

Bevezetés

08 September 2020 10:35

**Ezt a jegyzetet Eredetileg Tatai Áron (G07Z0E)
(aron.tatai@gmail.com)**
**Készítette az ELTE IK BSc 2020/I.- es féléves
matalapok tárgyhoz.**

**Az első 10 óra (5 hét, első ZH tananyaga)
Nincs benne**

Számonkérés

- Középiskolai anyag ismétlés
 - Komplex számok ; lineáris algebra
 - Mátrixok
 - Kép, analízis, valós fvények
-
- 3 db ZH -> semmilyen segédeszköz
 - 10röpZH
 - kisZH: ismétlő kérdésekből lesz
-
- Röpzh: 50%+ -> max 20 extra pont
 - ZH: 3 × 50 pont -> 17 fölött sikeres

$$1) A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times n} \quad B \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times p}$$

$$[-] \times [1] =$$

$$2) I := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{if } i = j \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) |A| = 1 \quad |A| = 1 \quad 2) \lambda \rightarrow \text{számnal szorozható} \\ \text{tetsz\ddot{e}legesen}$$

\uparrow

$m \times m$
méretű

$n \times n$
méretű

3) $AB \neq BA$

4) Transponálás / Adjungáltás \rightarrow (komplex számokra)

$$A^T \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times n} \quad (A^T)_{ij} = (A)_{ji}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \quad (A^T)^T = A \\ (AB)^T = B^T A^T \end{array} \right.$$

$$5) Q: A \times \{?\} = I \rightarrow \text{értelmez\ddot{e}k-e az osztási?}$$

$$\frac{A}{I} = \{?\} \Rightarrow \text{Invertálás}$$

$$A, C \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n} \quad \text{Def: } AC \equiv CA \equiv I$$

"C" a inverse"

$$C \rightarrow A^{-1}$$

Reguláris / Invertálható
 $\exists A^{-1}$

Singuláris / nem invertálható
 $\nexists A^{-1}$

$$\underbrace{A \cdot A^{-1}}_{=} = I$$

\hookrightarrow Agytudók megnézni,
két matrix
egymás inverse-e.

=
12.2.1

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -8 & -1 \\ -17 & 10 & 1 \\ -9 & 11 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \quad \textcircled{A}$$

-16 - 20 - 31

HF 12.2.1b

$$A^{-1} = C$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A) = a_{11}$$

$$A_{ij} \quad \downarrow \quad (A)_{ij} \\ A[i][j]$$

Példa:

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

$$1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 3 = \text{Det} \Rightarrow -1$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 1[4] - 2[3] = -2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{Det} = 0 & \text{Det} \neq 0 \\ \text{mines} & \text{Van } B \\ \text{invert} & \text{invert} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{If } \boxed{123} = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinans 'sor' 'oslop'

szintetikus legegen lehet

szimmetriai

$$\begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ 1 & + & - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}(A) = \text{Det}(A^T)$$

13.1

4) Ha két sor

$$\text{felcserélve azokat} \Rightarrow -1 \cdot \det(A')$$

5) Ha két sor egymás akkor $\det(A) = 0$

$$A \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$$

$$7) \det(cA) = c^n A \quad (c \neq 0)$$

6) Ha minden sor/osszlopát szorozunk minden oszlopban

$\det(A) = c \cdot \det(A')$

8) Ha minden sor/osszlopai közül kettő egymás sorozata, akkor $\det(A) = 0$

$$= 1) \quad \det(AB) = \det(A) + \det(B)$$

=

$$\det(A+B) = ? \quad \text{Det C} \quad \text{ahol} \quad C$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

csal egy
sor / oszlopan
kilönbözik

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha'_1 & \dots & \alpha'_n \\ \beta'_1 & \dots & \beta'_n \end{bmatrix}$$

kilönbözik
sorban
össze kell
adni

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 & \alpha_2 + \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_n + \beta_n \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(A) = \det(A')$

Tétel: Föbb-inverz létezik

$$1 = \det(I) = \det(AC) = \det(A) \det(C)$$

? egységesítik aikor ha $\det(A) \neq 0$
 $\rightarrow A$ nem invertálható / singularis

$$\text{Iftn } \exists C : \det(AC) = \det(I)$$

x. Szorozás determinansa

$$\det(A) \times \det(C) = 1 \rightarrow \det(A), \det(C) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{föld} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagonál
Matrix

$\det(D) =$ földibbell
elemek
szorozata

TFH ha $\det(A) \neq 0$

$$C = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\det(A)}}_{c - \bar{A}} \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$\tilde{A}_{ij} = \alpha_{ji}^{t \leftarrow}$$

előjelezett
el -

A \rightarrow determinans
matrix

$$\boxed{\alpha_{ij}^t}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{transponált} = (\tilde{A})_{ij} \quad \rightarrow \boxed{(\tilde{A})_{ij}} = (\tilde{A})_{ij}$$

4. Döntsük el, hogy C inverze-e A -nak.

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$; $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

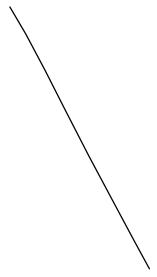
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 18 & 50 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

nem inverte

b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$; $C = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -8 & -1 \\ -17 & 10 & 1 \\ -19 & 11 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 14 & -8 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & -17 & 10 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -4 & -19 & 11 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3 \\ R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 + 3R_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -3 & 2 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -22 & 30 & -8 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}R_1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 3R_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & -8 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -16 & 34 & -42 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 16R_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 27 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$-51 - 38 + 14$
 $-22 + 30 - 8$
 $57 - 85 + 22$
 $-13 + 50 - 16$
 $76 - 34 - 42$
 $-55 + 20 + 24$



$$\text{Det} \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{a \cdot 1 \cdot \det([d])}_{ad} + \underbrace{b \cdot -1 \cdot \det([c])}_{bc} = \underline{\underline{ad - bc}}$$

$$\text{Det} \quad \det(A) = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 \cdot (40 - 24) - (16 - 6) - 4 \cdot (8 - 5)$$

3. k:

$$48 - (10) - (12)$$

$$\underline{\underline{26}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{|ccc|} \hline & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$
 $4 \rightarrow 3$
 4
 $1 \ 2$
 $0 \cancel{-2}$
 $-2 \quad -4$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$4 \rightarrow 3$
 4

invert $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^{-1} = ?$ $\begin{bmatrix} 16 & -10 & 3 \\ -24 & 28 & -11 \\ 26 & -26 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det \cdot 3 \cdot (5 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 6)$

$48 - 10 - 4 \cdot 3 = \underline{26}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 16 & -24 & 26 \\ -10 & 28 & -26 \\ 3 & -11 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$ ✓✓

=====

13.2.2.2.b

invert $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & \cancel{16} & -\cancel{16} \\ \cancel{4} & 2 & -\cancel{16} \\ 12 & -10 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$

det

$3 \cdot 12 - 2 \cdot -6 + -1 \cdot -16$

$36 + 12 \overset{+16}{=} \underline{64}$

$64 \checkmark$

$\frac{1}{64} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 & 12 \\ 6 & 2 & -10 \\ -16 & 16 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{32} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \\ -8 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

W

Determináns tulajdonságai:

- $A \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$
- \rightarrow sor / oszlop csatlakozik $\Rightarrow 0$
- \rightarrow s/o felcserélése
- \rightarrow 2 s/o arányos
- \rightarrow s/o szorítsa n-el
- \rightarrow ha matrixot szorozunk n-el
- \rightarrow 2 s/o arányos
- \rightarrow $\det(A) + \det(B) =$
- \rightarrow matrix s/o-hoz horzondjuk s/o n-szeresít
- \rightarrow $\det A \cdot \det B$

det értéke

0

-1 · det

0

n · det

$\text{ch} \cdot \det$

0

$$\rightarrow (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\det(A+B)$

$$\det \quad \sim \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad \begin{matrix} \cancel{1} & \cancel{2} \\ \cancel{3} & \cancel{4} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\det(A \cdot B) \quad \sim \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 3 = -6 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

14 Vektorok \longrightarrow (Liniaris / Vektor) térfelület

21 October 2020 11:24

$$\underline{a} \quad \underline{b} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{a} + \underline{b} \quad \text{vektor}$$

$$\checkmark \text{ kommutativ} \quad \underline{a} + \underline{b} = \underline{b} + \underline{a}$$

$$\checkmark \text{ aszociatív} \quad (\underline{a} + \underline{b}) + \underline{c} = \underline{a} + (\underline{b} + \underline{c})$$

$$\checkmark \text{ nullvektor} \quad (\underline{a} + \underline{0}) = \underline{a}$$

$$\checkmark \text{ elemetegyel} \quad \underline{a} + (-\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$$

szerege nulla

szerege nulla ($\times -1$)

\leftarrow Geometria

MATRIXOK
Egyenesek
körtöltök

polinomok

Vektorsk

$$V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$\lambda \circ V$$

származó műveletek

előző műveletek

Är genererande

$$S_5 = \begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ 2x+y \\ 3x \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$\xleftarrow{x} \xrightarrow{y}$ *skalarisering*

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-y \\ 2x+y \\ 3x \\ 2x+y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3x \\ 2x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

Linjär Kombination

K-demi vektorer

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ - el vett skalaral kombinalva

$$\sum_{n=1}^k \lambda_n x_n \rightarrow "V \text{ linjär kombination}"$$

Ha $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ mind 0, aldeor trivialis.

Ha $\exists \lambda_n \neq 0$ aldeor non trivialis

① alternat räntak kall linje

\rightarrow skalaral valö *gränzrä*

\rightarrow ömangivark övreobakto

$$W \subseteq V \quad W^* \text{ a vektorer är össes}$$

lehetseges lin.komb. - ja

$\hookrightarrow W$ äter

$\hookrightarrow V$ ztal generellt / kifikt att äter

$$\text{Span}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = W^*$$

Def

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad \forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in V : \quad \xrightarrow{\text{"kan vägas genererande, ha'}}$

$$\text{Span}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = W \quad \Rightarrow \text{eldeor } \text{span}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ är } W, \text{ emi är äter}$$

ej genererande.

↓

eldeor $= V$ vektorer vägas dimension

Kanoniskt approximatör

n-adik leme 1 \rightarrow pl

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \quad \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & \dots & e_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Genererande
 \mathbb{K}^n -nät

Skalart-van - vägas
terrelal genererande

$\hookrightarrow V$ äter element genererande
horzidaltvär \rightarrow eldeor var annyra!

→ ha nem magántrunk el több elemet, ahol, ~~minimális~~ generátorrendszere

Vagy

$$u = (1, 2, -1) \quad v = (6, 4, 2) \quad u + v = (9, 2, 1) \quad y = (5, -1, 8)$$

$$\textcircled{a}: -2u + 3v$$

$$(-2, -4, 2) + (18, 12, 6) = (16, 8, 8) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \text{Span}(u, v)$$

$$W = \left\{ (\lambda + 6\mu, 2\lambda + 4\mu, 2\mu - 1) \mid \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x \in W \quad (9, 2, 1) \quad \lambda, \mu?$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Komponenten} \\ \text{gleiche} \\ \text{Koeffizienten} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda + 6\mu = 9 \quad (1) \\ 2\lambda + 4\mu = 2 \quad (2) \\ -\lambda + 2\mu = 1 \quad (3) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (1+3) \quad 8\mu = 16 \\ \mu = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{gleiche} \\ \text{Koeffizienten} \\ \text{lin. Komb.-je} \end{array} \quad \left((2) - 2(1) \right) \quad 4\mu - 12\mu = 2 - 18 \quad \begin{array}{l} -8\mu = -16 \\ \mu = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\lambda + 4 = 1 \\ -\lambda = 3 \\ \lambda = -3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -6 + 8 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda + 6\mu = 5 \quad (1+3) \quad 8\mu = 12 \\ 2\lambda + 4\mu = -1 \quad \mu = \frac{3}{2} \\ -\lambda + 2\mu = 8 \quad \mu = 9 \\ \quad \quad \quad \mu = \frac{9}{8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -8\mu = -1 - 8 \\ -8\mu = -9 \\ \mu = 9 \\ \mu = \frac{9}{8} \end{array}$$

$$3b \quad (x, y, z) \mid 2x - 3y + z = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad z = -2x + 3y !$$

$$\{(x, y, -2x + 3y) \mid x, y, z = 0\}$$

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 0, -2), (0, 1, 3) \text{ lin. Kombination}$$

$$3c \quad \left(x-y+5z, 3x-z, 2x+y-7z, -x \right) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, z \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3d \quad (x, y, z) \mid x + 3y = 0 \quad x = -3y$$

~~$(3y, y, z)$~~

$$y \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$w, \quad \{x, y, z \mid [2 -3 5] \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (0)\}$~~

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 0 \rightarrow x \text{ L\acute{e}reise}$$

$$x = \frac{3y - 5z}{2} \dots$$

$$W_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{l} x - 2y + 3z = 0 \\ 2x - z = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{z = 2x}$$

$$W_2 \quad x, y, z \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{l} x - 4y + 2z = 0 \\ 2x - z = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z = 2x \\ z = 2x \end{array}$$

$$- \times 3 \\ \left(1, \frac{7}{2}, 2 \right)$$

$$\cancel{x} - 2y = 0$$

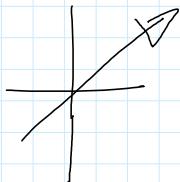
~~$x = 2y$~~

$$x = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

=====

(5)



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x - y, y + z, z - 3x \\ 4y + 6z - 4, y + z, z - 6y - 9z \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x - 2y - 3z = 0 \\ x = 2y + 3z \end{array}$$

$$u \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad v \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3y + 6z = 0 \\ y + z = -1 \\ -6y - 8z = 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$y = -2$$

$$-8z + 12z = 5$$

$$y = -2$$

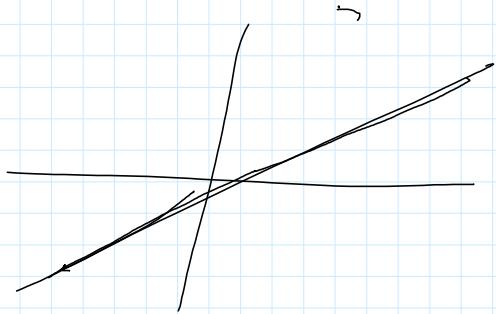
$$-6 + 6 = 0$$

$$-8x + 11x = 7$$

$$3x = 7$$

$$\underline{x = 1}$$

✓



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

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & & 1 \\ 0 & \cancel{1} & \\ 1 & & -1 \\ -1 & & \\ 1 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & \\ 2 & \\ 3 & \\ \hline 6 & \end{matrix}$$

$$1 \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

Lineárisan független \Leftrightarrow nincs olyan van binális önkomb,
amikor az eredmény $\vec{0} = \vec{0}$

$$\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 5\lambda_3 = 0 \quad (1) \\ 2\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 + 8\lambda_3 = 0 \quad (2) \\ 2\lambda_1 + 9\lambda_2 + 9\lambda_3 = 0 \quad (3) \\ -1\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 - 5\lambda_3 = 0 \quad (4) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 \text{ dim } 0\lambda_1 - 5\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0 & 2 - 2 \cdot (2) \\ \lambda_2 \text{ dim } -4\lambda_1 - 0\lambda_2 - 15\lambda_3 = 0 & 3 - 3 \cdot (2) \\ \lambda_3 \text{ dim } 0 = 0 & 1 + 4 \end{array}$$

Egyenletek összehasonlítás tétel

Ha lineárisan független \Leftrightarrow \uparrow egyenletekben (csak egysélelhető)
összehasonlítás elöl

Ha lineárisan független \Leftrightarrow \uparrow végzetlen sokfélékben összehasonlítás elöl

Összefüggés rendszerelektrizitás

"elhagyható utat körül"

\Rightarrow ha körülbelül előre nem valósztuk

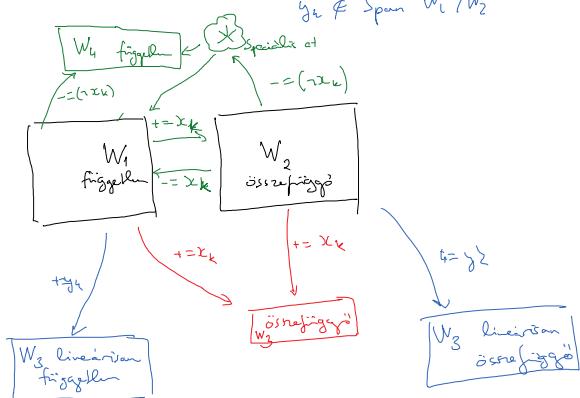
\Rightarrow lehet hogy az új vonalak is összefüggés

\hookrightarrow addig hagyunk el a másik független nem lesz

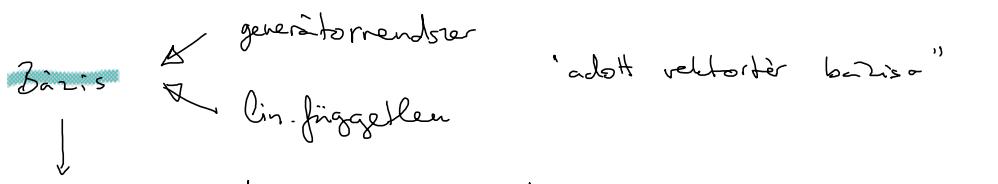
$$W_1 = \text{Span}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \dim W_1 = \dim W_2$$

$$W_2 = \text{Span}(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &\in \text{Span } W_1 / W_2 \\ x_j &\in \text{Span } W_1 / W_2 \\ y_k &\notin \text{Span } W_1 / W_2 \end{aligned}$$



BАЗИС



Saját elemei közül nem kephatunk el

P_1 : Síkvetor \rightarrow két nem egymáson felül vektor független

tér \rightarrow 3, nem egymáson független fokusz

Bármely visz dimenziós ($\setminus \{0\}$) vektorkeveren van bázis
def: $\dim(\setminus \{0\}) = 0$

| lin. független | $<$ | generátorrendszer |

| #generátorrendszer | dimenzióra vonatkozik! \rightarrow Kicserehisi tétel

Elosztás V bármely két bázis hossza arányos

Kicserehisi tétel

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 \dots x_k \in V & y_1 \dots y_n \in V \\ \text{lin. független} & \text{generátorrendszer} \end{array}$$

$\forall i \in \{1 \dots k\} \exists j \in \{1 \dots n\} \text{ st.}$

$(x_1 \dots x_{i-1}, y_j, x_{i+1} \dots x_k)$ független

↓

körvethalmaz

\Rightarrow generátorrendszer \Leftrightarrow lin. függ.

$\Rightarrow |\# \text{lin. független rendszer}| \leq \dim(V)$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1. 2. 3. 1. 2. 3. & \\ x_1(\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{matrix}) \quad x_2(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}) \quad x_3(\begin{matrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{matrix}) \quad x_4(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}) & \end{array}$$

$$3a + 2b - c - d = 0$$

0

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccccc} x_1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ x_2 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ x_3 & -1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ x_4 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ a & b & c & d \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} 3a + 2b - c - d & = 0 \\ b + 4c + d & = 0 \\ -2a - b + 2c + d & = 0 \\ 4a + 3b + c - d & = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(4)-(1)(5)}{(2)(3)(6)} \quad a + b + c &= 0 \\ -\cancel{3}a + \cancel{3}c + \cancel{2}d &= 0 \\ 2(3) + 4 \quad \cancel{a} + b + 4c + d &= 0 \\ (5) + (2) \quad 4a + 4b + 4c &= 0 \\ a + b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = -b - c$$

$$\text{rang}(x_1 \dots x_n) = \dim \text{Span}(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

$$\rightarrow 0 < \underbrace{\text{rang}(x_1 \dots x_k)}_{\text{w mindestens ein Vektor nullvektor}} \leq k$$

w függen

Lin. Egyenletrendszer

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad \text{hauptaugengesam}$$

$$x = [x_1 \dots x_n]$$

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

→ äquivalent

$$x \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = Ax = b$$

Matrix Rangja

Sorvektor $S(A)$

Def:

$$\dim O(A) \stackrel{!}{=} \dim S(A)$$

Ortsvektor $O(A)$

$\rightarrow \text{rang } \stackrel{!}{=} \dim O(A)$

$$\rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A^{-1})$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq \text{rang}(A) = \min\{m, n\}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rang}(A)^{m \times n} = m \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{Sorvektoren lin. fügbar}$$

$$\text{rang}(A)^{n \times n} = n \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{Ortsvektoren lin. unabh.}$$

$$\rightarrow b \in O(A)$$

$$\rightarrow M =$$

negat. disk. homom.

$|M| = \emptyset \leftarrow$ inkonszistens

$|M| = n \leftarrow$ konzisztens

18.16. Tétel. Jelölje M_h a homogén rendszer megoldáshalmazát, azaz

$$Ekkor M_h \text{ altér } \mathbb{K}^n\text{-ben.}$$
$$\mathcal{M}_h := \{x \in \mathbb{K}^n \mid Ax = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{K}^n.$$



1. Az $Ax = 0$ homogén egyenlet M_h megoldáshalmaza $n - r$ dimenziós altér \mathbb{K}^n -ben.
Ennek az altérnek egy bázisa a (18.5) képletekkel értelmezett v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n vektorszínű rendszer.
2. Ha az $Ax = b$ rendszer megoldható, akkor M megoldáshalmaza az M_h altér x^B -vel való eltolása.

□

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{valós} \quad \downarrow \quad \text{képzetes rész}$$

$i^2 = -1$

IMAGINÁRIUS RÉSZ 0

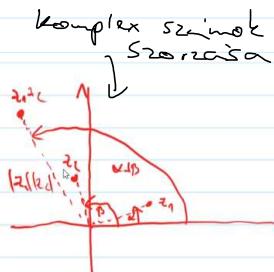
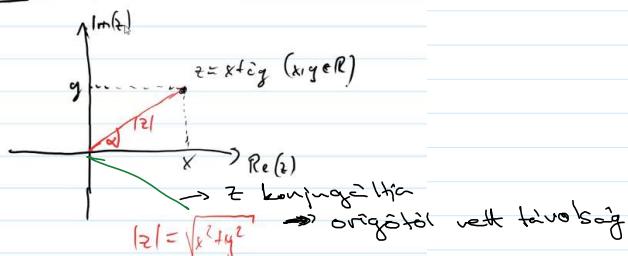
(+) (-) → képzetes + valós összefoglalás / kivonás

$$\text{Szorzás } z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) i$$

$$\text{Ottósítás. } \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} = \frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} \cdot \frac{x_2 - iy_2}{x_2 - iy_2} = \underbrace{\frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}_{\text{valós rész}} + \underbrace{\frac{-x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}_{\text{képzetes}}$$

\nwarrow konjugáltalánosítás $(x_2 - iy_2)$

Eml. Komplex "műveletek":



Trigonometrikus alak: szög + fávaltság

$$z = x + iy \quad z = |z|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = |z| \cos \alpha + i |z| \sin \alpha$$

$\rightarrow z$ konjugáltja

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2 \quad \text{vagy} \quad |z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$$

Feladatok, Példák

$$2/a \quad \frac{1}{2-3i} = \frac{1}{2-3i} \cdot \frac{2+3i}{2+3i} = \frac{2+3i}{4-(3i)^2} = \frac{2+3i}{13} \quad \frac{2}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i$$

$$2/c \quad (1-2i)(5+i) = 5 + 1 - 10i + 2 = 7 - 9i$$

$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{1-2i} \\ \overbrace{5+i} \\ -2 \cdot ii \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$

$$3/e \quad (2-i)^2 \rightarrow (2+i)^3$$

$a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

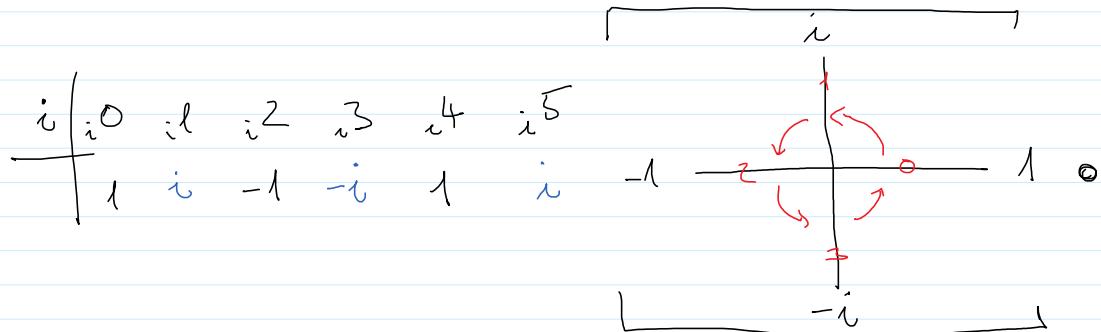
$4 - 4i + i^2 + \overbrace{8}^{12i} + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot i + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot i^2 - i^3$

$12i - 6 - i$

\boxed{X}

$$4 - 4i + i^2 + \frac{8 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot i + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot i^2}{12i - 6 - i}$$

$$3 - 4i + 8 + 12i - 6 - i = 2 + 11i = \underline{\underline{5+7i}}$$



$$\frac{1+5i}{3+2i} = \frac{\overline{1+5i} \cdot \overline{3-2i}}{9+4} = \frac{(3+10) + (-2i+15)}{\overline{13}} = \frac{13}{\overline{13}} + \frac{13i}{\overline{13}} = 1 + i$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3^2 - (2i)^2 \\ -2i^2 \end{matrix} \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$\frac{1+i}{3-i} + \frac{3-i}{1+i} = \frac{(1+i)(1+i) - (3-i)(3-i)}{(3-i)(1+i)} = \frac{1+2i+i^2 + \frac{9-6i+i^2}{-1}}{1+i} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3+2i-i-i^2 & \frac{8-4i}{4+2i} \\ -2i^2 & = \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{(8-4i)(4-2i)}{(4+2i)(4-2i)} = \frac{(4-2i)(2-i)}{-2i^2} = \frac{8-4i-4i+2i^2}{4-1} =$$

$$\overline{(1+i)(1-i)} = 1 - i + i - i^2 = 1 - -1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$\frac{6-8i}{5} \quad \boxed{\frac{6}{5} + \frac{8}{5}i}$$

$$\left(1+i\right)^2 = \boxed{2i}$$

$$\left(1-i\right)^2 = \boxed{-2i}$$

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{2018} + \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^{2019}$$

$$\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right) + \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i} \right) \rightarrow \frac{(1-i)^2}{1^2 - i^2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$$

$$z = \frac{(1+i)^2}{1^2 - i^2} = \frac{2i}{2} = -i$$

\downarrow
 $i^{2018} = -1$

\equiv

$$3/x^3 - x^2 + 8x + 10 = 0$$

$; z_i = 1+3i$

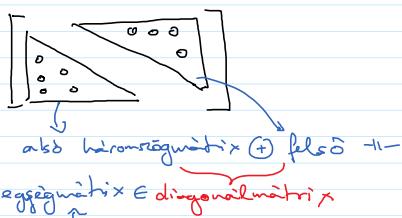
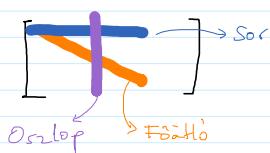
$1-3i$

Hin komplexe solution
ggökk önkör
kegyügek Vt-ja
is ggökk

$$n = \left(\sqrt{n} \cdot i \right)^2$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A(1,1) & \dots & A(1,n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A(M,1) & \dots & A(M,n) \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{m \times n}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nullmátrix = minden elem 0 $\rightarrow 0$
Sor/Oszlopmátrix = $\mathbb{K}^{m \times 1}$ / $\mathbb{K}^{1 \times m}$

Gisszerezős
 \oplus kommutatív, Aszociatív, Disztributív
 $\rightarrow A + 0 = A$
 $A + (-A) = 0$

Sorozás számítás
 $\lambda \otimes \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ Disztributív
 $(\lambda + \mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A$
 $\lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$

Sorozás Márkálás
 $\begin{bmatrix} \square \end{bmatrix} \otimes$ Aszociatív
Disztributív
 $A \otimes I = A$ | $(\lambda A)B = \lambda(AB)$
eggyégesítő

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0+15 \\ 5 & 6 & 8+7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 58 & 7 \\ 35 & 60 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{címekkel}$$

Transponálás
 \oplus $(A^T)^T = A$
 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
 A^T (Adjungált: Komplex számokkal A^*)

Részszármátrix
 \oplus $A \begin{bmatrix} : & i & : \\ i & \boxed{i} & : \end{bmatrix}^{n \times n} \rightarrow i$ osz fülekből lehetőleg részszármátrix
 A_{ij}

Determinánsok
 \oplus

$$\rightarrow A = [a_{11}]^{1 \times 1} := \det(A) = a_{11}$$

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{2 \times 2} := \det(A) = ad - bc$$

Determinans meghosszújai: || det értéke
 $A \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$

\rightarrow sor/oszlop csök 0

0

\rightarrow s/o felcserebőlse

-1 · det

\rightarrow 2 s/o arányos

0

\rightarrow s/o sorozás n-el

n · det

\rightarrow ha mátrixot sorozunk n-l

c^h · det

\rightarrow 2 s/o arányos

0

$$\rightarrow (-2)6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\rightarrow \det(A) + \det(B) =$

$$\det(A+B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rightarrow \det(A) + \det(B) = \det(A+B) \\
 & \rightarrow \text{matrix s/o-horizont herzugehört} \quad \det \quad \rightsquigarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}_{\text{vert}} = -2 \\
 & \rightarrow \det A \cdot \det B \quad \det(A \cdot B) \quad \rightsquigarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 3 = -6 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

A determinantsmatrix

(d)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \dots \\ \vdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Invers matrix

(1)

$$A^{-1} := \frac{1}{ad-bc} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{inv} : \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} A' \end{bmatrix}$$

20 Mx Saját{érték, vektor} I.

07 December 2020 14:01

1A

$$\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2-\lambda)[(2-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - (-3)\cdot 1] \rightarrow (2-\lambda)[(2-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) + 3]$$

$$+ 1 [3(2-\lambda) - 3]$$

$$- 1 [3 + 1(-2-\lambda)]$$

$$+ 3(2-\lambda) - 3$$

$$- (3 - 2 - \lambda)$$

$$(2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4 + 3) + 2 - 2\lambda$$

$$(2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 1) - 2(\lambda - 1)$$

$$(2-\lambda)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) - 2(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \checkmark \quad (\lambda - 1) \cdot [(2-\lambda)(\lambda + 1) - 2] = 0$$

$$-\lambda^2 + 2 + \lambda - 2$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(-\lambda^2 + \lambda) = (\lambda - 1) \cdot \lambda(-\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 = 1 & a(\lambda_1) = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 & a(\lambda_1) = 1 \end{array} \quad \text{sajátékként}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

Sajátékként

eredetileg visszalépésben

$$\rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \quad (A - \lambda_2 I)x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{nullvektor}$$

Gauss. elimin.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{S_1 + S_3 \\ S_2 + 2S_3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{végleges} \\ S_2 - S_1 \\ S_3 + S_2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

↓

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_3 \\ -3x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↙ sajtektor van halvra

$$\leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = -3x_3 \\ \hline x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \end{array}$$

copy vector van $\vec{0}$
 \uparrow
 $\dim W_0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ geometrische multipliciteit = 1

or alleert is general
 sajtektor van leidt
 willektor

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)x = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} s_1 + s_3 \\ s_3 - 3s_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_2 + x_3 \end{array}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dim W_1 = 2 \quad g(\lambda_2) = 2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{lin.-friggelen} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

van sajthoris : $\alpha(1) = g(1) = 2$

$$\alpha(0) = g(0) = 1 \quad \left. \right\} \leftarrow \text{smiley}$$

20 Mx Saját{érték,vektor} II.

10 December 2020 14:29

$$\textcircled{1b} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{sajátértékek:} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = ?$$

$$(1-\lambda) \left[(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1 \right] + \overbrace{(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)}^{(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)} - (1-\lambda) \\ - 1 \left[-(2-\lambda) + 1 \right] \rightarrow -2 + \lambda + 1$$

sajátfaktorok

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} \lambda_1 = 1 & \lambda_2 = 2 \\ \alpha(1) = 2 & \alpha(2) = 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \text{sajátvektör}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{s_1+s_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{s_2-s_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = 0$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{sajátvektör pl: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim W_2 = 1 = g(2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha(2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & \boxed{1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad x_3 - x_2 = 0 \\ = x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = x_3$$

$$M = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{ur pl: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim W_1 = 1 \Rightarrow g(1) = 1 \neq \alpha(1)$$

= mindestens eine zugehörige vektor $\alpha(1) > g(1)$

1d

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & i \\ 3 & 0 & 1-i \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$1 \begin{bmatrix} -(1-\lambda) - 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + (-1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot \dots$$

$$\alpha(\lambda_1) = 1 \quad \underline{\lambda_1 = 1}$$

$$\alpha(\lambda_2) = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 1+2i$$

$$\alpha(\lambda_3) = 1 \quad \underline{\lambda_3 = 1-2i}$$

$$-(1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -(1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 + 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -(1-\lambda) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4i}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$\lambda_2 = \underline{1+2i}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -2i & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2i & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2i & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} s_3 - 3s_2 \\ s_1 + 2is_2 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6i & -2i & 0 \end{array} \right] \downarrow :2i$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -3 & +1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$W_{1+2i} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2i x_2 \\ x_2 \\ 3x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \text{Pfeilvektor: } \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- /

Def Mxek hasonlóság $A, B \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$
 $A \sim B$, ha $\exists C$ st. invertálható és
 $B = C^{-1}AC$

\rightarrow szimmetrikus ($A \sim B \Leftrightarrow B \sim A$)

Tétel (21.3) Ha $A \sim B$, akkor karakterisztikus polinomjuk megegyezik sajátváltékükkel.

Biz: Ha $A \sim B \Rightarrow \exists C$ invertálható $\therefore B = C^{-1}AC$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} B \text{ karakterisztikus polinomja } P_B(\lambda) \\ \hline A & -\xrightarrow{n} & P_A(\lambda) \end{array}}$$

\rightarrow Ha $A \sim B$ akkor sajátváltékük megegyeznek

Def $A \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$. A diagonalizálható iff
 A hasonló egy diagonalis mátrix

$\exists C$ mrx: $C^{-1}AC = D$ diagonalis.

Tétel $A \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ \Leftrightarrow diagonalizálható iff, létezik sajátváltékok van a lin. független sajátvektorok

Feladatak

(1a) diagonalizálható? Melyik?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 = 0 & \lambda_2 = 1 \\ \alpha(0) = 1 & \leftrightarrow g(1) = 2 \\ g(0) = 1 & \underbrace{\qquad}_{\text{minimális negatív}} \quad \underbrace{g(1) = 2}_{\text{parantezis}} \end{array}$$

minimális negatív \Rightarrow parantezis
diagonalizálható

3 lin. függ.: $\lambda_1 = 0 \Rightarrow (-1, -3, 1)$

$\lambda_2 = 1 \Rightarrow (1, 1, 0)$

$1 \Rightarrow (1, 0, 1)$

sajátválték

$$(D) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

kell $C^{-1} \rightarrow$ kell Det

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{det} \Rightarrow -1 + 2 = 1}$$

$$C^{-1} : \frac{1}{\det(C)} \cdot \text{adj}(C) \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & +3 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & +1 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\oplus]{\cdot \frac{1}{1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{C^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^T A C &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] &\leftarrow D \end{aligned}$$

$n=3+1$

Akkumuláció

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} A^{20} = ? \\ A = (C \cdot D \cdot C^{-1}) \cdot (C \cdot D \cdot C^{-1}) \cdots (C \cdot D \cdot C^{-1}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{I} \quad \quad \quad \text{II} \\ \quad \quad \quad C \cdot D^{20} \cdot C^{-1} \quad ! \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{rem lósz} \\ \text{zuh-kom!} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (1b) \\ A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \quad \gamma_1 = 2 \quad \gamma_2 = 1 \\ \alpha(2) = 1 \quad \alpha(1) = 2 \\ g(2) = 1 \quad g(1) = 1 \leftarrow \text{egy darab} \\ \text{egy faktor} \end{array}$$

Előző rész fájdalmából

ennek nem diagonalizálható

$$(1c) \quad A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \text{Saját}\{ \text{élel}, \text{vektor}, \text{bázis} \}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \det$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{det}$$

$$(1-\lambda) \cdot \underbrace{[-\lambda(1-\lambda) - 1]}_{-1 \cdot (\lambda+1)} + \underbrace{2 \cdot (1 - (1-\lambda))}_{-2 \cdot 1}$$

$$-\lambda - 1 + 2(\cancel{1-\lambda} + 2)$$

$$-\lambda - 1 + 2\lambda$$

$$(1-\lambda) \left[\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 \right] + (\lambda - 1)$$

! \downarrow

$$-1(1-\lambda)$$

$$(1-\lambda) \left[\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 - 1 \right] =$$

$$(1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

λ	Ortskurve	$a(\lambda)$	$g(\lambda)$
1	1	1	1
2	-1	1	1
3	2	1	1

diagonalisierbar

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = 1 \text{ esetzen}}$$

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

Gauss Eliminations

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{by 1} \\ & -\lambda(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - \underbrace{(1-\lambda)}_{-1+\lambda+\lambda+1} + \underbrace{(\lambda+1)}_{2\lambda+2-2+2\lambda} + 2 - 2(1-\lambda) \\ & -\lambda(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 4(\lambda+1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2) + (\lambda+1) + 2(\lambda+1) + 2 \\ & \cancel{\lambda^2 - 2 - \lambda^3 + 2\lambda + \lambda + 1 + 2\lambda + 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{-\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 3 = 0}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \quad (-\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 \quad a(-1) = 1 \quad a(3) = 2$$

Schluß

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{gauss elimination}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{s_3 - 2s_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1s_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_2 &= x_3 \\ x_1 &= x_3 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Säntvektor.}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{s_1 - 2s_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{s_1 + 2s_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Säntvektor} \quad \text{!}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{s_1 - s_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{s_1 + s_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -3x_1 \\ -5x_1 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= -3x_1 \\ x_3 &= -5x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\times \mathbb{R}$

$$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Sog. Einheitsvektor}$$

A diagonalisierbar

$$\mathbb{D} = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{C^{-1}AC = \mathbb{D}}$$

Point mint o definición

- =
- M → sogen. (Vektor, Orte)
 - diag → diag. Orte
 - algebra / geometrische Multiplikation

Vektoralak közti szorzás

Def V vektorter (R fölött)

$$\underline{x+y}$$

Ha $\exists \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

Tulajdonságai



① számmal szorzás

$$(x, y \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\boxed{xy = x \cdot y = \langle x, y \rangle}$$

vektorszorzat

1. Ha a és b vektorok, akkor $a \cdot b$ egy valós szám (innen ered a skaláris szorzat elnevezés) $\langle a, b \rangle = \lambda$
2. $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$ (kommutativitás) $\langle a, b \rangle = \langle b, a \rangle$
3. $(\lambda a) \cdot b = \lambda \cdot (a \cdot b)$ (szorzat szorza) $\langle \lambda a, b \rangle = \lambda \langle a, b \rangle$
4. $a \cdot (b+c) = ab + ac$ (összeg szorza, disztributivitás) $\langle a, (b+c) \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle + \langle a, c \rangle$
5. $a \cdot a \geq 0$, s itt egyenlőség akkor és csak akkor áll, ha $a = 0$ $\langle a, a \rangle > 0, \text{ kis } a = 0 \rightarrow \langle a, a \rangle = 0$

Skalárszorzat \mathbb{R}^n -ben.

Tulajdonságai : $\langle x, 0 \rangle = \langle 0, x \rangle = 0$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos \alpha \quad \leftarrow \text{elágazó} \quad \text{magasabb } \mathbb{R}^n\text{-ben}$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n$$

\rightarrow vektorhossz, abszolútértéke

Def Vektor normája

$$\underbrace{\langle a, a \rangle}_{\mathbb{R}^n} = |a|^2 \quad (\underline{a \in \mathbb{R}^2})$$

$$\boxed{\|a\| = \sqrt{\langle a, a \rangle}}$$

$$a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}$$

Tulajdonságai:

$$\circ \text{ ha } x : \|x\| \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ ha } x = 0$$

\rightarrow merőlegesség

Def Merőlegesség / Ortogonalitás

$x, y \in V$ vektorok ortogonálisak, ha

$$\langle a, b \rangle = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$90^\circ \rightarrow 0$
ha derékszög zárva

skalar szorzatuk nulla (0)

$$x = (-1, 1, 1, -1)$$

$$y = (1, 0, 0, -1)$$

merőleges

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$\boxed{x+y}$$

- ha x : $\|x\| \geq 0$
 $\|x\| = 0 \text{ iff } x = 0$
- $\|\lambda x\| \Leftrightarrow |\lambda| \|x\|$

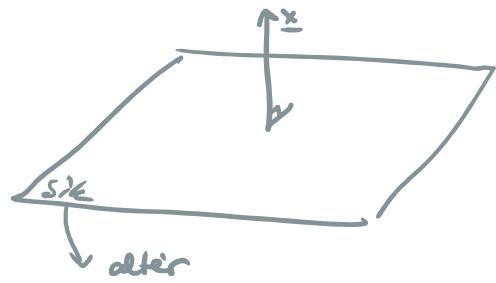
normalis

$$\|\langle i, j \rangle\| = 1$$

x irányítható egységvektor

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{\|x\|}} \rightarrow \text{hozzával előzetes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x, y \rangle = -1 + 1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \text{ugye } \langle 0, ? \rangle = 0 \\ \hookrightarrow & \text{nullevktor minden vértéges} \end{aligned}$$

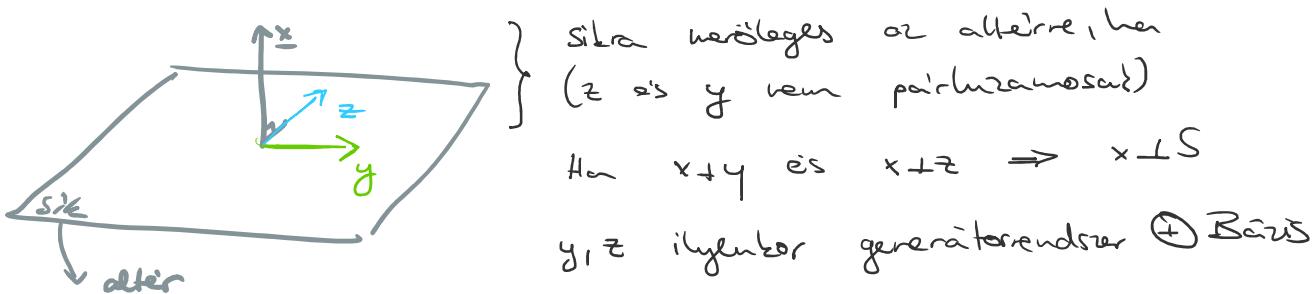


x vértéges, ha $\forall y \in S$ esetén
 $\langle y, x \rangle = 0$

vagyis $\forall y \in S : y \perp x$

$$\boxed{\text{akkor } x \text{ ha}} \uparrow$$

Tétel: $x \in V$ és $W \subseteq V$ alter, akkor $x \perp W$, ha
 $\forall w \in W$ esetén $x \perp w$



Tétel (22.4) Ha $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n \in V$
 $W = \text{Span}(e_1, \dots, e_n)$ és $x \in V$
 $x \perp W \Leftrightarrow \langle x, e_i \rangle = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Def $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in V \rightarrow$ vektornrendszer

Def $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n \in V$ ↗ vektormondszet

→ **ortogonalis**, ha bármely két különböző vektor +
 $\forall i, j \in \{1 \dots n\}, i \neq j : \langle x_i, x_j \rangle = 0$

OR
(vagy OR)



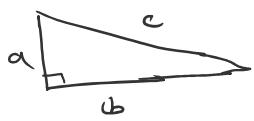
→ **ortonormelt**, ha ortogonalis +
 $\forall i \in \{1 \dots n\} : \|x_i\| = 1$

ONR
(vagy ONB)

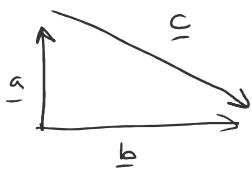
ha bázisról beszélünk (vagy ottet bázis)

Tétel (22.2) legyen $x_1, \dots, x_n \in V \setminus \{0\}$ vgy OR.
 \Rightarrow az a rendszer lin. független.

Pitagorasz-tétel



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



$$|\underline{a}|^2 + |\underline{b}|^2 = |\underline{c}|^2$$



$$|\underline{c}'|^2 = |\underline{c}|^2$$

$$\underline{c}' = \underline{a} + \underline{b}$$



$$\boxed{|\underline{a}|^2 + |\underline{b}|^2 = |\underline{a} + \underline{b}|^2}$$



Akkordansatz

$x_1, x_2 \dots x_n \in V$ [OR] rendse

$$\|x_1\|^2 + \dots + \|x_n\|^2 = \|x_1 \dots x_n\|^2$$

Biz: $\|x_1 \dots x_n\|^2 = \langle x_1 + \dots + x_n, x_1 + \dots + x_n \rangle =$

$$= \cancel{\langle x_1 x_1 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle x_1 x_2 \rangle} + \cancel{\langle x_1 x_n \rangle} + \cancel{\langle x_2 x_1 \rangle} + \dots + \cancel{\langle x_2 x_n \rangle} + \dots + \cancel{\langle x_n x_1 \rangle} + \dots + \cancel{\langle x_n x_n \rangle}$$

OR
minimál

$$\downarrow$$

$$\langle x_1 x_1 \rangle \dots \langle x_n x_n \rangle$$

$$\|x_1\|^2 \dots \|x_n\|^2$$

Läggem $e_1 \dots e_n \in V$ vektorer, W är åttalur gesätt eller
 $W = \text{Span}(e_1 \dots e_n)$

$$\underline{x} \in W$$

Tidigare, hopp $\exists \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n :$

$$\langle \underline{x}, e_1 \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle + \lambda_2 \langle e_2, e_1 \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle e_n, e_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle \underline{x}, e_2 \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle + \dots +$$

$$\langle \underline{x}, e_n \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle e_1, e_n \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle e_n, e_n \rangle$$

egenvärde \Leftrightarrow matrrixos formiga lèterit

lin.
egenvärde
n egenvärde
n vektör
($\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$)

negoldásvektor

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \underline{x}, e_1 \rangle \\ \langle \underline{x}, e_2 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle \underline{x}, e_n \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle & \langle e_2, e_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle e_n, e_1 \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \langle e_1, e_n \rangle & \dots & \dots & \langle e_n, e_n \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underline{\underline{E}}$

$$\underline{H_n} \equiv = \underline{\underline{I}} : \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \langle x_1, e_1 \rangle \\ \lambda_2 = \langle x_1, e_2 \rangle \\ \lambda_n = \langle x_1, e_n \rangle \end{cases} \quad \left. \right\} \text{erfüllt diese: Fourier-Eigenschaften} \\ (\text{zu einer ONB})$$

Abbildung zeigt hier zeigt ein Faktionsbogen von ersten, zwei Eigenvektoren

$$: \forall i \neq j : \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = 0}_{\text{Abbildung zeigt dass } e_i \text{ und } e_j \text{ orthogonal sind}}$$

Abbildung zeigt dass e_i und e_j orthogonal sind ONB

BÁZIS \rightarrow OB \rightarrow ONB $\nrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$
 $-1 - 4 + 3 = 2$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (1, -2, -3, 5) \\ y &= (-1, 2, 1, 0) \\ z &= (2, -1, 1, 3) \end{aligned}$$

b) $\|x\|$
 $1+4+9+25 = \sqrt{39}$

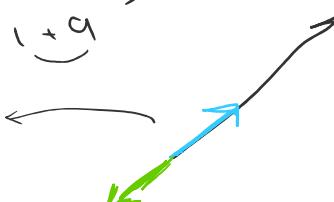
c) $\|x-z\| = \sqrt{1+1+16+4} = \sqrt{22}$

d) $\frac{\langle y, z \rangle \cdot y - \langle y, z \rangle x}{\|y\|^2} = \frac{\underbrace{(2+2-3+15)}_{16} \cdot y - \underbrace{(-2-2-1)}_{-5} x}{\sqrt{1+4+1^2}} =$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6^2}} \cdot (-16, 32, -16, 0) - (-5, 10, 15, -25) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-11, 22, -31, 25)$$

e/ 1. z irányú egységvektor?

$$\frac{z}{\|z\|} = \frac{(2, -1, 1, 3)}{\sqrt{4+1+1+9}}$$


1/2 z-vel előtétes irányú, e.v.

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} (2, -1, 1, 3)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} (2, -1, 1, 3)$$

(3)

$$u_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$u_2 = (1, -1, -1, 1)$$

$$u_3 = (-1, 0, 0, 1)$$

a) orthogonális - e. \Leftrightarrow vektorok párhuzامت هرőleges

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle & 1-1-1+1=0 & \checkmark & u_1 \perp u_2 \\ \langle u_2, u_3 \rangle & -1+1=0 & \checkmark & u_2 \perp u_3 \\ \langle u_1, u_3 \rangle & -1+1=0 & \checkmark & u_1 \perp u_3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u_1 \perp u_2 \\ u_2 \perp u_3 \\ u_1 \perp u_3 \end{array} \right\} \text{O.R.}$$

b) pitagorasz tétel alkalmazása

ezért
normalizáljuk

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_1\|^2 + \|u_2\|^2 + \|u_3\|^2 &= 4+4+2 = 10 \\ \|u_1 + u_2 + u_3\|^2 &= \|(1, 0, 0, 3)\|^2 = 1+9=10 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{azaz osz} \\ \text{osz} \end{array} \right\} \text{azaz osz}$$

Eltüntet

ONR bázis előnyei

→ elérhető lin. komb.

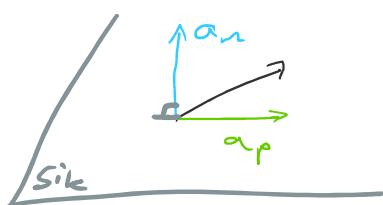
→ λ -együtthatók gyorsan számíthatóak

$$\text{Bázis} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} \text{OB} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} \text{ONB}$$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2\text{-ban}$

$$\alpha = \alpha_p + \alpha_m$$

$\alpha_p \parallel b$
 $\alpha_m \perp b$

 $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3\text{-ban}$ 

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \alpha_p \in S \\ \alpha_m \perp S \end{array}}$$



Alternatív
merőleges vektor

Tétel: Felbontási tétel e_1, \dots, e_n : ONR

$$W = \text{Span}(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

(ingenkor bázis is)

Ekkor $\forall x \in V$ minden x felbontható $x = x_p + x_m$, ahol

$$\begin{array}{l} x_p \in W \\ x_m \perp W \end{array}$$

Számolás

$$\begin{cases} x_p = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle \cdot e_i & \rightarrow \\ x_m = x - x_p \end{cases}$$

Merőleges vetület
Jele: $\text{Proj}_W(x)$

$$x_m = x - x_p$$

($u_1 \dots u_n$) : OQR neue orthonormierte Basis

$$W = \text{Span}(u_1 \dots u_n)$$

$$e_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} \quad \dots \quad e_n = \frac{u_n}{\|u_n\|}$$

$(e_1 \dots e_n)$ neue ORN

$$x_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\langle x_1, \frac{u_i}{\|u_i\|} \right\rangle \frac{u_i}{\|u_i\|} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\|u_i\|^2} \left\langle x_1, u_i \right\rangle u_i =$$

$$\|u_i\|^2 = \langle u_i, u_i \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\langle x_1, u_i \rangle}{\langle u_i, u_i \rangle} \cdot u_i$$

Eljárás: Gram-Schmidt Folyamat Orthogonalizáció

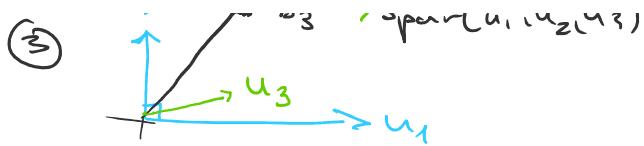
random basis $\xrightarrow{\text{G.S.}}$ $O(N)B$

$\rightarrow b_1, b_2 \dots b_n$ basis (new $O(N)B$)

① $\rightarrow b_1 \rightarrow u_1$: 1 dim Alkotott general.
cs nevezetesség

② $\begin{array}{c} u_2 \\ \nearrow \\ b_2 \rightarrow \text{Span}(u_1, u_2) \\ \searrow u_1 \end{array}$: felbontható b_2
 u_1, b_m bonyírva!

③ $\begin{array}{c} u_2 \\ \nearrow \\ b_3 \rightarrow \text{Span}(u_1, u_2, u_3) \\ \searrow u_3 \end{array}$



$$(4) \quad b_n \rightarrow u_n \dots \text{Span}(u_1 \dots u_n)$$

Schrittweise

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= b_1 \\ u_2 &= b_2 - \underbrace{\frac{\langle b_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1}_{\text{parallel zu } u_1 \text{ dissoziert}} \\ u_3 &= b_3 - \left(\underbrace{\frac{\langle b_3, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1}_{u_1 \parallel} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle b_3, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2}_{u_2 \parallel} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Feladatok

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad u_1 &= (1, 1, 1, 1) \\ u_2 &= (1, -1, -1, 1) \\ u_3 &= (-1, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tetők: orthogonalis rendszer} \\ \text{rendszereket} \end{array} \right\}$$

/c bontsuk fel $x = (2, 1, 3, 1)$ even alakítsunk es a
Projektions feléle

$$W = \text{Span}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\text{Proj}_W x = \underbrace{\frac{\langle x_p, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1}_{(\sum)^{||}} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle x_p, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2}_{+} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle x_p, u_3 \rangle}{\langle u_3, u_3 \rangle} u_3}_{+}$$

$$\frac{2+1+3+1}{4} \cdot u_1 + \frac{2-1-3+1}{4} u_2 + \frac{-2+1}{2} u_3 =$$

$$\frac{7}{4} (1, 1, 1, 1) - \frac{1}{4} (1, -1, -1, 1) - \frac{1}{2} (-1, 0, 0, 1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 7, 7, 7, 7 \\ 6, 8, 8, 6 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, -1, 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2, 0, 0, 2 \end{pmatrix} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0, 8, 8, 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2, 2, 2, 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_p \\
 x_m &= (2, 1, 3, 1) - (2, 2, 2, 1) = (0, -1, +1, -3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$(x_m + u_1, x_m + u_2, x_m + u_3) \rightarrow$ mer  leges an alleine

(2) + (3)

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= (1, 1, 1, 1) \\ b_2 &= (3, 3, -1, -1) \\ b_3 &= (-2, 0, 6, 8) \end{aligned}$$

: csináljunk OR
: majd osináljunk ONR -t

>

$$b_1 + b_2 = 3 + 3 - 1 + 1 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{vannak merőlegesek}$$

G.S. ort. eljárás

(5) b_1 -legegyenlőbb \rightarrow tartsonk meg

$$u_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$u_2 = b_2 - \frac{\langle b_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 = (3, 3, -1, -1) - \frac{3+3-2}{4} (1, 1, 1, 1) = (3, 3, -1, -1) - 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$u_2 = (2, 2, -2, -2) \parallel ((1, 1, -1, -1)) \leftarrow \text{ezre van} \quad \text{elhet}$$

$$b_3 = (-2, 0, 6, 8)$$

$$u_3 = b_3 - \frac{\langle b_3, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 - \frac{\langle b_3, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2 = \\ b_3 - \underbrace{\left(\frac{-2+6+8}{4} \right)}_{4} \underbrace{(1, 1, 1, 1)}_{3u_1} - \underbrace{\frac{-8}{\underbrace{4+4+4+4}_{16}}} \underbrace{(2, 2, -2, -2)}_{-2u_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-2, 0, 6, 8) - (3, 3, -1, -1) + (4, 4, -4, -4) = \\ (-2, 0, 6, 8) + (1, 1, -1, -1) = \underline{(-3, -1, 13, 15)} \end{cases}$$

$$(-2, 0, 6, 8) - (3, 3, -1, -1) + (4, 4, -4, -4) =$$

$$\boxed{u_3 = (1, 1, -1, 1)}$$

$$\text{Span}(b_1, b_2, b_3) = \underbrace{\text{Span}(u_1, u_2, u_3)}_{\text{egyenlően merőlegesek}}$$

③ Cisalymur ONB -t

$$u_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1) \quad e_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$u_2 = (1, 1, -1, -1) \quad \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$u_3 = (-1, 1, -1, 1) \quad \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$S_{\text{pan}} = (e_1 \dots e_3)$ oggi ONB

④ After \mapsto cisalymur: OB \oplus ONB

$$W = \{(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{array}{l} 3y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 - 2y_4 = 0; \\ 5y_1 + 4y_2 + 3y_3 + 2y_4 = 0 \end{array}\}$$

$$y_3 = 2y_4 - 2y_2 - 3y_1$$

$$(y_1, \underbrace{(y_2)}, \underbrace{(y_3)}, y_4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5y_1 + 4y_2 + & \underbrace{6y_4 - 6y_2 - 9y_1}_{=} + 2y_4 = 0 \\ - & \\ & -5y_1 - 2y_2 + 8y_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = 4y_4 - 2y_1$$

$$(y_1, -2y_1 + 4y_4, -7y_1 - 6y_4, y_4)$$

$$y_3 = 2y_4 - 8y_4 + 4y_1 - 3y_1$$

$$y_3 = -6y_4 - 2y_1$$

\Rightarrow Pò solut' atyp

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ y_4 & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$s_1 \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 2 & \boxed{1} & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{s_2 - 3s_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 - x_1 + 6x_4 = 0 \\ \underline{x_2 - 2x_1 - 4x_4 = 0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 = x_1 - 6x_4 \\ x_2 = -2x_1 + 4x_4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_4 \\ x_1 - 6x_4 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

generatormeddelanden (bestas nem parallellmeddelanden)

är figatbara

är icke oberoende

$$b_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0) \\ b_2 = (0, 4, -6, 1) \quad \left. \right\} \rightarrow \text{ortogonalisering:}$$

$$\underbrace{1 - 8 - 6}_{-14} \neq 0 \quad b_1 \neq b_2$$

GS. Orthonormalisering

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u_1 = b_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0) \quad b_2 = (0, 4, -6, 1)$$

$$u_2 = b_2 - \frac{\langle b_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 \Rightarrow \frac{-14}{6} u_1 = -\frac{7}{3} u_1 =$$

$$= (0, 4, -6, 1) - -\frac{7}{3} (1, -2, 1, 0)$$

$$\left(0, \frac{12}{3}, -\frac{18}{3}, \frac{3}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{14}{3}, \frac{7}{3}, 0\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{(7, -2, -11, 3)}_{\| \cdot \| = 1} \parallel (7, -2, -11, 3) = u_2$$

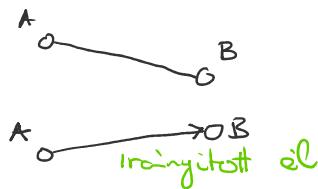
→ ONR stimmt's

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{\sqrt{49 + 4 + 121 + 9}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{183}} u_2 = e_2 \\ \frac{11 \times 11}{1+4+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} u_1 = e_1 \end{array} \right\} e_1, e_2 \text{ ONB - } \text{auchmal } \odot$$

HF: $b_1 \rightarrow b_2$ Richtigheit !

Függvény: egységekben horzánsorrend és

Def Rendezett párak:



fel:	$\{A, B\}$	$= \{B, A\} \rightarrow$ halványok
	(A, B)	$\neq (B, A)$

Descartes-szorzat

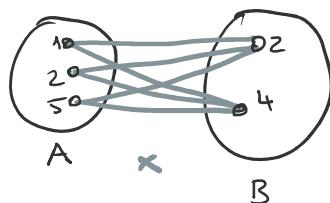
Legyen $A, B \neq \emptyset$

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

Fel: \uparrow
 Így:

\rightarrow nem kommutatív ($A \times B \neq B \times A$)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1, 2, 5\} \\ B &= \{2, 4\} \\ A \times B &= \{(1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 4), \\ &\quad (1, 2), (5, 4)\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} := \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \text{halvány saját magával szorozás}$$

"R és kétő"

Ha $A, B \neq \emptyset$, akkor létezik

$(R \neq \emptyset) R \subseteq A \times B$ halvány relaciónak nevezünk
 \hookrightarrow feszülleges részhalmaz

Pl.: $A, B = \mathbb{N} : R_s = \{(n, m) \in \mathbb{N}^2 : m = 2n\} = \{(0, 0), (1, 2) \dots\}$

Függvények

$A, B \neq \emptyset$

$f \subseteq A \times B$ függvény, ha

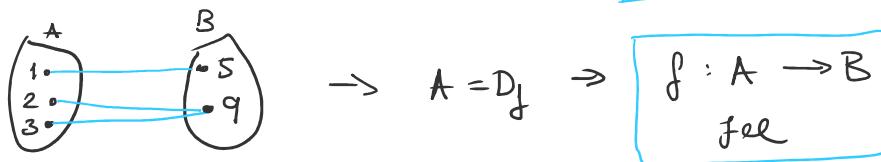
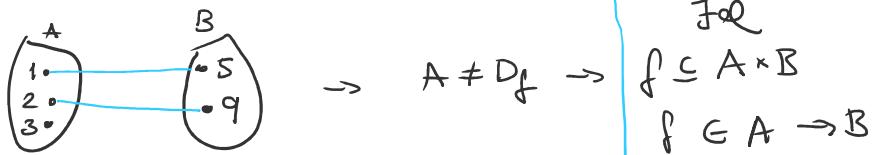
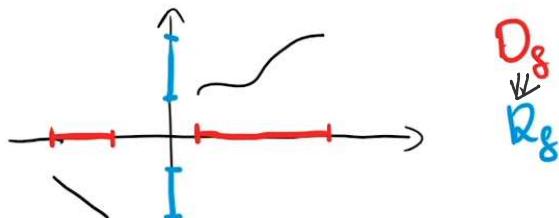
$$f(x, y) \wedge (x, z) \Rightarrow y = z$$

Def: Értelmezési tartomány

f. függvény E.T.-ja
 Jel: $D_f = \{x \in A : \exists y \in B \cdot (x, y) \in f\}$
 domain

Def: Értékkezlet

Jel: $R_f = \{y \in B : \exists x \in A \cdot (x, y) \in f\}$
 range



Jelölések

$$y = x^2 \quad \text{Jel} \quad f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2\} \quad f(x) = x^2$$

Valós függvény

$$\begin{aligned} n &\in \mathbb{N} \\ a &\in \mathbb{R} \\ b &\in \mathbb{R} \\ c &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

① konstans
 (ezzeljes)

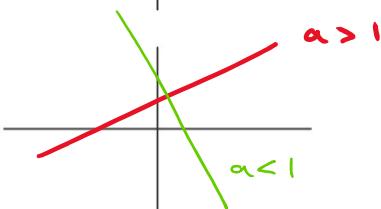
$$f(x) = a$$

$\uparrow (m a=0)$



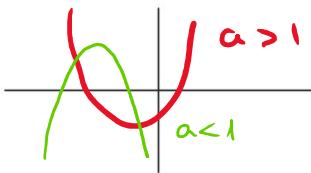
② elsőfokú

$$f(x) = ax + b$$



③ Wurzelform
(Parabeln)

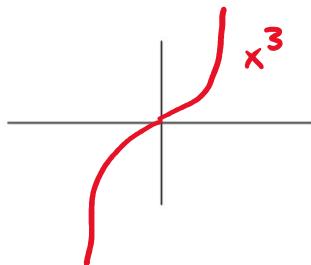
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$



④ Allgemeine
natürliche Függungen

$$f(x) = x^n$$

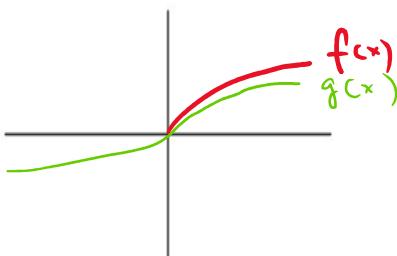
$\begin{matrix} n=0, 1, 2, 3 \\ \text{most} \\ n=3 \text{ pl!} \end{matrix}$



→ inverse
(zu.)

⑤ Großfüggungen

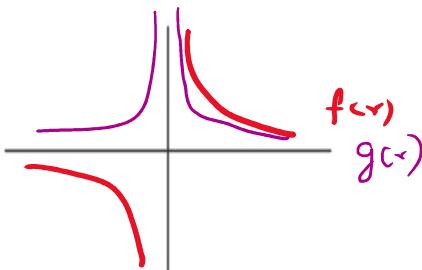
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2n}{\sqrt{x}} \\ g(x) &= \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{x}} \\ &\quad (n=1 \text{ most}) \end{aligned}$$



⑥ Höftfüggvärige
(Hyperbole)

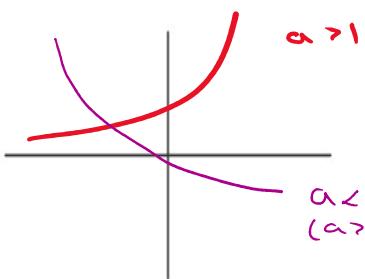
$$x \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} \\ g(x) &= \frac{1}{x^{2n+2}} \\ &\quad (n=0 \text{ most}) \end{aligned}$$



⑦ Exponentialis fü.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= h^x \\ &\quad (h \neq 1, h \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \text{pl: } &[e^x] \end{aligned}$$



→ inverse
(zu.)

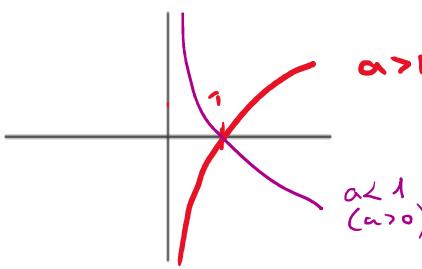
⑧ Logarithmus fü.

$$\log \ln \lg$$

$x > 0$

$$f(x) = \log_h x$$

$(h \neq 1, h \in \mathbb{R})$



→ inverse
(zu.)

⑨

Trigonometrische
Fü.

$$\begin{matrix} \sin(x) \\ \cos(x) \end{matrix}$$



(4) Trigonometrische Funktionen

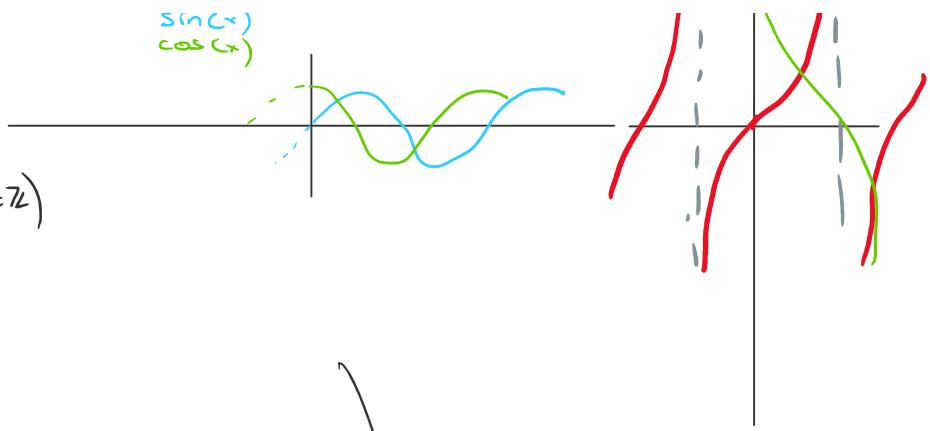
$$\sin(x)$$

$$\cos(x)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x) \rightarrow x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(x) \rightarrow x \neq k\pi$$

$\sin(x)$
 $\cos(x)$



TITKOS ziscchen

10 Hyperbolikus függvények



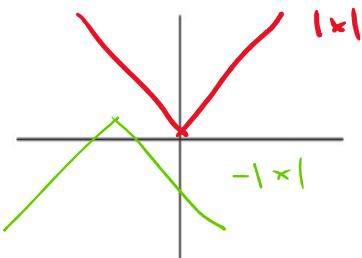
$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = \sinh(x)$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \operatorname{ch}(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

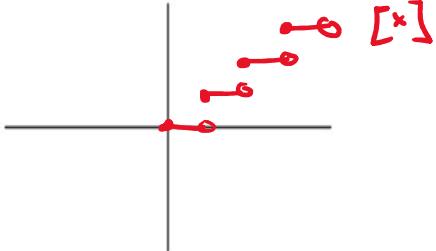
11. Absolutwerte für $f(x) = |x|$

$$|x| := \begin{cases} x & : x \geq 0 \\ -x & : x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



12. Egészrészfü. $f(x) = [x]$

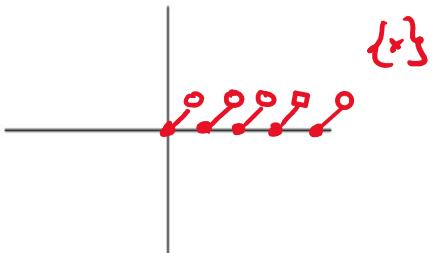
$$[x] := \begin{cases} x-\text{hor} \\ \text{legközelebb} \\ \text{ossz, nálán} \\ \text{nem megfelelő} \\ \text{szám} \end{cases}$$



13. Törtrészfü. $f(x) = \{x\}$

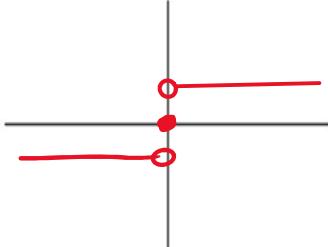
$$\{x\} := x - [x]$$

$$\{x\} \in K: [-1 \dots 1]$$



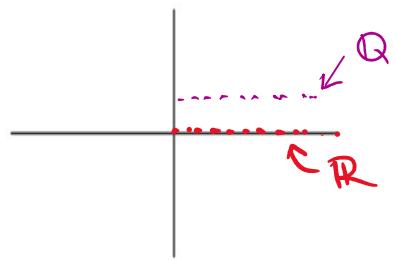
14. előjelfüggvény $f(x) = \operatorname{sign}(x)$

$$\operatorname{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & : x > 0 \\ 0 & : x = 0 \\ -1 & : x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(15) Dirichlet fn. $f(x)$

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & : x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & : x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



(1a) T.T. Száradás

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2x^3 - 1}{x}} \quad \leftarrow \text{függvénykompozíció}$$

$\square \geq 0$ nem lehet 0

$\Rightarrow x \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^3 - 1}{x} \geq 0$

$\oplus \oplus$ $\ominus \ominus$

$2x^3 - 1 \geq 0$ és $x > 0$ vagy $2x^3 - 1 \leq 0$ és $x < 0$

$x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ $\wedge x > 0$

$x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$

$x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ $\wedge x < 0$

$x < 0$

$x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup [\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}; \infty)$

(1b)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\lg(x^2 - 5x + 7)}$$

$\lg(\square) > 0$

$\sqrt{\square} > 0$

$$1.) \quad 2 - 5x + 7 > 0$$

$$D: -5^2 - 4 \cdot 7 = -3$$

- nincs gyöke
- felfele nyílik } mindenhol pozitív

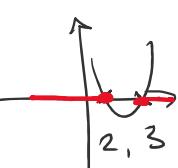
$$\text{képessül } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$2.) \quad \lg(x^2 - 5x + 7) \geq 0$$

$$\lg(\sim) \geq \lg 1 \quad (\text{ez ugyanis nő})$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 \geq 1$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0$$



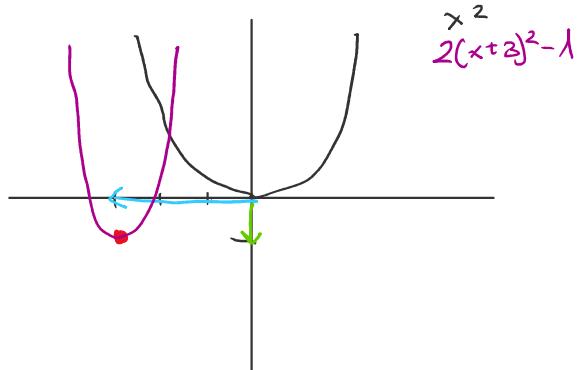
$$D_f: \quad x \in (-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$$

Ábrázolás

Abrázolás

(4a)

$$y = 2(x+3)^2 - 1$$



(4b)

$$-x^2 + 5x + 3 \rightarrow \text{eljegyzetté alakítás}$$

$$-(x - 5x) + 3 = \left[\underbrace{(x - \frac{5}{2})^2}_{+ \frac{25}{4}} - \frac{25}{4} \right] + 3 =$$

$$= -(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{25}{4} + \frac{12}{4} = -(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 + \frac{37}{4}$$

$\frac{1}{x}$

(4c)

$$f(x) = \frac{4x - 1}{2x - 1} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{cél } ② \text{ konstansválasztás} \\ \text{① száműlésből fürtök eltüntetése} \end{array}$$

$$\text{①. } = \frac{\cancel{2x-1}}{2x-1} \rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot (2x-1) + 1}{2x-1} \rightarrow \frac{2(2x-1)}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{2x-1} \rightarrow$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2x-1} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x - \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}} + \boxed{2}$$

Def.: Függvénykompozíció

Def: Függvénykompozíció

A, B, C, D

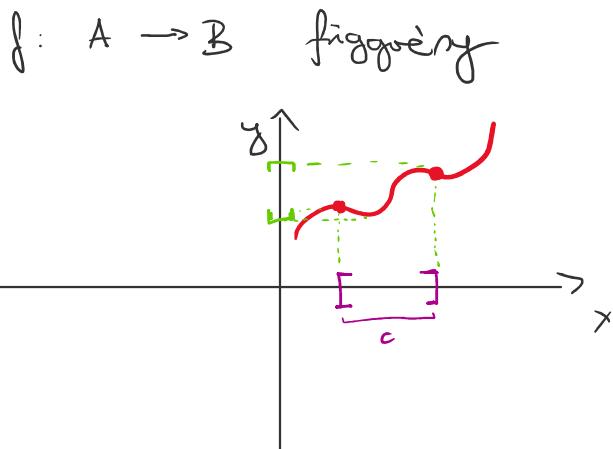
$f \in A \rightarrow B$

$g \in C \rightarrow D$

$$\text{Jel: } (f \circ g)(x) \\ \neq (g \circ f)(x)$$

$\rightarrow f \circ g$ kompozícióra
 \rightarrow összetett füg.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \quad (f \circ g)(x) \rightarrow \sqrt{\sin(x)-1}$$
$$g(x) = \sin(x) \quad (g \circ f)(x) \rightarrow \sin(\sqrt{x-1})$$



Def: A Halmaz képe:
 $C \subseteq A$ akkor C f általi
 képe az

Pl: $f[C] = \{f(x) : x \in C\}$

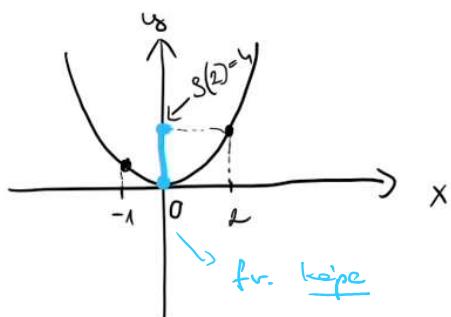
$$f[D_f] = R_f$$

Pl: $f(x) = x^2$, $C = [-1, 2]$ $\rightarrow f[C] = ?$
 $f[C] = \{x^2 : x \in -1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

Két rész:

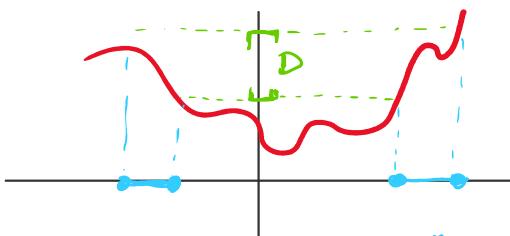
$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ & 0 \leq x^2 \leq 1 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \cup \\ & \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ & 0 \leq x^2 \leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

$f[C] = [0, 4]$

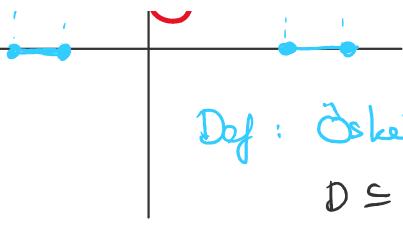


Kép fordítottja

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$



x -en körülöttek
 megmutatjuk fog D -be
 vételük



Daf: \mathcal{D}_{kep}

$\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathbb{B}$ Elkar: \mathcal{D} a fun. általi képe:

$$\text{Jel: } f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}] = \{x \in D_f : f(x) \in \mathcal{D}\}$$

$$f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}] \subseteq A \quad f^{-1}[R_f] = D_f$$

Pl: $f(x) = x^2 \quad \mathcal{D} = [1, 2] \quad \mathcal{D}_{\text{kep}} = ?$

$$f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}] \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 \leq x^2 \leq 2\}$$

↓ egyenlőtelen szegmens

$$1 \leq x^2 \leq 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x \text{ poz} & & x \text{ negatív} \\ \vdots & & \sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{x} & & \downarrow \\ 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} & \boxed{0} & -\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq -1 \end{array} !$$

$$\underline{\underline{[-\sqrt{2}, -1] \cup [\sqrt{2}, 1]}}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \mathcal{D} = (1, 1] \quad (\setminus \{0\})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 < \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \rightarrow x < 0 \\ \cancel{x > 0} \\ \frac{1}{x} > -1 \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \\ \boxed{1 > -x} \quad \boxed{1 \leq x} \\ \boxed{-1 < x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{x} > -1 \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \\ \boxed{-1 > x} \quad \boxed{1 \geq x} \\ \cancel{-1 > x} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{-1 < x} \quad \wedge \quad \boxed{x \geq 1} \quad \longrightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \leftarrow$$

$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

Def: Inverfunktion

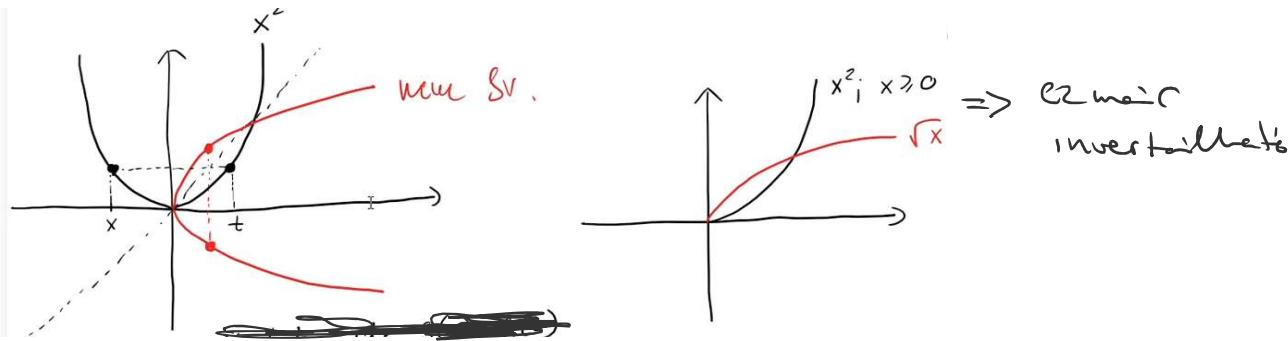
Jel: f^{-1}

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = ? : (f \circ f^{-1})(x) = (f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(x) \\ g(x) &= e^x \\ \hline f(g(x)) &= \ln(e^x) = x \\ g(f(x)) &= e^{\ln x} = x \end{aligned}$$

nennt man für Invertabilität



Def: $f: A \rightarrow B$ für invertierbar (= injektiv)

$$\bullet \forall x, t \in D_f : x \neq t \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(t)$$

mit negativerem ↗ $\bullet \forall x, t \in D_f : f(x) = f(t) \Rightarrow x = t$

re: $f(x) = 2x - 7 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{Wertm. } (-\infty, \infty)$

→ invertierbar? mit der Inverse:

Def(1): Seien $x \neq t$: $f(x) - f(t) \Rightarrow \neq 0$

$$2x - 7 - (2t - 7) =$$

$$\frac{2x-2t}{2(x-t)} = \frac{=}{\neq 0} \rightarrow \text{reale abweichen } 0, \text{ bei } x=t$$

Def(Σ) : $f(x) = f(t) : 2x - 7 = 2t - 7 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = 2t \\ x = t \end{array} \right\} \text{ebenfalls Äquivalenzrelation!} \rightarrow 0$

Inverse? : $y = 2x - 7 \quad \leftarrow \text{koeffizienten } x \text{-et}$

$$\frac{y+7}{2} = x - \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(y+7) := f^{-1}(y)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2} : \text{int: } x \in [-3, 3]$$

$$\underbrace{f(x) = f(t)}_{\text{symmetrisch}} = \sqrt{9-x^2} = \sqrt{9-t^2} \quad / \square^2 \leftarrow \text{akr. mit pos.}$$

$$9-x^2 = 9-t^2$$

$$x^2 = t^2$$

$$|x| = |t| \quad \text{pl: } x=-1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} t=1 \\ \text{De! ist neu} \\ \text{symmetrisch} \end{array} \right\}$$

erst neu Invertierbarkeit

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2} : \text{int } x \in [0, 3]$$

$$\underbrace{f(x) = f(t)}_{\Rightarrow} \dots \quad x^2 = t^2 \quad / \sqrt{} \text{ weil } x, t \geq 0$$

$$x = t$$

erst Invertierbarkeit
(wegen injektiv)

$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \quad x \in [0, \infty)$$

Invertibilità? $f(x) = f(t)$

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}} \quad (\sqrt{t} \text{ positiv})$$

$$(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{t}) = (1-\sqrt{t})(1+\sqrt{x})$$

$$\cancel{1-\sqrt{t}-\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{xt}} = \cancel{1-\sqrt{t}-\sqrt{xt}+\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\sqrt{t}-\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}-\sqrt{t}$$

$$2\sqrt{t} = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{t} = \sqrt{x} \quad |^2$$

$$t = x \quad \circ \text{ injektiv}$$

$$ET: [0, \infty)$$

$$\rightarrow EK: ? \quad R_f:$$

egészrészkevésből

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{(1+\sqrt{x})+2}{1+\sqrt{x}} = -1 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}}}_{>0} \rightarrow x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$R_f \subseteq (-1, \infty)$$

\rightarrow Inverzfüggvény

$$y = \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow -1 + \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow y+1 = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \quad | \cdot 1+\sqrt{x}$$

$$1+\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{y+1}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{y+1} - 1 \quad \begin{matrix} / \square^2 \\ \text{egész, osz } > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) \leftarrow x = \left(\frac{2}{y+1} - 1 \right)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{y+1} \geq 1 \\ 2 > y+1 \\ y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathcal{D}_f = ?$$

Számolás

$$\mathcal{D}_f = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} : \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \cdot y = x^2 - 6x + 5 \right\}$$

negatív körökkel leírva

$$0 = x^2 - 6x + 5 - y$$

$$D = \frac{b^2 - 4ac \geq 0}{(-6)^2 - 4(5 - y) \geq 0}$$

$$36 - 20 + 4y \geq 0$$

$$y \geq -4 \quad : \quad \mathcal{D}_f = [-4, \infty)$$

$$(x - 3)^2 - 4$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 \quad x \in [-1, 6]$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4y}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4y}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{4 + y}$$

$$y \geq -4$$

$$-1 \leq 3 \pm \sqrt{4 + y} \leq 6$$

$$\oplus$$

$$-4 \leq \sqrt{4 + y} \leq 3$$

Pon

$$0 \leq \sqrt{4 + y} \leq 3 \quad / \square^2$$

$$-4 \leq -\sqrt{4 + y} \leq 3 \quad | \cdot -1$$

$$4 \geq \sqrt{4 + y} \geq -3 \quad \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{per} \\
 0 \leq \sqrt{h+y} \leq 3 \quad / \cdot^2 \\
 -4 \leq y \leq 5
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{v.a.y.s} \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 h \geq 0 \Rightarrow h+y \geq -3 \\
 \frac{h+y}{\cancel{h+y}} \geq 0 \\
 16 \geq h+y \geq 0 \\
 12 \geq y \geq -4
 \end{array}$$

$$R_f \in [-4, 12]$$

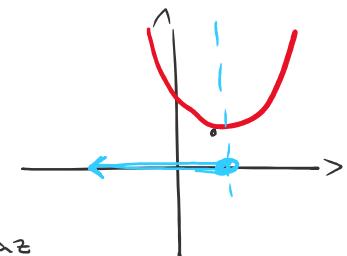
(8b)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1]$$

Invertibilitás:

$$(x-1)^2 + 1$$



Errezen az intervallumon stig.mön. csöökken.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \neq t \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 - 2x + 2 - (t^2 - 2t + 2) \\
 & x^2 - t^2 - 2x + 2t = \\
 & = (x-t)(x+t) - 2(x-t) = \\
 & \underbrace{(x-t)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{(x+t-2)}_{x, t \text{ cirkele max } 1+1} = \quad (x \neq t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = f(t)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = t^2 - 2t + 2$$

$$x^2 - t^2 = 2(x-t)$$

$$(x-t)(x+t) = 2(x-t)$$

$$\underbrace{x+t}_{=} = 2 \quad \forall x, y \max 1, 1$$

\textcircled{1}/\textcircled{2} \rightarrow injectiv: invertibilitás

$$R_f = y = x^2 - 2x + 2, \text{ negatív művek}$$

$$R_f = y = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{1 - 2y} \quad \text{negolimita'}$$

$$D = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (2-y) \geq 0$$

$$1 - 8 + 4y \geq 0$$

$$-7 \geq -4y$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \geq y$$

???

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$4 - 8 + y \rightarrow \frac{4(y-1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot (4 \cdot (2-y))}}{2}$$

$$1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4(y-1)}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{y-1}}{2}$$

$$I : \boxed{y \geq 1}$$

$$1 + \sqrt{y-1} \leq 1$$

$$1 - \sqrt{y-1} \leq 1$$

$$\sqrt{y-1} \leq 0 \quad \boxed{y \geq 1}$$

$$\boxed{y \leq 1}$$

$$\boxed{y \geq 1}$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq y}$$

$$\boxed{D_f : y \geq 1}$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

\rightarrow

$$x = 1 \oplus \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 = y-1 \quad | \sqrt$$

$$x-1 = \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{y-1} + 1$$

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$y \geq 1$$

+

-

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} D_f = R_{f^{-1}} \\ R_f = D_{f^{-1}} \end{array}} = \begin{array}{l} (-\infty, 1] \\ [1, \infty) \end{array}$$

$$f(x) : \frac{3x+2}{x-1} \quad x \in (1, \infty)$$

invertierbar : $f(t) : f(x) = f(t)$

$$\frac{3x+2}{x-1} = \frac{3t+2}{t-1} \quad | \dots$$

$$(3x+2)(t-1) = (3t+2)(x-1)$$

$$3xt + 2t - 3x = 3xt - 3t + 2x$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5t &= 5x \\ t &= x \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{invertierbar}$$

Erkennbar

$$Z_f : \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} : \exists x \in (1, \infty) : y = \frac{3x+2}{x-1} \right\}$$

$$y(x-1) = 3x+2$$

$$yx - y = 3x + 2$$

$$\cancel{\begin{pmatrix} 3x - xy + y + 2 & = 0 \\ (x - y) + 3 & ? \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$yx - 3x = y + 2$$

$$x(y-3) = y+2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{y+2}{y-3}}$$

$$x \rightarrow (1, \infty)$$

$$y \neq 3$$

$$\downarrow \\ y+2 \sim 1$$

0

$$\frac{y+2}{y-3} > 1$$

$$y+2 > y-3$$

$$y > 3$$

per kelas
BONJAN

$$f^{-1} = \frac{y+2}{y-3} ; \text{ for } y > 3$$

Def: Korlátosság

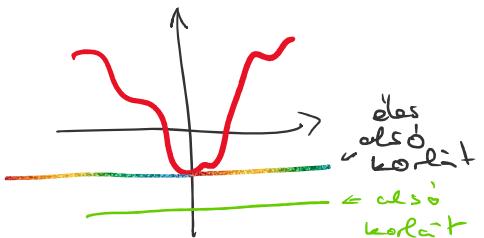
$f \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (valós-valós füg. Król beszélünk csak)

- alulról korlátos, ha

$$\rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \geq k \quad \forall x \in D_f$$

- felülről korlátos

$$\rightarrow \exists K \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \leq K \quad \forall x \in D_f$$



korlátos, ha alulról és felülről is korlátos

Szélsőérték számolás

→ másodfokú fkt.

(12a)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 + 7}{x^3 + x^2 + 1}, \quad \text{határértéke } +\infty$$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{NRA.} \\ \text{NRP} \end{array} \right\}$ lesz az dsg

$$\forall p > 0 \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{R} : x > k \quad : \quad f(x) > p$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 2x^3}{3x^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 2x^3}{3x^3} + x^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}x - 2 \right) \geq x^4$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^4}{3x^3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{6}x}$$

positiv konstanta legkisebb értéke tart.

(2) $\frac{1}{6}x > p \quad : \quad x > 6p \quad : \quad k = \max\{4, 6p\}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{6}x > p \quad : \quad x > 6p \quad : \quad k = \max\{k, 6p\}$$

12c minisz k

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 3}{9 - kx^2} = -\infty$$

viszavezetik az elosztot

$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 3}{9 - kx^2}$$

$$\frac{NRA}{NRF}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^3}{kx^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{k}$$

it elérőr innen mindig

$$\frac{1}{8}x > -p \quad x > -8p$$

→

$$k = \max\{4, -8p\}$$

12d

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{2x^3 - x^2 + 3}{x^3 + 2x - 5} \rightarrow \frac{NRA}{NRF}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 2$$