

$$[I]_S^C, [I]_S^B \quad p(3, 1, 1) \quad p(1, 1, 1) \quad (C) (1)$$

$$[I]_c^B = [I]_c^S [I]_S^B \quad ||| \text{es} \quad \text{e n p e l}$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} I \end{bmatrix}_c^B \right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I \end{bmatrix}_B^C \quad \text{für } N \quad \begin{bmatrix} I \end{bmatrix}_B^C \quad \text{für } N$$

$$[I]_S^B = ([b_1]_S \mid [b_2]_S \mid [b_3]_S) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad : \text{normal}$$

$$[I]_S^C = ([C]_S \mid [C_2]_S \mid [C_3]_S) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_c^s = ([I]_s^c)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det [I]_s^c} \cdot \text{adj} [I]_s^c = \frac{1}{\det [I]_s^c} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_c^B = [I]_c^S [I]_S^B = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{p. 21}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_B^C = ([I]_C^B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det([I]_C^B)} \text{ adj } [I]_C^B =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\det([I]_c^B)} \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(1/2)} \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. $[I]_C^B$ 2. $3N$ 3. $3N$ 4. $3N$ 5. $3N$ 6. $3N$ 7. $3N$ 8. $3N$ 9. $3N$ 10. $3N$ 11. $3N$ 12. $3N$ 13. $3N$ 14. $3N$ 15. $3N$ 16. $3N$ 17. $3N$ 18. $3N$ 19. $3N$ 20. $3N$ 21. $3N$ 22. $3N$ 23. $3N$ 24. $3N$ 25. $3N$ 26. $3N$ 27. $3N$ 28. $3N$ 29. $3N$ 30. $3N$ 31. $3N$ 32. $3N$ 33. $3N$ 34. $3N$ 35. $3N$ 36. $3N$ 37. $3N$ 38. $3N$ 39. $3N$ 40. $3N$ 41. $3N$ 42. $3N$ 43. $3N$ 44. $3N$ 45. $3N$ 46. $3N$ 47. $3N$ 48. $3N$ 49. $3N$ 50. $3N$ 51. $3N$ 52. $3N$ 53. $3N$ 54. $3N$ 55. $3N$ 56. $3N$ 57. $3N$ 58. $3N$ 59. $3N$ 60. $3N$ 61. $3N$ 62. $3N$ 63. $3N$ 64. $3N$ 65. $3N$ 66. $3N$ 67. $3N$ 68. $3N$ 69. $3N$ 70. $3N$ 71. $3N$ 72. $3N$ 73. $3N$ 74. $3N$ 75. $3N$ 76. $3N$ 77. $3N$ 78. $3N$ 79. $3N$ 80. $3N$ 81. $3N$ 82. $3N$ 83. $3N$ 84. $3N$ 85. $3N$ 86. $3N$ 87. $3N$ 88. $3N$ 89. $3N$ 90. $3N$ 91. $3N$ 92. $3N$ 93. $3N$ 94. $3N$ 95. $3N$ 96. $3N$ 97. $3N$ 98. $3N$ 99. $3N$ 100. $3N$

$$[I]_c^B = ([b_1]_c, [b_2]_c, [b_3]_c) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad : [N]$$

$\rho'_{PN} [b]_c$

$$b_i = a_{1i}c_1 + a_{2i}c_2 + a_{3i}c_3 = a_{1i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_{2i} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_{3i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_i = a_{1i}c_1 + a_{2i}c_2 + a_{3i}c_3 = a_{1i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_{2i} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_{3i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ a_{3i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_2 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & | & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{2}R_3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [I]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_C^B \text{ is the change of basis matrix from } B \text{ to } C$$

$$p(x) = 2 + 2x + 3x^2 = \alpha \cdot b_1 + \beta \cdot b_2 + \gamma \cdot b_3$$

$$[p(x)]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 + 2x + 3x^2 = \alpha \cdot b_1 + \beta \cdot b_2 + \gamma \cdot b_3 = \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot (1+x) + \gamma \cdot (1+2x+x^2)$$

we can equate coefficients of like terms

$$\alpha = 2 - \beta - \gamma = 2 - (-4) - 3 = 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow \beta = 2 - 2\gamma = -4 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2 \\ \beta + 2\gamma = 2 \\ \gamma = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot (1+x) + 3 \cdot (1+2x+x^2) = 2 + 2x + 3x^2 = p(x)$$

$$M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \subset M_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$S = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$S = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_B^S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A]_S = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(a_{11}+a_{22}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_{11}-a_{22}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_{12}+a_{21}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_{12}-a_{21}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = [I]_B^S [A]_B = [A]_B$$

$$0 \leq i \leq 3 \quad b_i = 2x^i, \quad s_i = x^i$$

$$\frac{1}{2}b_i = s_i \quad | \quad b_i = 2s_i$$

$$[s_i]_B = \frac{1}{2} e_i, \quad [b_i]_S = 2e_i$$

$$[I]_B^S = ([s_1]_B | [s_2]_B | [s_3]_B | [s_4]_B)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}e_1 | \frac{1}{2}e_2 | \frac{1}{2}e_3 | \frac{1}{2}e_4 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e_1 | e_2 | e_3 | e_4) = \frac{1}{2} I \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[I]_S^B = 2(e_1 | e_2 | e_3 | e_4) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[b_i]_{\alpha B} = \frac{1}{\alpha} e_i \quad b_i = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\alpha b_i) \quad \alpha B = (\alpha b_1, \dots, \alpha b_n)$$

$$[I]_{\alpha B}^B = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} e_1 | \dots | \frac{1}{\alpha} e_n \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} I$$

$$I \text{ is the identity matrix}$$

כיוון שהמטריצה $[I]_C^B$ היא מטריצה יחידה, כלומר $\alpha_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$, אז $\alpha_{ij} = 0$ עבור $j \neq i$.
 נכתוב $\bar{c}_i = a_{i1} \bar{b}_1 + \dots + a_{im} \bar{b}_m$

נניח $j \leq m$. אז α_{ij} הוא המקדם של \bar{b}_i בביטוי של \bar{c}_j .

$$\bar{c}_{m+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_{i,m+1} \bar{b}_i$$

$$a_{m+1,m+1} \bar{b}_{m+1} = \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i,m+1} \bar{b}_i$$

$$= \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i,m+1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \alpha_{ji} \bar{c}_j \right) = \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^i \alpha_{ji} a_{i,m+1} \bar{c}_j$$

המקדמים α_{ji} הם המקדמים של \bar{c}_j בביטוי של \bar{b}_i .
 (אם $i < j$, אז $\alpha_{ji} = 0$)

אם $i \geq j$, אז α_{ji} הוא המקדם של \bar{c}_j בביטוי של \bar{b}_i .
 אם $i < j$, אז $\alpha_{ji} = 0$.

אם $i \geq j$, אז α_{ji} הוא המקדם של \bar{c}_j בביטוי של \bar{b}_i .

$$a_{m+1,m+1} \bar{b}_{m+1} = \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^i \alpha_{ji} a_{i,m+1} \bar{c}_j = \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=j}^m \alpha_{ji} a_{i,m+1} \bar{c}_j$$

$$= \bar{c}_{m+1} - \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=j}^m \alpha_{ji} a_{i,m+1} \right) \bar{c}_j$$

$$\bar{b}_{m+1} = \frac{1}{a_{m+1,m+1}} \bar{c}_{m+1} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{\sum_{i=j}^m \alpha_{ji} a_{i,m+1}}{a_{m+1,m+1}} \right) \bar{c}_j$$

תרגיל 6: (יש לכתוב את המטריצה A במונחים של α_{ij})
 נניח $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{F})$ היא מטריצה. אז $A = [I]_C^B$ כאשר C ו- B הם בסיסים.

$$A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{F}) \text{ היא מטריצה. נכתוב } A = [I]_C^B \text{ כאשר } C \text{ ו-} B \text{ הם בסיסים.}$$

$$A[V]_B = [V]_C \iff [V]_B = A^{-1}[V]_C \iff [V]_C = A[V]_B$$

$$[I]_B^C = A^{-1} = ([c_1]_B, \dots, [c_n]_B)$$

נסמן $A^{-1} = M$ ונרשום את M כמטריצה m_{ij} .

נתבונן בקטורים $\bar{c}_1, \dots, \bar{c}_n$ המורכבים מ

$$\bar{c}_j = \sum_i m_{ij} \bar{b}_i$$

$$[c_j]_B = \begin{bmatrix} m_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ m_{nj} \end{bmatrix} = C_j(\mathcal{U})$$

סיומן j מתאים ל j של C_j ו i של m_{ij} .

$$A = M^{-1} = [I]_C^B \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U} = ([c_1]_B, \dots, [c_n]_B) = [I]_B^C$$

כך $C' = (\bar{c}'_1, \dots, \bar{c}'_n)$ ו $[I]_C^B = A = [I]_{C'}^B$ ו $[I]_C^B = A$ ו $[I]_{C'}^B = A$.

$$[I]_C^C = [I]_C^B [I]_B^{C'} = [I]_C^B ([I]_B^{C'}) = A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$C' = C \Leftrightarrow c'_i = c_i \Leftrightarrow [\bar{c}'_i]_C = e_i$$

נשים לב, אם B היא בסיס של V ו C היא בסיס של V ו $[I]_C^B$ היא מטריצה המעבירה מ B ל C .

$$[I]_C^B A^{-1} = [I]_C^B [I]_B^C = [I]_C^C$$

$$A^{-1} = [I]_B^C$$

$$A = [I]_C^B$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj } A = \frac{1}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}} \text{adj} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1/6} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [I]_C^B [I]_B^C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$C = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

7.7

נניח B_1 ו B_2 הם בסיסים של V .

$$Q = [I]_{B_2}^{B_1}$$

$$[I]_{B_2}^{B_1} \text{ היא מטריצה המעבירה מ } B_1 \text{ ל } B_2$$

$$[V]^{B_2} = ([V]_{B_1})^t = (Q[V]_{B_1})^t = ([V]_{B_1})^t Q^t = [V]^{B_1} Q^t$$

$$[V]^{B_2} = ([V]_{B_2})^t = (Q[V]_{B_1})^t = ([V]_{B_1})^t Q^t = [V]^{B_1} Q^t$$

$$P = Q^t$$

$$v \in V \quad [v]^{B_1} \tilde{P} = [v]^{B_2}$$

$$\tilde{P}^t [v]_{B_1} = ([v]_{B_1} \tilde{P})^t = ([v]_{B_2})^t = [v]_{B_2}$$

$$\tilde{P}^t = [I]_{B_1}^{B_2}$$

$$\tilde{P} = (\tilde{P}^t)^t = ([I]_{B_1}^{B_2})^t = P$$

$$C_i([I]_{B_1}^{B_2})^t = R_i(P) \quad P = ([I]_{B_1}^{B_2})^t$$

$$B_1 = (\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_n)$$

$$C_i([I]_{B_1}^{B_2}) = [v_i]_{B_2}$$

$$R_i(P) = ([v_i]_{B_2})^t = [v_i]_{B_2}^t$$