durumdu $N(A)^{\perp} = R(A^{T})$ ve $N(A^{T})^{\perp} = R(A)$ yorabiliri. Ayrka $A \times = b$ korahı alnısı (=) $b \in R(A)$ olduğu ve $R(A) = N(A^{T})^{\perp}$ olduğundu

aşceş ideki sonuçu yozabilirin

Sonva: Egar A, mxn tipmdo natis we belle is you Ax=b obcat sotilde bir x elle verdir verdir veyo öyle 4 elle verdir ti ATy=0 we yo öyle 4 elle verdir ti ATy=0 we yo öyle do dir.

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ olsva. N(A), R(A^T), N(A^T) we}$ R(A) bozial we bogutinuoul. $N(A) = \begin{cases} x \in IR^A : Ax = 0 \end{cases}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{cases} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $X_1 + X_2 = 0$ $X_1 = X_1$ $X_1 + X_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X_2 = X_3$

 $N(A) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $N(A) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x, A \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x, A \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ $R(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \end{bmatrix} :$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \in N(H) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \in A(H^T)$$

$$X^{T}y = 0 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \frac$$

 $X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = X$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} : X \in IK \end{cases}$ $N(A^T) = \begin{cases} X \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -$

L: (3)

A: INA - INA

MXA tipindeti bir A metrisi IR > IRM linear dansim obrak dissinildoginde ve R(AT) no N(A) And IRM de dik timlogen oldukları bilindizinde

IRM = R(AT) A N(A)

olduğun. görnek zor dağildir. Kuna göre

YXEIRM, YER(AT) ve ZEN(A) olnak inare

x= y+2

olarak tektürlü yazabilirin. YxeIRM için

NUH) = { x EIR": Ax=0}

12. Hafta

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Fuat Ergezen

Ax=A(41t) = Ay+A= = Ay

dir. Dolonysiylo

R(A) = \(Ax: x \in | R(A) \) = \(Ay: y \in R(A) \)

dir. Yoni A) ain tonim kimesini \(R(A) \) aldiquence

A, R(A) \(\) Ion R(A) \(\) yo ortendir. (is orinedir)

Ayrico by don'us in bire-birdir. Geroel ton

Ay = Ay

Ay

re $N(A) \wedge R(A^{T}) = \{0\}$ olderwood $y_1 - y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \quad dir$ Dologisiyla $R(A) \mid don R(A^{T}) \mid y_2 \mid ters \quad don's'um$ t=minterati'ilir. $\delta n : A = \{0 \ 2 \ 0\}$ $N(A) = \{x \in In\}: Ax=0\}$ $N(A) = \{x \in In\}: Ax=0\}$

$$P(A) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : x \in IN \end{cases}$$

$$P(A^{T}) = \begin{cases} x \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : x, A \in IR \end{cases}$$

$$AX = AY$$

$$X \in IN \Rightarrow AX = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AY = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AY = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 1 \\ 2x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

A: $Q(A^{7}) \rightarrow Q(A)$

B: $Q(A) \rightarrow Q(A^{7})$

Ay=b

A $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

B $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

ia Gorpin Vzaylori

Skaler gerpin yalan IRN de degil gerel vektör uzcyleriadada anomli bir touromdir. Findi bu tenimi diger vektör uzcylerine genellyelim.

Tonim! Bir V voktói u Loyindati her x ve y
vettői arttine, bir roel soyi < x,47
tarsilik getirm ve osogidáti ferdleri
soglogon isleme V vettői uzeryi üzer
rinde bir mi ig gorpum denir.

1) < x,x> >0 0 < < x,x>=0

CNED = CRYZ MAINSFIX JOH (2

3) Hor x, y, z EV ve button x, 10 stularbri
iain <xx+py, z>= x <x=> + B < y, z>

is tinde is cerpm tonimli vettir uzayıra

Street 1) IR" de stelar compin bir ia compindir.

<x, y> = xTy

1) <x,x> = xTx = x2+x2+++x2 >0

 $2) < x_1 x > = 0$ $< x_1 x > = 0$

12. Hafta

6/16

Fuat Ergezen

\(A \, B > = \quad \text{all bill } \tag \text{all bill } \tag \text{all bill } \tag \text{all bill } \tag \text{all bill } \text{all

object tenin-byokiling.

(sorigin in Gorpin Station üg oncusons Sorelin: fight EC [ab], & IPEIR LXf+Ag) N>= SEX f(x)+Ag(x)] hoods = SEX fox) hex) + A gax) hex) dx

= Sba for hor) dx + Sp gow how) dx

= a str fex) heredx + A st gowhow ox = < < f, ND + A < 9, ND)

5) < Toib] de bosto bir regarpini was Toiblée poritiv sinetly fontsign almost work <1,9>= I falgon was dx

olorak tanımlayabıtırın. ucule orgirlik fortsyon denir-

6) x1, x21... xm forth neel sayilar okum Pride bir in garpun < P, 9>= = P(Xi) 9(Xi)

olerat temelayabilaris.

7) W(x) portitif fontisyon we xixzini to forthi roel scycler olrek wore prido barto bir ia corpini

elook tonnlegobiliring

| (xi) q(xi) w(xi) |

| (xi) q(xi) w(xi) w(xi) w(xi) w(xi) |

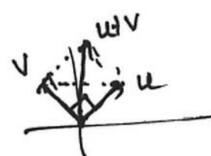
| (xi) q(xi) w(xi) w(xi) w(xi) w(xi) |

19 Gerpin vzoylerinin tenel trellibleri
1921 deti skular gerpinim trelliklerini 19 gerpini
vzoyina genelliyebiliri. Eyer v 19 gerpini vzeyi
Vlde bir vettor iše vlnin uzunligi vaja normu

11411 = 12414>

o brak tommlem. Eger < UND=0100 Uve V vektorlemediktir donir

Toorem: (PBogor kush) Eger IL we v bir
ig Gorpin uzeyi V'de dik iseler
Il utull? = Ilull? + Il VII?
dir.



COSX W CMX

12. Hafta

10/16

Fuat Ergezen

$$\begin{aligned}
&\langle \cos x, \sin x \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \sin x \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos x}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos x}{2} \right) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos x}{2} \right) \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

Il siaxll? =
$$\langle sinx, sinx \rangle = \int_{R}^{R} |sinx| dx$$

$$= \int_{R}^{A} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\langle s_2 x \rangle}{2} \right) dx = 1$$

Il sinx + $\langle sinx | |^2 = ||sinx||^2 + ||kosx||^2$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

Quex A de (Sixek 3) + animonar 3 q corpina gove

alian norma Frobenius Norma denir ve ||.||F

ile gosterlir bura goir of or A $\langle R \rangle$ Raxa ise

$$||A||_{F} = \langle \langle A|A \rangle = \langle \langle R \rangle \rangle$$

$$||A||_{F} = \langle \langle A|A \rangle = \langle \langle R \rangle \rangle \rangle$$

3)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $A, D \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$
 $||A||_{F} = ?$ $||B||_{F} = ?$ $(A, B) = ?$
 $||A||_{F} = (A, A) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1^{2} + 1^{2} + 1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + 3^{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= 5$$
 $||B||_{F} = (A)^{2} + (A)^{2} +$

5) Ps de ig Gurpian (ork 6) daki gibi tomoloron

ve xi = i-1, i=1,2,75 (x,=0, x==1, x==2,1)

olsua. pcx) = 4x ice pcx/in uzunlique

belove.

$$||pox)|| = ||ZP_1P_2||$$

$$||Pox||| = ||ZP_1P_2||$$

$$||Poxi|| = ||ZP_1P_2||$$

$$||ZP_1P_2|| = ||ZP_1P_2||$$

$$||ZP_1P_1$$

olorak werdir.

Teorem! P, when v oraine veltor reduciono re

V=0 ise

a) u-p ve p diletir

b) u=p => u, vlain staler kati he

Teorom! (Cauchy-Schauerz exitsinist)

u ve v, iq qarpım uzayı vle iti veltor

ne |<uv>| < || u|| || v||

dir.

Ortonornal küneler

127 de sit sit tullondiqueir boz totimi seifez

(dik ve birin uzunlikto) bizo resil kolaylit segliyoso,

iq garpin uzeylerunda do ortonornal (dik ve uzunlege

I olen uttöiler) boz totimi bennar toloylik segler.

Tomm: VI, V21-11 VA iq carpin uzeyi V'de vettetter

olsun, eger [#i iken

< Vi, Vi>=0

110 SVIIVz 11, VAZ ve ttörlerne dik (ortogenel)

kone don is

Teoron: Egar Sunve, "Va] (q qerpim uzayı V'de stirom fortli vettörlerin dik timesi ise Vi, Ven va vettörlerin lineer bögimsirdir. Tonim: Bir (q a-rpim rollde birim vettörlerin dik komesine orteneral (diku vettörlerin vendugu 1 olun) tüme deniv

Sundamental Sundam

$$||[\frac{1}{1}]|| = ||\frac{1}{1}|^{2} + ||\frac{1}{1}|^{2}| = ||3||$$

$$||[\frac{2}{1}]|| = ||\frac{1}{1}|| + ||\frac{4}{1}|| - ||\frac{4}{1}|| + ||\frac{1}{1}|| + ||\frac{1}{1}$$

(COSMX, COSMX) = It IT COSMXCOS AXOX = { O , M= A