

M adott négyzetes $n \times n$ $(-1)^n$ főállandó
és n fős

$$\det(M - xE) = k(x)$$

konstanstól
det
s.o. "konstanstól"

$x=0 \uparrow \det(M) = k(0) = \text{konstanstól}$

$$k(x) = (-1)^n (x - \lambda_1) \dots (x - \lambda_n) \quad \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ s.o.}$$

mult. száma

$$k(0) = (-1)^n (-\lambda_1) \dots (-\lambda_n) = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$$

x^{n-1} főállandó

M NYOMÁ = főállandó elemiális összeg
s.o. összeg

x^{n-1}, x^n

$$(a_{11} - x) \dots (a_{nn} - x) \quad \text{ss} = 1$$

\forall más tagban az $n!$ tag köztül

$$\leq x^{n-2} \text{ lehet! } \left[x^{n-1} : (-1)^{n-1} (a_{11} + \dots + a_{nn}) \right]$$

"nyom"

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - x & & & x \\ * & \dots & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & a_{nn} - x \end{bmatrix}$$

geo \leq alg mult. $A \in \text{Hom}(V)$

λ -Wert fast s. alt \leftarrow k -dim

b_1, \dots, b_k basis.

b_{k+1}, \dots, b_n to basis

$$[A]_{\underline{e}} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{matrix} e_1 & \dots & e_k \\ \lambda & & 0 \\ 0 & & \lambda \end{matrix} & * \\ \hline \bigcirc & * \end{array} \right] - xE.$$

$\det([A] - xE)$ also \neq unep sein + selben
 k-Teil $(\lambda - x)^k \cdot \text{char.} = \mathcal{Z}(x)$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda \geq \delta$ -Wort $\geq \delta$.

$M^k = E \rightarrow \rightarrow$ diag. lat. \mathbb{C} Feld!!!

\hookrightarrow Größe $x^k - 1$ - Wert

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \text{Größe } \nu \text{ ist } \nu \\ = \overline{\prod_{\substack{\zeta^k=1 \\ \zeta \neq 1}} (x - \zeta)} \end{array} \right.$$

$m(x) \mid x^k - 1 \Rightarrow$ wie faktor. Größe.

PE 90° fng $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^4 = E$, \mathbb{R} Feld von diag.
 $x^2 + 1$ a. W. pol!

M $n \times n$ es $M^2 = 0 \Rightarrow M^u = 0$.

Cayley-Ham-Cöl. \Rightarrow M Größe x^2 - Wert

$\Rightarrow m(x) \mid x^k \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow m(x) = x^u$ ($u \leq n$). $m(x) \mid \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \in$ u. Feld!

$\Rightarrow u \leq n \Rightarrow M^u = 0$.

Cayley-Hamilton szerint a karakterisztikus polinom $A \in \text{Hom}(V)$

Elemi szerint $A^k = 0 \Rightarrow A^u = 0 \quad u = \text{dim}$.

$$V \supseteq A(V) \supseteq A(A(V)) \supseteq \dots \supseteq A^k(V) = 0$$

$\text{Im } A \qquad \qquad \text{Im } A^2$

HF: Mindenhol valódi a tartalom azaz!

$$\text{Ha } \text{Im}(A^u) = \text{Im}(A^{u+1})$$

\Rightarrow ott megáll! azaz $\text{Im}(A^{u+1}) = \text{Im}(A^{u+2}) = \dots$

$\Rightarrow \leq u$ lépéses lezárás.

λ invertálható $\Rightarrow \lambda^{-1}$ pol-jc λ -vel.

$\frac{b(x)}{w(x)}$ λ invertálható-e?

3 esetben $\text{fej} \neq 0$.

$\frac{b(x)}{w(x)}$ gyökei a számlálóéval.

\Downarrow

$\det = \text{s.o.} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^{-1}$ létezik.

\Downarrow
mind 0 s.o. (egyik $\neq 0$)

"0 les tartalom" s. alól.

$$w(x) = x^2 + a_{2-1} x^{2-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$0 = w(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + a_{2-1} \lambda^{2-1} + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0 E \quad / \cdot \lambda^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{a_0} \lambda^{2-1} - \frac{a_{2-1}}{a_0} \lambda^{2-2} \dots = \lambda^{-1}$$

$$(0, 1, 1) \quad (1, 0, 1)$$

fa'odisjunt $\| (0, 1, 1) - (1, 0, 1) \| = \| (-1, 1, 0) \| =$

$$\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$0, u, v$ fa'aditus Δ .

Haddala $\sqrt{2}$.

58. nokrat : $0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

Hoskul : $\| (0, 1, 1) \| = \sqrt{2} = \| (1, 0, 1) \|$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ.$$

$$v = (1, 1, i) \quad o'j \quad (0, i, 1) = w$$

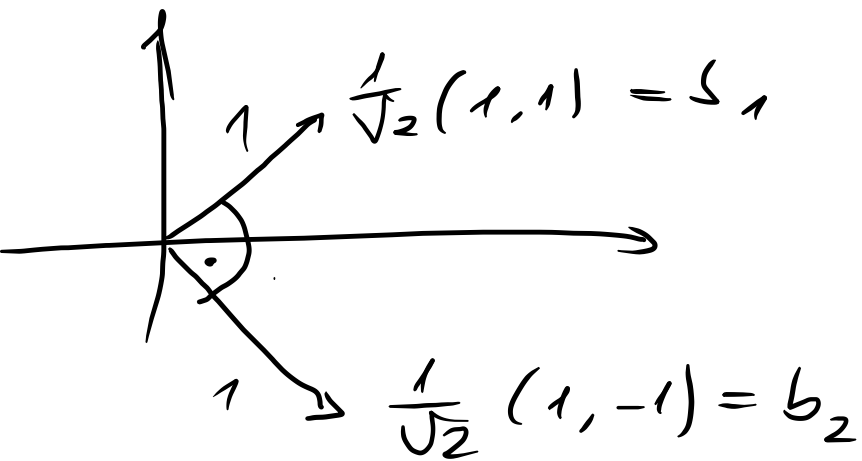
$$\sqrt{\overline{1} \cdot 1 + \overline{1} \cdot 1 + \overline{i} \cdot i} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{0^2 + |i|^2 + |1|^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|z|^2 = \overline{z} z = |z|^2$$

$$\langle v, w \rangle = \overline{1} \cdot 0 + \overline{1} \cdot i + \overline{i} \cdot 1 = 0 + i - i = 0$$

$$v \perp w.$$



$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1 \quad s_1, b_2 \text{ ONB}$$

$$\langle (1, 1), (1, -1) \rangle = 0$$

$$[v]_{\underline{s}} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle s_1, v \rangle \\ \langle s_2, v \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = (1, i)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1), (1, i) \rangle \\ \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1), (1, i) \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}}}$$

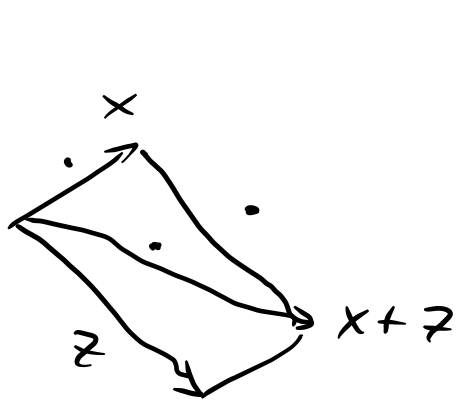
Eq.

$$\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} s_1 + \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} s_2 = (1, i) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \|v\| = \sqrt{\left|\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right|^2} = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{|1|^2 + |i|^2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}} \quad \text{standard basis vectors included}$$

$$(1) \quad x \perp z \iff \|x+z\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|z\|^2$$



Pit-totöl. ↓

$$\begin{aligned} \|x+z\|^2 &= \langle x+z, x+z \rangle = \\ &= \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, z \rangle + \langle z, x \rangle + \langle z, z \rangle \\ &= \|x\|^2 + 2\langle x, z \rangle + \|z\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ha } x \perp z \Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle = 0 \stackrel{\text{IR fölöt}}{=} \text{ja?}$$

$$\Leftarrow 2\langle x, z \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x \perp z.$$

$$\text{¶ felett } \text{ha; lehet: } \langle x, z \rangle + \langle z, x \rangle = 0 \text{ jöv } \text{h:}$$

csak az jöv Re , Im

$$\frac{\langle x, z \rangle}{\langle x, z \rangle}$$

¶ \perp Re

$$2 \text{Re } \langle x, z \rangle = 0. \neq \langle x, z \rangle = 0.$$

$x=1 \quad z=i$
ellőpölda.

(2), (3) HF .

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1 \quad \text{4-dim gömbhöz:}$$

$$a + 2b + 3c + 4d \quad \text{max} = ?$$

Stant -wert \rightarrow szélsőérték feladat.

CBS. $|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$
egyenlőség $(\Leftrightarrow) u \parallel v$.

$$u = (a, b, c, d)$$

$$v = (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$|a + 2b + 3c + 4d| \leq \underbrace{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2}}_{\sqrt{30}} =$$

elérhető $\sqrt{30}$?

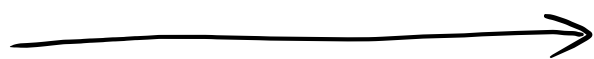
$$(a, b, c, d) \parallel (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}(1, 2, 3, 4)$ -vel egyenlőség \Rightarrow felvenni $\sqrt{30}$ -at.

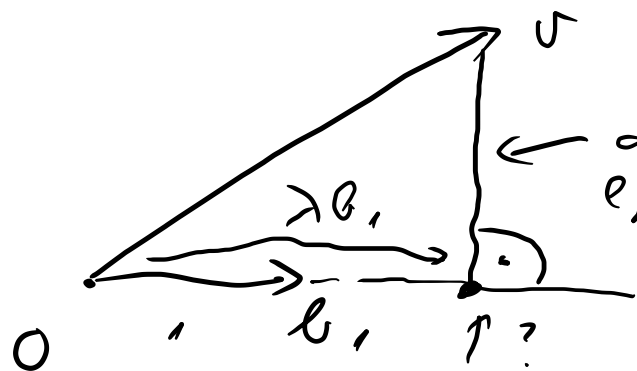
W $x+y-z=0$ euklidisch ist.

ONB W -Gen, zueinander \perp & \perp U^\perp -Gen.

$v \neq 0$



$$b_1 = \frac{1}{\|v\|} \cdot v$$



← a c'el
 $v - \lambda b_1 \perp$ vector.

$$\lambda = ?$$

$b_1 \perp v - \lambda b_1$ kellene

$$0 = \langle b_1, v - \lambda b_1 \rangle = \langle b_1, v \rangle - \lambda \langle b_1, b_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda = \langle b_1, v \rangle}}$$

$$v - \lambda b_1 \perp b_1$$

$\langle b_1, v \rangle$

$$b_2 =$$

$v - \langle b_1, v \rangle b_1$
 \rightarrow lemmeket, a!

$$x + y - z = 0$$

also $(1, 0, 1) \rightsquigarrow l_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1)$

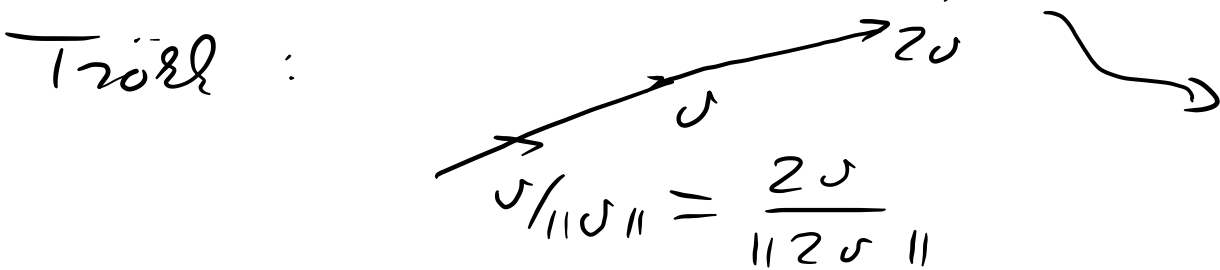
$$v = (0, 1, 1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1) = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$v - \langle l_1, v \rangle l_1 =$$

$$= (0, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1) = (0, 1, 1) - (1/2, 0, 1/2)$$

$$= (-1/2, 1, 1/2) = b.$$

$b / \|b\|$ below.



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 2, 1) = l_2.$$

$$-1 + 2 - 1 = 0 \checkmark \in W$$

Ell: $l_1 \perp l_2$
 $l_2 \in W$

$$1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$l_1 \perp l_2 \checkmark$$

