

Информация в пространстве

Def.  $V$  -  $\mathbb{A}^1$  map  $F$ ;  $U \subseteq V$ ;  $\varphi \in \text{Hom } V$

Козбаме,  $u$  е  $\tau$ -инвариантно, ако

$$H \cup GU \quad \varphi(u) \in U$$

Def.  $\forall \lambda \in F \quad V_\lambda := \text{Ker}(\varphi - \lambda \cdot \text{id}) \in \varphi$ -invar. subgroup.

•  $\text{Ker } \varphi, \text{Im } \varphi$  are  $\varphi$ -subspaces.  
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad V_\lambda = \{ CB \text{ s.t. } \lambda \in V \}$

1.  $e'cc$   $V_1 = \{CB, 3a, 2, 1, 0\}$

$$v \in V_\lambda \Leftrightarrow (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})(v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi(v) = \underline{\lambda v}$$

$\lambda \in CC \quad V_\lambda = \{0\}$

Th.  $\varphi$  - с  $n$  раз отличными  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  ( $\dim V = n$ )

$g_i : \varphi(g_i) = \lambda_i g_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$

$g_1, \dots, g_n$  — some (a.c.B.) ;  $V_{\lambda_i} = \mathbb{C}(g_i)$

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_{\lambda_i}$$

Th.  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  — some  $V$ ;  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  — some  $U \subseteq V$  ( $k \leq n$ )

$\varphi \in \text{Hom } V$ ;  $U$  —  $\varphi$ -invariant.

Зам.  $U$  —  $\varphi$ -invariant.  $\varphi|_U : U \rightarrow U$ ,  $\forall u \in U \quad \varphi|_u(u) = \varphi(u)$   $\in U$

$\varphi|_U \in \text{Hom } U$

$$A = M_e^e(\varphi|_u) \quad ; \quad B = M_e^e(\varphi|_w)$$

$\begin{matrix} e_1 & \dots & e_k & e_{k+1} & \dots & e_n \end{matrix}$

$$A \in M_k(F) \quad , \quad B \in M_n(F)$$

Then

$$B = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A & * \\ \hline 0 & * \end{array} \right)_{1 \times n}$$

3rd  $V = U \oplus W$  ;  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  - some in  $U$

$e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n$  - some in  $W$  ( $\Rightarrow e_1, \dots, e_n$  - some in  $V$ )

$\varphi \in \text{Hom } V$  ;  $U, W$  -  $\varphi$ -invar.

$$A = M_e^e(\varphi|_u) , \quad B = M_e^e(\varphi|_w) , \quad C = M_e^e(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline 0 & B \end{array} \right)$$

Εβικτιγβλ πρσγρσνσλ

Οπρ.  $V$  —  $K$   $M$   $\Pi$   $\pi$   $\kappa\alpha\gamma$   $\underline{F = \mathbb{R}}$   $\epsilon$   $\epsilon\beta\iota\kappa\tau\iota\gamma\beta\lambda$   
 $\pi\rho\sigma\gamma\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$   $(E \Pi)$ ,  $\sigma\iota\varsigma\alpha$   $\epsilon$   $\gamma\epsilon\phi\alpha\iota\tau\iota\gamma\beta\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\circ$   $\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\rho\iota\sigma$   
 $\pi\rho\sigma$   $\sigma\tau\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\mu\epsilon$   $(.,.)$  :

$$(.,.) : V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underbrace{(v_1, v_2)}_{\kappa\sigma\rho\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\mu\epsilon \text{ } \gamma\epsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma} \longmapsto \underbrace{(v_1, v_2)}_{\kappa\iota\varsigma, \text{ } \pi\rho.\text{ } \kappa\alpha\iota \text{ } v_1 \text{ } \kappa\alpha\iota \text{ } v_2}$$

$\kappa$   $\gamma\gamma\omega\beta\mu\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\rho\epsilon\beta\lambda$   $\epsilon\beta\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$  :

$$1) \forall v_1', v_1'', v_2 \in V$$

$$(v_1' + v_1'', v_2) = (v_1', v_2) + (v_1'', v_2)$$

$$2) \forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad \wedge \quad \forall \lambda \in F$$

$$(\lambda v_1, v_2) = \lambda (v_1, v_2)$$

$$3) \forall v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$(v_1, v_2) = (v_2, v_1)$$

$$4) \forall v \in V \quad (v, v) \geq 0 \quad \wedge$$

$$(v, v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = \vartheta$$

Сб-бс

$$1) \forall v_1, v_2', v_2'' \in V$$

$$(v_1, v_2' + v_2'') = (v_1, v_2') + (v_1, v_2'') \quad (\Leftarrow 1, 3)$$

$$2) \forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad \wedge \quad \forall \lambda \in \bar{F}$$

$$(v_1, \lambda v_2) = \lambda (v_1, v_2) \quad (\Leftarrow 2, 3)$$

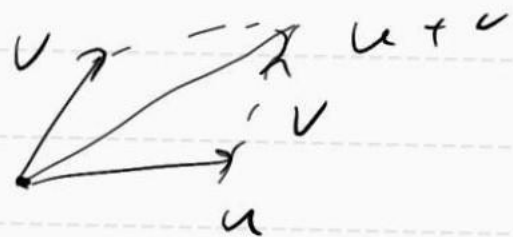
Зад.  $(u, v) = 0 \wedge \phi$ , то соответствующий (сб-бс)

опред.  $v \in V$   $\|v\| = \sqrt{(v, v)}$  — норма на  $V$

3.5. 1)  $\|v\| \geq 0$  ;  $\|v\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0$

$$2) \| \lambda v \| = \sqrt{(\lambda v, \lambda v)} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 \cdot (v, v)} = \sqrt{\lambda^2} \sqrt{(v, v)} = |\lambda| \cdot \|v\|$$

3.6 3)  $\triangle$   $\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$



3.6  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  - some

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j e_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_j (e_i, e_j)$$

3.7.  $C \bar{A} \Leftrightarrow A$  also known  $A = ((e_i, e_j))$

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j e_j \right) = \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i \mu_j (e_i, e_j) = \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i a_{ij} \mu_j =$$

$$= (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) A \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Зад. За матрицу  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$  верно ли следующее

$C\bar{A} \Leftrightarrow$  со свойством  $1 \div 4$  и  $C\bar{A}$

1, 2 со свойством.

$$3 \Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{F}^n \text{ (век)} \quad \underline{\lambda A \mu^t} = \mu A \lambda^t = \underbrace{(\lambda A \mu^t)^t}_{\text{инверс}} = \lambda A \mu^t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = A^t$$



$$4) \Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda \in F^n \text{ (row)} \quad \lambda A \lambda^t \geq 0 \quad \sim \quad \lambda A \lambda^t = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$$

"  $\sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j$

3.5.  $e_i A e_j^t = a_{ij}$   
 $e_i \mapsto e_i$  - row, same for  $F^n$

$\Pi_p$  1)  $V = F^n \quad ((\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n), (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)) := \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i$

1-3 OK;  $((\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n), (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 \geq 0; = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda_i = 0$

2)  $f, g \in C[0, 1] - \text{a } \Pi \text{ may } \mathbb{R} (\infty \text{ rows})$

$$(f, g) := \int_0^1 fg \, dx \quad 1 \div 3 \quad OK$$

$$(f, f) = \int_0^1 f^2 \, dx \geq 0; \quad = 0 \stackrel{f \geq 0}{\Leftrightarrow} f^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$$

Θηρ. 1)  $u \perp v$  -  $u, v$   $\epsilon$   $\sigma$ ρθολογισμοί,  $\sigma$ ς  $(u, v) = 0$

2)  $e_i, e_j$  -  $\sigma$ ρθολογισμοί,  $\sigma$ ς  $\forall i \neq j \quad (e_i, e_j) = 0$

3)  $e_i, e_j$  -  $\sigma$ ρθολογισμοί  $\delta$ ς  $\sigma$ ς,  $\sigma$ ς  $e_i, e_j$  -  $\sigma$ ρθολογισμοί

4)  $e_i, e_j$  -  $\sigma$ ρθονορμισμοί,  $\sigma$ ς  $\forall i \neq j \quad (e_i, e_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

5)  $e_i, e_j$  -  $\sigma$ ρθονορμισμοί  $\delta$ ς  $\sigma$ ς,  $\sigma$ ς  $e_i, e_j$   $\epsilon$   $\sigma$ ρθονορμισμοί

Зад. 1)  $u \perp u \Leftrightarrow u = 0$

2)  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n - 06$   $(u, v) = \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i \mu_j (e_i, e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i (e_i, e_i)$

3)  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n - 06$   $(u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i$

4)  $\|u\| = 1$  —  $u$  — единичный вектор

$u \neq 0$   $\left\| \frac{1}{\|u\|} \cdot u \right\| = 1$

нормировка на  $\underline{u}$

5)  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n - 06 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|e_1\|} e_1, \frac{1}{\|e_2\|} e_2, \dots, \frac{1}{\|e_n\|} e_n - 06$

Th 1  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$  existiert  $\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  mit  $\delta \in \text{DH}\delta$

Matrix für Gram-Matrix

Seien  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  ( $k \leq n = \dim V$ ) - A.M.

Es gibt  $f_1, \dots, f_k$  - orthogonal und

$$\forall i = 1, \dots, k \quad \ell(e_i) = \ell(f_i)$$

Zus.  $\forall i \quad f_i \neq 0$  ( $e_i$  - A.M.  $\rightarrow$  Same  $\Rightarrow \ell(e_i)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  dass  $\ell(f_i) = i \Rightarrow f_i$  - Same  $\Rightarrow \ell(f_i)$ )

$C_n$  ( $k=n$ )  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$  - some in  $V$ . Therefore

$\exists$  O.G.  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  in  $\forall i=1, \dots, n$   $\ell(e_1 \rightarrow e_i) = \ell(f_1 \rightarrow f_i)$

$C_n$ .  $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$  - some in  $V$ . Therefore  $\exists$  O.G.  $f_1, \dots, f_n$

in  $\forall i=1, \dots, n$   $\ell(f_1 \rightarrow f_i) = \ell(e_1 \rightarrow e_i)$  ( $f_i = \frac{1}{\|e_i\|} e_i$ )

D-Case using induction  $k$

$k=1$   $f_1 := e_1$

Here we begin with  $k$ . We go from  $k+1$

$\partial T$  ung. spez.  $\Rightarrow \exists h \sim h_k$ :

- orth.

-  $\forall i=1, \dots, k \quad \ell(h \sim h_i) = \ell(e_1 \sim e_i)$

Problem zu konstruieren  $e_{k+1}$ :

-  $\forall i=1, \dots, k \quad h_{k+1} \perp h_i$

-  $\ell(h \sim h_{k+1}) = \ell(e_1 \sim e_{k+1})$

Es muss so  $\sigma$  geben:  $h_{k+1} = e_{k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i h_i$

Müssen an zu konstruieren  $\lambda_i$

$$h_{k+1} \perp h_i \Rightarrow 0 = (h_{k+1}, h_i) = (e_{k+1} + \sum_{j=1}^K \lambda_j h_j, h_i) =$$

$$= (e_{k+1}, h_i) + \sum_{j=1}^K \lambda_j (h_j, h_i) = (e_{k+1}, h_i) + \lambda_i (h_i, h_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i = - \frac{(e_{k+1}, h_i)}{(h_i, h_i)}$$

$$h_{k+1} = e_{k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K \lambda_i h_i \Rightarrow e_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}(h_1, \dots, h_k, h_{k+1})$$

$$\mathcal{L}(h_1, \dots, h_k) = \mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_k) \Rightarrow h_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1})$$

$$e_1, \dots, e_k \in \mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_k) = \mathcal{L}(h_1, \dots, h_k) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(h_1, \dots, h_{k+1})$$

$$h_1, \dots, h_k \in \mathcal{L}(h_1, \dots, h_k) = \mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_k) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_{k+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow & e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_{k+1}) \cup h \rightarrow h_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1}) \\
\Rightarrow & \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_{k+1}); \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_{k+1}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1}) \\
\Rightarrow & \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1}) = \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_{k+1})
\end{aligned}$$

Зад.  $e_1 \rightarrow e_k = \text{AK}$ ,  $e_{k+1} \in \text{AK}$  по  $e_1 \rightarrow e_k$   
 ( $\Leftrightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1} = \text{AK}$ )

Г.м.  $h \rightarrow h_k = \text{OK} \dots \text{AK} \cup \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_k) = \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_k)$

$$h_{k+1} = \underbrace{e_{k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i h_i}_{\text{комбинация}}, \quad \lambda_i = - \frac{(e_{k+1}, h_i)}{(h_i, h_i)} \dots \text{OK}$$

$h_{k+1}$  — комбинация

$$\mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_{k+1}) = \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_{k+1}) = \text{OK} \mid h_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}(h \rightarrow h_k) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{same} \\ \text{no (of)} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{k+1} \perp f_i \quad & \rightarrow \forall v \in \ell(f_k, h_k) \quad (v, h_{k+1}) = 0 \\
 i=1 \dots k & \\
 & \Rightarrow (h_{k+1}, h_{k+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow h_{k+1} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Убед. Если предположить Г.М. всем векторам, то  
 можно бы связать при со ЛМ и утверждать, что  
 $h_{k+1} = 0$ , то  $h_{k+1}$  в ЛК как  $e_1 \rightarrow e_k$

Если предположить ДБ (то ЛО — 2 случая

- как минимум доказано (то ЛО и предположение Г.М.
- предположение Г.М. — и «исхвачение» векторов,  
 то можно утверждать, что вектор в-р  
 ( $e_{k+1}$  и утверждение с  $e_{k+1}$ )

76 Also  $f_1 \sim f_2$  ca. bezeugen in  $\mathcal{O}H$ ,  $\tau v$   
 $f_1 \sim f_2 - \lambda H$

D-G  $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i f_i = 0 \quad (\underline{f_j, \cdot}) \quad 0 = \lambda_j \underbrace{(f_j, f_j)}_{\neq 0} \Rightarrow \lambda_j = 0$

300  $e_1 \sim e_n - \mathcal{O}H$  in  $V$ ;  $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i \in V$

$$(v, e_j) = \lambda_j (e_j, e_j) \Rightarrow \lambda_j = \frac{(v, e_j)}{(e_j, e_j)}$$

Also in  $\mathcal{O}H$   $\lambda_j = (v, e_j)$

Теорема на Ауторова  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  - орт.

Тоду  $\|e_1 + \dots + e_k\|^2 = \|e_1\|^2 + \dots + \|e_k\|^2$

Дока  $\left( \sum_{i=1}^k e_i, \sum_{j=1}^k e_j \right) = \sum_{i,j} (e_i, e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^k (e_i, e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \|e_i\|^2$   
 $\| \sum_{i=1}^k e_i \|^2$

Узоров функцион на  $E/\Pi$

Отг. Нека  $u, v \in E/\Pi$ . Тоду

$u \cong v$  (изоморфизм на  $E/\Pi$ ), ако  $\exists$

$\exists \varphi \in \text{Hom}(U, V)$ ,  $\ker \varphi \cap M$  kein  $\Lambda$ -Modul (Dunkel.)  $\underline{u}$   
( $\Rightarrow \Lambda u$ )

$\forall u_1, u_2 \in U \quad (\varphi(u_1), \varphi(u_2))_V = (u_1, u_2)_U$   
( $\varphi$  - isomorpher  $\Lambda$ -Modul)

Th.  $U, V$  -  $\Lambda$ -Modul  $\text{Mod } R$

$U \xrightarrow{\text{ET}} V \iff \dim U = \dim V$

D-6 ( $\Rightarrow$ )  $| U \xrightarrow{\text{ET}} V \Rightarrow U \xrightarrow{\Lambda\text{-ET}} V \Rightarrow \dim U = \dim V$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Hier  $e_1, \dots, e_n \in U, f_1, \dots, f_n \in V$  - D.h.  $\sigma$  in  $U, V$

Καίστε την  $UM$  και  $U\bar{U}$

$$\varphi: U \rightarrow V : \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f_i$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$  - συνάρτηση - διανυσματική, i.e.  $UM$  και  $U\bar{U}$

$$\left(\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i\right), \varphi\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j e_j\right)\right) =$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j f_j\right) = \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i \mu_j (f_i, f_j) \stackrel{\partial H \delta}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mu_i =$$

$$\stackrel{\partial H \delta}{=} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i e_i\right), \text{ i.e. } \text{στην } C\bar{U}$$

$$\Rightarrow UM \text{ και } U\bar{U}$$