

$$M \in \mathbb{Q}^{n \times n}$$

n min pol \mathbb{Q} erfüllt

n " " " " " "

$$m = n$$

m a Lagrangebasis für $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ -vekt, annimmt \mathbb{N} gibt.

n " " " " " "

$$a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{q-1} x^{q-1} \text{ "id"}$$

$$a_0 E + a_1 \mathbb{N} + \dots + a_{q-1} \mathbb{N}^{q-1} = 0$$

als Basis für $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ von \mathbb{Q}

$$b_0 E + b_1 \mathbb{N} + \dots + b_{q-1} \mathbb{N}^{q-1} = 0$$

und $\mathbb{N}^q = 0$

$$b_0 = b_1 = \dots = b_{q-1} = 0$$

wenn m id 0

Ha $a_0, \dots, a_{q-1} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$a_0 E + \dots + a_{q-1} \mathbb{N}^{q-1} = 0$$

\Rightarrow vanishing - c $b_0, \dots, b_{q-1} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$b_0 E + \dots + b_{q-1} \mathbb{N}^{q-1} = 0$$

wenn m id 0

$$m(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{q-1} x^{q-1}$$

$$x_0 E + \dots + x_{q-1} \mathbb{N}^{q-1}$$

transponieren lin. eqn. 201.
v.c. erfüllt $\mathbb{N}^q = 0$.

$$b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_{q-1} x^{q-1} \text{ Störz \mathbb{N} }$$

$$\underline{z(x)}$$

$$m(x) \mid z(x) \Rightarrow z(x) = r(x)$$

$$\text{erweitern } \Rightarrow z(x) = r(x)$$

$$c_{q-1} = b_{q-1} = 1 \Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m(x) = z(x)$$

$$x + y = 0 \quad \exists e \quad i + (-i) = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

x y \downarrow szabad x kötött $(-y, y)$.

Hem az R is \mathbb{Q} fölött

\exists nemtriv. ideálok \mathbb{Q} fölött

$\Rightarrow \exists \mathbb{Q}$ fölött is.

Biz. Ha nincs ideál valahányszor

\Rightarrow ideálok között \exists az 0 .

De az 0 nemtriv. ideál \mathbb{Q} fölött.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ ideál valahányszor $\sim \neq 0$ \mathbb{Z} .

$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ nemtriv. mo. \mathbb{Q}
fölött.

$$A, B \in \mathbb{Q}^{n \times n}$$

Hesalok \mathbb{Q} füllt.

Hesalok \mathbb{Q} füllt?

Tétel IGEN.

Biz. $S^{-1} A S = B$

$$S \in \mathbb{Q}^{n \times n}$$

\exists S' \mathbb{Q} elemi is?

$A S = S B$ hom. lin. \mathbb{Q} -vektor S elemi is

$\det S' \neq 0$ is \mathbb{Q} elemi. \mathbb{Q} elemi is \mathbb{Q} elemi is \mathbb{Q} elemi is.

S elemi is \mathbb{Q} elemi is

$\exists x_1, \dots, x_n$ \mathbb{Q} elemi is

$$\left[S' = x_1 \Pi_1 + \dots + x_n \Pi_n \right]$$

$\Pi_1, \dots, \Pi_n \in \mathbb{Q}^{n \times n}$

\mathbb{Q} elemi is, \mathbb{Q} elemi is
elemi is lin. \mathbb{Q} elemi is.

S' x_1, \dots, x_n linearis \mathbb{Q} elemi is \mathbb{Q} elemi is

\mathbb{Q} elemi is \mathbb{Q} elemi is.

$$\det(S') = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n].$$

$$\exists z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C} : f(z_1, \dots, z_n) \neq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow f$ non a 0 polinom.

Alp. $f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \Rightarrow \exists z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$
 $f(z_1, \dots, z_n) \neq 0.$

Ha f 1-változós: pol-d. aritmetikai tétel.

f polc $n \Rightarrow \in \mathbb{C}$ van lehet \mathbb{C} változó.

Többsváltozósra $\&$ rekurzió indukció.

$$0^* f = g_0 + g_1 x_n + g_2 x_n^2 + \dots \quad g_i \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}].$$

$$\exists i : g_i \neq 0. \quad \Rightarrow \text{ind. felt} \quad \exists z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}$$

$$g_i(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) \neq 0.$$

g_i -re \hookrightarrow lefelte kerül
 $\hookrightarrow b_i$

$$f \neq 0 \rightarrow b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots$$

$\exists z_n \nearrow z_n - +$
 lefelte kerül $\neq 0.$

V/14. $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{n \times n}$ $\exists r, e \in \mathbb{R}$.

A Jordan-ähnlich \mathbb{R} .

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \begin{matrix} 0, 1 \in \mathbb{Q} \end{matrix}$$

$\rightarrow B$

A, B basale \mathbb{Q} fößt

\rightarrow basale \mathbb{Q} fößt is

\mathbb{Q} fößt is
 \exists basis, unüber
 Jordan-ähnlich.

V/7 $M \in T^{n \times n}$

is $M^N = 0 \Rightarrow M^4 = 0.$

Cayley-Hamilton'sche

$M^N = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\chi_M \mid x^N =$

Newton-Girard

V/7
 2. Teil.

$[A] = M$

$\chi_M(x) = x^8$
 $\mid \chi(x)$
 χ fößt

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$\dim A \supseteq \dim A^2 \supseteq \dim A^3 \supseteq$

He $A^N = 0$

\uparrow
 he $\dim A^i = \dim A^{i+1} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \dim A^N = 0$

$\Rightarrow \dim A^{i+x} = \dim A^i$
 $\Rightarrow \dim A^i = 0.$

V/12.

$$[A] = M.$$

Basis given $v, Av, \dots, A^{n-1}v$

A^{-1} follows recursively v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n

$$v_1 \xrightarrow{A} v_2 \xrightarrow{A} v_3 \dots \xrightarrow{A} v_n$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_n x^n$$

$$f(A) = 0$$

$$f(A)v = a_0 v + a_1 Av + \dots + a_{n-1} A^{n-1}v + a_n A^n v$$

$$A^n v = -a_0 v - a_1 v - \dots - a_{n-1} A^{n-1} v$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 v \\
 Av \\
 \vdots \\
 A^{n-1}v
 \end{array}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_{n-1} \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

E_2 is

m_A for $n \geq n$
with $v, Av, \dots, A^{n-1}v$

$$m_A = f$$

$$h_A = (-1)^n f$$

also, with $m_A \mid h_A$
 n -fold

$$\text{iff } f(A) = 0.$$

$n \times n$ -as \mathbb{R} matrix kell

$f(x)$ \mathbb{R} -családú, monic

$$m_M = f.$$

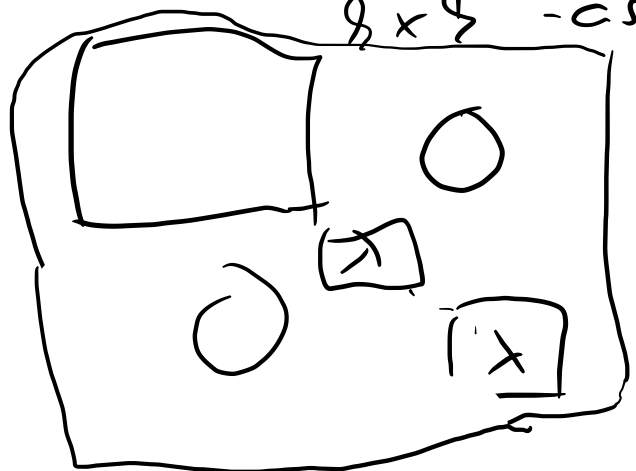
Példa \mathbb{R} felett $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ $\text{cs. } \pm i$

3×3 -as matrix van-e? $(x+i)(x-i)$
Jód-e \mathbb{R} -családú.

$$\begin{bmatrix} +i & & \\ & -i & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i & & \\ & -i & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} \text{ $f(x)$ cs. család.}$$

\mathbb{C} felett igaz. $m(x) = f(x)$ \mathbb{R} -családú

2×2 -as \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow cs. $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$



\mathbb{C} \Rightarrow $x \rightarrow \mid m(x)$.

V/13

$$J = \lambda E + N$$

$$J^k = \lambda^k E + \binom{k}{1} \lambda^{k-1} N + \binom{k}{2} \lambda^{k-2} N^2 + \dots$$

binom teoremler

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad N^i = \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(J) = ? \quad f(x) = \sum a_i x^i$$

deriyot

$$\left(x^u \right)^{(k)} = u(u-1) \dots (u-k+1) x^{u-k}$$

(k) - adig deriyot

$\sqrt{15}$

$$\begin{matrix} & b_1 & \dots & b_2 \\ \begin{matrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_2 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \rightarrow & & \\ & \searrow & \\ & & \rightarrow \end{array} \right] & = [A] \end{matrix}$$

$$[F(A)]_{b_2, b_2, \dots, b_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \rightarrow & & 0 \\ & \searrow & \\ & & \rightarrow \end{bmatrix} = J^{-1}$$

Jordan-aldatua

metodijak a bidez erabiltzen da

aldatu a (transformazio) erabiliz.

$A \sim A^T$ bada A Jordan-aldatu da.

$$S^{-1} B S \text{ Jordan } (S^{-1} B S)^T \sim S^{-T} B S$$

$$B \sim A \Rightarrow B^T \text{ is } \sim A^T$$

$$(S^{-1} B S)^T = S^T B^T (S^{-1})^T = \underbrace{S^T}_{\sim B^T} \underbrace{B^T (S^{-1})^T}_{(S^T)^{-1}}$$
$$S^{-1} T = (S^T)^{-1} (S S^{-1} = E \Rightarrow E = E^T = (S^{-1})^T S^T)$$

$\forall K \quad A, B$ wq. jedes K f. l. B

$M \xrightarrow{X} A \cap - \cap B$ bijektiv

(\Rightarrow) A- und B- und unter linear s. e. - e.

$\ker X \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad (A \cap = \cap B.)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} = A \quad \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ u & v \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 x & a_1 y \\ a_2 u & a_2 v \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ u & v \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 x & s_2 y \\ s_1 u & s_2 v \end{bmatrix}$$

(Hc $\exists \lambda \neq 0$)

IF

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \mu & 0 \\ 1 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 x = e_1 x$$

$$a_2 y = e_2 y$$

$$a_2 u = e_1 u$$

$$a_2 v = e_2 v$$

(Hc $x \neq 0 \quad a_1 = e_1$)

$y \neq 0 \quad a_2 = e_2$

\vdots

$$A \cap = \cap B \quad \cap = ? \quad \cap \neq 0.$$

λ s. e' A- und B- und

E_1 , wobei A und B
 E_2 " " "

$$(A - \lambda E_1) \cap = \cap (B - \lambda E_1)$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ -\lambda \cap \end{matrix} \quad \Downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ -\lambda \cap \end{matrix}$

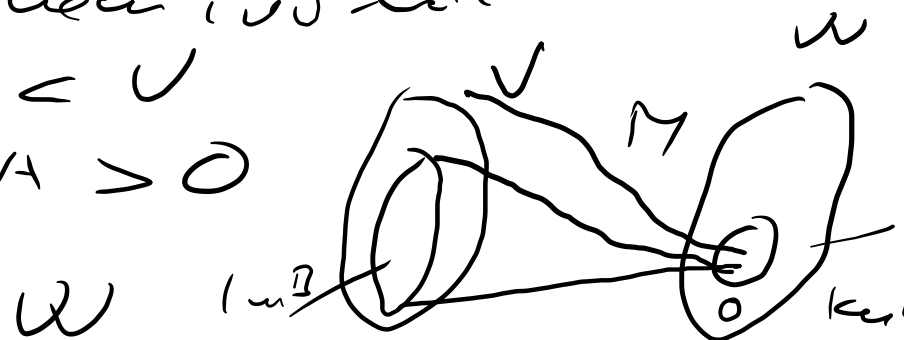
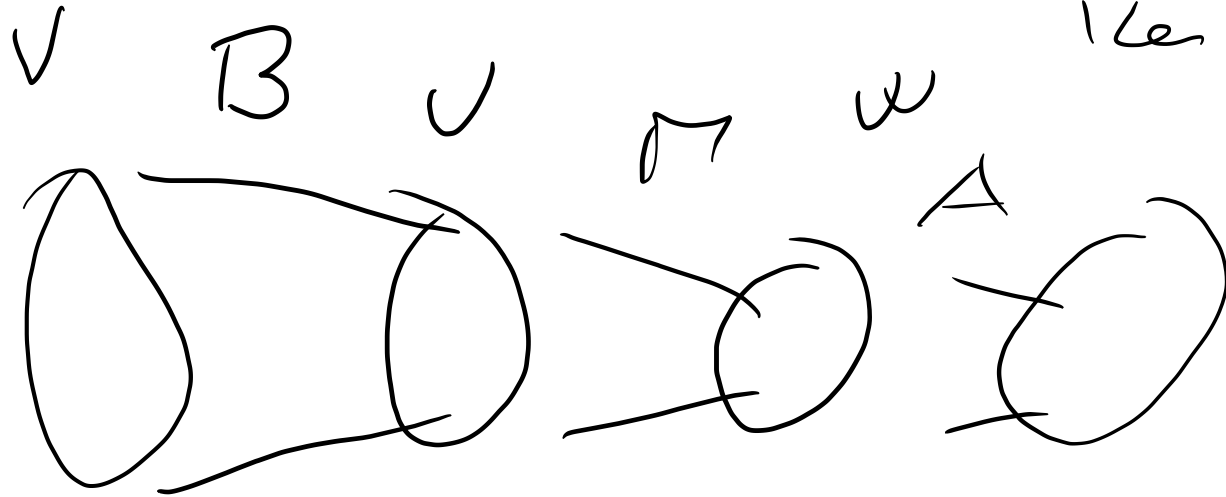
$$A \cap = \cap B.$$

Folgerung, wenn $\lambda = 0$.

(wenn $\cap \neq 0$)

$$A \cap = \cap B$$

A, B zwei unv. Unt'
 $\dim B < \dim V$
 $\dim A > 0$



$M : \dim B = 0$
 $\cap B = 0$
 es
 $\dim \cap \in \dim A$
 $A \cap = 0.$

Hynditis: $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is a root s.d.
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$.

$$A \lambda = \lambda B$$

$$B v = \lambda v \quad A(\lambda v) = \lambda B v = \lambda \lambda v = \lambda(\lambda v)$$

He $\lambda = 0$ is s.d. $\Rightarrow \lambda v = 0$.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B v = \lambda v \\ B w = \lambda w + v$$

$$(B - \lambda E) v = 0 \\ (B - \lambda E) w = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$B v = 0 \quad B w = v$$

$$B^2 w = 0$$

$$A \lambda = \lambda B \quad / w$$

$$\lambda v = 0$$

$$A(\lambda w) = \lambda(Bw) = v = \lambda v = 0$$

0 λw s.d. $A \cdot w \Rightarrow \lambda(w) = 0 \dots \forall \text{ all } w \text{ s.d. } \lambda(w) = 0$

$$\lambda(w) = 0$$

Jordan s.d. all s.d. special case to get $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$.

$\overline{V/17}$.

$$U \oplus W = V$$

$$U \cap W = 0 \quad U + W = V$$

$$V \leftrightarrow (u, w) \quad u \in U \quad w \in W$$

$$U_1 \oplus U_2 \oplus U_3 = V = (U_1 \oplus U_2) \oplus U_3$$

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) \leftrightarrow v \quad (u_1 + u_2) \cap U_3 = 0$$

Total U_1, \dots, U_n alle U -Gen

$$V = U_1 \oplus U_2 \oplus \dots \oplus U_n$$

Def $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wie } U_1 + \dots + U_n = V \text{ e's} \\ \forall i \quad U_i \cap (U_1 + \dots + U_{i-1} + U_{i+1} + \dots + U_n) = 0. \end{array} \right.$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ keine weitere } U_1 + \dots + U_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u_i \in U_i \quad \forall i \quad u_i \in U_i$$

\rightarrow wenn 0 verbleibt dann sein 0.

\Leftrightarrow \rightarrow lin. f. u. u. u. u.

$$\sum \lambda_i u_i = 0 \quad \lambda_i u_i \in U_i$$

$$u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n = 0 \\ \Rightarrow |u_1 = \dots = u_n = 0.$$

$$U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3) = 0$$

$$U_1 + U_2 + U_3$$

$$U_1, U_2, U_3 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 + U_2 + U_3 \neq 0 \quad \text{if } U_1 = 0$$

$$-U_1 = U_2 + U_3$$

$$\in U_1 \quad \in U_2 + U_3$$

$$U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow U_1 = 0 \quad \&$$

Further is true $U \in U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3) \quad U \neq 0$

$$0 = U = U_2 + U_3$$

\Rightarrow leads to as
each can be 0

$$\underbrace{-U + U_2 + U_3 = 0}_{\neq 0}$$

V117

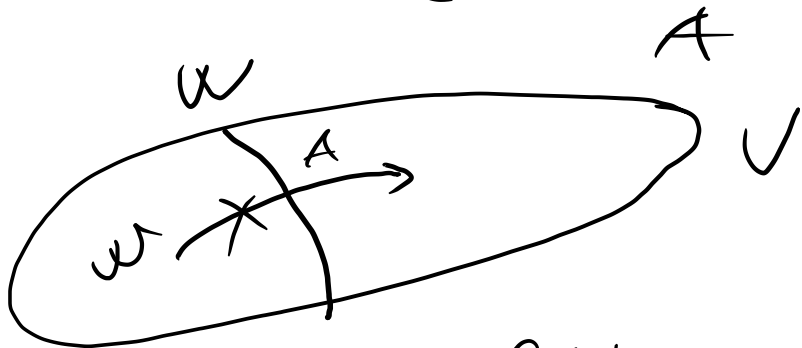
U_1 — U_2 r. altózat
 λ_1 λ_2 plet lip

$\Rightarrow U_1 + \dots + U_2$ lineal öszeg.

$\sum \lambda_i v_i = 0 \Rightarrow \forall i: \lambda_i v_i = 0$.

EA. Küp s.o'-los tatarok' so. \textcircled{F}

A-invarianc altó. $A \in \text{Hom}(V)$



$w \in W$
 $\Rightarrow A(w) \in W$.

Példa sajátaltó. \forall altózo.

W elavoz $A w = \lambda w \in W$.

$\{0\}$, V $\forall w \in A$ és $\text{Im } A$. A -inv.

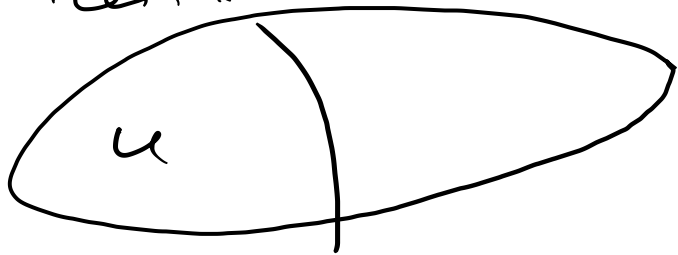
$$\overline{U/1P} \quad \omega_A = f \circ g \quad (f, g) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \underbrace{\ker f(A) \oplus \ker g(A)}_{\text{(Froed.)}}$$

$A - f$ and $\ker f(A) - \omega$ trivial, either it f a univ. pol.

$$U = \ker f(A) \text{ A-inv.}$$

$$B = A|_U$$



$$f(A)(u) = 0$$

$$f(B)(u) = 0$$

ω_B validi anti- F -vel? H.

$\rightarrow (\omega_B \circ g(A) \text{ U-} \omega \text{ anasch } 0 \text{ ker } f \circ g \text{ } \omega_B \circ g \text{ .})$

$$V = U \oplus W$$

A-invariant

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

U W

$$m_A(x) = \underbrace{(x - \lambda_1)^{u_1}}_f \cdots \underbrace{(x - \lambda_g)^{u_g}}_g$$

f g

$$u_B = \underbrace{(x - \lambda_1)^{u_1}}_{\text{Ker } f(A) \oplus} \underbrace{\cdots}_{\text{Ker } s(A)}$$

f g

for each λ_i

\mathbb{V}/AS H, F real

$\mathbb{V}/20$ A $u \times u$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$
s.o. point list

$$w(x) = (-1)^n \delta(x) = \prod (x - \lambda_i)$$

invariant alt?

$$e_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} e_2$$

$\{0\}$ eigen
s.o. invariant $\langle e_1 \rangle, \langle e_2 \rangle$

$$v = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2$$

$$A e_1 = 2 e_1 \\ A e_2 = 3 e_2$$

$v \in W$ W inv. alt.

$$A(v) \in W$$

$$A(v) = 2\lambda_1 e_1 + 3\lambda_2 e_2$$

$$2v = 2\lambda_1 e_1 + 2\lambda_2 e_2$$

bc $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0$

$e_1, e_2 \in W \Rightarrow W$ at eigen.

bc $\lambda_2 e_2 \in W$
bc $\lambda_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_2 \in W$

$$v = 0$$

bc $\forall v \in W \lambda_1 = 0$

bc $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_1 \in W$

$\Rightarrow W = \langle e_2 \rangle$
 $\cup \langle 0 \rangle$

$$BA = AB$$

A u zül s.ö. \sim B dig-batö
 phöid hül.

A u s.ö. s.ö. B -invarian. $U/15$

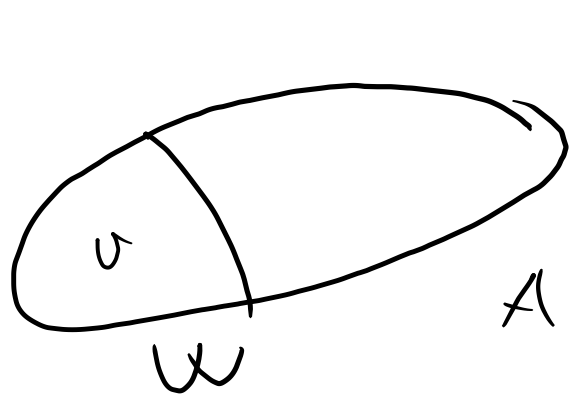
b_1, \dots, b_n s.ö. s.ö.

$\langle b_1 \rangle$ s.ö. s.ö. $\Rightarrow B$ -inv.

$Bb_1 \in \langle b_1 \rangle \Rightarrow Bb_1 = \mu b_1$
 $\Rightarrow b_1$ s.ö. s.ö. B -inv.

$\Rightarrow b_1, \dots, b_n$ s.ö. s.ö. B -inv.

$U/2$ (2) $U, A^k U, \dots, A^{k-1} U$
 $\hookrightarrow A^k U \in \langle U, A^k U, \dots, A^{k-1} U \rangle$
 \uparrow \textcircled{F}
 inv. alt. s.



V

A

W A-invariant

$$A|_W = B$$

= B

min. pol. is m_B

$$m_B \mid m_A$$

most $m_A(x) \quad W-u \neq 0.$

$$m_A = \underline{fg}$$

$$(\ker(A) = W$$

$$\rightarrow m_B \mid f$$

$$H \quad m_B \stackrel{?}{=} f$$

$$B = A|_W \quad W = \ker f(A)$$

A = 0 2-dim.

$$A|_W = B$$

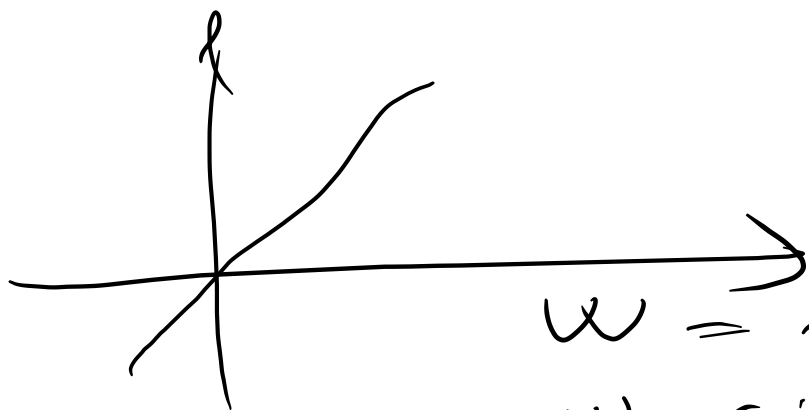
min. pol. λ

A min. pol. λ

W = x-bergegend.

W = 5.4. 1. W

A|_W = A min. pol. λ .



V/21 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ \exists dim. inv. λI_n
 $n \times n$ matrix

Jordan basis order.



$$A b_u = \lambda b_u$$

$\langle b_u \rangle$ inv. 1-dim.

$\langle b_{u-1}, b_u \rangle$ inv. 2-dim

$$A b_{u-1} = \lambda b_{u-1} + b_u \quad \text{IF inv. was.}$$

$\dots \langle b_1, b_{u-1}, \dots, b_u \rangle$ inv.

IF Jordan basis exists (algebraically).

V/22 Nita can we get λI_n ?

Values: $m(x) = \pm \phi(x)$

If we have 2-dim s. alt \Rightarrow ϕ s.d alt
 \Rightarrow ϕ s. alt 1-dim. kind inv.

or 1 Jordan block \Rightarrow ϕ is not invertible. (\mathbb{C} field)

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc} \underbrace{}_{b_2} & \underbrace{}_{b_3} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

b_3, b_2 ist surely 2-Cor.

and 1 still $\neq \lambda$ -Cor.

and a unique u_i

$$\sum u_i = u$$

$m(x)$ -ber $(x - \lambda_i)^{u_i}$

$$\prod = \mathcal{R}(x)$$

$$\text{gr } m(x) = u.$$

$m(x)$ für u

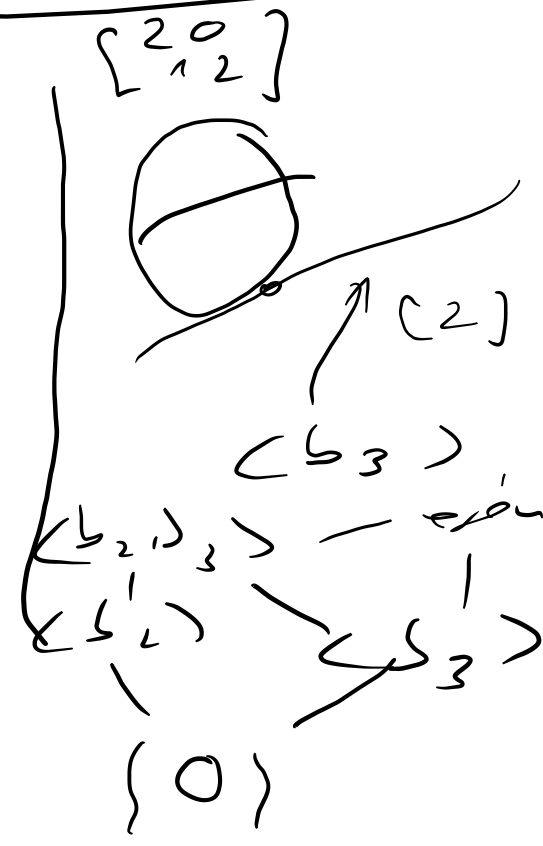
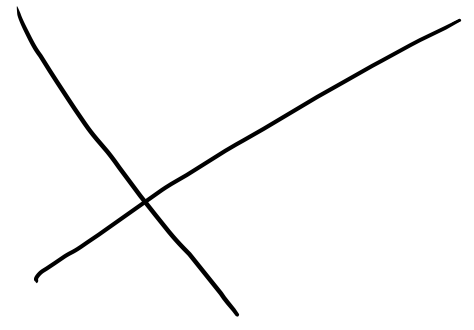
\Rightarrow and véger sch ind. altör.

$$\begin{array}{c} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{W} \ni v = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \neq \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \neq \\ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{W}.$$

6db.



$\mathbb{Q} | \mathbb{Z} | \mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{Z}(x)$ irred \Leftrightarrow

and a két bincélis
irred. altér van.

Biz



$$A |_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}} |$$

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}} | \mathbb{Z}(x)$$

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}(x)$$

$$\text{gr } m_{\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq \text{gr } W.$$

$\Rightarrow W$ az egész.

Legyen H , aholi irred. altér

Ker $f(A) = 5$ irred. elem.
