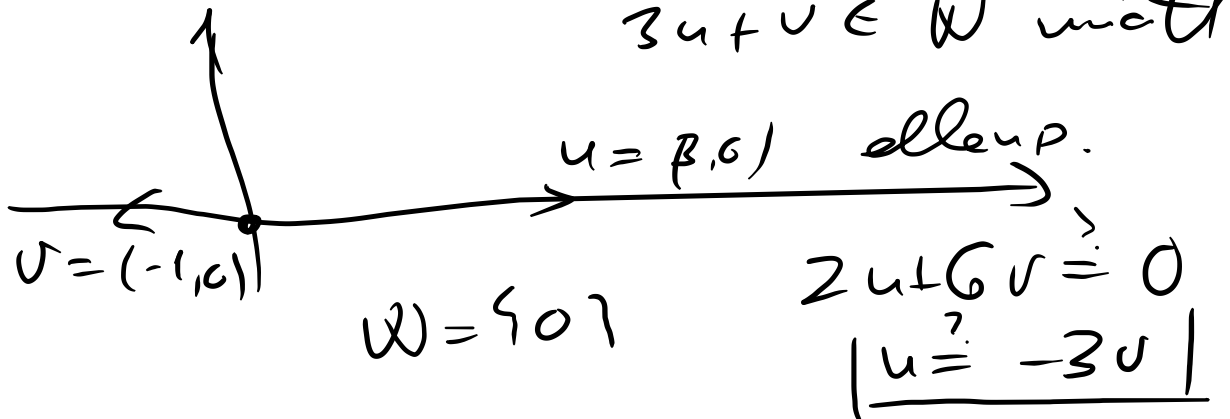
$\Rightarrow u, v$ linear unabh.

$18v - 2v \in W \Rightarrow 16v \in W \Rightarrow v \in W$

(4) $2u + 6v \in W$
 $3u + 5v \in W$

$\Rightarrow u \in W$
 $3u + v \in W$ nicht.

3/2 $\det = 2$



$$x \in \langle x^2 - 1, x^2 - 2, 3x + 2 \rangle = U$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 1 \in U \\ x^2 - 2 \in U \end{array}$$

$$1 \in U \implies 3x \in U \implies x \in U.$$

$$3x + 2 \in U$$

$$\langle x, x^2 + 2, x + 2 \rangle = \langle 1, x + 1, x^2 + 1 \rangle$$

$$\text{Igen } \left(\begin{array}{l} x, x^2 + 2, x + 2 \in U \\ \implies 1, x + 1, x^2 + 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Előző módon meg. H.

lemma!

$$\begin{array}{l} 17. \quad c \in \langle a, b \rangle \implies c = \alpha a + \beta b \\ a \notin \langle b, c \rangle \implies \alpha = 1 \text{ nem lehet kifejezve} \\ b \notin \langle a, c \rangle \implies \beta = 0 \implies \alpha = 0. \end{array} \} \implies \boxed{c = 0}$$

18. $\langle \emptyset \rangle = \{0\}$. $\langle \{0\} \rangle$ is.

$$\langle X \rangle = \bigcap_{\substack{u \text{ alt.} \\ x \in u}} u \Rightarrow \langle \emptyset \rangle = \bigcap_{\substack{u \text{ alt.} \\ x \in u}} u = \{0\}$$

$$\emptyset \text{ lin. trans} = \emptyset \text{ öny} = \underline{0}$$

$V = \langle v \rangle$ alt. ve $\{0\}$ ös az eynik.

dim-vel ü belut.

Lemma: u alt. $\{0\} \subset u \leq V$.
 Kell $u = V$.

$\{0\} \neq u \Rightarrow \exists u \in u, u \neq 0. \xrightarrow{\alpha \neq 0}$

$\langle v \rangle \Rightarrow \lambda v$ $u \in \langle v \rangle = u = \alpha u$.

$$v = -1/\alpha u$$

$$\lambda v = -1/\alpha \cdot \lambda u \in \langle u \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda v \in u \Rightarrow v = u.$$

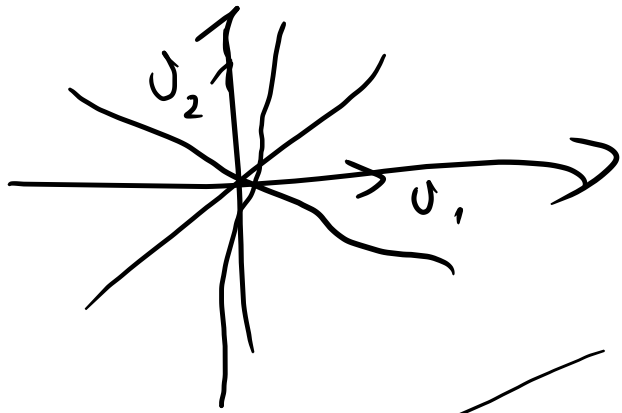
19. V vektoriale $\subset \mathbb{T}$ f6llt

Ha $\mathbb{T} \infty$ fest : $\cup \{0\}$
 $\exists \langle U \rangle$ 1-dim.
 $U \neq 0$

\nearrow 2dL alt'e: alt'e $\neq 0$.
 (≤ 1 -dim).

Ha ≥ 2 -dimensionis $U \subseteq V$.

$\exists 2 \textcircled{F}$ vektor. $\Rightarrow \exists \infty$ sd alt'e
 ∞ sd evenes.



$v_1, v_2 \textcircled{F}$
 $\langle v_1 + \lambda v_2 \rangle \neq \langle v_1 + \mu v_2 \rangle$
 ma $\lambda \neq \mu$.
 $\Rightarrow \infty$ sd, wenn $\mathbb{T} \infty$.

$\Rightarrow v_1 + \lambda v_2 \in \langle v_1 + \mu v_2 \rangle$
 $\stackrel{=}{=} \alpha (v_1 + \mu v_2)$
 $\Rightarrow (1-\alpha)v_1 + (\lambda - \alpha\mu)v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha=1 \Rightarrow \lambda=\mu$ k.

15. Vektorfeld foliert

dim $V = \infty$: ∞ ist alté

L_1, \dots, L_2, \dots

∞ ist (F) vektor

$\langle L_1 \rangle \subsetneq \langle L_1, L_2 \rangle \subsetneq \dots \Rightarrow \exists \infty$ ist (F)

Ha V vektor, unendlich n -dimensional

$$|V| = q^n$$

alors

$$q = |T|$$

elementen.

$$\left(|T^n| = q^n \right)$$

L_1, \dots, L_n linear

$\exists \lambda_i, L_i$ exist.

$\Rightarrow V$ vektor \Rightarrow vektor der vektorraum

\Rightarrow vektor der alté.

20.

Langen

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ un } \Rightarrow \text{Langen.}$$

Ita Langen \Rightarrow alle IF.

21.

Reiter.

$$(0+0) \delta = 0\delta + 0\delta \quad (+ - 0\delta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 0 \\ (\lambda + (-\lambda)) \delta &= \lambda\delta + (-\lambda)\delta \end{aligned}$$

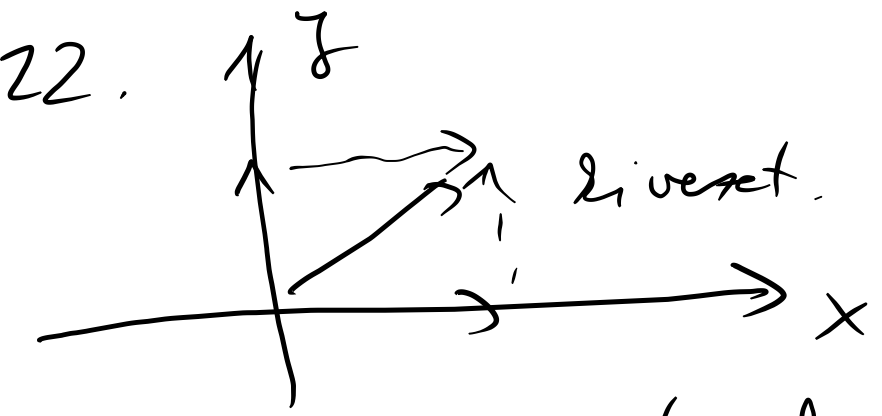
$$\begin{aligned} 0\delta - 0\delta &= (0\delta + 0\delta) - 0\delta \\ &= 0\delta \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda\delta$ und $(-\lambda)\delta$ identisch

$$\Rightarrow (-\lambda)\delta = -\lambda\delta. \quad \text{rll.}$$

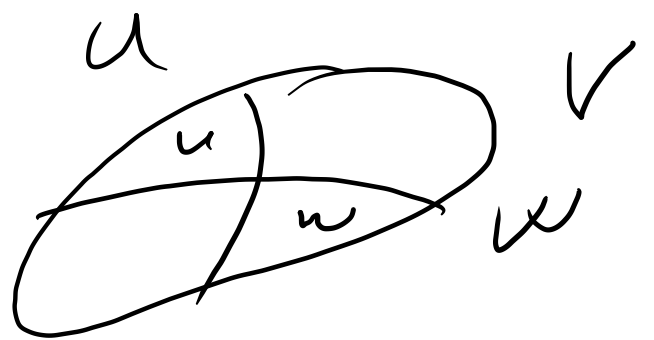
$$0\delta + (0\delta - 0\delta)$$

$$0\delta.$$



Valter $(=)$
 Valter ist eine
 a minimal.

x-teigig \cup y-teigig wenn alt'z



$$u, w \subseteq V$$

$$u + w \in U \cup W$$

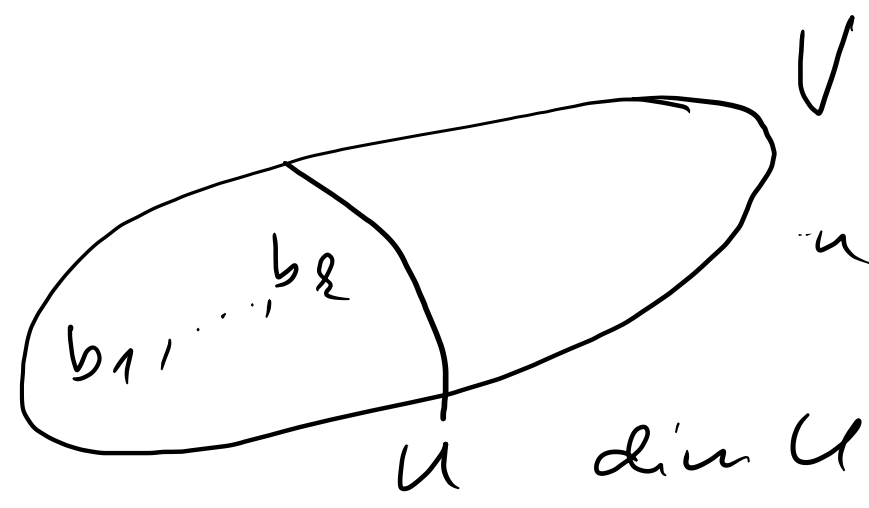
$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u + w \in U \\ u \in U \end{matrix} \Rightarrow w \in U$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \in U \\ u \not\subseteq W \\ w \in W \\ w \not\subseteq U \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} U \cup W \\ U \cap W \\ \text{alt'z.} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u + w \in W \\ u \in U \end{matrix} \Rightarrow u \in W$$

He nicht $\left. \begin{array}{l} U \not\subseteq W \\ W \not\subseteq U \end{array} \right\} \text{erhält wenn } (=) \text{ er ist eine a minimal} \Rightarrow \text{Valter}$

23. $\dim U = k$ $|T| = q$.



$$|V| = q^k$$

b_1, \dots, b_k basis.

$$b_1 \neq 0$$

$$q^k - 1$$

$$b_2 : \{ \pm 1, \pm 2 \} \in \mathbb{F} \Leftrightarrow b_2 \notin \langle b_1 \rangle \quad q^k - q$$

$$\lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow b_2 \in \langle b_1 \rangle$$

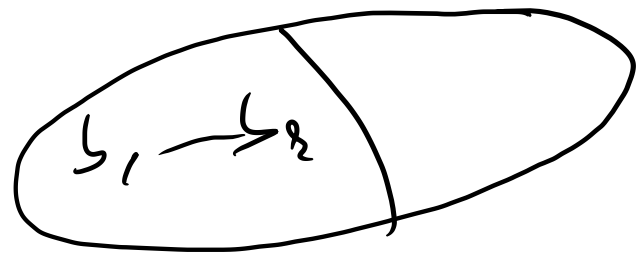
$b_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow b_2$ is a scalar multiple of b_1 .

It follows $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0$
 $b_1, \dots, b_i \in \mathbb{F} \Leftrightarrow b_i \in \langle b_1, \dots, b_{i-1} \rangle$

$b_i : q^k - q^i$ - elements. \mathbb{F} .

$s_1 \rightarrow s_2$

$$(q^u - 1)(q^u - s) \dots (q^u - s^{2-1})$$



E_{11} alternat auszifeldhepp
minolturn, also

$(s_1 \rightarrow s_2)$ soret, \oplus
soble zivilactlaté.

Flöze reit $(q^2 - 1)(q^2 - s) \dots (s^2 - s^{2-1})$

Erudung:

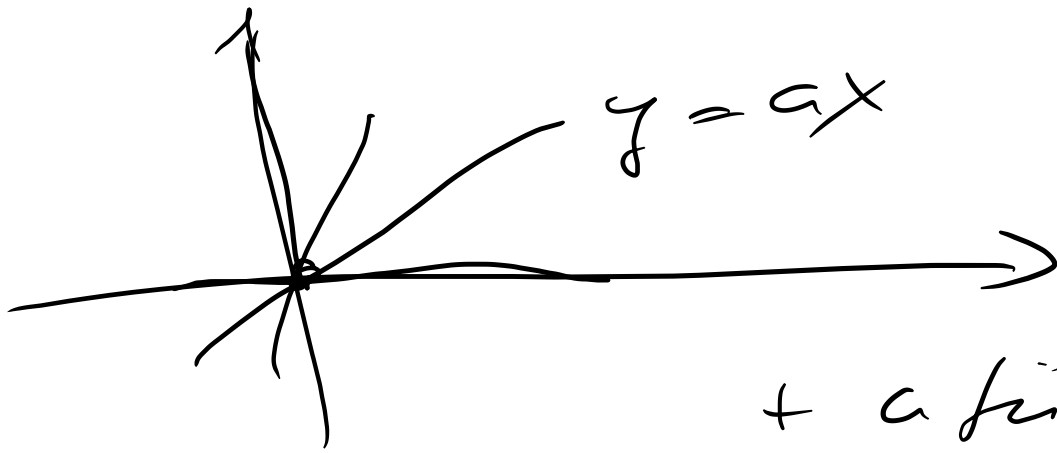
$$\frac{(q^u - 1) \dots (s^u - s^{2-1})}{(q^2 - 1) \dots (q^2 - s^{2-1})}$$

Spec. $l = u$: $\boxed{1}$
 $h = 0$ $1/1$

(voldi alté, diu!!!)
(i res soret).

$u = 2$ $h = 1$
Sihun hüy evnes?

$$\frac{q^2 - 1}{q - 1} = \boxed{q + 1}$$



die "a" von
 $\boxed{9 \text{ dB}}$

+ a fűpőlyes $x = 0$

u -l-dimen? | h -dimen és u -l-dimen?

\textcircled{B} $\rightarrow_{1, \dots, u}$ \textcircled{F} + \textcircled{G} $\leftarrow \langle \rightarrow_{1, \dots, u} \rangle$
 szintje.
 basis. $\dim = u = \text{számszám}$
 elemek száma.

Ha más kódon, vagy $\dim = u$, akkor
 u_1, \dots, u_n \textcircled{F} \Rightarrow \textcircled{B} (felt \textcircled{G})
 u_1, \dots, u_n \textcircled{G} \Rightarrow \textcircled{B} (felt \textcircled{F})
 u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1} \textcircled{OF} .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(F)-e

Vadimad det $\neq 0 \Rightarrow$ (F) \Rightarrow (R)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

OF rēpšā a det vēlā cēlga.

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

OF. 2 vēlā āble, a rēpšā.

Van 2 of sa!

2 sa = 2. dš.

$$\det M^T = \det M.$$

$$\underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n) \quad (\mathbb{R})$$

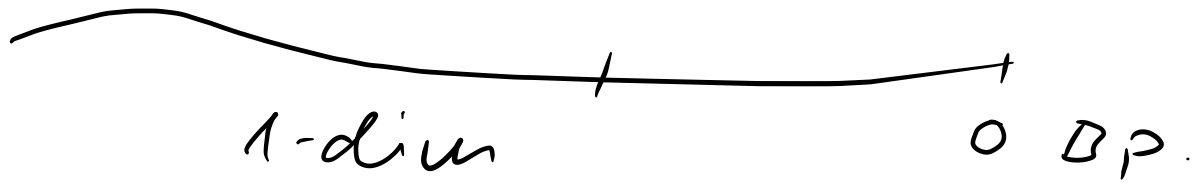
$$v = \lambda_1 b_1 + \dots + \lambda_n b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(v)}_{\underline{b}} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Dim. vektor

Dim = at adott helyesben e_n
eleve hány szimul lehet kijelölni.

Pl.



Függvény : 2-dim GPS-hoz 2db.

Térben : 3-dim kell a mozgásj is.

Példa Térben $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$, $(0,0,1)$ vektor

T^n -ben $\dim = n$ $e_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow i$ $\dim = 3$.

\mathbb{C} vektor fölött 2-dim

\mathbb{R} vektor \mathbb{R} .

$T(x)$

$\leq n$ fokú

$1, x, \dots, x^n$ \mathbb{R} vektor

$\dim = \lfloor n+1 \rfloor$

Pölda
HF T/3

≤ 3 . für pol TR följt.
 $\mathbb{R}(x)$ -beh. $\dim 4$.

is 1 stöcke.

Tiled
 U -ber
 U altic
 $U \subseteq V$
 \Rightarrow
 $\dim U \leq \dim V$

$\dim = ?$

$\exists 3 \text{ } \textcircled{F} \dim \leq 3$
 \textcircled{G} $x-1, x(x-1), x^2(x-1)$
 \textcircled{A} $x-1, x^2-1, x^3-1$
 ≤ 3 . föränd
 $\dim = 4$.

$f(1) = 0$
 $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$

$f(1) = 0 = a + b + c + d$

Häny minnat real meteleforälin?

3-at, wert a nepedil

liniarabbe
 $\Rightarrow \dim = 3$

3 \textcircled{F} Coupa für für \textcircled{F}
 I. feladatun 4. \textcircled{F}

\textcircled{G} $f(x) = (x-1)(\alpha + bx + cx^2) = \alpha(x-1) + b(x(x-1)) + c(x^2(x-1))$
 $f(1) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \dim = 3$

1-dim tiv. I/18.

\exists valèdi altie < 1 -dim $\Rightarrow \{0\}$ o: \cup

2 altie
un un.

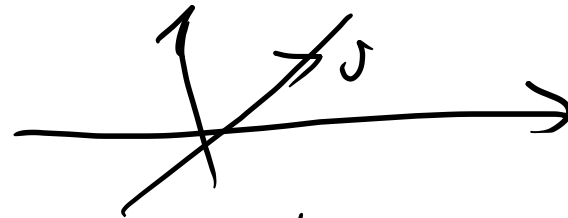
S'è altie.

$\{0\}$, epu un.
 \uparrow \uparrow
0-dim 2-dim

\exists valèdi altie $\in 1$ -dim
ba nen $\{0\}$: 1-dim.

\Rightarrow c'è un'altie p'neve.

1-dim = $\langle \begin{matrix} \sigma \\ \# \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rangle$



T'è ben: $0, epu,$

origen d'altie
e nevesch
s'è d'è

1-dim
2-dim.