

✓1446

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 3 & (2)-2(1) \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & (3)-(1) \\ 3 & 9 & 2 & (1)-(2) \\ \hline & & & (3)-2(2) \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \{a_1, a_2, a_3\} \sim \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$  1. o., неизменяющий  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$  и  $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$

$$b_i = \varphi(a_i) \Rightarrow \cancel{b_i = L a_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_i = L a_i, \text{ где } L - \text{матрица}\downarrow \text{исключения}\text{ 1. о.}$$

$$(b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3) = L (a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = (b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3) \cdot (a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3)^{-1}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad \text{=} \quad \text{матрица исключения 1. о.}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{(1)-2(2)} \xrightarrow{(3)-(2)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{(2)-(3)} \xrightarrow{(1)+2(3)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & +11 & 5 \\ -12 & 13 & 10 \\ 6 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Abz.  $\rightarrow$

$\sqrt{1450}$

5)  $R_n[x]$  - рассматриваемое пространство

$\exists f, g \in R_n[x]$ .

$$\text{Тогда } (df(x) + \beta g(x))' = f'(x) + \beta g'(x) \text{ no}$$

объясняем  
дифференцирование

дифференцирование - 1.0.

$$\text{Basisic } e = \left\{ 1, x-c, \frac{(x-c)^2}{2!}, \dots, \frac{(x-c)^n}{n!} \right\}, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$q(e_1) = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot e_n$$

$$q(e_2) = 1 = 1 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot e_n$$

$$q(e_i) = \frac{(x-c)^i}{i!} = \frac{i(x-c)^{i-1}}{i!} = \frac{(x-c)^{i-1}}{(i-1)!} =$$

$$q(e_n) = \frac{(x-c)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = 0 \cdot e_1 + \dots + 0 \cdot e_{n-2} + e_{n-1} + 0 \cdot e_n$$

$\Rightarrow$  No overgenerating, Manipura 1.0.

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & | & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} E_{i,i+1}$$

N452

$$f_1 = e_1$$

$$f_2 = e_1 + e_2$$

$$f_3 = e_1 + e_2 + e_3$$

$$f_4 = e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4$$

$$T_{e \rightarrow f} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$L_e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$~~

$$L_f = T_{e \rightarrow f}^{-1} \cdot L_e \cdot T_{e \rightarrow f} =$$

$$= \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)^{-1} \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(1)-(2)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(2)-(3)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(3)-(4)} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & -8 & -7 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Ordet:

1454

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 7 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -18 & 15 \\ -1 & -22 & 20 \\ 1 & -25 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lé - ?

Pycto  $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Torga  $T_{S \rightarrow a} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 & 9 \\ -6 & 7 & -3 \\ 7 & -13 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T_{S \rightarrow B} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$T_{a \rightarrow b} = T_{a \rightarrow s} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow b} = T_{s \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow b}$

$$L_b = T_{a \rightarrow b}^{-1} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{a \rightarrow b} =$$

$$= (T_{s \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow b})^{-1} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{s \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow b} =$$

$$= T_{s \rightarrow b}^{-1} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow a} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{s \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{s \rightarrow b}$$

$$\bullet \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -16 & 9 \\ -6 & 7 & -3 \\ 7 & -13 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$



$$\xrightarrow{(2)+2(1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 8 & -16 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 & -25 & 15 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(3)-1(1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(2)\leftrightarrow(3)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(3)/5} \xrightarrow{(3)-(2)} \xrightarrow{(1)-3(2)-2(3)} \underbrace{T_{S \rightarrow B}^{-1} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow a}}$$

$$T_{S \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow B} = (T_{S \rightarrow B}^{-1} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow a})^{-1}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}} \cancel{\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(3)-(2)} \xrightarrow{(1)-3(2)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 6 & -5 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (1) - 6(3) \\
 (3) + (1) \\
 (2) + 3(3) \\
 2(1)
 \end{array} \rightarrow
 \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccccc}
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -6 \\
 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5
 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (1) \leftrightarrow (2) \\
 (2) \leftrightarrow (3) \\
 \rightarrow
 \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccccc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -6
 \end{array} \right)$$

$$T_{S \rightarrow a}^{-1} : T_{S \rightarrow B}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -18 & 15 \\ -1 & -22 & 20 \\ 1 & -25 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -13 & 2 \\ 6 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ober!

N145x

$$\Psi:$$
$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$L_a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$\Psi:$$
$$b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Nycte } S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Tooga } T_{S \rightarrow a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; T_{S \rightarrow B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{a \rightarrow B} = T_{a \rightarrow S} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow B} = T_{S \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow B} =$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -8 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_6 = T_{a \rightarrow b}^{-1} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{a \rightarrow b} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -8 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} +6 & -8 \\ -2 & +1 \\ +1 & -7 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ -5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 50 & 54 \\ -43 & -46 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -8 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -80 & -76 \\ 71 & 68 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +40 & +38 \\ -41/2 & -34 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exists x = d_1 \phi_1 + d_2 \phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(x) = L_b \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) + \psi(x) = (L_b + P_b) \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi(x) = P_b \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi + \psi = L_b + P_b -$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} +40 & +38 \\ -\frac{71}{2} & -34 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 44 & 44 \\ -\frac{59}{2} & -25 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Ortベクトル

$\sqrt{1458}$

$$\Psi: a_1 = (-3 \ 2)$$

$$a_2 = (1 \ -2)$$

$$L_a = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Psi: b_1 = (6 \ -7)$$

$$b_2 = (-5 \ 6)$$

$$P_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Пусть } S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$T_{S \rightarrow a} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}; T_{S \rightarrow B} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$T_{a \rightarrow B} = T_{a \rightarrow S} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow B} = T_{S \rightarrow a}^{-1} \cdot T_{S \rightarrow B} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_s &= T_{a \rightarrow s}^{-1} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{a \rightarrow s} = T_{s \rightarrow a} \cdot L_a \cdot T_{s \rightarrow a}^{-1} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} +2 & +1 \\ +2 & +3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_s &= T_{e \rightarrow s}^{-1} \cdot P_e \cdot T_{e \rightarrow s} = T_{s \rightarrow e} \cdot P_e \cdot T_{e \rightarrow s}^{-1} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -17 \\ 5 & 21 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -143 & -122 \\ 122 & 151 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Jx = \alpha_1 s_1 + \alpha_2 s_2 = (s_1, s_2) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi(x) = L_s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \psi(x) = P_s \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(x) = \cancel{\text{L}_S} \cdot \underbrace{P_S\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi\varphi = L_S P_S = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -143 & -122 \\ 137 & 151 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 109 & 93 \\ 34 & 29 \end{pmatrix}$$

Orte:

$$\sqrt{39.1 + 395}$$

g)  $\varphi: x \mapsto (a, x)x$

$$1) \varphi(\alpha x + \beta y) = (a, \alpha x + \beta y) \cdot (\alpha x + \beta y) =$$

$$= (a, \alpha x + \beta y) \alpha x + (a, \alpha x + \beta y) \beta y =$$

$$= (a, \alpha x) \alpha x + (a, \beta y) \alpha x + (a, \alpha x) \beta y + (a, \beta y) \beta y =$$

$$\cancel{\varphi(\alpha x) + (\alpha \beta y) \alpha x + (\alpha \beta x) \beta y + \varphi(\beta y)}$$

$$= \alpha^2 (\varphi(x))x + \cancel{\alpha \beta^2 (\varphi(y))y} + (\alpha \beta y) \alpha x + (\alpha \beta x) \beta y =$$

•  $\Leftrightarrow$  Если  $\varphi = 1 \cdot 0$ , то  $\varphi(\alpha x + \beta y) = \varphi(x) + \beta \varphi(y)$

Заметим что это возможно только при

$$\alpha = 0 \quad (\varphi(x) = 0 \quad \forall x)$$

$$\bullet \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ \varphi(x)(\alpha^2 - \alpha) \\ \neq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{2} \\ \varphi(y)(\beta^2 - \beta) \\ \neq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ (\alpha \beta y) \alpha x \\ \neq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \\ (\alpha \beta x) \beta y \\ \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$\beta$  оба не равны нулю  $\forall i, j: -\textcircled{i} \neq \textcircled{j} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \alpha = 0 \\ \beta^2 - \beta = 0 \\ (\alpha \beta y) = 0 \\ (\alpha \beta x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{неверно в общем случае} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha \neq 0 \\ \varphi(x)(\alpha^2 - \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$2) \operatorname{Im} \varphi = \{0\}$$

$\ker \varphi = V$  (все остальные элементы).

Other:  $\operatorname{slangs}; \{0\}, V$

nc)  ~~$f: x \mapsto f(x+1) - f(x)$~~

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

~~$f(x+y) = f(x) + \beta f(y)$~~ , z.B.  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$   
es ist f - linear zu sein.

nc)  $\varphi: f(x) \mapsto f(x+1) - f(x), f \in \mathbb{R}_n[x] \ggg$

~~$\varphi(f(x)) = \varphi(f(x+y)) =$~~

$$i) \varphi(\underbrace{\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)}_{P(x)}) = \varphi(P(x)) =$$

$$= P(x+1) - P(x) = (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x))(x+1) - (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x))(x) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \alpha f(x+1) + \beta g(x+1) - \alpha f(x) - \beta g(x) = \\
 &= \alpha (f(x+1) - f(x)) + \beta (g(x+1) - g(x)) = \\
 &= \alpha \varphi(f(x)) + \beta \varphi(g(x)) \Rightarrow \varphi - \text{н.о.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2)  $\ker f = \{ f(x) \mid \varphi(f(x)) = 0 \}$

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x+1) = f(x) \quad \text{уравнение смес. а.}$$

$$a_n(x+1)^n + \dots + a_1(x+1) + a_0 = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \quad | \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\text{No } a_n = n! a_n \Rightarrow a_n = 0$$

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

$$a_{n-1}(x+1)^{n-1} = a_{n-1}(x-1)^{n-1}$$

$$a_n(x+1)^n + \dots + a_1(x+1) + a_0 = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

Если  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0$ ,  $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  — л.п.н.о.

Докажем, что это единственное решение:

$$(a_0 + a_1(x+1) + \dots + a_n(x+1)^n) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_n x^n = f(x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (x+1)^0 & (x+1)^1 & \dots & (x+1)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^0 & x^1 & \dots & x^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Заметим, что  $\{(x+1)^0, (x+1)^1, \dots, (x+1)^n\} \subset \{x^0, x^1, \dots, x^n\}$  — базис в  $\mathbb{R}_n[x]$ .

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$  — координаты  $f(x)$  в этих базисах.

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  — многочлен, имеющий однозначные координаты в этих базисах.

$$T_{B \rightarrow a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{координаты в } B} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

координаты в а.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_0 = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \Rightarrow a_1 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & a_1 = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + na_n \Rightarrow a_2 = 0 \\
 & \vdots \\
 & a_i = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot C_k^i \quad ((x+1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^k) \\
 & \cancel{\text{Reason}} \qquad \Rightarrow a_{i+1} = 0 \\
 & a_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + n a_n \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \\
 \boxed{& a_n = a_n \Rightarrow 0 = 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

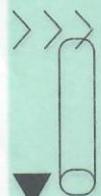
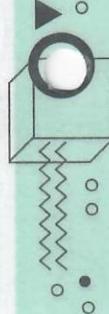
~~Reason~~  $\Rightarrow \forall i > 0 \quad a_i = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  There exists a unique polynomial.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f &= \{ f(x) \mid f(x) = a_0, a_0 \in \mathbb{R} \} \\
 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f &\cong \mathbb{R}_0[x] \cong \mathbb{R}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3)  ~~$f(x+1)^n + \dots + a_1(x+1) + a_0$~~

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = (a_n(x+1)^n + \dots + a_1(x+1) + a_0) -$$



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^n (a_n - a_0) + \text{to } b \text{ odden cysae} \\
 &+ x^{n-1} (a_{n-1} + n a_n - a_{n-1}) + \text{to } b \text{ odden} \\
 &+ \dots + x^i \left( \sum_{k=0}^i a_k c_k^i - a_i \right) + \text{cysae} \\
 &\quad \cancel{+ \dots + x (a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + n a_n - a_1)} + \\
 &\quad + (a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n - a_0) \quad \text{to } \\
 &\quad \cancel{+ \dots +} \subseteq R_{n-1}[x],
 \end{aligned}$$

npurzen  $\forall g \in R_{n-1}[x] \exists f \in R_n[x]$ :

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } \varphi = R_{n-1}[x]$$

Other: obere;  $R_{n-1}[x] \supseteq R$ .

W)  $f: (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (x_1+2, x_2+5, x_3)$

$$f(\alpha(x_1 x_2 x_3) + \beta(y_1 y_2 y_3)) =$$

$$= f\left( (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) \right) =$$

$$= (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 + 2, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2 + 5, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) =$$

~~( $\alpha x_i + \beta y_i$ )~~

$$= (\alpha x_1 + 2, \alpha x_2 + 5, \alpha x_3) + (\beta y_1, \beta y_2, \beta y_3) =$$

$$= f\left( (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3) \right) + \underbrace{(\beta y_1, \beta y_2, \beta y_3)}_{\neq f(\beta y_1, \beta y_2, \beta y_3)}$$

$f$  не линейна  
 $\Rightarrow f$  - tee n.o.

Operatorree Schreibweise

1),  $f: (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$

1)  $f(\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3)) =$

$$= f((\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3)) =$$

$$= (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, \alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 + \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2 + \alpha x_3 + \beta y_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_1 + \alpha x_2 + \alpha x_3) + (\beta y_1, \beta y_2, \beta y_1 + \beta y_2 + \beta y_3)$$

$$= \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_1 + y_2 + y_3) =$$

$$= \alpha f(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta f(y_1, y_2, y_3) \Rightarrow f - \text{I.O.}$$

2)

$$\text{Ker } f = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, 0) \right\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{(0, 0, 0)\}$$

~~$$3) \nabla (x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$~~

$$3) \forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}; f(q) = (x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$

$$\exists q = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad \text{?} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \mid x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \cong$$

$$\cong \left\{ (y_1, y_2, y_3) \mid y_1, y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \cong \mathbb{R}^3$$

Orber:  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \{(0,0,0)\}$

N39.6

a) Пусть  $\delta$ -набор  $\{x_0^0, x_1^1, \dots, x_n^n\} = e$

~~Ф~~  $\varphi$  - оператор группового уравнения

$$\text{Тогда } \varphi(e_0) = \varphi(x^0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(e_1) = \varphi(x^1) = p$$

$$\varphi(e_2) = \varphi(x^2) = 2x$$

$$\varphi(e_n) = (n-1)x^{n-2}; \varphi(e_{n+1}) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)} - \text{матрица 1.0. } \varphi.$$

Занесем, что  $\det L_\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi$  биомонгет.

4) Basis  $e = \{(\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)\}$

$$\varphi(e_1) = \varphi(\cos t) = -\sin t = 0 \cdot e_1 - 1 \cdot e_2$$

$$\varphi(e_2) = \varphi(\sin t) = \cos t = 1 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2$$

$$\Rightarrow L_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ - Matrixa n.o. } \varphi.$$

$\det(L_\varphi) = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi$  Nebenpomogen.

N3g 2.

5) Punkt  $W$  - Mengepunktikrof  $V$ .

Punkt  $P$  - Mengepunktikrof  $V$  Taree,  
 $\Rightarrow W + P = V$ ,  $\Rightarrow$

etik eam  $e = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  - Basis  $V$ ;  
 $e_W = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  - Basis  $W$

$\Rightarrow e_P = \{e_{n+1}, \dots, e_m\}$  - Basis  $P$ .

а) Рассмотрим линейный оператор проекции вектора  $x \in V$  на подпространство  $P$ .

Тогда  $\text{Ker } \varphi = W \Rightarrow \text{Im } \varphi = W$ .

б) Рассмотрим линейный оператор проекции вектора  $x \in V$  на подпространство  $W$ . Тогда  $\text{Im } \varphi = W \Rightarrow \text{Im } \varphi = W$ .

Задача требует доказать.