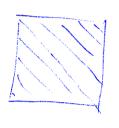
4. tetel

## Specialis tulajdonsagu matricos

Toeplitz-tipusu matrix: ais = as-i

(Elemei csak az indexel Eutombsegotol Liggene E.)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_{n-1} \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{n-2} \\ \alpha_2 & \alpha_{-1} & \alpha_0 & \dots & \alpha_{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{-n+1} & \alpha_{-n+2} & \dots & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$



Specialis Foeplitz - matrix:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0.10 & 0.00 & 0$$

Legegyszerebb n-indexa nilpotens matrix

Felso haromszogmatrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_{m-1} \\ \alpha_0 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{m-1} \\ \alpha_0 & \alpha_0 & \dots & \alpha_{m-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_0 & \alpha_0 & \dots & \alpha_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} \alpha_{0} \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} & \dots & \alpha_{m-1} \\ 0 \alpha_{0} \alpha_{1} & \dots & \alpha_{m-1} \\ 0 0 \alpha_{0} & \dots & \alpha_{m-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 0 0 & -- & \alpha_{0} \end{cases} = \alpha_{0} = \alpha_{0} = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{4} + \alpha_{5} + \alpha_{5}$$

Elemi ciklikers (permetalo) matrix:

$$\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0100 & 0 & 0 \\ 00010 & 0 & 0 \\ 0001 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1000 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1$$

$$C = \begin{cases} C_{0} & C_{1} & C_{2} - \cdots - C_{m-1} \\ C_{m-1} & C_{0} & C_{1} - \cdots - C_{m-2} \\ C_{m-2} & C_{m-1} & C_{0} - \cdots - C_{m-3} \end{cases} = C_{0} = + c_{1} + c_{2} + c_{2} + c_{2} + c_{m-1} + c_{m-1} = c_{1} + c_{2} + c_{2}$$

$$d_{i\dot{s}} = 0, \ la \ |\dot{s}-1| > 1$$

$$\alpha_{i\dot{s}} \neq 0, \ la \ |\dot{s}-1| \leq 1$$

$$A = 0 \quad C_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \delta_3 \quad 0$$

$$C_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \delta_3 \quad 0$$

Eassenletes: 
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = \alpha$$
  
 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{m-1} = k$ 

$$C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_{n-1} = C$$

Minden simmetrikus eggenletes tridiagonalis matrix Selishato  $\alpha \not\sqsubseteq + b \not\sqsubseteq$  alakban, ahol

E-xH alaru Toeplitz-tipusa matrix inverze:

$$E - \times H = \begin{cases} 1 - \times 0 - \cdots 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \times 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \times 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \times 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \times 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \times 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \times 0 \end{cases}$$

Skalar polinom azonossag:

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

× helyett × H exeten:

Telat

$$(E - xH)^{1} = E + xH + x^{2}H^{2} + ... + x H^{n-1}$$

$$= 0 1 x x ... x$$

$$= 0 1 x ... x$$

$$= 0 1 x ... x$$

$$= 0 1 x ... x$$

Cirlibus matrix inverse

$$C = E + \times \Omega + \times \Omega^{2} + \dots + \times \Omega^{n-1}$$
Shalar polinon aronorsay:
$$(1-x)(1+x+x^{2}+\dots + x^{n}) = 1-x^{n}$$

$$\times \text{ relight } \times \Omega:$$

$$(E-x\Omega)(E+x\Omega+x\Omega+\dots + x\Omega) = E-x\Omega^{n}$$

$$\text{Sa } x^{n} \neq \lambda (1-x^{n} \neq 0):$$

$$(\Omega^{n} = E)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x}(E-x\Omega) = (E+x\Omega+\dots + x\Omega)^{n-1} = C^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x}(E-x\Omega) = (E+x\Omega+\dots + x\Omega)^{n-1} = C^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x}(E-x\Omega) = (E+x\Omega+\dots + x\Omega)^{n-1} = C^{-1}$$

Szimmetrikus egyenletes tridiagonalis matrix inverse:

$$\Delta \stackrel{\sqsubseteq}{=} + \& \stackrel{\lor}{=} = -\& \left( -\frac{\alpha}{\&} \stackrel{\lor}{=} - \& \right) = -\& \left( \times \stackrel{\smile}{=} - \stackrel{\lor}{\&} \right) \\
(\alpha \stackrel{\sqsubseteq}{=} + \& \stackrel{\lor}{=} )^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\&} \left( \times \stackrel{\smile}{=} - \stackrel{\lor}{\&} \right) \\
\times \stackrel{=}{=} -\frac{\alpha}{\&} \\
\times \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} - & \times \stackrel{$$

A determinant az első sor szerint kifejtve az alabbi rekurzív összefüggést karpjuk:

XE-K

$$|\times \sqsubseteq - |\times| := D_n = \times \cdot D_{n-1} - (-1)(-1) \cdot D_{n-2} = \times D_{n-2} - D_{n-2}$$

Az x tartomanyát 3 részre osztjul :/x/<2, x>2, x<-2

$$\frac{(2) \times (2)}{(2) \times (2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 2)} = \frac{(2 \times 2)}{(2 \times$$

a) X < 2 eseten az adjungalt elemei: ddj {(x = - x)} is : a ji indexa elember tartoro elojeles aldeterminans i < j -1 x -1 Az aldeterminans olyan blaksokra asstrato, hagy a facetla blorezai fölott csupa O blores vannat, ezent & a determinans a foatlo blossigainal a determinansainale a scorrata: adj  $\{(x \not \sqsubseteq - \not K)\}_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot (-1)^{j-i} \cdot D_{i-1} \cdot D_{n-j} = D_{i-j} \cdot D_{n-j}$ előjel a széltálda korapsa bal felső jabb alsa szabály alapján blokk blokk blokk blokk adj  $\{(x = -K)\}_{ij} = \begin{cases} D_{i-1} D_{m-j}, la & i \leq j \\ D_{j-1} D_{m-i}, la & i \geq j \end{cases}$  $\left(X \stackrel{=}{=} - \stackrel{K}{=}\right)_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{D_{i-1} D_{m-j}}{D_m} = \frac{\sin i\theta}{\sin \theta} & \frac{\sin (m-j+1)\theta}{\sin (m+1)\theta}, \text{ ha } i \leq j \\ \frac{D_{j-1} D_{m-i}}{D_m} = \frac{\sin j\theta}{\sin \theta} & \frac{\sin (m-j+1)\theta}{\sin (m+1)\theta}, \text{ ha } i \geq j \end{cases}$ - 4/7-

Let 
$$X > 2$$
 esater legger  $X = 2 \text{ ch} \Theta$ 

Ellor  $D_m = 2 \text{ ch} \Theta D_{m-1} - D_{m-2} = U_m (\text{ch} \Theta)$ 
 $D_m = \frac{\text{sh} (m+1)\Theta}{\text{sh} \Theta}$ 

Ez dapján:

$$(X \sqsubseteq -K)_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{sh} i\Theta}{\text{sh}} & \frac{\text{sh} (m-j+1)\Theta}{\text{sh} \Theta}, \text{ ha } i \leq j \end{cases}$$
 $\frac{\text{sh} i\Theta}{\text{sh} \Theta} & \frac{\text{sh} (m-j+1)\Theta}{\text{sh} (m+1)\Theta}, \text{ ha } i \geq j \end{cases}$ 

C)  $X \leq 2$  eseten legger  $X = -2 \text{ ch} \Theta$ 

Elbor  $X \sqsubseteq -K = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ ch} \Theta & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \text{ ch} \Theta \end{cases}$ 

$$(-2 \text{ ch} \sqsubseteq -K)^T = -1.$$

$$= -(2 \text{ ch} \sqsubseteq -K)^T \\ = -(2 \text{ ch} \sqsubseteq -K)^T \end{cases}$$

D<sub>n</sub> = w  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{ ch} \Theta & D_{m-1} - (m) + 1 \end{pmatrix} D_{m-2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{ ch} \Theta & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \text{ ch} \Theta \end{pmatrix}$ 

D<sub>n</sub> = U<sub>n</sub> (ch  $\Theta$ )

Adjungaltural  $G$  receptor blocks determinance  $G$ , exert is  $G$  as exerting  $G$  and  $G$  receptor blocks determinance  $G$  results in  $G$  and  $G$  receptor  $G$  r

d) 
$$x = Z$$
 eseten  $(\Theta \Rightarrow O)$ 

lim  $\frac{ski\Theta}{sk\Theta}$ .  $\frac{sk(m-i+B)}{sk(m+i)\Theta} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{ski\Theta}{sk(m+i)\Theta}$ . Lim  $\frac{ski\Theta}{sk(m+i)\Theta} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{sk(m-i+B)}{sk(m+i)\Theta} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{sk(m-i+B)}{sk(m-i+B)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{sk($ 

- 4/3-