

## 7. מילוי

השאלה:  $\text{Span}(S) = V$   $\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\text{כל } v \in V \text{ ניתן לרשום כצירוף של איברי } S}$   $\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(S \text{ מחלק } V)}$

$$\text{Span}(S_1 \cup S_2) = \text{Span}(S_1) + \text{Span}(S_2)$$

: אם  $v \in \text{Span}(S_1 \cup S_2)$  אז  $v = \sum \alpha_i s_i$   $\forall i$   $\in \{1, \dots, n\}$   $\forall s_i \in S_1 \cup S_2$

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0$$

ו $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \alpha_i = 0$

$$\boxed{\sum \alpha_i v_i = 0}$$

הוכחה:  $\forall v \in V \quad \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $\text{כך } v = \sum \alpha_i v_i$

$\therefore v = \sum \alpha_i v_i = 0$

? הוכיחו  $\text{Span}(S) = V \Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V \quad \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $\text{כך } v = \sum \alpha_i v_i$

הוכחה:  $\forall v \in V \quad \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $\text{כך } v = \sum \alpha_i v_i$   $\Rightarrow \forall v \in V \quad \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$   $\text{כך } v = \sum \alpha_i v_i$

$\Leftarrow \quad v_1, \dots, v_m \in F^n \quad \text{ולפיה}$

$$\text{ההנ"מ (ההנ"מ)} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Span}_E \left\{ v_1, \dots, v_m \right\}^{\top} \overset{0.02}{\rightarrow}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

בנוסף לה רוח  $v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}$  יש רוח הינה

الآن نحن في مرحلة التعلم والتجربة

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccccc} 1 & & & & & \\ \hline v_1 & \dots & v_i & \dots & v_k \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Step 3}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

(ii) If  $\mu$  is the size of  $\{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$  then  $\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{k}}$

$$\left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_i \\ \vdots \\ v_k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{matrix} \right] = 0$$

∴  $\text{Pf} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos 2\pi f_0 + j \sin 2\pi f_0)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{L'}{\leftarrow} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

לפיה  $\alpha_1 = \cdots = \alpha_k = 0$  ו-  
 $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$  :

ל-  $v_j$  ב- $\mathbb{F}^n$  נסמן  $v_j = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i v_{i,j}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_i = 0$   $\forall i \neq j$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_j = 1$

$$x_j = -1, \quad x_l = 0$$

$\underbrace{\text{בנוסף לאנשי}}_{\text{ב-}v_j}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ v_{1,1} & \cdots & v_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{m,1} & \cdots & v_{m,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\alpha_1 v_{1,1} + \cdots + \alpha_m v_{1,n}}_{\text{ב-}v_j} + (-1) \cdot v_j$$

$$\Rightarrow v_j = \alpha_{i_1} v_{i_1} + \cdots + \alpha_{i_k} v_{i_k}$$

- $v_j$  ב- $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$   
 $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$

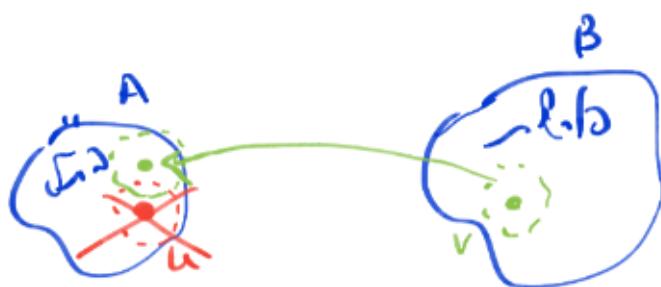
$$\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$$

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? לענין הילך ר' יוסי ר' יונה ר' יונה ר' יונה  
(Lemma בשביתת הטענה) . הילך הטענה  
: נגיד ב V

$\vdash \neg A \rightarrow B$      $A \subseteq V$      $B \subseteq V$

- esp.  $v \in B \setminus (A \setminus \{u\})$  ye.  $v \in A$  Es ist  
 . d.h.  $(A \setminus \{u\}) \cup \{v\}$



አንድ የዚህ በቃል እና ስራውን የሚያስተካክለ የሚከተሉት ደንብ ነው፡፡

$$A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Simpler}}$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overset{\text{def}}{A' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}}, \quad \overset{\text{def}}{A' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}}$$

-----  
Definition  
Definition

$$\overset{\text{def}}{A = \{w_1, \dots, w_m, u\}}$$

$$\text{def} \quad B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

Def  $\Rightarrow B \sim \text{basis of } V$  and  $u \in \text{Span}_F(B \setminus \{v_i\})$   
( $v_i \in A$ )

$$(=\beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_n v_n)$$

$$\underset{\substack{\text{def} \\ -e \text{ part}}}{\beta_j} \in F \quad \underset{\substack{\text{def} \\ v \in B \setminus (A \setminus \{u\})}}{v} =$$

$$\therefore \underline{(A \setminus \{u\}) \cup \{v\}}$$

Def  $(A \rightarrow \text{basis of } V) \Leftrightarrow A \setminus \{u\} \text{ is free}$   
Def  $\text{rank } A \neq 0$  if and only if  $A \setminus \{u\}$  is free

$$v \in \text{Span}_F(A \setminus \{u\})$$

$\therefore v_1, \dots, v_n \in B \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\text{rank } A \setminus \{u\}}_m \geq n$  as  $\text{rank}$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \exists \alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{F} : \\ 1 \leq i \leq n \end{array} \quad v_i = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{ij} w_j \quad \left( A \setminus \{u\} = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{\exists \beta_i : u = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i v_i} \iff \text{ה�וד } B \rightarrow \gamma \beta.$$

$$u \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i v_i \stackrel{(2)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{ij} w_j \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_i \alpha_{ij} w_j =$$

: סכום אורך ורף מילוי

$$u - \sum_{j=1}^m \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \alpha_{ij} \right) w_j = 0$$

A הינה קבוצה של יוצרים של B. אם נשים לב כי

ככל ש- $v_i$  הוא יוצר של  $B$ , אז  $\alpha_{ij}$  יהיה מרכיבי  $v_i$ .

לכן,  $(A \setminus \{u\}) \cup \{v\} = B \setminus (A \setminus \{u\})$

. f.l.n

Se propage  $B_1, B_2$  par  $\sqrt{n}$  : hypothèse

$$|B_1| = |B_2|$$

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \\ B_2 = \{w_1, \dots, w_{n+k}\} \end{cases} \quad \text{à filez n'fj : } \underline{\text{hypothèse}}$$

Si  $\beta_i, \beta_{n+1}, \beta_j, \beta_{n+k}$  sont les derniers éléments de  $B_1$  et  $B_2$  respectivement, alors  $\beta_i \leftarrow \alpha \rightarrow B_2$  et  $\beta_{n+k} \leftarrow \alpha \rightarrow B_1$ .  
Sur  $B_2$ ,  $\beta_i, \beta_j$  sont les derniers éléments de  $B_1$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} B_2 = \{w_1, \dots, w_{n+k}\} \\ \downarrow \\ (1 \leq i \leq n) \quad B_2' = \{v_i, w_1, \dots, w_{n+k}\} \\ \downarrow \\ (1 \leq i_2 \leq n) \quad B_2'' = \{v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, w_3, \dots, w_{n+k}\} \\ \vdots \\ \text{: prop 3 n'fj } \end{array}$$

$$B_2''' = \{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_n}, w_{n+1}, \dots, w_{n+k}\}$$

$B_2$  plan  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists \lambda, \mu, \nu$   $\in \mathbb{C}$

$B_1$  plan  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists \lambda, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{C}$   $\lambda \neq 0$   
 $\lambda \mu = 0$   $\lambda \neq -\mu$   $\lambda + \mu \neq 0$   
 $\int_{36} B_2$  plan  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists \lambda, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{C}$   $\lambda \neq 0$

S.l.n.

Komplexe Vektorraum,  $\dim V = n$

:  $V$  Sei span se zur lin in  $\mathbb{C}^n$   
(dimension)  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V :=$   $\mathbb{C}^n$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^n = n \quad \text{①}$$

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  : linear unabh se lin in

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}_d[x] = d+1 \quad \text{②}$$

$\{1, x, \dots, x^d\}$  : linear unabh se lin in

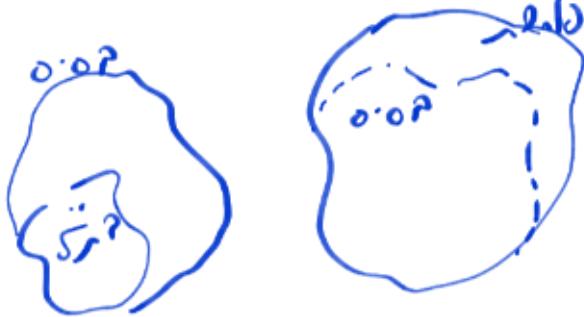
$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} = nm \quad \text{③}$$

$$e_{ij} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{ij} \quad \text{def. } \{e_{ij} \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m \end{array}\}$$

$V = \text{Span}_F(S)$  (also if) in  $V$   $\Rightarrow$  def

( $\cup$ :  $\cap$ ,  $\subseteq$ )  $\Rightarrow A \subseteq B \iff \forall x (x \in A \iff x \in B)$  ①

• if  $B \subseteq A$   $\Rightarrow B \subseteq \text{sub}(A)$  ②



Bottom up



“Top down”

دالات A بحسب الوجه المثلثي ملحوظة.

Aus fe sp-er my . Aus -> my

אנו מודים לך על תרומותך וברוך הוא בך בראתך. אמן



בְּרִית מָנָה בְּרִית מָנָה

A

$\text{Span } B \subseteq \text{Span } S$  :  $\forall v \in V$

(v)

$\cdot (\text{Span } S = \text{Span } B, \neg \text{inc}) \quad S \not\subseteq \text{Span } B$ ,  $\text{inc}$

$\cdot B \cup \{v\} \rightarrow \text{plusl } v \in S \setminus \text{Span } B \quad \text{inc}$

$\cdot \underline{\text{Span } B \subseteq \text{Span } B \cup \{v\}}$   $\text{inc}$

$\cdot \exists f_1, f_2 \in C \text{ such that } f_1(v) \neq f_2(v)$

$B = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$

$$\alpha v + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u_i = 0$$

$v \in \text{Span } B \quad \text{if } \beta_i \neq 0 \text{ for all } i$

$\cdot \text{plusl if } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \neq 0 \text{ then } \alpha = 0 \text{ for all } i$

$$\cdot \underline{\text{Span } B = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u_i \mid \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i = 0 \}}$$

$\cdot \text{plusl if } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i = 0 \text{ then } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u_i = 0$

$\boxed{\text{plusl if } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i = 0 \text{ then } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u_i = 0 \text{ for all } \beta_i \in \mathbb{R}}$

$\neg \text{Span } B \subseteq A \quad \text{Span } B \subseteq A, \neg \text{inc } A \quad \text{②}$

$\cdot \text{plusl if } B \subseteq A \text{ then } \text{Span } B \subseteq A$

לעג

$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i = 0$  ו-  $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i \in \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\})$

$$B = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i = 0 \quad \alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n = 0$$

$\exists i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  such that  $\alpha_i \neq 0$  and

$$\alpha_i u_i = -\alpha_1 u_1 - \dots - \alpha_{i-1} u_{i-1} - \alpha_{i+1} u_{i+1} - \dots - \alpha_n u_n$$

$$u_i = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_i} u_1 - \dots - \frac{\alpha_{i-1}}{\alpha_i} u_{i-1} - \frac{\alpha_{i+1}}{\alpha_i} u_{i+1} - \dots - \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_i} u_n$$

פ.  $u_i \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}}(B \setminus \{u_i\})$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{Span } B = \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\}) + \text{Span } \{u_i\} = \\ &\stackrel{\text{def. } B}{=} \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\}) \end{aligned}$$

פ.  $v \in \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\})$  if and only if  $v = \sum_{j \neq i} \beta_j u_j$

$v = \sum_{j \neq i} \beta_j u_j \in \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\})$

$\boxed{\text{def. } \text{Span}(B \setminus \{u_i\}) = \sum_{j \neq i} \beta_j u_j}$

ס. o.d.

Up to

$$\boxed{\text{Since } T \text{ is a basis for } S \text{ and } S \text{ is a subspace of } V \Rightarrow |T| \leq |S|}$$

(or if  $S \subseteq T$ )  $B_1 \subseteq S$

(or if  $T \subseteq S$ )  $T \subseteq B_2$

∴ If  $S$  is a subspace of  $V$  then  $|S| \leq |V|$

$$\text{∴ } |T| \leq |B_2| = |B_1| \leq |S|$$

$$\boxed{\dim_F W \leq \dim_F V \quad \text{Since } W \leq V \text{ part ②}}$$

$B$  is a basis for  $W$  then  $B$  is a basis for  $B'$  and  $B' \subseteq V$

$$B \subseteq B'$$

$\uparrow$   
part

∴

$$\text{∴ } \dim_F W = |B| \leq |B'| = \dim_F V$$

$$\boxed{\dim_F W = \dim_F V \quad \text{part ③} \quad W \leq V \quad \text{and} \quad W = V} \quad ③$$

∴  $R \cap W = \emptyset$  and  $R \cup W = V$

$V = \text{Span}(B)$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $B \subseteq B'$

$$B \subseteq B'$$

$\nwarrow$   $\nearrow$   $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} B' = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$

$$|B| = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = |B'|$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $W = \text{Span}(B) = \text{Span}(B') = V$

$. W = \text{Span}(B) = \text{Span}(B') = V$   $\quad \quad B = B'$  -  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{je}$   
f.e.

11<sup>00</sup>

$S \subseteq V$   $\quad \text{in } V$   $\quad \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = n$

:  $S$  je  $n$ -el. skup  $\rightarrow$   $\text{je } \text{Span}(S)$  je  $\text{fin. gen.}$

$$|S| = n \quad ①$$

$V = \text{Span}(S) \quad ②$

$S \subseteq V$   $\quad \text{in } S$   $\quad ③$

11<sup>00</sup>

$$|S| = n \quad , \text{Span}(S) = V \quad : \boxed{B \subseteq S}$$

- $B \subset S$  -  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$   $\in B$   $\Rightarrow$   $v_i \in S$   $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$

$$B \subseteq S$$

$$|B| = \dim_F V = n = |S|$$



$\therefore B = S$

$$|S| = n \quad , \quad S \quad : \boxed{1 \leftarrow 13}$$

$\forall v \in B \quad , \quad S \subseteq B$   $\therefore v \in S$

$$S \subseteq B$$

$$|S| = n = \dim_F V = |B|$$



$\therefore B = S$

$\therefore |S| = n = \dim_F V = |B|$   $\therefore \boxed{1 \leftarrow 2, 3}$

$$n = \dim_F V = |S| \quad : \text{max } \boxed{2}$$

$\therefore n = 2$

$\therefore \boxed{2}$

$\exists A \in F^{n \times n}$   $\text{such that } A^2 = I_n$

• (ב) (ה) פולק If we want to prove  
polka about  $\{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$  as  $\{c_i(A)\}_{i=1}^n$  is linearly independent  
then we need to show that  $c_1(A), \dots, c_n(A)$  are linearly independent.

$$n = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^n, \quad \{c_1(A), \dots, c_n(A)\} \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$$

ש.ל.נ. . abla  $\Leftrightarrow$  there is a non-trivial solution for

$$\text{rank}(A) := \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{c_1(A), \dots, c_n(A)\} \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$$

ונז

$$\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{c_1(A), \dots, c_n(A)\}$$

$$R(A) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{R_1(A), \dots, R_n(A)\} \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} R(A) \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$$

(from def)

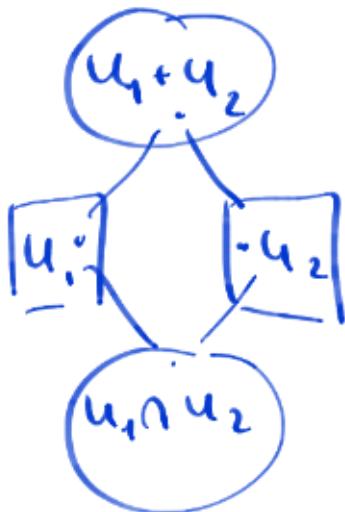
: proof that  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ , then

$$\text{rank}(A) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} C(A) = n$$

( $n = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^n$  - so we can choose  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  as basis for  $\mathbb{F}^n$  and let  $A = [a_{ij}]$ )

$$\therefore \text{def. of } U_1, U_2 \leq V, \text{ if } V \text{ is } \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$



IF<sup>3</sup> : "y1363" zwk

$$U_1 = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$U_2 = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} F^3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{pilih } \left( \begin{matrix} F^3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(\rho, \rho^{\ast} \rho), \dim U_1 = \dim U_2 = 2 \quad ; \rho \neq 0$$

$$\dim(U_1 \cap U_2) = 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$$

:  $P \cdot 3_{NN}$  (62<sub>NN</sub> p17, op. x)

לעומת זה, מילוי הדרישות הניתן בהנחיות מושג על ידי:

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Span}\{v_1, \dots, v_m\} = 3 > n/2$$

$$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \quad (\text{F} \rightarrow)$$



: P'3, r, n (ln - p, h)

$\vdash \neg$

:  $U_1 - \{p\} \cup B \rightarrow \text{poly}$

$$B_1 = B \cup S_1 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n, \underbrace{v_1, \dots, v_m}_{S_1}\}$$

:  $U_2 - \{p\} \cup B \rightarrow \text{poly}$

$$B_2 = B \cup S_2 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n, \underbrace{w_1, \dots, w_k}_{S_2}\}$$

$$T := B \cup S_1 \cup S_2 = \rightarrow \text{poly}$$

$$= \{u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m, w_1, \dots, w_k\}$$

.  $U_1 + U_2 - \{p\} \rightarrow \text{1,0}$

:  $U_1 + U_2 \rightarrow \text{1,0}$  T 0

$$\text{Span}(T) = \text{Span}(B \cup S_1 \cup S_2) =$$

$$= \text{Span}((B \cup S_1) \cup (B \cup S_2)) =$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \text{Span} \\ \text{Span} \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{P1, P2}} \text{Span}$$

$$= \text{Span}(\overbrace{B \cup S_1}^{B_1}) + \text{Span}(\overbrace{B \cup S_2}^{B_2}) = \underbrace{U_1 + U_2}_{U_1 - \{p\} \cup B_1}$$

$U_2 \cap B_2$

. द्वारा  $T-e$  से भी नहीं :  $\cap T \neq \emptyset$

$$T = \{u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m, w_1, \dots, w_k\}$$

: यहाँ से सभी जो

$$(*) \quad \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i}_{u} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i v_i}_{v} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i w_i}_{w} = 0$$

: प्रमाण

$B_2$  के यहाँ से  $v$  का उपयोग नहीं किया जाए,  $v=0$  का

 $\{u_1, \dots, u_n, w_1, \dots, w_k\}$ 

अब  $B_2 \rightarrow$  पर्याप्त है

: (\*) अब  $v$  का उपयोग  $v \neq 0$  का

$$V = -u - w$$

$U_1 \cap U_2$  के लिए

( $u_1, \dots, u_n$ )

$-u \in U_1 \cap U_2$

$-w \in U_2$

$\Rightarrow -u - w \in \underline{U_2}$

$v$  का उपयोग कि  $v \in U_1 \cap U_2$ , तो

:  $(U_1 \cup U_2 - \{v\})$  der Menge  $B$  von  $n-m$  Elementen

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i v_i \right) v = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j u_j$$

$$(B = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\})$$

:  $B_1$  von  $n-m$  Elementen ist Teilmenge von  $\partial B$  lfdg

$$B_1 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$\beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_m v_m - \lambda_1 u_1 - \dots - \lambda_n u_n = 0$$

" $\beta_i$  ist kein Koeffizient von  $v \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  lfdg von  $\beta_i$  ins

. o. o.  $B_1 - e$  p. f. m. o. als

$$\text{Def } T = \{u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m, w_1, \dots, w_k\} \text{ p. f.}$$

: p. f.  $U_1 + U_2 - \{v\}$  o. o.  $T$  : o. o.

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = |T| = n + m + k =$$

$$= (n+m) + (n+k) - n =$$

$$= |B_1| + |B_2| - |B| =$$

$$= \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$

f.e. n = 3 p

$U_1 \oplus U_2$  re.  $\in \mathbb{F}^n$   $U_1, U_2 \leq V$  nach : 2262

$$\boxed{\dim(U_1 \oplus U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)}$$

(. erkt als ,nach N')

$V = \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$   $\rightarrow$  pby : 2213

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = n^2$$

-jst definiert  $U_1$  und  $= U_1$

-jst  $U_2$  --- =  $= U_2$

-jst, f.  $U_1 = U_1 \cap U_2$

$\mathbb{F}^{n \times n} = U_1 + U_2$

$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} U_1 = n(n+1)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & * \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & * \end{pmatrix} \quad 1+2+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

: degens

$$\{e_{ij} \mid i \leq j\} \quad U_1 - \{0\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} U_2 = 1+2+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$U_2 - \{0\} \quad \{e_{ij} \mid i \geq j\} \quad : \text{degens}$$

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$

$$\text{II} \quad \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n$$

: subspaces

. p' 3NNP 6enf pln, 12

$$\{u_1, \dots, u_n\} \quad \text{Basis } B$$

. over  $\mathbb{F}$ , in  $V$

$$B \text{-span} \supseteq \underbrace{v}_{\in V} \text{ Basis } B, v \in V$$

$$v = \alpha_1 u_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n u_n$$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad : \text{basis } B$$

$$: \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \text{Basis } B$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} u_1 & v \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & v \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{def. 3}} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & v \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & v \end{array} \right]$$

$\lambda(u_1, \dots, u_n) = v$

$A_x = v$  from 1/2d think pf np

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

?  $B$  on?  $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  to find  $\lambda$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 2} - 2 \cdot \text{row 1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2/3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 1} + \text{row 2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + (-\frac{2}{3}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  : 1/3

: def  $\mathbb{F}_2[x] \rightarrow$  def 2/3

$$B = \left\{ \underbrace{1+x^2}_{P_1}, \underbrace{-x-x^2}_{P_2}, \underbrace{1+x}_{P_3} \right\}$$

now of  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  to  $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$  def

$$P_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\cdot P_1, P_2, P_3$  für  $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2$  → 1. Schritt

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

2. Schritt

$$1 + x + x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P_1(x) + (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot P_2(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot P_3(x)$$

V ist Basis von  $B_1, B_2$  1. Schritt

$$B_2 = \frac{B_1}{B_1 \text{ linear unabhängig}} \cap \text{Zerfaktor } G_N$$

$$B_1 = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

:  $\{v_0\}$

$$B_2 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

$$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} I \\ I \end{smallmatrix} \right]_{B_1}^{B_2} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram showing two vertical ellipses connected by a horizontal line, with a dot indicating continuation.} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ u_1 \in \text{Im } f_1 \quad u_2 \in \text{Im } f_2 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ B_1 \quad B_1 \end{array} \dots \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram showing one vertical ellipse with a small arrow pointing to it from the left.} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Im } f_1 \subset B_1 \end{array}$$

רלו  $B_2 - \cap B_1$  - נספונטן כנ-ונ: אנו  
? $B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ ,  $B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} I \\ I \end{smallmatrix} \right]_{B_1}^{B_2} = \left[ \quad ? \quad \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{2.2.3.1}} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & ? \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

:  $\text{I}_{\text{B}_1}$   $B_1 - \cap$  օրու  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Տե թիվը  $\vec{p}_1$  օրինակ

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$: \text{I}_{\text{B}_1} B_1 - \cap \text{ օրու } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Տե թիվը } \vec{p}_1$$

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

:  $\text{I}_{\text{B}_1} B_1 - \cap \text{ օրու } \text{ բաշխությունը } \vec{p}_1$

$$[\mathbf{I}]_{B_1}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_1 = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$B_2 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

. բառությունը  $B_1, B_2$  ով է համապատասխան

✓ Տե թիվը  $\vec{p}_1$  է օրու մաս է թիվի  $\vec{p}_1$  ու այլուր է օրու  $B_1 - \cap$  օրու

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

:  $\beta_j \in B_2 - \{ \}$  or  $v \in \text{Se } \bar{B}_1 \cap \beta_j$  ist

$$[I]_{B_2}^{B_1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

:  $\beta_j \in B_1 - \{ \}$  or  $v \in \text{Se } \bar{B}_1 \cap \beta_j$  : unl.

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

:  $[I]_{B_2}^{B_1}$  ist endlich aus

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \beta_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{nn} \end{array} \right] \leftarrow v_1 = \beta_{11} u_1 + \dots + \beta_{n1} u_n \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] \quad \textcircled{X}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \beta_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{nn} \end{array} \right] \leftarrow v_n = \beta_{1n} u_1 + \dots + \beta_{nn} u_n \quad \text{aus}$$

$$[I]_{B_2}^{B_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{11} & \dots & \beta_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_{n1} & \dots & \beta_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[I]_{B_2}^{B_1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{11} \alpha_1 + \dots + \beta_{1n} \alpha_n \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n1} \alpha_1 + \dots + \beta_{nn} \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Pf.}$$

$$\beta_1 v_1 + \cdots + \beta_m v_m = 0$$

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m$  are  $\in \mathbb{R}$   $\beta_i \neq 0$  for at least one

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n =$$

$$= \alpha_1 (\beta_{11} u_1 + \cdots + \beta_{1n} u_n) +$$

⋮

$$+ \alpha_n (\beta_{1n} u_1 + \cdots + \beta_{nn} u_n) =$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \beta_{11} + \cdots + \alpha_n \beta_{1n}) u_1 + \cdots + (\alpha_1 \beta_{nn} + \cdots + \alpha_n \beta_{nn}) u_n$$

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  are linearly independent

$$B_1 = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

non zero

$$B_2 = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

$$u_1 = \alpha_{11} v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{1n} v_n$$

⋮

$$u_n = \alpha_{n1} v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{nn} v_n$$

↓

$$F^{-1} B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\{I\}_{B_1} = \begin{bmatrix} ; & \dots & ; \\ a_{11} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$