$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1+3.1 & 1.2+23 & 1.4+3.17 \\ 4.1+21 & 4.2+2.3 & 4.4+2.1 \\ 5.1+1.1 & 5.2+1.3 & 5.4+1.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 & 7 \\ 6 & 14 & 18 \\ 6 & 13 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 7 & 8 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 4$$

iki matrisin Gorpininda asogidaki ilg durum Olusabilir

- 1) A.B olabilir, BA olnoyabilir ork: A:3x2 B:2x5 AB:3x5
- 2) A.B. we B.A olabilir labor tipleri aynı
 defilden olmayabilir
 örl: A: 3x2 B: 2x3 AB 3x3
 BA 2x2
- 3) AB ve BA nxn tiprode olabilir. Fokat ABFOA

3. Hafta

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Bir Vilinmayenli bir lineer denklem axeb formundo yozılır. Burodu o,xıb'yi ıxı tipinde matrisler olorak düşünebiliriz. Simdi bunu genelliyelim.

anixitonixitonixisi

anixitonixitonixisi

A=

anixitonia

anixiton

3. Hafta

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$$A X = B$$

$$0 : 1 X 1 + 0 : 2 X 1 - + 0 : 1 X n = b 1$$

$$0 : 1 X 1 + 0 : 2 X 1 - + 0 : 1 X n = b 2$$

$$0 : 1 X 1 + 0 : 2 X 1 - + 0 : 1 X n = b 1$$

$$0 : 1 X 1 + 0 : 1 X 1 - + 0 : 1 X n = b 1$$

$$0 : 1 X 1 + 0 : 1 X 1 - + 0 : 1 X n = b 1$$

Cetirsel kuraller:

Teorem: a, B stalor me A,B,C usoqidaki islemleri soqloyon uygun matrislor olmak izere, asoqwati itadeler degradu.

1)
$$A+B=B+A$$
2) $(A+B)+C=A+(B+C)$
3) $(A+B)C=A(BC)$
4) $A(B+C)=AB+AC$
5) $(A+B)C=AC+BC$
6) $(A+B)C=A(BA)$
7) $A(A+B)=(A+B)B=A(A+B)$
9) $A(A+B)=A+A+A$
9) $A(A+B)=AA+AB$
 $AB+BA$
 $A^2=A\cdot A$
 $A^2=A\cdot A$
 $A^2=A\cdot A$

3. Hafta

3/14

int:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4$

Teoron: Alain torsi verso tektir.

kanit: B ve C Alain tessleri olsun.

AB=BA=I

AC=CA=I

B=BI=B(AC)=(BA)C=IC=C

A tersine A

Tanim: Eger A natiisinin torsi yekso, A'yo

Singilor natris donir.

Tunim: A=(aij) (i=1,2...,M, i=1,2,...,N)

MXN tipinde bir natris olsun. Elonculori

bji=aii olorak tonimlanan nxm

3. Hafta

5/14

Fuat Ergezen

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tipindeti B = (bjj) matrisine Alaintransposesi danin we A^{T} ile giosterilin

art: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ 2×3 $A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 3×2 $b_{21} = 0_{12} = 2$ $b_{22} = 0_{23} = 7$ Teorem: A saqidati i f-delar d sqrudur.

1) $(A^{T})^{T} = A$ 2) $(KA)^{T} = AA^{T}$ 3) $(A+B)^{T} = A^{T}+B^{T}$ 4) $(AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}$

Elementer Matrislar.

Teorem: A we be singular olmogon matrislar

rse A.B'de singular degildir ve

(AB) = B-! A-! dir.

Earl: $(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = A(BB^{-1})A^{-1} = AA^{-1}I$ $(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB) = B^{-1}(A^{-1}A)B = B^{-1}B = I$ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

Genel alcrak (A1. Az. ... An) = An . An ... Azti

Tanim: Birim mater I nin harhangi iki saturnan yer degistirmeti ile elde edilan yeni matrise I. tip elementer matris denir.

Brim matris I nin harbangi bir saturni saturni bir saturni le elde edilan yeni matrise II. tip elementar matris denir.

Lirim matris I nin harbangi bir saturni bir sayı ile qurpip beslev bir saturni taplonmanı ile elde edilən yeni matrise II. tip elementer matris donir.

Ort:
$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0$

Bin nativis bir elementer nativis ile soldon
Gorparsak, Gorpin nativis ilk nativise o
eleventer sattlemi yopılarak elde edilen natur
rise esittir.

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$
 I. tip.
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $EA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $EA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $Si \Theta Si = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. Hafta

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Teorem: E elementer natris ise E singüler obvoyon bir natristir we Ede aynı tiple elementer matristir.

Tanim! B natrisire, B = Ex Ex. " E, A

olacak sebilde sonly elementer

E, Ez, "Ex matrisleri versa, Alya

Satirco denktir denir.

(Yani, B natrisi, A nortrisire sonly

elementer sotur islemleri uygularerak elde ediliyorsa & natrisire Alya

satirca denktir denir)

 $\frac{34}{211} \rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211} \rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211} \rightarrow \frac{134}{211}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211} \rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{10-17}{211} \rightarrow \frac{10-17}{21$

Teorem: A, nxn topinde matris iso assignabiler donktor.

- 1) A smødlerdegildir.
- 2) AX=0 yolniz asikor gozine soliphi.
- 3) A saturca binim matris I ya dandir.

Teorem: AX=B AXA Sisteminin yolanz bir Gaziminin olmanisin garet ve yeter sort Alain smyblor olmanosi-dil.

tout: A smayler dogika, At vor.

AX=B

A'(AX)=A'B

IX=X=A'B

Tersi yepilii.

A smajiler degilsa A saturca birim notice

dentir. Extx.1... Ext. A= I

Extx.1... Ext. A.A'= A'

3. Hafta

10/14

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -S & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & | & -3 & | & -7 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & -S & | & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3/4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3/4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3/4 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3/4 \\
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0 & 0 & 0 & | & 3/4 \\$$

$$A \times = \mathbb{I}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \times = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \times = \mathbb{I}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 46 + 13/45 \\ c + 7/4 \cdot 4 + (-\frac{1}{2})5 \\ 5/4 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 4 + (-\frac{1}{2})5 \\ 5/4 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 4 + (-\frac{1}{2})5 \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_2 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ \hline x_3 = -\frac{4}{$$

3. Hafta

12/14

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{33} & \frac{5}{53} \\ \frac{2}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Losagen ve ûquasel Matris.

Tanin: Bir nen tipende A natisine izi igin

aij = 0 i so ost uggensel, izi igin

aij = 0 re att uggensel natisi denir

dir natis ust reya alt uggensel ise uggensel

DH:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
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 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0$

Tomm: Bir nen tipmdeki A matrisi îti îken acj=0 ise tyo kozagen matris denir.

Since :
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 \subset D_1$$

$$A_2 \subset D_3$$

$$A_3 \subset D_4$$

$$B_3 \subset D_4$$

$$B_4 \subset D_4$$

$$B_5 \subset D_4$$

$$B_5$$