



$1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$

$\mathbb{F} - e \quad \mathbb{Q}$

$\sqrt{3} \in \langle 1, \sqrt{2} \rangle$   
?

$\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{2}$  ←  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$

$3 = a^2 + 2ab\sqrt{2} + b^2 \cdot 2$

$3 - 2b^2 - a^2 = 2ab\sqrt{2}$   $\sqrt{2}$  irrac  $\Rightarrow ab = 0$

$a = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = b\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  rac  $\nabla$

$b = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = a$   $\nabla$   $\sqrt{2}$  irrac  $\nabla$

$a + b\sqrt{2} + c\sqrt{3} + d\sqrt{6} = 0$

$a + c\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}(b + d\sqrt{3}) = 0$

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

$\Rightarrow x = y = 0 \quad \mathbb{F}$

$\sqrt{p/q}$   $(p, q) = 1$   
rac  
 $\Rightarrow p, q$   
Wegelassen.

$\mathbb{F}$

$= x + y\sqrt{2}$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\lambda_1 (x-a)(x-b) + \lambda_2 (x-a)(x-c) + \lambda_3 (x-a)(x-c) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 : \quad \lambda = 0 \\ x : \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \\ x^2 : \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{unvollständig} \quad ???$$

JA, ja.

$$x=a \Rightarrow \lambda_2 (a-b)(a-c) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$$

$a \neq b \quad a \neq c$  SRO. H.

$$\{a, b, d\} \quad \{a, c, d\} \quad \{b, c, d\} \quad \text{öF}$$

$$\{a, b, c\} \quad \text{F}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \gamma \end{array} \quad \text{F}$$

$$\text{öF}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Fuss } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ -lös.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \alpha_1 a + \beta_1 b \\ d &= \alpha_2 a + \gamma_2 c \end{aligned}$$

$$(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) a + \beta_1 b - \gamma_2 c = 0 \quad \{a, b, c\} \quad \text{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2, \beta_1 = 0, \gamma_2 = 0$$

Weg II. wo.  $d = \alpha_1 a$   $d = 0$  H  $d = \beta_3 d + \gamma_3 c$

er. unewigg.  $d = 0$

$v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$   $\textcircled{F}$

$v_1 + v_2, v_2 + v_3, v_3 + v_4, v_4 + v_1$   $\textcircled{F}$  -o?  
+ = +  
new  $\textcircled{F}$ .

$v_1, v_2, v_3$

$v_1 + v_2, v_2 + v_3, v_3 + v_1$

$$\lambda_3 (v_1 + v_2) + \lambda_1 (v_2 + v_3) + \lambda_2 (v_3 + v_1) = 0$$

$v_1, v_2, v_3$  linear, linear and  $\textcircled{F}$

$$v_1 : \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$v_2 : \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$v_3 : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{K}_2 = \mathbb{F}_2 \dots$$

Are they linearly independent?

$$\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 = \lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0.$$

$$(v_1 + v_2) + (v_2 + v_3) + (v_3 + v_1) = 0$$

$$1 + 1 = 0$$

$W \subseteq V$  of  $(V, +, \cdot)$ ,  $W$

(0)  $0 \in W$ .

(1)  $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \neq 0$   $+ - c$   $w_1, w_2 \in W \Rightarrow w_1 + w_2 \in W$ .

(3)  $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \neq 0$   $\lambda - 1$   $w \in W \Rightarrow \lambda w \in W$ .

(1)  $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}[x]$  (e.g.  $0$ )

$0 \in W$  ✓

$f, g \in W \Rightarrow f + g \in W$

$\deg f \leq 10$   $\deg g \leq 10$   
 $\vee \wedge f = 0$   $\vee \wedge g = 0$

$\Rightarrow \deg(f+g) \leq 10$   
APG 1:  $\max\{\deg f, \deg g\}$

(2)  $\geq 10$ .  $f \in W$  e.g.  $0$ .

NEI: KONKRÉT (ELLEN)PÉLDA kell.

$x^{10} + 1$  és  $-x^{10}$  ellenpélda.

(3) NEM  $x^{10} + x$   $p_j - x^{10}$   $\text{Ünge}$   $\xrightarrow{x}$   $p$  oder  $f$  oder  $f'$ .

(4) IGEN.

(5) (IGEN  $\mathbb{Q}$  folgt, da) NEM TR folgt

$\mathbb{Z}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  invert.  $2 \times 2$ -Matrix  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  invert. ung.

(6)  $\det = 0$  NEM

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det = 0$        $\det = 0$        $\det = 1$

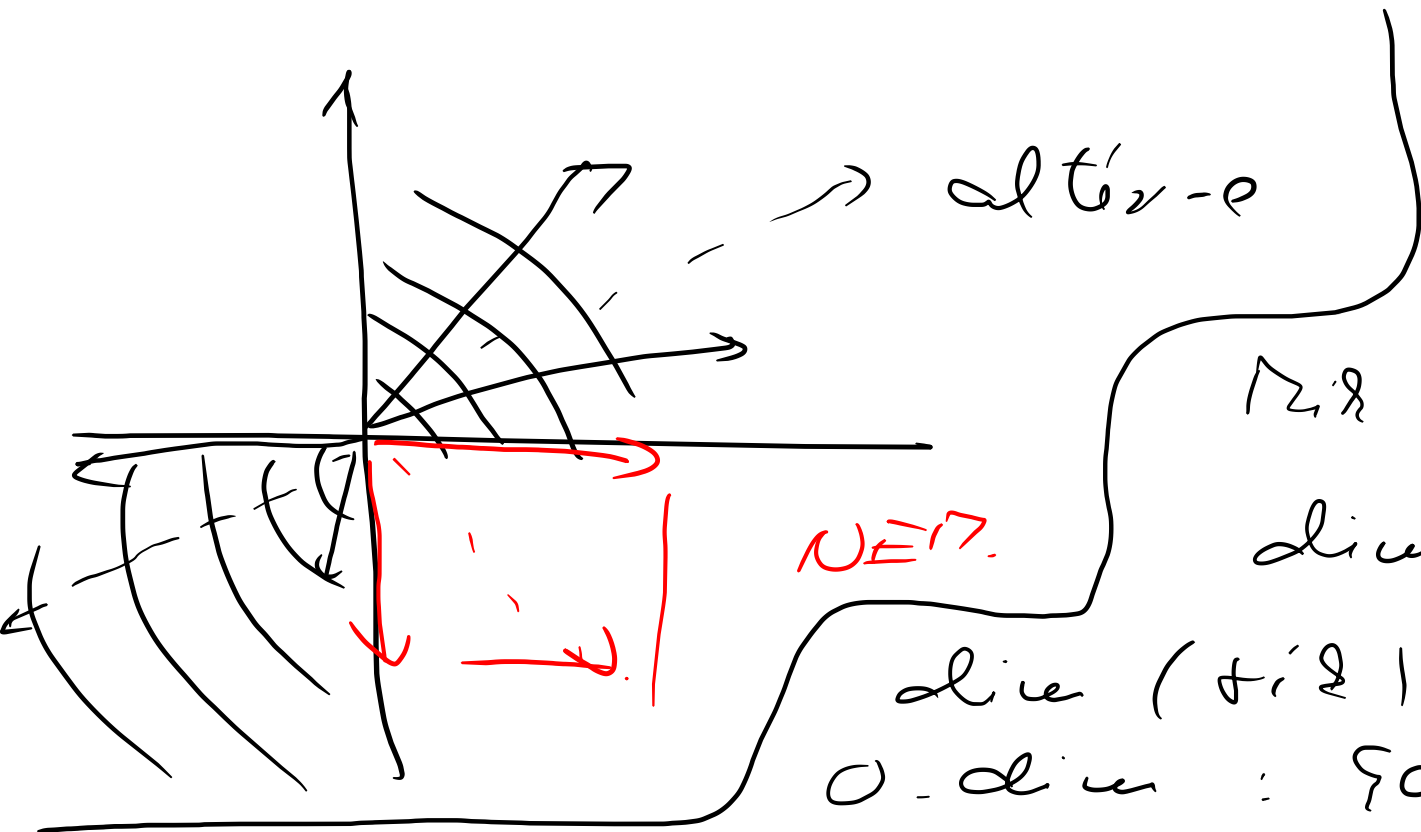
(7) NEM

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\in \omega$        $\in \omega$        $\notin \omega$ .

(8) IGEN.

HF a foll.  
(9) - (12)  
 $p_j$  (3) part.



→ altér-e

Mit a fil al Ecui?

dim  $E_{\text{ecui}}$ :

dim (fil) = 2

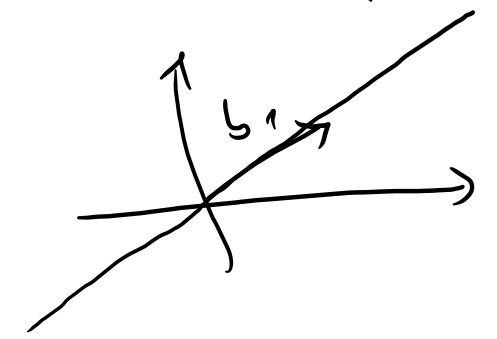
0-dim :  $\{0\}$ .

1-dim : oajda't p'ncipal

W 2-dim :  $W = \text{afil}$

(valo'ri altér dim  $\leq$  dim (fil))

1-dim  $\{b_1\}$  bazis  $\{\lambda b_1, | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$



Toda 0-u o'c h'g'g'ic  
 $\{0\}$  o'c'.

15. HF.

W

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

$$x = \lambda_1(x^2-1) + \lambda_2(x^2-2) + \lambda_3(3x+2)$$

belegt -o?

x sei ein Vektor lin. unabh. v.a.

1:  $0 = -\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3$

x:  $1 = 3\lambda_3$

$x^2$ :  $0 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$x^2-1$   
e.l.

$x^2-2$   $3x+2$   
II. u.o.

$\begin{matrix} x^2-1 \\ x^2-2 \\ 3x+2 \end{matrix} \in W$

u.a. u.o.

$\exists$  TILLOS SA: wie kann  
 zueinander sein.

HF  $\rightarrow (x^2-1) - (x^2-2) = 1 \in W$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} (x^2-1) \\ (x^2-2) \end{matrix} \right\} \in W \rightarrow x^2 \in W$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} 3x+2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow 3x = (3x+2) - 1 \in W$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(3x) \in W \checkmark$



