

[początek - zastosowanie macierzy

[[macierz - tablica

[a]

macierz a

symbole
→

{a}

macierz a

a_{ij}

↑

element {a}

i - wiersz

j - kolumna

[[mnożenie macierzy (Dot, a. 6)

$$\{A\} \cdot \{B\} = \{C\}$$

$$C_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik} B_{kj}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot e + b \cdot f & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ c \cdot e + d \cdot f & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

wektor kolumny $C_{i \ j=1} \Leftrightarrow C_i$

wektor wiersza $C_{i=1 \ j}$

[] dodawanie macierzy $(a + b)$

~~[]~~ $\{A\} + \{B\} = \{C\}$

$$C_{ij} = A_{ij} + \cancel{A} B_{ij}$$

[] mnożenie macierzy przez liczbę $(123 * a)$

$$a \cdot \{A\} = \{C\}$$

↑

l. mierzysta
l. zespolona
...

$$C_{ij} = a \cdot A_{ij}$$

↑
macie

[reprezentacja liczb zespolonych (zostaw 3)]

↓ jednostka urojona $i^2 = -1$

$$z = x + i \cdot y \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{z\} = x \cdot \underbrace{\{1\}}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} + y \cdot \underbrace{\{i\}}_{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

↓
liczby rzeczywiste

↑
liczby zespolone

$$z_1 + z_2 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{z_1\} + \{z_2\}$$

$$\underbrace{z_1 \cdot z_2}_{z_1 z_2 + \dots} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{z_1\} \cdot \{z_2\} = \{z_1\} \cdot \{z_2\} + \dots$$

$$\underbrace{(z_1 + z_2)(z_3 + z_4)}_{z_1 z_3 + \dots} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad (\{z_1\} + \{z_2\}) \cdot (\{z_3\} + \{z_4\}) =$$

$$e^{\overbrace{i\phi}^{\text{imag.}} \underbrace{}_{\text{real.}}} = \cos(\phi) + i \sin(\phi) \quad \leftarrow \text{Solve[]}$$

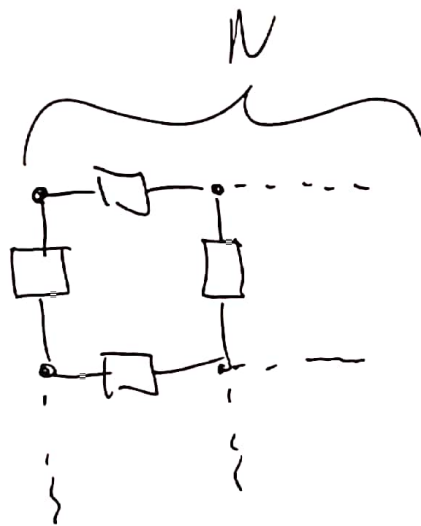
$$\text{MatrixExp}[\phi \cdot \text{LB}]$$

$$\text{MatrixExp}[a] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} a^n$$

$$a^3 = a \cdot a \cdot a \quad a^4 = a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a$$

[C układy równań liniowych (z art. 5)]

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ dx + ey = f \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{a} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{x} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{b}$

$$x = \text{LinearSolve}[a, b]$$

[[reprezentacja operatorów (mnożenie

$$\downarrow (\alpha \cdot x + \beta \cdot y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

wektor

liczb

zestawu \mathbb{R}

~~zestawu \mathbb{R}~~

(zobacz R z ~~zestawu \mathbb{R}~~)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$N \times N$

$$a = \text{Table}[\text{0.}, \dots]$$

Dot

L

n. fobwe

amplitude feli

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$u = u(t, x)$$

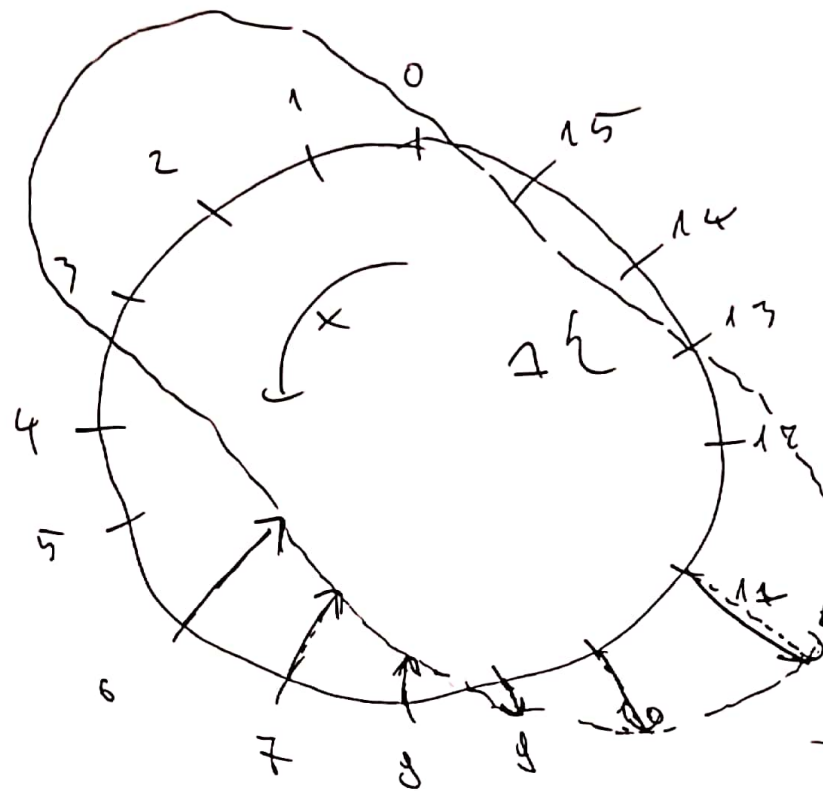
lub

czas

prędkość

prędkość rozchodzenia się feli - $u, +u$

$$\ddot{u} = c^2 x'' \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Lub}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}}_{\text{operat}} u = c^2 \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}}_{\text{operat}} u$$



$$\tilde{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u(t, 0 \cdot \Delta) \\ u(t, 1 \cdot \Delta) \\ u(t, 2 \cdot \Delta) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u(t, \underbrace{11 \cdot \Delta}_x)$$

opernd

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \tilde{u}}_{\text{Zwischenstufe}}$$

$$\tilde{u} \approx A \cdot \tilde{u} \quad \text{(Lüstplot)}$$

Eigensystem $[A]$

[nowe zastosowanie - analiza wymiarowa

$$[g] = \left[10 \frac{m}{s^2} \right] = \frac{L}{T^2} = L^1 T^{-2}$$

↑

~~roz~~ przypisane zdankie

L - odległość
T - wymiar czasu

M - masa

Θ - temperatura ...

$$\begin{aligned}
 [P] &= \left[1 \frac{N}{m^2} \right] = \left[1 \frac{\frac{kg}{s^2} \cdot m}{m^2} \right] = \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &\quad \text{ciężnienie} \\
 &= \left[1 \cdot \frac{kg}{s^2} \right] = \frac{M}{T^2} = M \cdot T^{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

W jaki sposób możemy zacząć ze sobą tego typu wielkości?

- množenie?

$$[p \cdot g] = \frac{L}{T^2} \cdot \frac{M}{T^2} = \frac{L M}{T^4} = L M T^{-4}$$

- odčítanie?

$$[p \pm g] = \frac{L}{T^2} \pm \frac{M}{T^2} = \frac{1}{T^2} (L \pm M)$$

m ± kg

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{s^2 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot}}$

$$[2p] = [p \pm p] = \frac{M}{T^2} \approx \underbrace{M}_{\cdot} T^{-2} \quad - ok$$

$$[2g] = [g \pm g] = \frac{L}{T^2} = L T^{-2} \quad - ok$$

- podnoszenie do potęgi

$$[P^c] = \frac{M^2}{T^4} = M^2 T^{-4}$$

[L] i tłumaczymy te operacje do przestrzeni wektorowej

$$T^{w_1} M^{w_2} L^{w_3} \Theta^{w_4} \dots \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

- podnoszenie do potęgi

$$\left(T^{w_1} M^{w_2} L^{w_3} \Theta^{w_4} \dots \right)^P =$$

$$= T^{w_1 P} M^{w_2 P} L^{w_3 P} \Theta^{w_4 P} \dots \iff$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 P \\ w_2 P \\ w_3 P \\ w_4 P \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

- monotonie durch wellenförmige fortsetzung

$$\begin{pmatrix} T^{w_1} & M^{w_2} & L^{w_3} & \Theta^{w_4} & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T^{q_1} & M^{q_2} & L^{q_3} & \Theta^{q_4} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= T^{w_1 + q_1} M^{w_2 + q_2} L^{w_3 + q_3} \Theta^{w_4 + q_4} \dots \iff$$

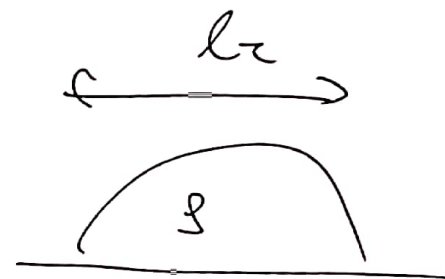
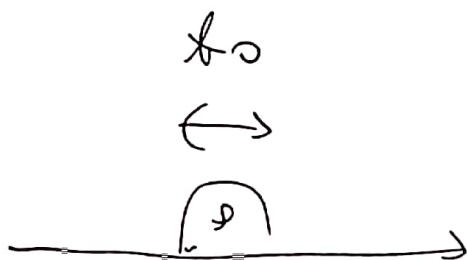
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} w_1 + q_1 \\ w_2 + q_2 \\ w_3 + q_3 \\ w_4 + q_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \\ q_4 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

CC pyhta

$$[g_{\text{stos}}] = \frac{h_{\gamma}}{L^3} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} T^0 \\ M^1 \\ L^{-3} \end{matrix}$$

$$[p_{\text{romien pyzhe stenu}}] - L \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} T^0 \\ M^0 \\ L^1 \end{matrix}$$

$$[czos] = T \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} T^1 \\ M^0 \\ L^0 \end{matrix}$$



$$[\text{energy basis}] = \frac{L^2 M}{T^2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} T^{-2} \\ M^1 \\ L^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

= ...

$$= a \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{hw.} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} T^* \\ M^* \\ L^* \\ \updownarrow \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{NullSpace}[w] \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{P} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{ghost}^{-1} & \text{proton}^{-5} & \text{cos}^2 & \text{energy}^1 \\ \hline p & r & t & R \end{matrix} \right) = 0$$

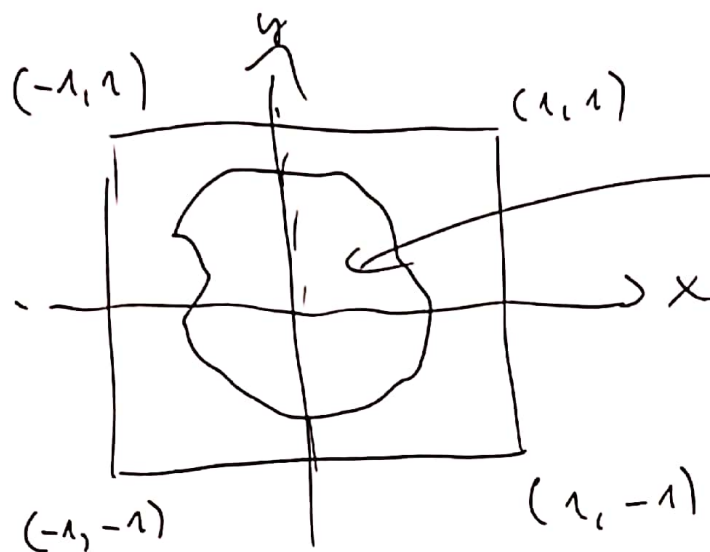
$$\downarrow \left(\frac{x^2 \Xi}{g r^5} \right) = 0$$

$$\downarrow (C_i) = 0$$

↑ miejsce zero \downarrow

$$\underbrace{\frac{x^2 \Xi}{g r^5} = C}$$

$$\underbrace{\Xi = \frac{g r^5}{x^2} C}$$

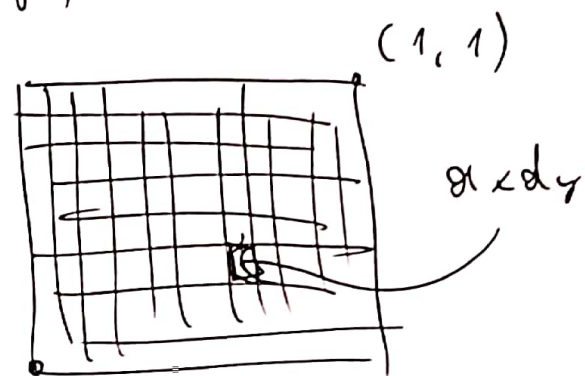


$$\underbrace{g[x, y]}_{\text{průběh}} \left[\frac{k_y}{n^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} g[x, y] = 1 \\ g[x, y] = 0 \end{cases}$$

je-li $(x, y) \in G_y$
 je-li $(x, y) \notin G_y$

$$m = \int_{x=-1}^{-1} \int_{y=-1}^1 g(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$



N [Integrals]

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$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \left(\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 dy \, g(x, y) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) / m$$

$$\left(\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i / \sum_i m_i \right) = \vec{r}_{cm}$$



N integrate [

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