

* Vektör Uzayları (V, \oplus, \circ)

1) $\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2 \oplus \vec{v}_1$ 2) $\vec{v}_1 \oplus (\vec{v}_2 \oplus \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) \oplus \vec{v}_3$ 3) $\vec{v} \oplus e = \vec{v}$ 4) $e \oplus \vec{v} = \vec{v}$ 5) $\alpha \circ (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) = \alpha \circ \vec{v}_1 \oplus \alpha \circ \vec{v}_2$ 6) $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ (skalar) $(r+s)\vec{v} = r\vec{v} + s\vec{v}$ 7) $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ (skalar) $(rs)\vec{v} = r(s\vec{v})$ 8) $1 \in \mathbb{R}$ $1\vec{v} = \vec{v}$

1) $\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2 \oplus \vec{v}_1$ Toplama komutif
skalar çarpma komutif
2) $\vec{v}_1 \oplus (\vec{v}_2 \oplus \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) \oplus \vec{v}_3$ Toplama分配律
skalar çarpma分配律
3) $\vec{v} \oplus e = \vec{v}$ 4) $e \oplus \vec{v} = \vec{v}$ 5) $\alpha \circ (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) = \alpha \circ \vec{v}_1 \oplus \alpha \circ \vec{v}_2$ 6) $(r+s)\vec{v} = r\vec{v} + s\vec{v}$ 7) $(rs)\vec{v} = r(s\vec{v})$ 8) $1\vec{v} = \vec{v}$

$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad v_1 \oplus v_2 = v_2 \oplus v_1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha \circ v = v \circ \alpha \quad \checkmark$$

skalar çarpma komutif

Let \mathbb{R}^+ denote the set of positive real numbers.
Define the operation of scalar multiplication, denoted \circ , by

$$\text{skalar} \leftarrow \alpha \circ x = x^\alpha \rightarrow \text{skalar çarpma}$$

for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and for any real number α . Define the operation of addition, denoted \oplus ,

$$\text{vektör} \leftarrow x \oplus y = x \cdot y \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \text{vektör toplama}$$

Thus, for this system, the scalar product of $\frac{1}{2}$ is given by

$$\text{skalar} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 8$$

and the sum of 2 and 5 is given by

$$2 \oplus 5 = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

Is \mathbb{R}^+ a vector space with these operations? Prove your answer.

$$5 \oplus 2 = 5 \cdot 2 = 10$$

$$2) (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) \oplus \vec{v}_3 = (\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) \oplus \vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_1 \oplus (\vec{v}_2 \oplus \vec{v}_3) = \vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_3$$

$$7) (rs)\vec{v} = r\vec{v} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r \circ (s \circ \vec{v}) = r \circ s \circ \vec{v} = (rs)\vec{v}$$

$$8) 1 \circ \vec{v} = \vec{v}^1 = \vec{v} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{gerekliyeinde} \quad (\mathbb{R}^+, \oplus, \circ) \quad (\mathbb{Z}^+) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \mathbb{Z}^+ \not\models (\mathbb{R}^+, \oplus, \circ)$$

$$e = \vec{0}_{\mathbb{R}^+} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \checkmark$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\alpha \circ \vec{v} = \vec{v}^\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \times$$

$$\text{tüm} \quad \alpha = -2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad -2 \circ \vec{v} = \vec{v}^{-2} = \frac{1}{\vec{v}^2} \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Altuzaylar $S \subset (V, \oplus, \circ)$

- 1) $\vec{0}_V \in S$
- 2) $\forall s_1, s_2 \in S \quad s_1 \oplus s_2 \in S$
- 3) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \forall s \in S \quad \alpha \circ s \in S$

$$\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots$$

Lineer Kombinasyon ve Görme

sayılar

$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n$



icin bir genel kume midir?

V_{lin} tipik bir elemenini yaz.

(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \\ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ sayıları} \quad a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \text{ cinsinden birebilebilir mi?} \\ \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \alpha_n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

sistemi çözüme caliporut.
sistemi çözüm varsa \rightarrow Görme var \checkmark
sistemi çözüm yoksa \rightarrow Görme yok \times

Lineer Bağımsızlık

v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \in Lineer bağımsız mıdır?

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}_V$$

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + c_n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\rightarrow tek çözüm varsa $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{linear} \\ c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0 \end{array} \right. \text{bağımsız} \quad \checkmark$

\rightarrow sonsuz çözüm varsa $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{linear} \\ \text{bağımsız} \end{array} \right. \text{yok} \quad \times$

Homogen sistemi çözüme salıfır.

v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n

* Kümenin içinde en az bir eleman, diğer her elemanların

lineer kombinasyonu şekilde yazılabilirse → lineer bağımsızlık bozulur.

* kümeyi içinde sıfır vektör varsa → lineer bağımsızlık bozulur.

!

Teorem

$v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ olsun.

$$c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + \dots + c_n v_n = \vec{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times n} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

X

[X matrisi singular $\Leftrightarrow v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ lineer bağımsız değildir]
 (X^{-1} yok, X tersinebilir değil, $\det(X) = 0$, $X^{-1} \neq I_n$)
 X'in sütunları

[X^{-1} var, $\det(X) \neq 0$]
 X'in sütunları
 $X^{-1} \neq I_n$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times n} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow{\text{isef}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{I_n} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ c_n = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{linear bağımsız} \\ \text{linear bağımsız} \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{isef}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\neq I_n} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sonuç} \\ \text{çözüm} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{linear bağımsız} \\ \text{yok!} \end{array}$$

EY

$$\vec{v}_1 = (4, 2, 3)^T \rightarrow \text{kütüphanenin} \underline{\text{notasyonu}}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = (2, 3, 1)^T, \quad \vec{v}_3 = (2, -5, 3)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\rightarrow \langle 4, 2, 3 \rangle \rightarrow \text{webwork'in} \underline{\text{notasyonu}}$

3'lüler ve 3 tane 3 tane → teoremin kullanılabilir.

ÖZEL

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ lineer bağımsız midir?

$$\cancel{\text{Cevap}} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}}_{3 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1. 2. 2.} \\ 2. 2. -1 \\ 3. 1. 3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{isef}}$$

$$\det(X) = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 56 - 42 - 14 = 0$$

$\det(X) = 0 \Rightarrow X$ 'in sütunları
 linear bağımsız
 DEĞİL!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \mid 10 - 12 = 0$$

ÖZ

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, -1, 2, 3)^T, \quad \vec{v}_2 = (-2, 3, 1, -2)^T, \quad \vec{v}_3 = (1, 0, 7, 7)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

3'üncü var, 4'üncü → teoremin gelişmesi.

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}_{4 \times 3} \xrightarrow{\text{isef}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{4 \times 3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 - 2c_2 + c_3 = 0 \\ c_2 + c_3 = 0 \\ c_3 = r \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{sonuç}} \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \\ \text{lineer bağımsız} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 - 2c_2 + \underbrace{c_3}_{\text{sonraki}} &= 0 \\ c_2 + \underbrace{c_3}_{\text{sonraki}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_3 = r \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{sonraki} \\ \text{sonraki} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} v_1, v_2, v_3 \\ \text{lineer} \\ \text{bağımlı} \\ \text{DEĞİL!} \end{array}$$

$1, x, x^2$

$3 \rightarrow 4$

8. Determine whether the following vectors are linearly independent in P_3 . $\text{derecesi } 3^{\text{teker}} \text{ kırık polinomlar} = \text{vektörler}, \text{skalerler} = \text{real sayılar}$

$\rightarrow (a) 1, x^2, x^2 - 2 \rightarrow (b) \underbrace{1}_{v_1}, \underbrace{x^2}_{v_2}, \underbrace{2x+3}_{v_3} \rightarrow \text{lineer bağımlıdır. } 2x+3 = \underbrace{\frac{3}{2}}_{\text{skaler}} 2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{skaler}} x$

$\rightarrow (c) \underbrace{x+2}_{v_1}, \underbrace{x+1}_{v_2}, \underbrace{x^2-1}_{v_3} \rightarrow (d) x+2, x^2-1 \rightarrow \text{lineer bağımlıdır.}$

$$c_1(x+2) + c_2(x^2-1) = c_1x+2c_1 + c_2x^2 - c_2 = 0$$

$$2c_1 - c_2 = 0 \quad c_1 = 0 \quad c_2 = 0$$

$v_1 = 1, v_2 = x, v_3 = x^2 \quad v_1, v_2, v_3 \text{ lineer bağımlıdır.}$

$$c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 \cdot x + c_3 \cdot x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$$

$$a) \quad v_1 = 1 \quad v_2 = x^2 \quad v_3 = x^2 - 2 \quad (v_3 = v_2 - 2v_1) \quad \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2$$

$$c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 \cdot x^2 + c_3(x^2 - 2) = 0 \quad v_1, v_2, v_3 \quad \text{lineer bağımlıdır.}$$

$$c_1 + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^2 - 2c_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sabit} \rightarrow & \underbrace{c_1 - 2c_3 = 0}_{\substack{\text{x}^2 \text{ nın katsayıları} \\ \text{değişiklik}}} \\ & \underbrace{c_2 + c_3 = 0}_{\substack{\text{x}^2 \text{ nın katsayıları}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_3 = \text{free} = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = \\ c_2 = \end{array} \right\} \text{sonraki} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (x+1), \vec{v}_2 = (x-1), \vec{v}_3 = (x^2-1) \in P_3 \quad \left(P_3, \oplus, \cdot \right)$$

$$c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$c_1(x+1) + c_2(x-1) + c_3(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$\underline{c_1 x + c_1 + c_2 x - c_2 + c_3 x^2 - c_3 = 0}$$

sabit term

x^2 in katsayıları

x^2 in katsayıları

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} c_1 - c_2 - c_3 = 0 \\ c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = 0 \end{array}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

\Rightarrow lineer bağımlılık var!

$$(b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \text{vektörler} = 2 \times 2 \text{ matrisler}$$

$v_1, v_2, v_3 \quad \text{lineer bağımlıdır.}$

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2c_3 & 3c_3 \\ 0 & 2c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + 2c_3 & c_2 + 3c_3 \\ 0 & c_1 + 2c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} c_1 + 2c_3 = 0 \\ c_2 + 3c_3 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} c_3 = \text{free} = r \\ \text{sonraki} \end{array}$$

$$c_1 = -2r$$

$$c_2 = -3r$$