

Многочлены

I. Деление с остатком, алгоритм Евклида. Копии.

25.1(а)

$$f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ \underline{-} 2x^4 - 6x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x \\ \underline{- 3x^3 - 9x^2 + 3x} \\ \hline 11x^2 - 8x + 6 \\ \underline{- 11x^2 - 33x + 11} \\ \hline 25x - 5 \end{array} \quad | \quad x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$f(x) = (2x^2 + 3x + 11)g(x) + (25x - 5)$$

25.2(б)

$$(x^6 + 2x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 5) ; \quad \checkmark \quad x^5 + x^3 - x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^6 + 2x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 5 \\ \underline{-} x^6 + \cancel{x^4} - x^3 - x^2 + x \\ \hline (2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5) \quad | \quad x^5 + x^3 - x + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(2x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5) ; \quad \checkmark \quad x^5 + x^3 - x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + x^3 - x + 1 \\ \underline{-} x^5 - 4x^4 - 2x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x \\ \hline 4x^4 + 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ \underline{4x^4 - 16x^3 - 8x^2 + 14x - 20} \\ \hline 19x^3 + x^2 + 24x + 21 \end{array}$$

$$(x^3 + x^2, \quad x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x^2 + \cdot + \cdot \\ x^3 + x^2 + x \\ \hline \cancel{x^3 + x^2} + x \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ \hline x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x^2 + x + 1, \quad \text{rest})$$

(Rest)

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

$$(f, g) = 2 \quad (\text{ergänzen um 1})$$

$$1 = a(x) f(x) + b(x) g(x)$$

$$r_1 = r_2 (x+1) + 1$$

$$g = (x+1)r_1 + r_2$$

$$f = xg + r_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_2 &= g - (x+1)(f-gx) = \\ r_1 &= f - gx \end{aligned}$$

$$r_2 = f(x+1) + g(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= r_1 + r_2(x+1) = f + gx + f(x+1)^2 + g(x^2 + x + 1)(x+1) \\ &= f(x^2 + x^2 + 1) + g(x^3 + x^3 + x^2 + x^2 + x + 1) = \\ &= f(x^2) + g(x^3 + x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

26.4

$a - ?$

$$f(x) = x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1$$

умесим $x_0 = -1$, коренем
не являющееся кратной корнем

т.е. $f(x) = x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1 = (x+1)^2 g(x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - ax^2 - ax + 1 \\ x^5 + 2x^4 + x^3 \\ \hline -2x^4 - x^3 - ax^2 \\ -2x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline 3x^3 + (2-a)x^2 - ax \\ 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x \\ \hline (-a-4)x^2 + (-a-3)x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a-4 = 4 \\ -a-3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1-4 = -5 \\ a = -2-3 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a = -5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

27.2(a)

$$x^{26} + 27 = (x^2)^{13} + 3^3 = (x^2 + 3)(x^{24} + 3x^{22} + 9)$$

OKO

очевидно

$$(x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5, 19x^3 + x^2 - 24x + 21)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5 \\ \underline{- x^4 - \frac{1}{19}x^3 - \frac{24}{19}x^2 + \frac{21}{19}x} \\ \hline -\frac{75}{19}x^3 - \frac{14}{19}x^2 + \frac{112}{19}x - 5 \\ \underline{- \frac{75}{19}} \end{array}$$

$$(2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5, x^5 + x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5 \\ \underline{- x^5 - x^3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x^5 + \dots + x^2 - x + 1, 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + \dots + x^2 - x + 1 \\ \underline{- x^5 - \frac{5}{2}x^4 - x^3 + \frac{7}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x} \\ \hline -\frac{5}{2}x^4 + x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 1 \\ \underline{- \frac{5}{2}x^4 - \frac{25}{4}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{55}{4}x - \frac{25}{4}} \\ \hline \left(\frac{29}{4}x^3 + \dots + \frac{29}{4}x + \frac{29}{4} \right) = \frac{29}{4}(x^3 - x + 1) \end{array}$$

$$(x^3 - x + 1, 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5 \\ \underline{- 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x} \\ \hline -5x^3 + \dots + 5x - 5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x^3 - x + 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Omfaktor: } t^3 - t + 1$$

• $\deg = 4$

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

~~X~~ ($x=1$ - Kopie)

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 = x(x^3 + x^2 + 1) \quad X$$

$$x^4 + x^3 + 1$$

✓

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

✓

$$x^4 + x + 1$$

$$x^4 + x^3 = x^3(x+1) \quad X$$

$$x^4 + x^2 = x^2(x^2+1) \quad X$$

$$x^4 + x = x(x^3+1) \quad X$$

$$x^4 + 1$$

~~X~~ ($b=1$ - Kopie)

$$x^4$$

~~X~~

Omkehr:

$$x, x-1$$

~~$x^2 + 1, x^2 + x + 1$~~

~~$x^3 + x + 1, x^3 + x^2 + 1, x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$~~

~~$x^4 + 1, x^4 + x + 1, x^4 + x^2 + 1, x^4 + x^3 + 1,$~~

~~$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$~~

31.1(r)

Найдите значение ми-и в системе 4 со симметрией квадрата 1, имеющей корни

$$x_0 = 1, 2, -3, -4$$

$$(x-1)(x-2)(x+3)(x+4) =$$

$$= (x^2 - 3x + 2)(x+3)(x+4) =$$

$$= (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 3x^2 - 9x + 6)(x+4) =$$

$$= (x^3 - 7x + 6)(x+4) =$$

$$= (x^4 - 7x^2 + 6x + 4x^3 - 28x + 24) =$$

$$= x^4 + 4x^3 - 7x^2 - 22x + 24,$$

откуда

$$\frac{r-1}{}$$

$$x^3 - 7x^2 + 22 = 0$$

x_1, x_2, x_3 — корни

$$(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - (x_1+x_2)x + x_1x_2)(x-x_3) = 0$$

$$8x^3 - (x_1+x_2)x^2 + (x_1x_2)x - x_3x^2 + (x_1+x_2)x_3x - x_1x_2x_3 = 0$$

$$x^3 - (x_1+x_2+x_3)x^2 + (x_1x_2+x_1x_3+x_2x_3)x - x_1x_2x_3 = 0$$

$$1 \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$2 \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = -7$$

$$3 \quad x_1x_2x_3 = -2$$

$$(x_1+x_2+x_3)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{-7}_{\boxed{-7}}$$

28.22(a)

нашту бең нағыздағанда ма-ин сөзесін сұяқтап көрсөк \mathbb{Z}_2 .

$$ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0$$

$$a, b, c, d, e = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

• $\deg = 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

✓ ~~а) нағыздағанда ма-ин сөзесін сұяқтап көрсөк
б) жаңа мүнәсебатта ма-ин сөзесін сұяқтап көрсөк~~

не жаралмай

• $\deg = 2$

$$x^2 + x + 1$$

✓

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

нағызда.

$$x^2 + 1$$

~~x~~ $(x=1\text{-нөфес})$

$$x^2 = x \cdot x$$

• $\deg = 3$

$x=1\text{-нөфес}$

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

~~М~~ X

$$x^3 + x = x(x^2 + 1)$$

X

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

✓

$$x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1) X$$

$$x^3 + x + 1$$

✓

$$x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x X$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + x = x(x^2 + x + 1) X$$

$$x^5 + x^2 = x^2(x+1) X$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + \dots + 4 \\
 \underline{-x^4 - 2x^3} \\
 -x^3 + x^2 \\
 \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2} \\
 -x^2 \\
 \underline{-x^2 + 2x} \\
 -2x + 4 \\
 \underline{-2x + 4} \\
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad | \quad \begin{array}{c} x-2 \\ \overrightarrow{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + x + 1 \\
 \underline{x^2 - 2x} \\
 \hline
 3x + 1 \\
 \underline{3x - 6} \\
 7
 \end{array}
 \quad | \quad \begin{array}{c} x-2 \\ \overrightarrow{x+3} \end{array}$$

~~Ошибки~~

$$f(x) = (x-2)^3 (x^2 + x + 1)$$

Ответ: имеет 4 корня

26.1 (g)

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 8 \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$x - x_0 = x - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ x^4 - x^3 \\ \hline -x^3 + 4x^2 \\ -x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline -3x^2 - 6x \\ -3x^2 - 3x \\ \hline -3x + 8 \\ -3x + 3 \\ \hline 5 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} x-1 \\ \hline x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 3)(x - x_0) + 5$$

$$\underline{f(x_0) = 5}$$

Uvaholčenja: $1 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 6 + 8 = 5 \quad \checkmark \quad //$

26.3 (a)

$$f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 \quad x_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - 5x^4 + 7x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 \\ x^5 - 2x^4 \\ \hline -3x^4 + 7x^3 \\ -3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline x^3 - 2x^2 \\ x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline 0 + 4x - 8 \\ 4x - 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} x-2 \\ \hline x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 \end{array} \right.$$

Теперь находим линейное представление LCOB, т.е.
макис $A(x) \in B(x)$, т.е.

$$x^3 - x + 1 = A(b)f(b) + B(b)g(b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - x + 1 &= \frac{x^4}{29} r_2 = g = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}\right)r_1 + r_2 \\ &= \frac{4}{29}(g - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}\right)(f - gx)) = r_2 = g - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}\right)r_1, \\ &= \frac{4}{29}(g - \left(\frac{1}{2}x - f + \frac{5}{4}f - \frac{1}{2}x^2g - \frac{5}{4}xg\right)f = (x)g + r_1, \quad r_1 = f - gx \\ &= \frac{4}{29}(f(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}) + g(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x))r_2 = g - \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}\right)(gx + f - gx) \\ &= f\left(-\frac{2}{29}x - \frac{5}{29}\right) + g\left(\frac{2}{29}x^2 + \frac{5}{29}x + \frac{1}{29}\right), \end{aligned}$$

ондем

25.7(r)

$$f = x^5 + x^3 + x \quad g = x^4 + x + 1$$

$\mathbb{F}_2 \bmod 2$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 & x^4 + x + 1 \\ x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x \\ \hline & x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 \\ \hline (x^3 + x^2), x^4 + x + 1 \end{array}$$

(В тоже \mathbb{F}_2 смотрите в курсе
математики)

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

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 \\ \hline (x^2 + x + 1) \end{array}$$

$$(x^2 + x + 1, x^3 - x^2)$$

$$\underline{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 14}$$

$$\underline{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3}} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3}{x_1 x_2 x_3} = \frac{-7}{-2} = \underline{\frac{7}{2}}$$

21.11 0-mo

$L = P + Q$ - užomais $\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in L$ ožognarojo apyra.
t. būge $x = y + z$, kde $y \in P$, $z \in Q$

Ož užomužoro. Nėra $\exists y, z \in L$:

$$x' = y_1 + z_1 = y_2 + z_2 \quad y_i \in P \quad z_i \in Q$$

Toreg $(y_1 \neq y_2) \wedge (z_1 \neq z_2) = \text{true}$

$$D = \underbrace{(y_1 - y_2)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ P}} + \underbrace{(z_1 - z_2)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ Q}}$$

paly. užysie už egzist. \Rightarrow už užomužoro

21.12 (1,2)

(1) $\dim P + \dim Q > \dim V \overset{?}{\Rightarrow} P \cap Q$ ožekintas
nelygakotas bendrasis

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(P \cap Q) &= \dim(P \cap (\dim Q)) + \dim(P \cap Q) - \dim(Q) \\ &\leq \dim(P \cap Q) + \dim(V) \quad (\text{t. k. } \dim(P \cap Q) \leq r) \\ \cancel{\dim(P \cap Q)} &+ \dim(V) = \cancel{\dim(P \cap Q)} + \dim(V) \geq r \\ \cancel{\dim(P \cap Q)} &+ \dim(V) \geq r \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim(P \cap Q) = \dim P + \dim Q - \dim(P \cap Q) \quad 1 - \dim V$$

$\frac{\dim V}{\dim V} \quad \frac{\dim V}{\dim V}$

$$0 \geq -\dim(P \cap Q) \quad \dim(P \cap Q) \leq 0 \quad \square$$

21.3(2)*

Дана матр. A из n строк. Д-ть, что n -мерное
вектор b влн. выражение суммы линейных
смодулей A и норм-са решеніїї систем линейных
ур-її $A^T x = 0$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle \oplus \{x \mid A^T x = 0\}$$

$$] b \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle \Leftrightarrow b = \lambda_1 a_1 + \dots + \lambda_k a_k$$

$$] b \in \{x \mid A^T x = 0\} \Leftrightarrow b \perp \text{Линейной подр. } a_n$$

так

$$\Rightarrow b \perp b \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow \text{эта сумма выражена}$$

так

21.6(5) (указ-е)

$$Q + P = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1(-8) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \neq 0 \quad \det \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2\} - \text{НЗ}$$

$$Q \oplus P = \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2: x = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 + \beta_1 b_1 + \beta_2 b_2$$

$$\Pr_{P \sim Q} x = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2$$

$$\left| \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 1 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & +1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \right|$$

σ) $V \subseteq U$

~~Def.~~ \Rightarrow

$$\boxed{x \in (U \cap V) + (U \cap W)} = V + (U \cap W) = U \cap (V + W)$$

x

\Leftarrow

$$x \in U \cap (V + W) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in U \\ x \in V + W \text{ i.e. } x = v + w \end{cases}$$

v w

\uparrow \uparrow

U V W

$$x = u + w$$

\uparrow \uparrow

u u

$$\Rightarrow w \in U \Rightarrow W \subseteq U \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U \cap (V + W) = V + W = (U \cap V) + (U \cap W)$$

T.2

$$W = P \cap Q$$

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ -5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad b_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 10 \\ 1 & -6 & -5 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 1 & -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 & 15 \end{array} \right| \sim \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 15 \end{array} \right| \sim \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim A = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 1 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 23 & 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \dim(P+Q) = \dim(P \cap Q) + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P \subset Q \\ Q \subset P \end{cases}$$

$$\dim(P+Q) = \dim P + \dim Q - \dim(P \cap Q)$$

~~$$2\dim(P \cap Q) + 1 = \dim P + \dim Q$$~~

$$\dim(P+Q) = \dim P + \dim Q - \dim(P \cap Q) + 1$$

~~$$2\dim(P+Q) = \dim P + \dim Q + 1$$~~

$$\frac{1}{2}\dim V$$

$$2\dim(P \cap Q) + 1 = \dim P + \dim Q$$

если $\begin{cases} P \subset Q \\ Q \subset P \end{cases}$, то $\dim(P+Q) > \begin{cases} \dim P \\ \dim Q \end{cases}$

(неизвестно, что такое $\dim(P+Q)$)

~~$$\dim(P+Q) > \dim P$$~~
~~$$\dim(P+Q) > \dim Q$$~~
~~$$\dim(P+Q) < \dim P + \dim Q + 1$$~~
~~$$\dim(P+Q) < \dim P + \dim Q + 1$$~~

$$2\dim(P+Q) = \dim P + \dim Q + 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{V}}{2}\dim P + \dim Q + 2$$

вывод \square

35.13(9,5)

U, V, W — непр-ва векторн-ва

a) (?) $U \cap (V \cup W) = (U \cap V) + (U \cap W)$

небл-во. компоненты $U(1,1) \quad V(1,0) \quad W(0,1)$ —

$U \cap (V \cup W) = U \quad (U \cap V) + (U \cap W) = 0 \quad \square$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} P = 2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\dim Q = 2$$

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

$$\dim(P+Q) = 3$$

Säugel: $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$

Generatoren

$$\dim(P \cap Q) = \dim P + \dim Q - \dim(P+Q) = 2+2-3=1$$

Kommen mindestens \overrightarrow{x} gemeinsam mit y vor

$$\alpha \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) + \beta \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) = \delta \left(\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \gamma \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3\delta + \gamma \\ \beta = 2\delta + 4\gamma \\ \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ergebnis: $\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \mid \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$

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

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha_1 = -1$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1$$

$$Pr_p^{AQ} x = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & -1 \\ 7 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

21.7 (5,7)

(27) Kaitma dias u dayac cymruu u
nepeder mnn. ngrup-8 \mathbb{R}^n , naoreu. uq
 a_1 u b_3

(5) $n=3$

$$a_1 = e_{6,6}$$

$$a_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = e_{1,6}$$

$$a_3 = e_{1,4,5}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = e_{8,1,2,2}$$

$$b_2 = e_{1,4,8}$$

$$P = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \langle A \rangle$$

$$b_3 = e_{1,4,7}$$

$$Q = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \langle B \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha + \gamma &= 3\beta + \delta \\ \alpha + 2\beta &= \gamma + 4\delta \\ \alpha + 3\beta &= \delta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2\gamma &\\ 3\beta + \delta + 2\beta &= \gamma + 4\delta \quad 3\beta \quad \delta = 0 \\ 3\beta + \delta + 3\beta &= \gamma \quad \gamma = -\beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 3\gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3\gamma \\ -\beta \\ \beta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \text{basis } P \cap Q$$

$$(7) \quad n=4$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} a_1 = c_{196} & a_1 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right| & a_2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 8 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{array} \right| & a_3 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 10 \\ -5 \\ 8 \end{array} \right| \\ a_2 = c_{200} & & & \\ a_3 = c_{213} & & & \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) P$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} b_1 = c_{241} & b_1 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right| & b_2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{array} \right| & b_3 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{array} \right| \\ b_2 = c_{248} & & & \\ b_3 = c_{219} & & & \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{array} \right) Q$$

~~$$P: \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \dim P = 2$$~~

~~$$Q: \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 8 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & -14 & 9 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \dim Q = 2$$~~

~~$$P \in Q: \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & -14 & 9 & -12 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -14 & 9 & -12 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & -14 & 9 & -12 \end{array} \right) \dim(P \in Q) = 4$$~~

$$\dim(P \cap Q) = 8 - 2 - 4 = 0 \quad (\text{cm. 8 T.2})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \mid 3 \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -10 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -10 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \beta\gamma$$

$$\beta = +\gamma$$

$$\gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha = -3\beta$$

$$\beta = -\gamma$$

$$\gamma = \gamma$$

$$x = \alpha(1) + \beta\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}\right) = \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \beta\gamma + \delta$$

$$\alpha + 2\beta = \gamma + 4\delta$$

$$\alpha + 3\beta = \delta$$

$$\beta\gamma + \delta + 2\beta = \gamma + 4\delta$$

$$3\beta + \gamma + 3\beta = \delta$$

$$2\gamma + 4\delta + 2\beta = 3\beta$$

$$\beta = \delta$$

$$4\beta = 3\delta$$

$$\beta = \gamma$$

$$\alpha = 3\beta + \frac{4}{3}\beta = \frac{13}{3}\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{13}{3}\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{\gamma}{3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{4}{3}\beta$$

$$= \frac{13}{9}\beta$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\delta$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\gamma$$

$$x = \frac{15}{3}\beta = \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{15}{3}\beta = \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{15}{3}\beta = 2\gamma + 2\beta = 3\beta$$

$$3\beta + 3\beta = 0$$

ПОЛНОПРОСТРАНСТВА И ФАКТОРИДРОСТРАНСТВА

II. СУММА И НЕРЕСЕЧЕНЬЕ. ПРЯМАЯ СУММА

21.2

Д-мо, что (ифр-ва ми-нов с $\deg \leq n$, являющиеся
членами суммы ифр-ва несекущих ми-нов, L_n
 $\deg \leq n$ и (ифр-ва несекущих ми-нов) $\deg > n$.

L_{2k+1}

$$L = L_n \oplus L_{n+1} \iff$$

однородное уравнение
однородного вектора

$$0 = \cancel{const} \quad 0 + 0 \quad \text{очев.}$$

□

21.6(5)

Найдем проекцию x из n -мерного арифма ифр-ва
 на несекущие подпр-во P // несекущим подпр-ву Q ,
 где P -мат. об. a_1, \dots, a_n , а Q -мат. одн. b_1, \dots, b_r

$$n=4$$

$$x = c_{201}$$

$$a_1 = e_{100}$$

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 7 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_4 = e_{199}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = e_{197}$$

$$b_4 = e_{199}$$

(to be continued)

7.3

$$V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

U - кососимм.
 W - симм.
 W_1 - верхнелапр.

(?) W, W_1 - подпр. абелевыя группы, и $U \in V$

$$(I) V = U \oplus W$$

$$\forall A \in V: A = \underbrace{\frac{A + A^T}{2}}_{\text{симм}} + \underbrace{\frac{A - A^T}{2}}_{\text{кососимм}}$$

✓

$O = O \oplus O$ (! обрац.)

$$(II) V = U \oplus W'$$

$$\forall A \in V: A = \underbrace{\frac{A + A^T}{2}}_{\text{кососимм}} + \underbrace{\frac{A - A^T}{2}}_{\text{верхнелапр. + кососимм}}$$

✓

(всегда верхнелапр. ~~или~~ частично матрица, сделаем кососимм. матрицу с такой же частично (нулью A_{kk}), тогда $A - A_{kk}$ - верхнелапр.)

$O = O \oplus O$ (! обрац.)

Теперь получаем, что эти абелевые группировки различны. Это очевидно, т.к. $W \cap W'$ -подгруппа

$$A_{233} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{233} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

T.4 Space. Rus \mathbb{R}^4 omu Croy;

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_4 = -x_3$$

$$x_2 = -x_1 - x_3$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 \\ x_2 = -x_1 - x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = -x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, -x_1 - x_3, x_3, -x_3) =$$

$$= x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ovalem: $\{(1, -1, 0, 0)^T, (0, -1, 1, -1)^T\}$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 6 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{#}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 8 & 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{a}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -14 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -12 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -14 \\ -1 & 9 \\ 5 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dim B = 2$$

$$(A+B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 & -14 \\ 1 & -5 & -1 & 9 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 2 & -14 \\ 1 & -5 & -2 & 9 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 & \cancel{10} \cancel{-5} \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim(A+B) = 3$$

$$\dim(A \cap B) = 2 - 2 - 3 = 1$$

$$x = \alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 + \alpha_3 a_3 = \beta_1 b_1 + \beta_2 b_2 + \beta_3 b_3$$

$$\alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 + \alpha_3 a_3 - \beta_1 b_1 - \beta_2 b_2 - \beta_3 b_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \\ -6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \\ -5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \beta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \beta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \beta_3 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -9 \\ 2 & 8 & 10 & -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -6 & -5 & 1 & -6 & -5 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & -5 & -3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 & -2 & 8 & 6 \\ 1 & \cancel{-5} & 0 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & -2 & 8 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & -1 & 8 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & -1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 15 \\ 5 & 3 & -6 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 11 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 145 & 3 & 15 & -2 & 15 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{11}{5}x_1 + \frac{3}{5}x_2 - \frac{2}{5}x_3$$