I a rech f:V -> 4 je linearne sobraseme.

Mnozina Kuft) = {xeV: f(x) = 0} sa sola' jedso f.

mnozina Im(t)= { q'e 4: f(x)- q' pu nejole xeV f su vola olvas t.

Nech tiv -> 4 je linearne evluseme koneinoramenych relloronjek

puishour. Poton din (V) = din (Ru (+)) + din (2 (+))

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

Ru(0) = {xoR3: B(x)=0} - {5,5,9}: 40 R) dim (Rin (8) +1 $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & -1 & 0 & 5 \\
-1 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & -1 & 0 & 6
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
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\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$

 $2m(8) = \{3(8) = 3 \in \mathbb{R}^3\} = \{(a_1b_1 - b) : a_1b \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$ din (2m(8)) = 2

* ortonormaine baia $lin(0) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{6}}\right) = \left(\frac{(9,7,-2)}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$ x=(1,1,-2)

o or buormaha baia Im(B) = ((1,0,0) (0,1,-1))

X= ((1,0,0), (91,-1))

 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 2 \operatorname{del}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}$ $(\alpha - \lambda)((1-\lambda)^2 - 1) = (\alpha - \lambda)(-\lambda)(2-\lambda)$ $\lambda_i = 0$ $\lambda_i = \infty$ $\lambda_i = 2$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1-2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is $\lambda = 1$, necleokamenne sullos sul $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & x-2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim ah \times 2 + dostanine unly which is$

LER 160,2]

 $T\vec{x} = T. T\vec{x} - T. \lambda \vec{x}$ $T. \lambda \vec{x} = 2\lambda \vec{x}$ $2T\vec{x} = 2\lambda \vec{x}$ $\lambda . \lambda \vec{x} = 2\lambda \vec{x}$ <x,y>s:=(Sx,Sy) Symetria: < x,y > = (5x, 5y) = (5y, 5x) = (y,x) symetria porodného sholumeh sicime line anta: (ax, y) = (S(ax), Sy) = (a Sx, Sy) = a (\$x, Sy) = a(x, y) Timents robinenie (x+7,2) = (S(x+y),Se) = (Sx+Sy,Se) = (Sx,Se) + (Sy FSZ) = (x,+) + (y,2)s nerapornost (x,x) =0, len stedy, but x je muloz rektor (sx, sx) = 0 <=> sx = 0 <=> x=0

En 2 dille

of his sellen.

Judicione Combine

SARA DENYHART 5, 5, . je ctindre, lelo enora renikne poslupaost od i po nekoneiny a definicia horori, de hunsformacia notraci do selo. · matica zobrazenia 2(c4+d8)=2(ca,) +2(d6) = (ca) + d6; = (ca) + d6; = $C = {\binom{a_1}{i}} + a{\binom{b_3}{i}} = cla + dlB$ $\lambda = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\tilde{X}_{i} = \left(1, 0, 0, 0, \dots\right)$ Lu-L. (an, an+1, Inschor, ...) = (an+1, lan+an+1, dan+3an, ...) ked odstrainine proj proh, neoplyvni ostate prohy => 14 = 4 al G = 4

A preto 4 je invariantaj vold velsta pan va L.

G, Nech A: V = V je linearna hansformacia.

al $4\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$, $\vec{x} \neq 0$, polon λ je slashno hodnola A a \vec{x} je nej prisliklapiki slashny sellow.