Jurecková 6 + 10 + 8 + 10 + 3 = (37)

Alzbeta Jurecchova 1) Nech f: V-> U je lin. zobrazenie honečno rozmerného verto rove bo priestoru. Potom dim (v) = dim (ker(f)) +dim (lm(t)) B: 123- R3  $B(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_1 - x_2, -x_1 + x_2)$ 1 1 1 0 Key (B): 3 = V: (x) = 0 Ker (B) = { (-1/2a, -1/2a, a) : a = R3 Im (B):  $\{\vec{y} \in U : f(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}\}$  pre  $\vec{x} \in V\}$ m (B) { (a, b, -b), a, b e R } dim (Ker B) = 1 dim ( hm (B)) = 2 3dza ker (B) =  $((-\frac{1}{7}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1))$ When  $\left( \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$ ortonormálna báza ker(B) =  $\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},1\right)\right)$  2 Bara lm (B) = ((\frac{1}{2},0),(0,\frac{1}{2})) \ \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ min } \mathbb{R}^2  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  $\langle (\frac{1}{2},0), (0,\frac{1}{2}) \rangle = 0$ Ortonormailna baza Im (B) (0,1,-1) <(6,0),(1,0)>= 1

= ((1,0),(0,1)) (9,0,0) < (0,3), (0,3)>= 3  $a(1,0,0) \cdot b(0,1,-1)$ 

- a + b 1 - b

Alzbeta Jurečelová 2) LER  $A_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$ (1 2 1)

De More d'agonathu maticu [A2]xx  $\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-\lambda)^2(\lambda-\lambda) - (\lambda-\lambda) = (\lambda-\lambda)(\lambda-2\lambda+\lambda^2-1)$  $= (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda) = 0$   $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-0}}{2}$   $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-0}}{2}$   $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-0}}{2}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ 0 \\ a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{to ano, all iba ak}$   $ak \quad d \neq 0$  $\lambda_{2} \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & d-2 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\sim
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & d-2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 4 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$   $\lambda_{2} = \begin{bmatrix}
t_{1} \\
0 \\
t_{2}
\end{bmatrix}$ As the mesto  $\lambda$  of the deline nulon is define and  $\lambda$  of  $N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{2-\lambda} & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{2-\lambda} & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{2-\lambda} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ veailre cislo mulon  $x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} b & 2-\lambda \\ -b & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  lo de veailre cislo mulon byt alkholiver d = 0

sa môže rounat 0 /2 = 2 [-1 2 1 0] ~ [-1 0 1 0] x2 [0] dim=1 L = P/223 OK. Poblacim jemne skepen a dam books

T2 = 2T I je vlastna hodnota T potom λ € € 0, 2 ξ

Tiz = Xi

 $T^{2} = m^{-7}$ IT = m =

T. TX = mx T. Ny = mx

T. x x = mx XX = mx

12x = mx /5 = W

2 Tx = mx 2 Nx = mx

3 y = m

pourina X ≠ 5?

 $\lambda^2 = 2 \lambda$ co plati iba  $\lambda = 0$ 

DALO by sa do toho rignost. In she dokerali, re , karda vlastra hodnota an linearnez Aransk T=2T & m=2, kde 2 e spec (T)" Bodobne, m=22, kde 2 = spec(T)"/

> viete, se tã? Je romaka ? spec (T) nemuse

by jednopervkova! Erogo cestou ste to Avidenie roslabili a potom rose rosibili.

 $\langle x, y \rangle_s := \langle Sx, Sy \rangle$  definuje nový skal. sučin Čo můsí platit ?

1). Symetria

z definicie (Sx, Sy)

keďže pôvodný je s halárny súčin tak (Y, X)s a trda platí symetria rovná sa to (SY, SX)

2. Linearita

a) násobenic skalárom

$$\langle \alpha x, y \rangle_S = \langle S (\alpha x), S y \rangle = \langle \alpha S x (\alpha x), S y \rangle = \alpha \langle x, y \rangle_S$$

b) scitanie

= <x,2>s +<y,2>s > aj , tomto pripade sa to shaduje

3. Positivna définithast

$$\langle x, x \rangle_s = \langle Sx, Sx \rangle > = 0$$

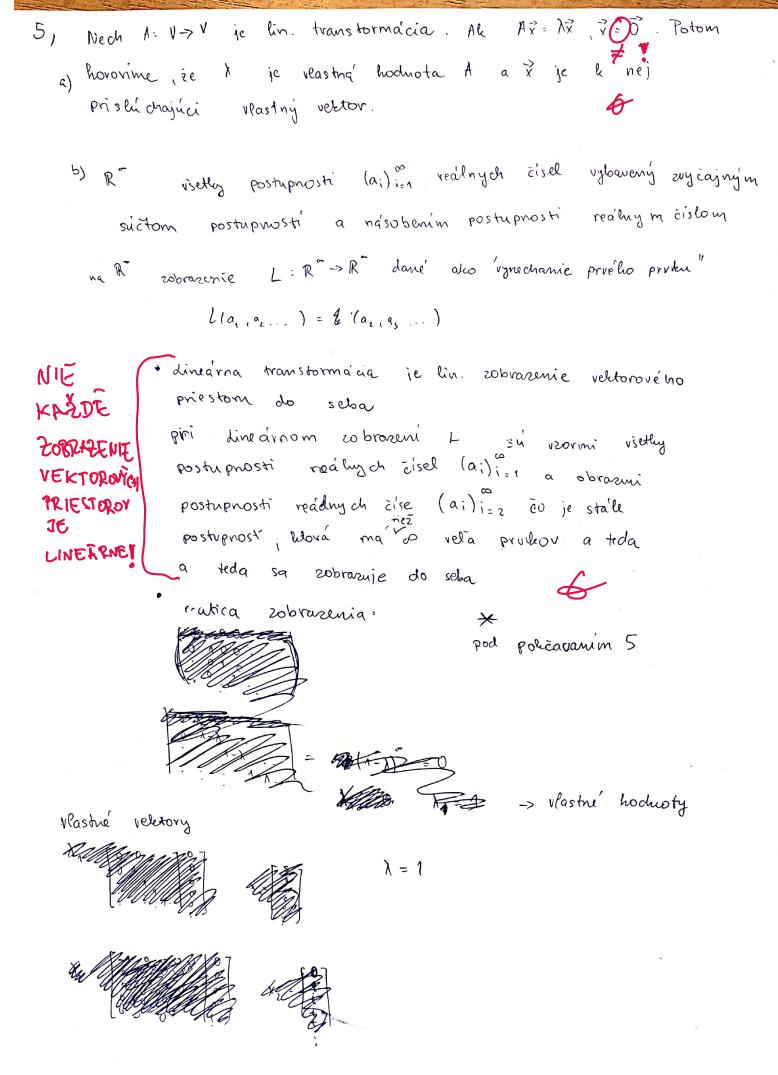
Distrese povodný je neza povny takée aj tento bude

iba ak

a podľa injektivity viemærtoto
platí len vtedy , keď X = O

A teda naozaj vzmilol nový skalárny súčin





```
5, porrazovanie
```

```
U je podpriestor R° obsahnju a postupnosti
                pre word plati 2a_n + a_{n+1} = a_{n+2} pre n \in \{1, 2, 3, ... \}
                dim (u) = 2 najdi bazu X
                           (1,2,4,8,16,32 (20,29,22,25,25)
                            (1,5,5,17,21,43,
                           (1,1,3,5,M
                                                    1(1,4,6,14,26,54,...)
                    (an , an 1 , 2 an + an 1 , 2 an + 3 an 1 , 6 an + 5 an 1 , 10 an + 11 an 1 ,
                        22an + 21anin
              X = ((2^{\circ}, 2^{\wedge}, 2^{\circ}, \dots), (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots))
         ako viete, ze su LN?

U je invariantný vshladom na L
   Li = L (an, an+1, 2an+an+1 ...) = (an+1 + 2an + an+1 , 2an + 3an+1 , ...)
            kedže sa odstrání len prvý prvol nedplyvní to ostatné
            a teda Live U at ive U lubo lantania = ania
                                                                plati d'alej
          a teda U je invariantný vzhľadom
            na L
           · Lru: U > u
* matica zobrazenia:

\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}

\begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}

\begin{cases}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{cases}

  Vlastné vektory
                                       v basty veldor: [:]
```