

Matrizes

Matrices determinante

$A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \rightarrow$ reziprotes ($n \times n - \leftrightarrow$) matrix

$$\text{Def: } \det A = \sum_{G \in S_n} \epsilon(G) a_{1G(1)} a_{2G(2)} \dots a_{nG(n)}, \quad | \quad | \quad |$$

$$\text{Pf (1d, 1): } 2 \times 2 - \leftrightarrow \text{ -Foliation} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = +a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$S_2 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+1 \qquad -1$$

3×3 -as - ~~hünnixna~~

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \right| = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$$

$$S_3 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

+ + + - - -

Tulajd: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\det A^T = \det A$$

Megj: $A = (a_{ij})$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1m} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

Trägheit: 1) a determinants linear in den eignen orthogonalen

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| = \alpha \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| + \beta \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

\downarrow

$$0^3 = \alpha 0_1^3 + \beta 0_2^3$$

Pld:

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right| + \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right|}_{=0}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \perp \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right)$$

- 2) ha. verschiedene orthogonale eignen $\Rightarrow \det = 0$
- 3.) ha. 2 orthog. eingegeben $\Rightarrow \det = 0$

- 4.) ha 2 onlap fleserelind alln a det eljel voltaii val
- 5.) onlap ~~staldannorval~~ ^(hors = dua) egg \rightarrow sit onlapbar a determinans me voltaii

6.) onlap merinti lifter:

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} F_{ij}, \text{ ahol } F_{ij} \text{ az } a_{ij} \text{ algebra}$$

$$\text{B complementa, vagyis } F_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot \det A_{ij},$$

ahol A_{ij} -t A -ból szájh -> inedl osz jiedl
onlap invaginal

7.) a fentiak igazat nemek in

$$8.) A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \det(AB) = \det A \cdot \det B$$

Peldat : $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b^2 & (a+b)^2 \\ b^2 & c^2 & (b+c)^2 \\ c^2 & a^2 & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} c^2 \\ b^2 \\ a^2 \end{matrix} \right) + 2 \left(\begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix} \right) + \left(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right)$

Only one negative sign

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b^2 & c^2 & a^2 \\ c^2 & a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \left(\begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix} \right) + 4 \left(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\dots = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & a^2 \\ b^2 & b & b^2 \\ c^2 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} + 8 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 8 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1 & a \\ b^2 & 1 & b \\ c^2 & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1 & a \\ b^2 & 1 & b \\ c^2 & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$

= 0

$$+ 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1 & 0 \\ b^2 & 1 & 0 \\ c^2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & a & 1 \\ c^2 & b & 1 \\ a^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

= 0

$$= 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 (c-a)(c-b)(b-a)$$

where

3×3 Vandermonde det from previous slide

Megj: Vandermonde

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

2

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+b & a+c & b+c \\ a^2+b^2 & a^2+c^2 & b^2+c^2 \\ a^3+b^3 & a^3+c^3 & b^3+c^3 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & a & b \\ a & a & c \\ a & c & b \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & a & c \\ a & c & b \\ a & c & c \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & c & b \\ a & c & c \\ a & c & c \end{array} \right| = 0$$

↓ ↓ ↓ 8 det +

2 onlipp 2 onlipp 2 onlipp +

$$+ \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b & a & b \\ b & a & c \\ b & c & b \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b & a & c \\ b & c & b \\ b & c & c \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b & c & b \\ b & c & c \\ b & c & c \end{array} \right| = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0$$

$$= - \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ a & c & b \\ a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ a^3 & c^3 & b^3 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b & a & c \\ b^2 & a^2 & c^2 \\ b^3 & a^3 & c^3 \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b & c & b \\ b^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ b^3 & c^3 & b^3 \end{array} \right| = -2 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{array} \right| = -2abc \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{array} \right| =$$

Vandermonde

cseve cseve cseve

$$= -2abc(c-a)(c-b)(c-b)$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -abc + abc = 0$$

$$-A = - (a_{ij}) =$$

$$= (-a_{ij})$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & c & d \\ -a & 0 & e & f & g \\ -b & -e & 0 & h & i \\ -c & -f & -h & 0 & j \\ -d & -g & -i & -j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$A^+ = -A / \det$$

$$\det A = \det A^+ = \det(-A) = (-1)^5 \cdot \det A$$

$$5 \times 5 = -\det A$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

parallel dimensions antisymmetric matrix $\det = 0$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ 1 & a & c \\ 1 & c & a \end{vmatrix}^{(-1)} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ 0 & a-b & b-c \\ 0 & c-b & a-c \end{vmatrix}$$

row op script

$$= (a+b+c) \left((a-b)(a-c) + (b-c)^2 \right)$$

$$= f(1) f(\varepsilon_1) f(\varepsilon_2) = 1$$

$$= (a+b+c) (\underbrace{a+b\varepsilon_1 + c\varepsilon_1^2}_{\varepsilon_1}) (\underbrace{a+b\varepsilon_2 + c\varepsilon_2^2}_{\varepsilon_2})$$

$$\det A \cdot \det B = \det A \wedge B$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 \\ 1 & \varepsilon_1^2 & \varepsilon_2^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} f(1) & f(\varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_2) \\ 1 \cdot f(1) & \varepsilon_1 f(\varepsilon_1) & \varepsilon_2 f(\varepsilon_2) \\ 1^2 f(1) & \varepsilon_1^2 f(\varepsilon_1) & \varepsilon_2^2 f(\varepsilon_2) \end{vmatrix} = f(1) f(\varepsilon_1) f(\varepsilon_2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 \cdot \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 \\ 1 & \varepsilon_1^2 & \varepsilon_2^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_i^3 = 1$$

$$1 \quad \varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_1^2$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_2$$

$$f = a + bX + cX^2$$

$$c + a\varepsilon_1 + b\varepsilon_1^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 f(\varepsilon_1)}{\varepsilon_1^3 - a - b\varepsilon_1 - c\varepsilon_1^2}$$

J

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & 1+x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & 1+x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & 1+x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & 1+x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

+

$$= (1+x_1 + \cdots + x_n) \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1+x_1 + \cdots + x_n) \det \underbrace{J_{n-1}}_{=1}$$

$$= 1 + x_1 + \cdots + x_n$$

2. Matrix hafvdyd, Cayley-Hamilton

$$A^m = \underbrace{A \cdot A \cdots \cdot A}_{m-mal}, \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

2x2 - es - matrizen Cayley-Hamilton:

$$A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} A^2 - \text{Tr } A \cdot A + \det A \cdot I_2 = O_2 \\ \text{Matrix } 2 \times 2 \end{array} \right.$$

und $\text{Tr } A = A_{\text{diagonale}} = \text{fikt. eingesetzte} =$

$$= a_{11} + a_{22}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pr(d=1)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A^{2021} = O_2$$

$$A = ?$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - (a+d)A + \cancel{(ad-bc)I_2} = 0$$

$\cancel{\det A}$

$$A^{2021} = O_2 \quad / \det \Rightarrow \det(A^{2021}) = (\det A)^{2021} = 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

$$\det A^m = (\det A)^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A^2 &= (a+d)A \quad / \cdot A^{2019} \\ \underline{O_2} &= A^{2021} = \underline{(a+d)} A^{2020} = \underline{(a+d)} \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ erst}}{\text{J}} : a+d = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 = O_2 \quad \} \Rightarrow A^2 = O_2$$

$$\frac{2 \text{ erst}}{\text{J}} : A = O_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2+bc & b(a+d) \\ c(a+d) & d^2+bc \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 + bc = 0 \\ d^2 + bc = 0 \\ b(a+d) = 0 \\ c(a+d) = 0 \end{array} \right\} - \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b=0 \vee c=0 \Rightarrow a=d=0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b, c \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+d=0 \\ a^2+bc=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2+bc=0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2b+3b^2a+b^3 \\ 0 & (a+c)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+b \end{pmatrix} \quad A^m = ?$$

$$\text{Megold} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 2ab+b^2 \\ 0 & (a+b)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 2ab+b^2 \\ 0 & (a+b)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+b \end{pmatrix}$$

Rechte's

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & (a+b)^n - a^n \\ 0 & (a+b)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

bis induktiv

$$n = 1, 2, 3 \checkmark$$

ell n-re ig n+1-re

$$A^{n+1} = A^n \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & (a+b)^n - a^n \\ 0 & (a+b)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{n+1} & (a+b)^{n+1} - a^{n+1} \\ 0 & (a+b)^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

ind. falt

$$\begin{aligned} a^n b + ((a+b)^n - a^n) (a+b) &= \\ &= (a+b)^{n+1} - a^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

2. Mejjeld: Newton-Binomialis

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a+c \end{pmatrix} = B + \alpha \cdot I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} + a I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

indelepp eggxjagatix
legge leme, nent
a - fritx nornata if
1000 sell legge

$$A^n = \left(b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a I_2 \right)^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= C_n^0 b^n \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_n^1 b^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} a I_2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + C_n^n a^n I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\left(C_n^0 b^n + C_n^1 b^{n-1} a + \dots + C_n^{n-1} b a^{n-1} \right)}_{-a \text{ sjo n n } l o} + C_n^n a^n I_2 =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} ((a+b)^n - a^n) + \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & \frac{(a+c)^n - a^n}{a} \\ 0 & (a+b)^n \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

③

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & b \\ 0 & a & a \\ 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad A^n = ?$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & b \\ 0 & a & a \\ 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & a & b \\ 0 & a & a \\ 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 2a^2 & a^2 + 2ab \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^3 & (3a^3 + 3a^2b) \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a^3 + 2a^2b + 2a^3 + a^2b$

$A^4 \quad 3a^4 + 6a^3b + 3a^4$
 $6a^4 + 4a^3b$

induktiv

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & n a^{n-1} \frac{n(n-1)}{2} a^n + n a^{n-1} b & \\ 0 & a^n & n a^n \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 & \\ 3 & = 1+2 \leftarrow 3 \\ 6 & = 1+2+3 \\ 10 & = 1+2+3+4 \\ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & = 1+2+\dots+n-1 \leftarrow n \end{aligned}$$

$$A = a I_3 + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_B$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^3 = 0_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^3 &= 0_3 \\ B^4 &= 0_3, \quad i \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= C_n^0 a^n I_3 + C_n^1 a^{n-1} \underbrace{I_3^{n-1} B}_{\text{Term 1}} + C_n^2 a^{n-2} \underbrace{I_3^{n-2} B^2}_{\text{Term 2}} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^n & n(n-1)b \\ 0 & a^n & na^n \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} a^{n-2} \cdot a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} a^n + na^{n-2}b \\ 0 & a^n & na^n \\ 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$④ A \in M_3(\mathbb{R}) \quad A^{2007} - 2007 \cdot A - I_3 = 0_3$$

$$\operatorname{rang} A = ? \quad , \quad \operatorname{rang} (2007A + I_3) = ? \Rightarrow A^{2007}$$

$$A^{2007} = 2007 \cdot A + I_3 \Rightarrow$$

Würde stetig R v C-feldt triangulärisiert C-feldt Ø

$$A = T^{-1} D T$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & * & * \\ 0 & a_2 & * \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{c} A = T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ 0 & * & \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} T \\ C\text{-feldt} \end{array} \right. \quad | \quad A^n = T^{-1} D^n T$$

$$\operatorname{rang} A = \operatorname{rang} D$$

THIS M normal voltorig h. bbd. jbbd. c-verf. qh-f!

$$A \longleftrightarrow D \quad T^{-1} T$$

$$T^{-1} (D^{2007} - 2007D - I_3) T = 0_3$$

$$D^{2007} = 2007 \circled{D} + I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hin $\det D = 0$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & * & * \\ 0 & a_2 & * \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists i: a_i = 0$$

Methj: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $f(A) = 0_n$ schol f polynom

$$a_n A^n + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I_n = 0_n$$

aller a trian zulässig also f - Hjelk brugt elemt
gjort sel legget f - met.

H. $\det D = 0 \Rightarrow$ walgig da $f(a) f(b) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 ggjide $f = x^{2007} - 2007x - 1$ - nek

$$A^{2007} - 2007A - I_3 = 0_3$$

$$\text{Tebaut } \det D \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det D^{2007} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det(2007D + I_3) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \neg \rightarrow D &= \neg \rightarrow 2007D + I_3 = \neg \rightarrow A = \neg \rightarrow (2007A + I_3) \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. Lineärer Gleichungssystem

(Matrix \rightarrow Zeilen)

in invertierter Form
in einer gleichförmigen

$$(S) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{array} \right.$$

$A = (a_{ij})$ o m×n
Matrix

$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$ = rechte
Abbildung
anfangs
anfangs

Teil 1: (S) lösbar (v.a. \rightarrow Goldbach) (\Leftrightarrow) $\text{rang } A = \text{rang } (Ab)$
 (Kronecker-Capelli) $(Ab) = : \bar{A} : \rightarrow$ Gleichheit von Rang

$$(S) \text{ homogen ha } b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Homogen reductie - indicator van compatibiliteit met $x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0$
 In trivialis negoldha

Homogen reductie van trivialis negoldha v-

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rang } A = n = \text{inherent m.s.}$$

(Ha A negyeter rang A = n $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$)

Tulajd: Ha m = n (vagyis A negyeter)

(S) kompatibilis es egyetlen megoldasa van ($\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$)

(vagyis (S) Cramer rendszer)

$$\text{es minden es egyetlen megoldas } x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}}{\det A}, \dots, x_n = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & b_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \dots & b_n \end{vmatrix}}{\det A}$$

(S) Latenarathā $\neg A$ fōr (Incompatibilitātē erich)

$n - \neg A =$ mellelimerħed nħseha

$\neg A =$ fōrmerħed nħseha

Hk (S) Incompatibilitis
iegħantai iż-żejt exed
ell-agħrafha (ħalli)
allu eħiġ $\neg A = \neg$ iż-egħellet
ħad-did u \neg jid (mellegħ ġelha
as-iż-żgħix sej-żebbu as-egħellet nħseha
 $= \neg A - \text{val}$

Peldaq : ① Oldi \neg

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & \beta \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_6 = 4 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - 2x_4 + x_5 + \beta x_6 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + \alpha x_5 + x_6 = 8 \end{cases}$$

Tanġġi alax! $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & \beta \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

negativer

der Transformation (angewandt)

- standard normiert, orth. rot., orthopad
- fel leitet weiter: rot normal, orthopad orthopad
- der Maßnahmenrat kann jetzt auch sehr
(ausl.)

Cell

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{diag} = 1 - \text{esel mds}$

$$- \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rang} = 2$$

Vim sérve a feladatokhoz

$$\text{rang } A: - \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \alpha-1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & \beta \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \beta+1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \beta+1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \beta+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha-1 & -\beta-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha-1 & -\beta-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } A = 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1 \wedge \beta = -1$$

$$\text{rang } A = 3 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq 1 \vee \beta \neq -1$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & \beta & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \alpha & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } \tilde{A} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \beta+1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \alpha & 0 & 8-4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cancel{\beta+1} & \cancel{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha-1 & -\beta-1 & 8-6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } \tilde{A} = 2 \iff \alpha=1 \text{ en } \beta=-1 \text{ en } \gamma=6$$

falls
rang $\tilde{A} = 3$

(S) konsistent $\iff \text{rang } A = \text{rang } \tilde{A}$ v.a.y h.a.
 $\alpha=1 \quad \beta=-1 \quad \gamma=6 \quad (\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \tilde{A} = 2)$

v.a.y h.a. $\alpha \neq 1$ v.a.y $\beta \neq -1$ $(\text{rang } A = \text{rang } \tilde{A} = 3)$

$$\text{1. evnt} \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = -1 \quad \gamma = 6$$

$$+ \left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 4 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - 2x_4 + x_5 - x_6 = -2 \\ \hline x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 6 \end{array} \right.$$

$x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5$
 $= 2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 4 - a - b - d \\ x_2 = 2 - a + b - c \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{2. evnt: } \alpha \neq 1 \vee \beta \neq -1$$

$$\rightsquigarrow A = 2$$

2 färm 2 färggrat

$$\text{hat fälg} = 6 - 2 = 4$$

4 verschillende v-

x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 parameterter

x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
u	u	u	u
a	b	c	d

$$\rightsquigarrow A = 3$$

3 färm 3 färggrat
= hat fälg

$\alpha \neq 1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_6 = 4 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - 2x_4 + x_5 + \beta x_6 = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + \alpha x_5 + x_6 = 8$$

für x_1, x_2, x_5 willen a, b, c
 erfüllt x_3, x_4, x_6
 erfüllbar Cramer.

 $\beta \neq -1$

für x_1, x_2, x_5

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 4 - a - b - c = l_1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_5 = 2b - \beta c - 2 = l_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \alpha x_5 = -2a - c + \gamma = l_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} l_1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_2 & 1 & 1 \\ l_3 & 1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} - \quad -$$