

✓1.

$$a) K = F_7[x] / \langle x^2 + 2 \rangle$$

X	$x^2 + 2$
0	2
1	3
2	6
3	4
4	4
5	6
6	3

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \ x^2 + 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2$ неприводим над F_7

$$\Rightarrow \forall a, b \quad a \cdot b \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow K$ — поле.

$$b) \frac{x^3 + 4}{5x^2 + 4x + 1} \equiv$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^3 + 4 \\ \underline{x^3 + 2x} \\ 5x + 4 \end{array} \Bigg| \frac{x^2 + 2}{x} \Rightarrow x^3 + 4 = 5x + 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ \underline{5x^2 + 3} \\ 4x + 5 \end{array} \Bigg| \frac{x^2 + 2}{5 \textcircled{4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2 \\ \underline{x^2 + 3x} \\ -4x + 2 \\ \underline{-4x + 5} \\ 4 \end{array} \Bigg| \frac{4x + 5}{2x + 1 \textcircled{9_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = -(5x^2 + 4x + 1)(2x + 1) + (x^2 + 2)(1 + 5(2x + 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{4} = -(\overline{5x^2+4x+1})(\overline{2x+1})$$

$$(\overline{5x^2+4x+1})^{-1} \cdot \overline{4} = -(\overline{2x+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\overline{5x^2+4x+1})^{-1} &= -(\overline{2x+1}) \cdot (\overline{4})^{-1} = -(\overline{2x+1}) \cdot \overline{2} = \\ &= \overline{5 \cdot (2x+1)} = \\ &= \overline{3x+5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ominus \quad \overline{x^3+4} \cdot (\overline{5x^2+4x+1})^{-1} &= (\overline{5x+4})(\overline{3x+5}) = \\ &= \overline{x^2+4x+5x+6} = \overline{x^2+2x+6} \quad \ominus \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2+2x+6 & x^2+2 \\ \hline x^2+2 & 1 \\ \hline 2x+4 & \end{array}$$

$$\ominus \quad \boxed{\overline{2x+4}}$$

$\sqrt{2}$.

$$K = \mathbb{F}_5[x] / \langle x^2+2x+3 \rangle$$

x	x^2+2x+3
0	3
1	1
2	1
3	3
4	2

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \quad x^2+2x+3 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+2x+3 \text{ неприводим над } \mathbb{F}_5$$

$$\Rightarrow K \text{ - поле}$$

$$8) \frac{3x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4}{4x + 3} + \frac{3}{(x^3 + 3x^2 + 1)(3x^3 + 3x + 3)} - \frac{4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2}{(3x + 2)(x + 4)} =$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{array}{r} 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4x \\ \hline 2x^2 + 4 \\ - 2x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ \hline x + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ 3x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4 = \overline{x + 3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{array}{r} 4x + 3 \overline{) x^2 + 2x + 3} \\ \underline{0} \textcircled{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 3 \overline{) 4x + 3} \\ \underline{-x^2 + 2x} \\ 3 \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = -(4x + 3) \cdot 4x + (x^2 + 2x + 3) \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = -(4x + 3) \cdot 4x$$

$$1 = -(4x + 3) \cdot 4x \cdot (3)^{-1}$$

$$(4x + 3)^{-1} = -4x \cdot (3)^{-1} = -4x \cdot \overline{2} = -3x = \overline{2x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 + 1 \overline{) x^2 + 2x + 3} \\ \underline{x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x} \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ - x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{array}{r} 3x^3 + 3x + 3 \overline{) x^2 + 2x + 3} \\ \underline{3x^3 + x^2 + 4x} \\ -4x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ -4x^2 + 3x + 2 \\ \hline x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2 & x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ -4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x & 4x \\ \hline & 3x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 4x^2 + 2x + 4 & x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ -4x^2 + 3x + 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 4x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^2 + 2x + 3 & 4x + 2 \\ -x^2 + 3x & 4x + 1 \\ \hline & 4x + 3 \\ -4x + 2 & \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -(4x^2 + 2x + 4) \cdot (4x + 1) + (x^2 + 2x + 3)(1 + 4(4x + 1))$$

$$1 = -(4x^2 + 2x + 4)(4x + 1)$$

$$(4x^2 + 2x + 4)^{-1} = \overline{4x + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad & (\overline{x+3})(\overline{2x}) + \overline{3}(\overline{x+1}) - (\overline{3x+2})(\overline{x+4}) = \\ & = 2x^2 + x + 3x + 3 - (3x^2 + 2x + 2x + 3) = \\ & = \underline{2x^2 + 4x + 3} - \underline{3x^2 + 4x + 3} = \\ & = 4x^2 \textcircled{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 4x^2 & x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ -4x^2 + 3x + 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 2x + 3 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \overline{2x + 3}$$

№3.

$$a) k = \mathbb{F}_2[x] / \langle x^3 + x^2 + 1 \rangle$$

x	$x^3 + x^2 + 1$
0	1
1	1

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \quad x^3 + x^2 + 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 + 1$ неприводим
над \mathbb{F}_2

$\Rightarrow k$ — поле

$$b) \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x + 1} + (x^2)(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{x^3 + x}{x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 + x + 1} - \frac{x}{x^3 + x + 1} + (x^2)(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{x^3}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{x^3 + x + 1} + x^2(x^2 + x + 1) - x - \frac{x}{x^2} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + x + 1 \overline{) x^3 + x^2 + 1} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x^2 + 1 \\ - (x^3 + x^2 + x) \\ \hline x + 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ - x \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ - (x^2 + x) \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x + 1 \\ - x \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g = q_2 f + r_2 \Rightarrow r_2 = g - q_2 f \\ f = q_3 r_2 + 1 \Rightarrow f = q_3(g - q_2 f) + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= q_3 g - q_3 q_2 f + 1 \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= f + f q_2 q_3 - g q_3 \\ \overline{1} &= \overline{f(1 + q_2 q_3)} \Rightarrow \overline{f}^{-1} = 1 + q_2 q_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2+x+1)^{-1} = 1+x \cdot x = 1+x^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 \quad | \quad x^3+x^2+1 \\ \underline{0} \quad \textcircled{8.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^3+x^2+1 \quad | \quad x^2 \\ \underline{x^3+x^2} \quad \quad \quad \\ 1 \quad \quad \quad x+1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \cancel{-(x^2)(x+1)} + (x^3+x^2+1)(1+0 \cdot (x+1))$$

$$r = -(x^2)(x+1)$$

$$(x^2)^{-1} = x+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad & 1 + x(1+x^2) + x^2(x^2+x+1) + x + x(x+1) = \\ & = 1 + x + x^3 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + x^2 + x = x^4 + x + 1 \textcircled{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4+x+1 \quad | \quad x^3+x^2+1 \\ \underline{-x^4+x^2+x} \quad \quad \quad \\ x^3+1 \quad \quad \quad \\ \underline{-x^3+x^2+1} \quad \quad \quad \\ x^2 \quad \quad \quad \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \overline{x^2}$$

N4.

$$a) F_3[x] / \langle x^3 + x^2 + 2 \rangle = K$$

X	$x^3 + x^2 + 2$
0	2
1	1
2	2

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \quad x^3 + x^2 + 2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 + 2 \text{ irreducibel in } F_3$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \text{none.}$$

$$b) \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 + 2} + (x+1)(x) - \frac{2x+1}{2x} =$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2x^2 + 2 \overline{) x^3 + x^2 + 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x^2 + 2 \overline{) 2x^2 + 2} \\ \underline{x^3 + x} \\ x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ \underline{x^2 + 1} \\ 2x + 1 \end{array}$$

~~$$= \frac{2x+1}{2x^2+2} + (x+1)(x) - \frac{2x+1}{2x}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow 2x+1 = -(2x^2+2) \cdot (2x+2) + (x^3+x^2+2) / (1 \cdot (2x+2))$$

$$2x+1 = -(2x^2+2) \cdot (2x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x^2+2)^{-1} = \left(\frac{-2x-2}{2x+1} \right) = \left(\frac{x+1}{2x+1} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \quad | \quad 2x + 1 \\
 \underline{x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 -x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \underline{-2x^2 + x} \\
 3x + 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + x^2 + 2 \quad | \quad 2x \\
 \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\
 0 + 2
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{r}
 2x \\
 \underline{2x^2 + 2x} \\
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + x^2 + 2) = (2x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2x + 2 \\
 &= (2x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2x + 2 \\
 &= (x^2 + x) \cdot (2x) \\
 &= (2x) \cdot (x^2 + x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = (2x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2x + 2 \quad | +1$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2x$$

$$(2x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2x^2 + 2x}$$

$$\frac{(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)}{2x + 1} + x^2 + x - (2x + 1)(2x^2 + 2x) =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^3 + x^2 + 2 \\ - x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 2x^2 + 2 \\ - 2x^2 + x \\ \hline 2x + 2 \\ - 2x + 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x + 1 \\ 2x^2 + x + 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{(x^3 + x^2 + 2)} = (2x^2 + x + 1)(2x + 1) + 1$$

$$\overline{0} = (2x^2 + x + 1)(2x + 1) + 1 + 2$$

$$\overline{2} = (2x^2 + x + 1)(2x + 1) + 2$$

$$\overline{1} = (x^2 + 2x + 2) \cdot (2x + 1)$$

$$(\overline{2x + 1})^{-1} = \overline{(x^2 + 2x + 2)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{~~2x^2 + 2~~}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{=} & \left((x^3 + x^2 + 2) + x + 2 \right) (x + 1) (x^2 + x + 2) + x^2 + x - \\ & \quad \text{~~(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 2)~~} \\ & \quad - (x^3 + 2x) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \overline{(x+2)} \overline{(x+1)} \overline{(x^2+x+2)} + x^2 + x + 2x^3 + x =$$

$$= x^4 + \cancel{x^3} + x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 + 2x + \cancel{2x^3} =$$

$$= x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1 \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 + 2x^2 + x + 1 \mid x^3 + x^2 + 2 \\
 \underline{-x^4 + x^3 + 2x} \\
 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 \underline{-2x^3 + 2x^2 + 1} \\
 2x
 \end{array}$$

$$\in \overline{2x}$$

$$\sqrt{1277}$$

$$e_1 = (1, 1, 1), e_2 = (1, 1, 2), e_3 = (1, 2, 3); x = (6, 9, 14)$$

$$\det(e_1, e_2, e_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow e_1, e_2, e_3$ -
Basis

$$\text{Durch } \bar{x} = a_1 \bar{e}_1 + a_2 \bar{e}_2 + a_3 \bar{e}_3$$

$$\text{Torgefall} \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 6 \\ a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 = 9 \\ a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 2 \\ a_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Orber: } (1, 2, 3)$$

N_{1279}

$$e_1 = (1, 2, -1, -2); e_2 = (2, 3, 0, -1)$$

$$e_3 = (1, 2, 1, 4); e_4 = (1, 3, -1, 0); x = (7, 14, -1, 2)$$

$$\det(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -6 & -1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -8 & 0 & -1 & -6 \\ -6 & -1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -8 & -1 & -6 \\ -6 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -8 & 0 & -6 \\ -6 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8 - (3 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 - 6) - 48 \cdot 3 = 8 - 6 = 2 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow Basis.

$$\text{Nur } \bar{x} = a_1 \bar{e}_1 + a_2 \bar{e}_2 + a_3 \bar{e}_3 + a_4 \bar{e}_4 =$$

$$\begin{cases} 7 = a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ 14 = 2a_1 + 3a_2 + 2a_3 + 3a_4 \\ -1 = -a_1 + a_3 - a_4 \\ 2 = -2a_1 - a_2 + 4a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 & | & 14 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 & 0 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & | & \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 3 & | & 16 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & | & \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & | & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & | & 16 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & | & 10 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & | & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & | & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = 2 \\ a_3 = 1 \\ a_4 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

Order: (0, 2, 1, 2)

№1295.

Пусть $\dim L_1 = a, \dim L_2 = b$

Пусть $a > b$. Тогда

$\exists v_1, v_2, \dots, v_a \in L_1$; v_1, v_2, \dots, v_a — л.н.з. векторов

Т.к. $L_1 \subseteq L_2, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_a \in L_2 \Rightarrow$ в L_2 есть

а л.н.з. векторов $\Rightarrow \dim L_2 \geq a$,
 но $\dim L_2 = b$, то есть $\left. \begin{array}{l} a > b \\ \dim L_2 \geq a \\ \dim L_2 = b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a > b \\ b \geq a \end{array} \right\} =$

противоречие

$$\boxed{a \leq b}$$

Пусть $L_1 \neq L_2$ Тогда $\exists x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in L_2 \\ x \notin L_1 \end{array} \right\}$

~~$$\exists y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) : \left. \begin{array}{l} y \in L_2 \\ y \in L_1 \end{array} \right\}$$~~

~~Тогда~~ Т.к. $\dim L_1 = \dim L_2$,

\exists базис L_1 и L_2 , причем

$x = \lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 + \dots + \lambda_k b_k$. Если $x \in L_1$, то

$$\forall u, v : u + v = x \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} u \in L_1 \\ v \in L_1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ и}$$

$$\forall u, v : u \in L_1 \text{ и } v \in L_1 \Rightarrow u + v \in L_1.$$

$$\text{T.e. } b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \in L_1, \text{ то } \lambda b_1, \lambda b_2, \dots, \lambda b_n \in L_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda b_1 + \dots + \lambda b_n \in L_1 \Rightarrow x \in L_1 \text{ — противоречие}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = L_2.$$

Если $L_1 \neq L_2$, то, утверждение неверно:

рассмотрим $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$, L_1 — плоскость Ox_2 ;
 L_2 — плоскость Oy_2 .

Очевидно, $L_1 \neq L_2$, но $\dim L_1 = \dim L_2$.

1296

Пусть $\dim A = a$, $\dim B = b$; $A \subseteq C$, $B \subseteq C$; $\dim C = n$;
 $a + b > n$

Рассмотрим ~~$A \cup B$~~ $A \cap B$:

$$\dim(A \cap B) = \underbrace{\dim A + \dim B}_{a+b > n} - \underbrace{\dim(A+B)}_{=d \leq n}$$

$\gg 0$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(A \cap B) \gg 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Если A и B не имеют общих ненулевых векторов, то $\dim(A \cap B) = 0$ ②

① } $\Rightarrow A$ и B имеют общий ненулевой вектор.
② }

№1299

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_2, x_5, \dots, x_n) \in L$$

1) Проверим, что $\forall (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_2, \dots, x_n), (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_2, \dots, y_n)$

$$X + Y = Y + X.$$

$$2) \forall X, Y, Z \in L \quad (X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$$

$$3) 0 = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \in L$$

$$4) \forall X \exists -X = (-x_1, -x_2, -x_3, -x_2, \dots, -x_n) \in L$$

$\Rightarrow (L, +)$ — абелева группа.

$$5) \forall X \quad 1 \cdot X = X \text{ — верно}$$

$$6) \forall \mu, \lambda, X \quad (\mu\lambda)X = \mu(\lambda X) \text{ — верно}$$

$$7) (\lambda + \mu)X = \lambda X + \mu X \text{ — очевидно}$$

$$8) \lambda(X + Y) = \lambda X + \lambda Y$$

$\Rightarrow L$ — линейное пространство.

Базис: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \\ (0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ \vdots \\ (0, 1, 0, 1, \dots, 0) \end{array} \right\}$ — ~~линейно независимые~~
векторы

— все векторы вида $(0, 0, \dots, 0, x_i, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$,
где i — четное число; $x_i = 1$

и векторы $(0, 1, 0, 1, \dots)$ ~~где~~ $\forall i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_i = 0, \text{ если } i \text{ нечетно} \\ y_i = 1, \text{ если } i \text{ четно} \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow \dim L = \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor + 1$$

\uparrow
количество
нечетных чисел (индексов)
 $i = \overline{1, n}$

$\sqrt{1304}$

$$L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \mid \forall i, j : a_{ij} = -a_{ji} \right\}$$

1) $\forall X, Y \in L : X + Y = Y + X$ — по свойствам сложения матриц.

2) $\forall X, Y, Z \in L : (X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$ ✓

$$3) 0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in L$$

$$4) \forall X = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exists Y = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & -a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & -a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in L$$

$\Rightarrow (L, +)$ — абелева группа.

$$5) \rho \cdot X = X \quad \forall X \in L$$

$$6) \forall \mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall X \in L \quad \lambda(\mu X) = (\lambda\mu)X$$

— по свойствам умножения пары и вещественных чисел

7) По свойствам операций над матрицами,

$$(\lambda + \mu)X = \lambda X + \mu X$$

$$\lambda(X + Y) = \lambda X + \lambda Y$$

$\Rightarrow L$ — линейное пространство.

$$\text{Базис: } \{ E_{ij} - E_{ji} + E_{ii} \mid \forall i, j = \overline{1, n} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim L = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$