

$e = [e_i | i \in I]$ - some \Leftrightarrow $\left| \begin{matrix} \Lambda H \\ \text{πορον γινώσκει} \end{matrix} \right.$

2ος. Πορον γινώσκει $\Leftrightarrow \ell(\{e_i | i \in I\}) = V$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V \quad \exists i_1, \dots, i_k \in I \text{ u } \exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in F : v = \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j e_{i_j}$$

1ος $e = [e_i | i \in I]$ - ΛH ; $v \in V$, $v = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i = \sum_{i \in I} \mu_i e_i$

(συμψηφισμένο α κριτήριο; α como κριτήριο δ ποῦ
 $\lambda_i \neq 0$ u $\mu_i \neq 0$)
 Τότε $\Rightarrow \forall i \in I \quad \lambda_i = \mu_i$

D-60

$$I_1 = \{i \in I \mid \lambda_i \neq 0\} \subseteq I \text{ - (κρίσιμο)}$$

$$I_2 = \{i \in I \mid \mu_i \neq 0\} \subseteq I \text{ (κρίσιμο)}$$

$$v = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_1} \lambda_i e_i = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_2} \mu_i e_i$$

$$\bar{I}_3 = \bar{I}_1 \cup \bar{I}_2 \subseteq \bar{I} \quad (\text{equivalently})$$

$$v = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_3} \lambda_i e_i = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_3} \mu_i e_i \rightarrow \sum_{i \in \bar{I}_3} (\lambda_i - \mu_i) e_i = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{NH}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ll} \forall i \in \bar{I}_3 & \lambda_i - \mu_i = 0, \text{ i.e. } \lambda_i = \mu_i \\ i \in \bar{I} \setminus \bar{I}_3 & \lambda_i = \mu_i = 0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall i \in \bar{I} \\ \lambda_i = \mu_i \end{array} \right.$$

Cn. e - NH element $u = \ell(e) \leq v$

$$\Rightarrow \forall u \in U \quad \exists! \lambda_i : u = \sum_{i \in \bar{I}} \lambda_i e_i$$

Δ-ε $0 \neq u \in \mathcal{L}(e) \Rightarrow \exists \lambda_i$

ε e -δome κα $V \Rightarrow \forall v \in V \exists \lambda_i : v = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i$

3.5. Βασική θεωρία ο προσχεδιασμού σε οργάνωση
σε λειτουργίες κομμάτια και να βασιστεί
σε δόμους

ΟΠΡ 1) V είναι κλειστό υποχώρο \mathbb{A}^n (κ.π. \mathbb{A}^n), οπότε

$\exists X \subseteq V : |X| < \infty$ (κλειστό) $\cup V = \mathcal{L}(X)$

2) V είναι κλειστό υποχώρο \mathbb{A}^n (κ.π. \mathbb{A}^n), οπότε

και είναι δόμους

16 $V \in K M \Lambda \bar{U} \Leftrightarrow V \in K \Pi \Lambda \bar{\Pi} \quad (V \neq \{0\})$

365. $V = \{0\}$ κατὰ δορυς

D-60 (\Rightarrow) / σύμφωνα

(\Leftarrow) $\sigma = [a_1 \rightarrow a_n] ; V = \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_n)$

Αν $a_1 \rightarrow a_n = \Lambda 1$ $\Rightarrow a_1 \in \text{δορυς} \rightarrow V \in K M \Lambda \bar{\Pi}$

Αν $a_1 \rightarrow a_n = \Lambda 3 \Rightarrow$ εγινε σ $\delta \epsilon x$ $\in \Lambda K$ κα σύμφωνα

δ.ο.ο. $a_n \in \Lambda K$ κα $a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1}$

Τότε $\ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_n) = \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1})$

Σημειώστε $\{a_1 \rightarrow a_n\} \subseteq \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1}) \cup \{a_{n-1} \rightarrow a_n\}$

⇒ $V = \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1})$, ε.ε. $a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1}$ - (το $a_1 \rightarrow a_{n-1}$ γράφο
είναι συνεκτικό)

Επειδή και ο μέσος $n-1$ είναι γράφος που γράφο
ακόμα και V , αφού $a \in A$, ε.ε. δ αμε
και έτσι a είναι στην δ αμε $\Rightarrow V$ και \bar{V}

Επ. $\forall a_1 \rightarrow a_n \in V$ $\ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_n)$ είναι (ακόμα) δ αμε

Π.π. 1) F^2 ; $(1,0), (0,1)$ - δ αμε

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

2) $F_{m \times n}$

$$E_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
j

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in F_{m \times n}$$

$$A = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} E_{ij}$$

E_{ij} — матрица единиц

$[E_{ij} \mid i=1, \dots, m; j=1, \dots, n]$ — базис в $F_{m \times n}$

$$(E_{ij}((k, l)) = \begin{cases} 1 & k=i, l=j \\ 0 & \text{иначе} \end{cases} \quad \text{— кан. базис.})$$

3) $F[x]$ $e = [e_i = x^i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}]$ - Some

$$f \in F[x] \quad f = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i e_i$$

$K \in K[x]$ - базисное

4) $F^{n+1}[x] = \{f \in F[x] \mid \deg f \leq n\}$

$$e = \{e_i = x^i \mid i = 0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

Зад. $F[x] \cong$ finite group

$$e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots), i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} - \text{Some}$$

or finite group

no ke is some or \forall power $n = \infty$

$$(1, 1, \dots, 1, \dots) \notin \{e_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i e_i \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in F \right\}$$

Ex. If e_1, \dots, e_n - some $\rightarrow e_2, e_1, e_3, \dots, e_n$ - some

$$\{e_i \mid i = 1 \rightarrow n\}$$

$$v = \sum \lambda_i e_i$$

$$v = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i$$

$$\{\delta_i \mid i = 1 \rightarrow n\}$$

$$v = \sum \mu_i \delta_i$$

$$\mu_1 = \lambda_2, \mu_2 = \lambda_1, \mu_3 = \lambda_3, \dots, \mu_n = \lambda_n$$

2/ $e_1 \rightarrow e_n - \text{some} \Rightarrow e_1 + e_2, e_2, e_3 \rightarrow e_n - \text{some}$
 (Зачем? Прочувствуйте!)

Тб. В чем гла some в КМЛТ и как повед
 себя человек

Д-С $a = [a_1 \rightarrow a_n]$, $b = [b_1 \rightarrow b_m]$ - 2 some

$a_1 \rightarrow a_n \in \ell(b_1 \rightarrow b_m) \cup b_1 \rightarrow b_m \in \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_n)$

Ако $n > m \xrightarrow{\partial n \text{ на}} a_1 \rightarrow a_n - \text{не } \uparrow \downarrow \Rightarrow n \leq m \vee n = m$

Ако не. $m \leq n$

Def. Невна $V \in \text{KMAI} \Pi$ (KMAI Π). Број на
вектори е $\dim V$ и $\dim V = (\dim V / \dim V)$
на V се координатите $\dim V$ и
се $\dim V = \dim_F V$ ($\dim V$)

305. 1) Ako $q \in \mathbb{C}_n$ e Δ_{armc} ko V , to znači $V = n$

2) Если V — бесконечное пространство, то $\dim V = \infty$

3) Creação, e $\partial_m \{ \sigma \} = 0$ ($\{ \sigma \}$ nem sempre)

ТБ $V \in KMN\bar{u} (K\bar{u}N\bar{u})$. Тогда $h(V) = u$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1) \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ верно } \forall V \\ 2) \forall n+1 \text{ верно } \text{с } 13 \end{cases}$$

(\Rightarrow) Here $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - some in V

$\Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ is $\wedge H$ (i.e. $\exists \underline{n} \wedge H$)

Also $a_1 \rightarrow a_{n+1} \in V = \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_n) \stackrel{\text{induction}}{\equiv} a_1 \rightarrow a_{n+1} - \wedge \exists$
 $n+1 > n$

(\Leftarrow) Here $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ is $\wedge H$ (5.1)

$V \in V \stackrel{2.1}{\Rightarrow} V, e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ is $\wedge \exists \Rightarrow V \in \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_n)$

(Th. 5.1 implies: $e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - $\wedge H$, $V \notin \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_n) \Rightarrow V, e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - $\wedge H$)

$\Rightarrow V = \mathcal{L}(e_1 \rightarrow e_n) \Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - $\wedge H$ - $\wedge \exists$

$\Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - some $\Rightarrow \dim V = n$

Зад. 1) $a_1 \rightarrow a_k - \text{ЛН} \Rightarrow k \leq \dim V$

($\dim V$ е max δ_1 ЛН в μ в V)

2) Ако $\forall k$ в μ са ЛЗ $\Rightarrow \dim V < k$

($\dim V$ е min $\sum_{i=1}^s$ на колко $\forall s+1$ са ЛЗ)

3) $\dim V = n$; $e_1 \rightarrow e_n - \text{ЛН} \Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_n - \text{базис}$

4) $\dim V = n$; $V = \ell(e_1 \rightarrow e_n) \Rightarrow e_1 \rightarrow e_n - \text{базис}$

Сл. V е δ -измеримо $\Leftrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ съществува
 n ЛН в V .

D-6 (\Rightarrow) / Donn. hypothèses: $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall u \in -1 \text{ ou } 13$

$\Rightarrow \dim V \leq K-1 \quad \uparrow \downarrow$
(Avec $\underline{S} \in \mathbb{N}$: $\forall S \in \mathbb{N}$, $\dim V = S-1$)

(\Leftarrow) Donn. hypothèses: $V \in K \cap \bar{U}$; $\dim V = n$

$\Rightarrow \forall n+1$ bases de $\mathbb{R}^3 \quad \uparrow \downarrow$

Th. $V = K \cap \bar{U}$; $U \subseteq V$. Alors $U \in K \cap \bar{U}$

U base donc U a même qu se gèrent les U base de V .

u. $U \subseteq V$ $\Rightarrow \dim U \leq \dim V$.

$\dim U = \dim V \Leftrightarrow U = V$

D-6. $U = KM \cap \bar{U}$ — доказано

$(\dim V = n \rightarrow \forall n+1 \overset{\text{на } V}{\text{св. л.}}) \Rightarrow \forall n+1 \text{ на } U \text{ св. л.}$
 $\Rightarrow U$ не является собственным подпространством $\Rightarrow U \in KM \cap \bar{U}$

Класс $\dim V = n$, $\dim U = k$. Тогда $k \leq n$

$(\forall n+1 \text{ на } V(U) \text{ св. л.}) \Rightarrow k < n+1 \Rightarrow k \leq n$

Класс e_1, \dots, e_k — базис на U

Если $U = V \rightarrow e_1, \dots, e_k$ — базис V ($k = n$)

Если $U \subsetneq V$, то $\exists e_{k+1} \in V \setminus \underbrace{\mathcal{L}(e_1, \dots, e_k)}_U$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 \mapsto q_k, q_{k+1} - \text{A.H.} \quad (k+1 \leq \dim V)$$

• Also $\ell(q_1 \mapsto q_{k+1}) = V$, so $q_1 \mapsto q_{k+1} - \text{some in } V$
 $(\dim V = k+1)$

• Also $\ell(q_1 \mapsto q_{k+1}) \neq V$, so $\exists q_{k+2} \in V \setminus \ell(q_1 \mapsto q_{k+1})$

$$\cup \quad q_1 \mapsto q_{k+1}, q_{k+2} - \text{A.H.}$$

\cup T.A. — k goes down from $(\max n - k)$ \nwarrow $k+s \leq n$

we choose go: $V = \ell(\underbrace{q_1 \mapsto q_k, q_{k+1} \mapsto q_{k+s}}_{\text{A.H.}})$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 \mapsto q_k, q_{k+1} \mapsto q_{k+s} - \text{some in } V \quad (\dim V = k+s)$$

Зад Точнее на Some (--- за которую можно др.)

1) Значит, $V = \ell(a_1 \rightarrow a_k)$

$a_1 \rightarrow a_k$ — ЛН \rightarrow Some

ЛЗ \Rightarrow \exists ЛК на основании ...
механизм ω

2) $V = \ell(k-1 \text{ верш})$ и т.д.

по свойству $V = \ell(\text{ЛН})$
т. Some

2) (or наоборот п.)

$V \neq \{\emptyset\}$; $e_1 \neq \emptyset$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V = \ell(e_1) - e_1 - \text{Some} \\ V \neq \ell(e_1) \rightarrow e_2 \in V \setminus \ell(e_1) \end{array} \right.$

\bullet

• $V = \ell(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow e_1, e_2 - \text{some}$

$V \neq \ell(e_1, e_2) \rightarrow e_3 \in V \setminus \ell(e_1, e_2)$ •

• $V = \ell(e_1, e_2, e_3) - e_1 e_2 e_3 - \text{some}$

$V \neq \ell(e_1, e_2, e_3) \rightarrow e_4 \in V \setminus \ell(e_1, e_2, e_3) \text{ u.s.a.}$

(\forall path $u \rightarrow v$ $u = \{v\}$)