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תורת המרחב

היה $N = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$ קבוצת וקטורים
 ב- V ו- N היא תת-מרחב של V .
 אז $\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m = 0$

המרחב N הוא תת-מרחב

אם N היא קבוצת וקטורים ב- V ו- N היא תת-מרחב של V .
 אז $\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m = 0$

$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m + \alpha_{m+1} v_{m+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m + 0 + \alpha_{m+1} v_{m+1} + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0$

אם $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$ הם סקלרים
 ו- $v_1, \dots, v_m, v_{m+1}, \dots, v_n$ הם וקטורים ב- V

אם $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ אז $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$a = \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2$
 $b = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$
 $\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

אם N היא תת-מרחב של V ו- N היא תת-מרחב של V

$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

$$\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 = a$$

$$\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 = b$$

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28.5.21

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

for $51c$ $0=U$ $1010'0$
 011110 u, v, w

~~$B.V = 0$~~
 ~~$B = 0$~~

$$\delta W = 0$$

$$\delta = 0$$

Def $\{u+v+w, vw, 2w\}$

Ex. 2. 1870 231271 41, 42, 43

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i = 0$$

(x_1, \dots, x_n)

$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$

4 פ"ע
 נתון $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ בסיס של V ו- F שדה.

אם $F=R$ או $F=C$ או $F=H$ אז $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ היא קבוצת וקטורים.

\Rightarrow (לפי תוצאה 1.5.2) נכון כי

$$x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_k v_k + x_{k+1} v_1 + x_{k+2} v_2 + \dots + x_{2k} v_k = 0$$

$$(x_1 + x_{k+1})v_1 + (x_2 + x_{k+2})v_2 + \dots + (x_k + x_{2k})v_k = 0$$

① $x_1 + x_{k+1} = 0$

\Leftrightarrow בסיס $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$

② $x_2 + x_{k+2} = 0$

③ $x_3 + x_{k+3} = 0$

④ $x_k + x_{2k} = 0$

(1) $x_1 = -x_{k+1}$

(2) $-x_k + x_{2k} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{2k} = x_k$

(3) $x_k + x_{2k} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{2k} = -x_k$

$x_{2n} = x_k$

$x_{2n+1} = -x_k$

כלומר
 בסיס

$k=2n+1$ בסיס

$x_k = -x_k$

$x_k = 0$

$x \in V, x \in R$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k = 0$

בסיס S

\Rightarrow כל וקטור $v \in V$ ניתן לכתוב כ

$v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_k v_k$

כל $k=2n$ בסיס S $x_{2n} = x_k$ ו-

$x_k = x_k$ ו-

$0 \neq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k \in \mathbb{F}$ \Rightarrow $(\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i v_i) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

$$\lambda_1(v_1 + v_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(v_k + v_1) = 0$$

\Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

$\lambda_k = 1$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k = 1$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

$0 \neq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k \in \mathbb{F}$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

$$\lambda_1(v_1 + v_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(v_k + v_1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_k = -\lambda_k \quad \lambda_k \in \mathbb{F}$$

$-1 = 1 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_k \in \mathbb{F}$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

$$\lambda_1(v_1 + v_2) + \dots + \lambda_k(v_k + v_1) = 0$$

\Rightarrow $\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_k v_k = 0$

5. $\{v_1, v_2, u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ is a basis for V .
 We want to show that $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ is a basis for V .
 We know that $\{u_1, u_2\}$ is a basis for U .
 Let $v \in V$. Then $v = \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3$ for some scalars $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.
 Since $\{u_1, u_2\}$ is a basis for U , we have $\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in U$.
 Therefore, $v \in \text{span}\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$.
 This shows that $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ spans V .
 Since $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ is linearly independent (as $\{u_1, u_2\}$ is a basis for U and $u_3 \notin U$), it is a basis for V .

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$$v_1 = \alpha_1 u_1, \quad v_2 = \alpha_2 u_2, \quad v_3 = \alpha_3 u_3$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} u_2 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\alpha_1} u_3$$

$$V = \text{span}\{u_1, u_2, u_3\} = \text{span}\{u_2, u_3\} = \text{span}\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_2 &\in V \\
 v_2 &\in \text{span}\{v_1, v_3\} \\
 v_2 &= \beta v_1 \\
 v_2 - \beta v_1 &= 0 \\
 \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} &\text{ is a basis for } V
 \end{aligned}$$