

$\forall 2 \text{ (F) } \forall 3 \text{ (ÖF) } \wedge \text{ lb.}$

$v_1, v_2, v \Rightarrow v \in \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$
 $\forall v - \text{re } a \text{ rechenbar.}$

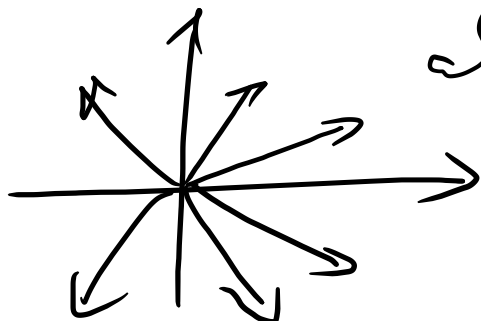
$\underbrace{\text{(F)}}_{\text{öf}}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \wedge \text{ vektor } \in \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$
 altären (2-dim.)

Wenn ein 2-dim. alteret.

Pl. a d'8.

darüber ist bleibe.



- $(1, 1, 0)$
- $(1, 0, 0)$
- $(0, 1, 0)$
- $(1, -1, 0)$

$\{ (a, a+d, a+2d) \mid a, d \text{ beliebig} \}$ ist 2-dim. altären.

$\{ v_1, v_2, v_1 + v_2, v_1 - v_2 \}$ ist pl.

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$\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$

(9) $\Sigma \text{ elenel} = 0$ alt \checkmark

(10) $\Pi \text{ " " } = 0$ $N \in \mathbb{R}$

\uparrow
van benne 0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$N \in \mathbb{R}$

(11) $\Sigma \text{ elenel} = 3$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \uparrow $N \in \mathbb{R}$ \leftarrow \uparrow van benne

(12) $\Sigma \text{ elenel}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \text{ elenel } 0$

\mathbb{R} felett $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $1 \in N$

\mathbb{C} felett van alt \checkmark

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

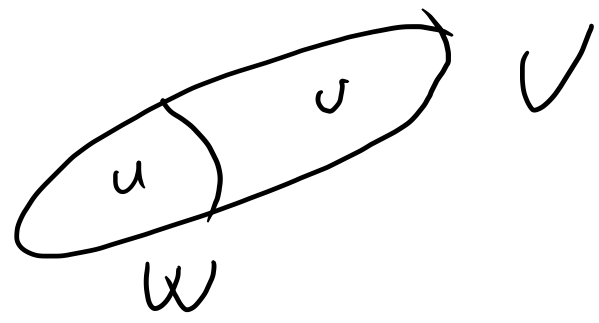
Komplex stabilis: alt \checkmark \uparrow $\text{maga magja lineáris felett}$



\mathbb{R} felett $\text{ol} \text{ t} \text{e}$
 \mathbb{Q} felett van $i \in \mathbb{W}$
 $i \cdot i \notin \mathbb{W}$

I/15.

(1)



$u + v$ lehet az \mathbb{Z} -t
INDIREKT!

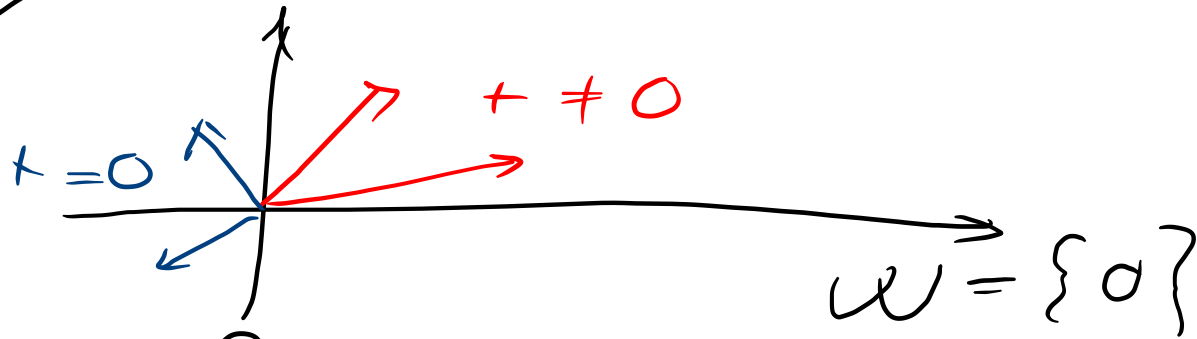
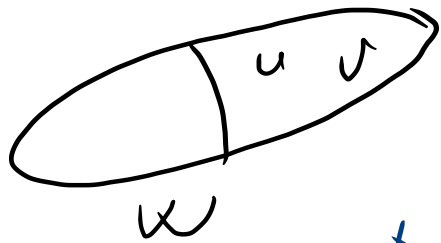
Ha $u + v \in \mathbb{W}$
 $u \in \mathbb{W}$

$(u + v) - u \in \mathbb{W}$
 $v \in \mathbb{W}$

$\Rightarrow u + v$ biztosan $\in \mathbb{W}$.

$u, v \notin W$

$\forall Z$ subset, possible null.



$Z \neq 0$ and for $\bar{0}$ case subset $\cdot 0$
 subset $\neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2u + 6v &\in W \\ 3u + v &\in W \end{aligned}$$

let "F" linear combination

$$3(2u + 6v) - 2(3u + v) = ? v \text{ (linear combination)}$$

$$18 - 2 = ? \neq 0 \in W \implies v \in W$$

$\forall Z$ subset case.

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(2u + 6v - 6v) \in W$$

$2u + 5v \in W$
 $(\exists c + 5v \in W)$ von c, i, i, f .

\exists lötö von magy $\exists c + 5v = \frac{3}{2}(2c + 6v)$

Példa $W = \{0\}$ $\mathbb{R}[x] = V$

$u = v = 0 \Rightarrow 2u + 7v$ is benne van.

H (lehet-e az az W -ban?)

Lehet, legyen $u, v \notin W$

$u = 6x \quad v = -2x$

$2(6x) + 6(-2x) = 0 \in W$

$T/16 \quad \langle x, x^2 + 2, x + 2 \rangle = \langle 1, x + 1, x^2 + 1 \rangle$

$\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ x + 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ is}$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} x^2 + 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ is}$

$1, x, x^2 \in$
 $\Rightarrow \exists c \leq 2$ (mind).

$\exists c$ is
 $x + 1 \Rightarrow x \in$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} x^2 + 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 \in$



I/17

$$a \notin \langle b, c \rangle$$

$$b \notin \langle a, c \rangle$$

$$\text{do } c \in \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$c = ?$$

$$c = \alpha a + \beta b$$

$$\text{Ha } \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\alpha}(c - \beta b)$$

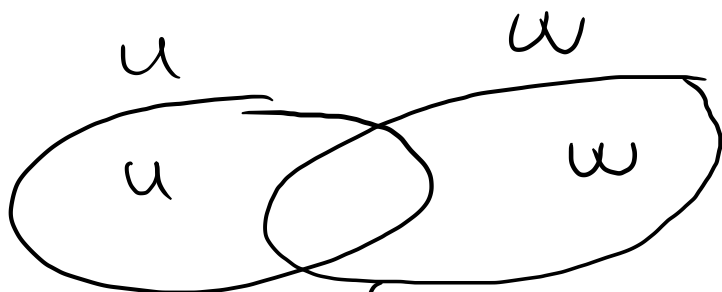
$$a \in \langle b, c \rangle \text{ y. } \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\text{Hasonlóan } \beta \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0 \quad \forall a \neq b \text{ is } c = 0 \text{ -val.}$$

I/22.

Ha u, w
 $\Rightarrow b$

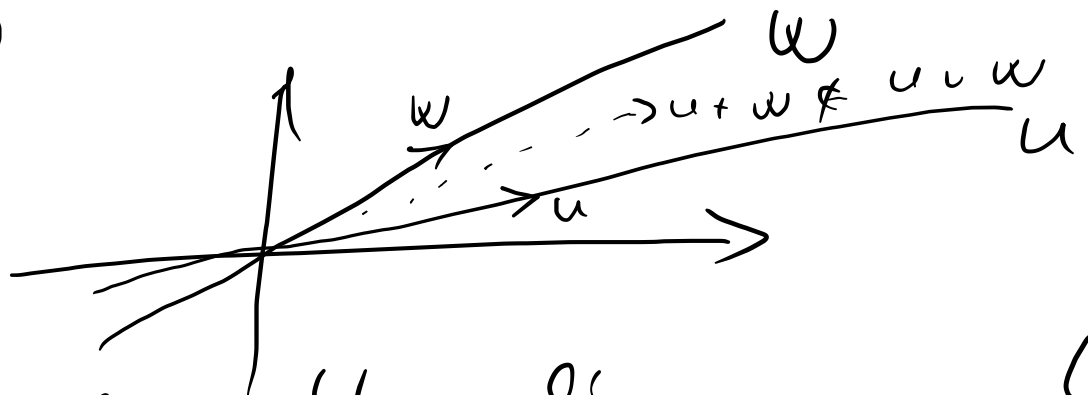


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u \in u \text{ de } u \in w \\ w \in w \text{ de } w \notin u \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$u + w \notin u \cup w$$

$$\text{Ha } \begin{matrix} u \in w \\ w \in u \end{matrix} \Rightarrow u = w$$

$u \cup w$ uniór altér?



Ha $u \neq w$ akkor $u + w \notin u \cup w$

Baloket : $U \cup W$ aló.

\Rightarrow $U \subseteq W \Rightarrow U \cup W = W$

\Rightarrow $W \subseteq U \Rightarrow U \cup W = U$

$U \cup W$ aló, $U \cap W$ is.

at $U \cap W$ is a subspace.

Basis $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$.

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

$$[v]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis \mathbb{F} or \mathbb{C}

is $\{(1,1), (2,2)\}$ \mathbb{B} ? $\mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{R}$, not \mathbb{C}

$\{(0,1), (1,1)\}$ \mathbb{B} ? \mathbb{F} \checkmark

\mathbb{C} ? $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. $(a,b) = \lambda(0,1) + \mu(1,1)$
 $\exists? \lambda, \mu$.

$$(a, b) = \lambda(0, 1) + \mu(1, 1)$$

$$a = \lambda \cdot 0 + \mu \cdot 1$$

$$b = \lambda \cdot 1 + \mu \cdot 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & | & a \\ 1 & 1 & | & b \end{bmatrix}$$

Gauss-elim.

Parameters!

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & b \end{array} \right]$$

Wird \exists u.o., wie hier so.
 lösen, $\textcircled{0}$.

$$(a, b) = \lambda(1, 1) + \mu(2, 2)$$

$$a = \lambda + 2\mu$$

$$b = \lambda + 2\mu$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 2 & b \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b-a \end{array} \right]$$

← TILLOS SA?
 STOP lösen \leftarrow

$$b - a \neq 0$$

$$\langle (1, 1), (2, 2) \rangle$$

damit (a, a)
 $\forall a$

$$\forall \lambda, \mu, a - 2a \text{ wenn}$$

pl $b = 1$
 $a = 2$

$$\neq 0$$

$\textcircled{B} = \textcircled{F}$ or \textcircled{G}

(0,1) or (1,1) $\textcircled{B} - 0?$

\textcircled{G} left edge: 2 cells!!!
new \textcircled{F} ✓

V und im, L, —> L $\textcircled{F} \Rightarrow$ links

$\textcircled{G} \Rightarrow$ links

Bit

und

$\textcircled{F} \Rightarrow$ max. \textcircled{F} , telat \textcircled{B}

dim = 4

und

$\textcircled{G} \Rightarrow$ min \textcircled{G} , telat \textcircled{B} .

dim = 4

$$(1,1), (1,-1) \text{ (F) } \text{Zell} \Rightarrow \text{(B)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1,1), \frac{1}{2}(1,-1) \text{ (F) } \text{Zell} \Rightarrow \text{(B)}$$

$$[(1,2)]_{\{(0,1), (1,1)\}} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(0,1) + y(1,1) = (1,2)$$

$$y = 1, x + y = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

Eq:

$$(0,1) + (1,1) = (1,2) \checkmark$$

$$(1,2,3), (1,2,4), (1,2,5)$$

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

only pol (F) \Rightarrow det $\neq 0$
 $0 = \text{det}$, we f
 a 2.5er at also 2x - case!

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

(Integrálció)

det Vandermonde!
 Többi vezetés
 $(1-2)(1-3)(2-3) \neq 0$

(F)
 (B)

DIMENZIÓ (szó szerinti)

Dim = at a vektor, hogy his vektor
 kell megfogalmazni ha
 a f. e. és elvont ok alapján.

Példák

\mathbb{C} az \mathbb{R} felett

$a+bi$ a, b kell
 két vektor vektor.

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = 2$$

Bázis = $\{1, i\}$ $a+bi$ vektor a, b
 (F) (C)

≤ 3 fdi \mathbb{R} feld

$$a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$$

Weg wie bei: a, b, c, d .

dim = 4.

\mathbb{B} $1, x, x^2, x^3$ Basis $\mathbb{F} + \mathbb{G}$
 \forall pol existiert auch.

≤ 2 fdi \mathbb{C} "mittler", \mathbb{R} feld

$$z_1 + z_2 x + z_3 x^2 \quad z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Heißt UAL über \mathbb{R} existieren?

6-dt \forall pol existiert über \mathbb{R}

\mathbb{B} $(a_1 + b_1 i) + (a_2 + b_2 i) x + (a_3 + b_3 i) x^2 =$
 $= a_1 + b_1 i + a_2 x + b_2 (x i) + a_3 x^2 + b_3 (i x^2)$

Suppliz \mathbb{B} : $1, i, x, ix, x^2, ix^2$ $\mathbb{F} + \mathbb{G}$ \neq

polynomial $\mathbb{Q}(x) \subseteq \mathbb{3}$ fakt.
 grade $a \geq 2$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 \quad f(2) = 0$$

It's like hell: 3 eqs

$$\text{with } a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 4 + a_3 \cdot 8 = 0$$



3

Basis?

$x-2, (x-2)^2, (x-2)^3$

2 eqs
 $\subseteq \mathbb{3}$ fakt.

3

???

I. find some basis for polynomial \mathbb{F}

F ✓ **G** ?

[[Iterated Horner]]

$$b_0 + b_1(x-2) + b_2(x-2)^2 + b_3(x-2)^3$$

"0" is nice?

$$x-2, (x-2)/x, (x-2)/x^2$$

⑤? $f(2)=0 \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-2)(u + vx + wx^2)$
 \rightarrow gg östet $x=0$.

3. univ. vee.

$$U = \leq 3 \text{ fdi}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x-2, (x-2)^2, (x-2)^3 \end{matrix} \right\} 1, x, x^2$$

④ die.

$W = \text{ker} : f(2) = 0$
 \Rightarrow ⑦ \Rightarrow die $W \geq 3$

die W hat -e 4?

W ist die alt! die $W <$ die $U = \{$

\Rightarrow ③ die.