

137/3 137/3

[Marie Ennemond Camille Jordan (1838-1922)] Gold

המקרה הכללי הוא מתקיים $\int_{\Omega} \varphi \cdot \nabla u = \int_{\Omega} u \cdot \nabla \varphi$ עבור כל $\varphi \in C_c^{\infty}(\Omega)$.

↳ If $\exists p \forall x \exists y G(p, x, y)$ is true, then there exists a p such that for all x , there exists a y such that ...

$$\exists P \in F^{n \times n} : P^{-1} A P = J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_t \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$J_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_{i+1} & 0 \\ x_i & \ddots \\ 0 & 1 \\ & \ddots \\ & x_i \end{bmatrix}$$

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הוכחה: (א) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = L$ $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = 0$

$n \times n > 230$ מילימטרים נספחים ל-טולו על מנת הנתקה מ-טולו

$\left(\exists f_A \in F \text{ such that } f_A(x) > p \right) \wedge \forall \lambda \in F \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } f_A(n) > p$

Ex) If $\rho > 0$, "A": $\mathbb{R}^{n \times 1} \xrightarrow{\rho \cdot A} \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$ is a linear map. Then $A - \Gamma$ on \mathbb{R}^n

• $\text{im } A \cong \text{ker } A$ \Leftrightarrow A surjective

$$V_1 := \text{im}(A - \lambda I), \quad k := \dim V_1$$

$$V_2 := \ker(A - \lambda I), \quad l := \dim V_2$$

$$V_3 := V_1 \cap V_2, \quad m := \dim V_3$$

$k < n$ \Rightarrow $(A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}) \Rightarrow$ $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$ $A - kI \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$k+l = \dim \text{im}() + \dim \ker() = \underline{n} : \text{p'3NN}, \text{60ln } \{ \text{fcp } \alpha, \beta \in \text{Inv}$$

$\vdash (A - \lambda I) \text{ pf } \neg \exists x A \rightarrow A$ אנו מוכיחים

$$v \in V_1 \Rightarrow \exists w \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} (v = (A - \lambda I)w) \Rightarrow Av = A(A - \lambda I)w = (A - \lambda I)Aw \in V_1$$

$$v \in V_2 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)v = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)Av = A(A - \lambda I)v = A\vec{0} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow Av \in V_2$$

-2-

$$v \in V_2 \Rightarrow Av = \lambda v \Rightarrow "A" \Big|_{V_2} \stackrel{\lambda I}{\cancel{=}}: \Rightarrow \text{je } \lambda \text{ ist ein Eigenwert von } "A" \Big|_{V_2} \text{ mit } \rho(3, 3, 3)$$

$A_1 \rightarrow B_1 \cap G_N$ if $\{B_1\}_{N=1}^{\infty}$ is a decreasing sequence of sets such that $A_1 = \bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} B_1$.

: $\mathbb{F}_p[y] \subset \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ (\$\in\$ o'or \$\in\$ p'ng) ple, \$(V_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}\$ o'or \$p\$)

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ 0 & C_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_A(x) = f_{A_1}(x) \cdot f_{C_1}(x)$$

: (p)u/ det nps [test]

• $f_A \circ f_{A_1}(x) \in \mathbb{P}^n$, $f_A \circ f_{A_1}(x) \in \mathbb{P}^n$ if and only if $f_{A_1}(x) \mid f_A(x)$ if and only if $A_1 \mid A$.
 If $A_1 \mid A$ then $A_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times k}$

$$A_1 \sim J_M'$$

76) If $\rho > 0$ then $V_1 + V_2 = \rho > 0 \Rightarrow S/C, V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow \{ \text{loc} \}, m=0, \underline{\rho/C}$

$V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$: ($k+l=n$) $\rho' \in N$. $(\rho' \in N)$

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} J_m' & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda I \end{bmatrix} = J$$

• (lambda (beta) (beta))

$m \neq 0$: $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}^*$

Now if $\exists \lambda \in \text{A}_1$ then $V_1 = \text{im}(A - \lambda I)$ is a part of $\{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$

Ans: 1321's

$$J^t = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ker(J - \lambda I) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \ker(J_i - \lambda I) \quad |P| > n$$

$$J_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_i & 0 \\ 0 & x_i \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{परिसर } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\ker(J_i - \lambda I) = \begin{cases} \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, & \lambda_i = \lambda \text{ pk} \\ \{0\}, & \lambda_i \neq \lambda \text{ pk} \end{cases}$$

$J_i - \lambda_i I$ s/c ($J_i \in \mathbb{F}^{d \times d}$) $\rho''(G) \cup \rho'(A) \cup \rho(G)$ $\Rightarrow e_1^1, \dots, e_{ab}^{ab}$ p/c

• 25) This part is the loop of e^d . $e^d \rightarrow e^{d-1} \xrightarrow{\text{loop}} e^1 \rightarrow 0$: print

$$J_i - \lambda I : e_{\alpha}^d \mapsto (\lambda_i - \lambda) e_{\alpha}^d + e_{\alpha+e_i}^{d-1}, \dots, e_{\beta}^1 \mapsto (\lambda_i - \lambda) e_1^1 + \vec{o}$$

• J' if $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{A_i\}$ then $V_1 \subseteq \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ or $\exists p \in \mathbb{P}, \gamma/N \in \text{pp}(p)$
 $\exists p \in \text{pp}(\gamma) \cap N$ (by $\text{pp}(p) \cap N \neq \emptyset$) $\exists p \in \text{pp}(\gamma) \cap N$, $\gamma/N \in \text{pp}(p)$
 $p \models \phi_{\gamma, N}; V_2 = \ker(A - \lambda I) \models \phi_{\gamma, N} (\text{from } 35-36) \Rightarrow \gamma \models \phi_{\gamma, N}$
 $\text{pp}(J') \subseteq \text{pp}(J \cup \{p\}) \cap N$. (\supseteq p) $\models \phi_{\gamma, N} \models \phi_{\gamma, N} \models \phi_{\gamma, N}$
 $m = \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \models \phi_{\gamma, N} \models \lambda \not\models \phi_{\gamma, N}$

$V_3 = V_1 \cap V_2$ - $\{v_1, \dots, v_m\} : n \geq m$ \Rightarrow $V_3 \neq \emptyset$

• $\rho'(p) \in \text{Im } \rho' \cap \text{ker } \tilde{\pi}_n$ if and only if $\rho'(p) \in \text{ker } \tilde{\pi}_n$ (i.e. $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is open) ①

Now if $\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx$ is negative, then $\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx < 0$.

• λ 是 $\rho(\lambda)$ 的根， $\rho(\lambda)$ 是 ρ 在 f_{r_1}, \dots, f_{r_m} 上的值。
 $(A - \lambda I)^d v = 0$: " $\rho(\lambda)$ 在 f_{r_1}, \dots, f_{r_m} 上的值是 0"

$$V_1 = \text{im}((A - \lambda I)^{-1}) \quad p > p' > c \quad V_1 = e^{-\|A\|_{op}} \quad (0 < \lambda < \frac{c}{\|A\|_{op}}) \quad (2)$$

$$v_i = (A - \lambda I) w_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq m) \quad ; \quad \vec{c} \rightarrow [w_1, \dots, w_m]^T \stackrel{n \times l}{=} P' A'' P$$

$V_0 \supseteq \{ \text{all } k \text{ perfect} \}, V_3 = V_1 \cap V_2 \text{ for } \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \text{ or } \text{ap} \text{ ③}$

$$V_2 = \ker(A - \lambda I) \quad \text{for } \{w_1, \dots, w_m, w_{m+1}, \dots, w_\ell\}$$

, $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ -r or op f_G $\{u_1, \dots, u_m, v_1, \dots, v_k, w_{m+1}, \dots, w_l\}$: $\Sigma \otimes G$
 $\cdot \beta \otimes \gamma \mapsto \beta \circ \gamma$ "A" $\otimes \otimes \ell$

$\{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$, $V_1 \subseteq \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ प्रोप्र० यदि $\bigcup_{m=0}^k V_m = V$

পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষা w_1, \dots, w_m এৰ প্ৰস্তুতি $\models \Delta$, $V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \{\vec{0}\}$ হ'ল ; V_2 -এ
 (V_1, \dots, V_m) এ u_1, \dots, u_m এৰ প্ৰস্তুতি এৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষা

$m+k+(l-m)=k+l=n$: $\{ \text{Bijection}, \text{Surjection} : \underline{\text{bijection}}$

J' -> $\mu_{\text{F}} \mu_{\text{N}}$, $p_2/3$ mB is $\mu_{\text{C}}^3/\mu_{\text{N}}$ "A" sk 0'02 as p/c, x'56
W_i E_F $\boxed{\square}$ 1x1 p/c $\mu_{\text{C}}^3/\mu_{\text{N}}$, v

$$A_{ui} = v_i + \lambda u_i$$

$$\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_m u_m + \beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_k v_k + \gamma_{m+1} w_{m+1} + \dots + \gamma_\ell w_\ell = \vec{0} \quad \text{:(օօէլԸ Բ Դ Ա)}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) u_i = v_i, \quad (A - \lambda I) w_i = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \text{basis}, \quad A - \lambda I \text{ is full}$$

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_m v_m + \beta_1 (A - \lambda I) v_1 + \dots + \beta_n (A - \lambda I) v_n = \vec{0}$$

. \mathcal{I}' fe β 's' γ 's' η 's' ρ 's' σ 's' λ 's' μ 's' ν 's' $\{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k\}$
 α 's' σ 's' τ 's' λ 's' μ 's' ν 's' $\{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k\}$ $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $\lambda_i = \lambda_j \Rightarrow \lambda_i = \lambda_j = \lambda$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $\lambda_i = \lambda_j \Rightarrow \lambda_i = \lambda_j = \lambda$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $\lambda_i = \lambda_j \Rightarrow \lambda_i = \lambda_j = \lambda$ $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

~~W.P. Galt at York for 32½ Galt's Galt~~

A є $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ \Rightarrow Defn

$\lambda \vdash \exists x \forall y (P(x,y) \rightarrow Q(x,y))$

(e) הינה אוסף של קבוצות סופיות.

$\lambda - \int p(x) dx = p(\lambda)$ ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Zufallsausgang x den Wert λ annimmt.

; p'sipel p'sipet p'sipen . AEF^{new} 121 NODP(E)

• 250-1 A (B)

1x1 $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-pt} p^{\alpha} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} t^{\alpha-1} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} A^{-\alpha}$ (P)

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„Please press the green button A for next (3)