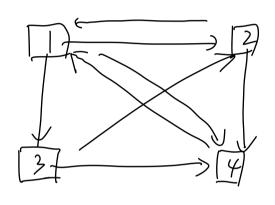
网页搜索排名

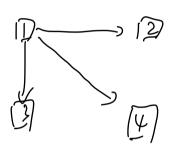
周四上午9-11:10差到

问题:对网质搜索结果进行排序 Homewark, 其以产, 其以产

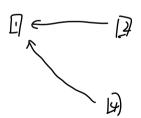
Page Rank (Google 的最早算法),从网页连接计算重要性 模型:1.2.3.4 四处网址,相应超敏接情况到下



X, 1号网页的重定度. Xz, 2 号网页的重要度。 Χţ Xx



(流量) X, 的重要 分成三份 分别签了2.3.4



 $\frac{1}{4} \text{ (i)} \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = 0$ $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}$

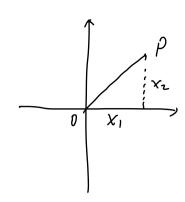
对一般的网络连接污渍。是否一定有非零解。解是否都形如

目标:求解线性方程组,了解解的结构.

- 一. 在什么集合(空间)内求解?
- 二. 什么是绊性方程?
- 三、如何未解?
- 一· 131 7 4:

IR 实数的集合

长度为之的实数组((x,)) 对任服、龙子服为



R3对应三维空间中的点

定义: (列向量空间)
$$\mathbb{R}^{7} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{pmatrix} \middle| x_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{7}, \ \ \text{ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$$

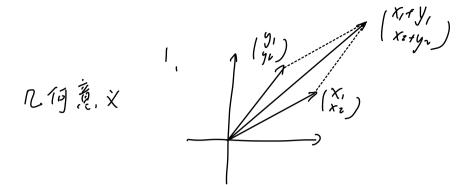
定义(加法和数乘)

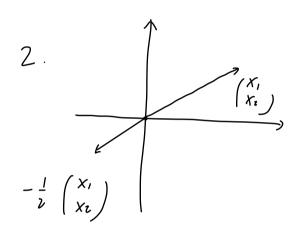
1.
$$foih$$
 (sum) $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

1.
$$f_0$$
 ih (sum) $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix}$

2. 截蔽 (s(a(ar product) C E/R 数

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \langle x_1 \\ \langle x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \langle x_n \rangle \end{array}\right)$$





二. 什么是鲜性方程.

什么是练性的数

对
$$\mathbb{R}^n$$
 上 的 逃散, $F: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ x_i \end{pmatrix} \hookrightarrow F(x)$$

使得下可有如下老达式

 $F(x) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n$

73月7:
$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $F((x_1)) = (x_1 + 1)^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2$
不异线小生来发生的(2)

不是练作逐步的的人

$$F_{r}(\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}) = x_{1} + x_{2} + 2$$
, $F_{z}(\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}) = x_{1} + x_{2}^{2}$
为什么不是:

定理: 函数下: 127 一/12 是纤性函数 步且仅当 F 满生

①对任意, × 4129. y 61/29.

②对任意,CEIR,XEIRT.

$$F(cx) = cF(x)$$

证明: "
$$\in$$
" 当 F 满足 O . ② 时
记 $a_1 = F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$, $a_2 = F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$...

或指:

$$F(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) = F(2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) = 2 F(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) = 0$$

$$F_{1}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_{1} + x_{2} + y 不是鲜性感象$$

$$F_{1}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \neq 0$$

$$F_{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix}\right) = x^{2} + x_{2}^{2}$$

$$F_{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1.$$

$$F_{2}\left(2\begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x + 2 \quad f_{2}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

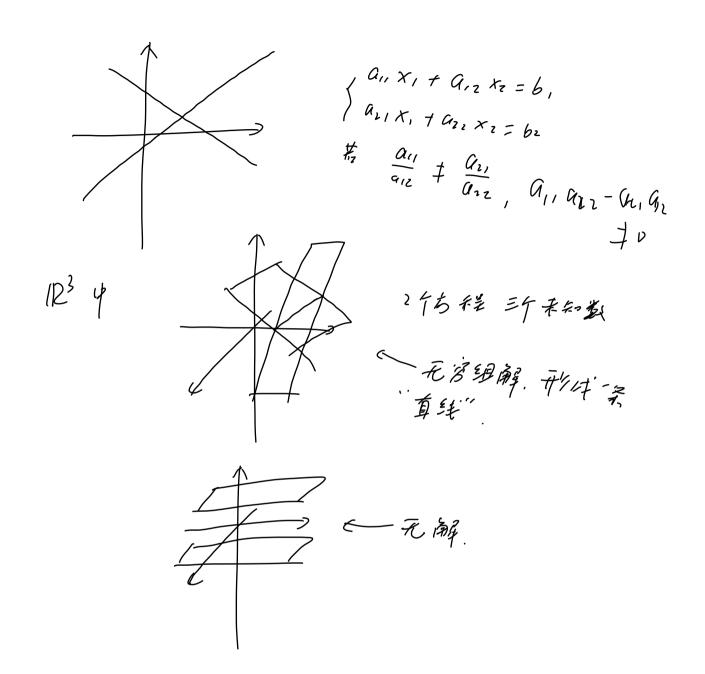
(线性方解组) IRⁿ上的 m个鲜性函数 Fi... 房和 m f 实数 bi, be... bm

方発組

$$F_1(x)=6,$$

$$F_2(x)=b_2$$
:
$$F_m(x)=b_m.$$

称作几个变元的线性方程组.



$$\begin{cases} xx_1 - x_3 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

し解集保持不受、因为可以因 R_1, R_2, R_3 作复め $5-2\ell_1 - 12$ $X_1 + 2 \times 2$ $X_2 - 2$ $X_3 - 2$ $X_4 - 2$ $X_5 - 3$ $X_5 - 3$ r, -, 23 $-4x_{2}+x_{3}=-7$

$$\frac{r_3 + r_2 \rightarrow R_3}{\rightarrow} \quad x_1 + z_2 x_2 = \int dz_1$$

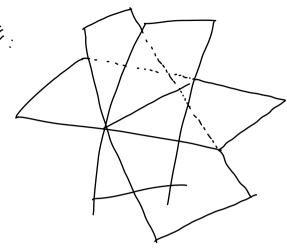
$$4x_2 - x_3 = 7$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}(x_{3}+7) = \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}x_{3}+\frac{7}{\cancel{x}}$$

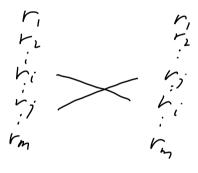
 $x_{1} = 5^{-}2x_{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x_{3}+\frac{3}{2}$ 突数.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\chi_3 + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \chi_3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\chi_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\chi_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\chi_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}\chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

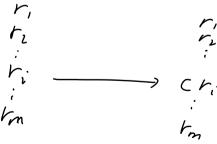
几何岛形



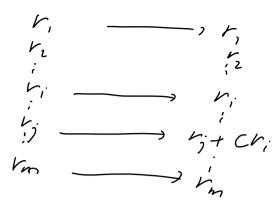
基础行交换: n个变元的绊性为程组加变为鲜性多程 三种:(E1)交换行



某一行 (EZ) 乘以非零常数 C Ci +0



(日子) 将1行的(活加到另一行上



性的:基础行变模均可造,且选为基础行变模。

定义 (行变换)有限个基础行变换的复合.

任意排列的行是行变换。(直均为 61 的复合)

心境:行受模构可造,且适为行变模

证明: 操作 01和 02. (01·02)= (02)7007

推论:行变换不改变线性与程组的解集

问题:行变换到什么形式可以冒下解集的某种表达。 (是否可以找到某种标准表达,方便比较解集)