

Vektorové prostory

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}^m \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}: \quad c \cdot (a_1, \dots, a_n) = (c \cdot a_1, \dots, c \cdot a_n)$$

$$c \cdot (v + w) = c \cdot v + c \cdot w$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{R}[x] \quad (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n) + (b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m) = a_0 + b_0 + (a_1 + b_1) \cdot x + \dots + (a_n + b_n) \cdot x^n$$

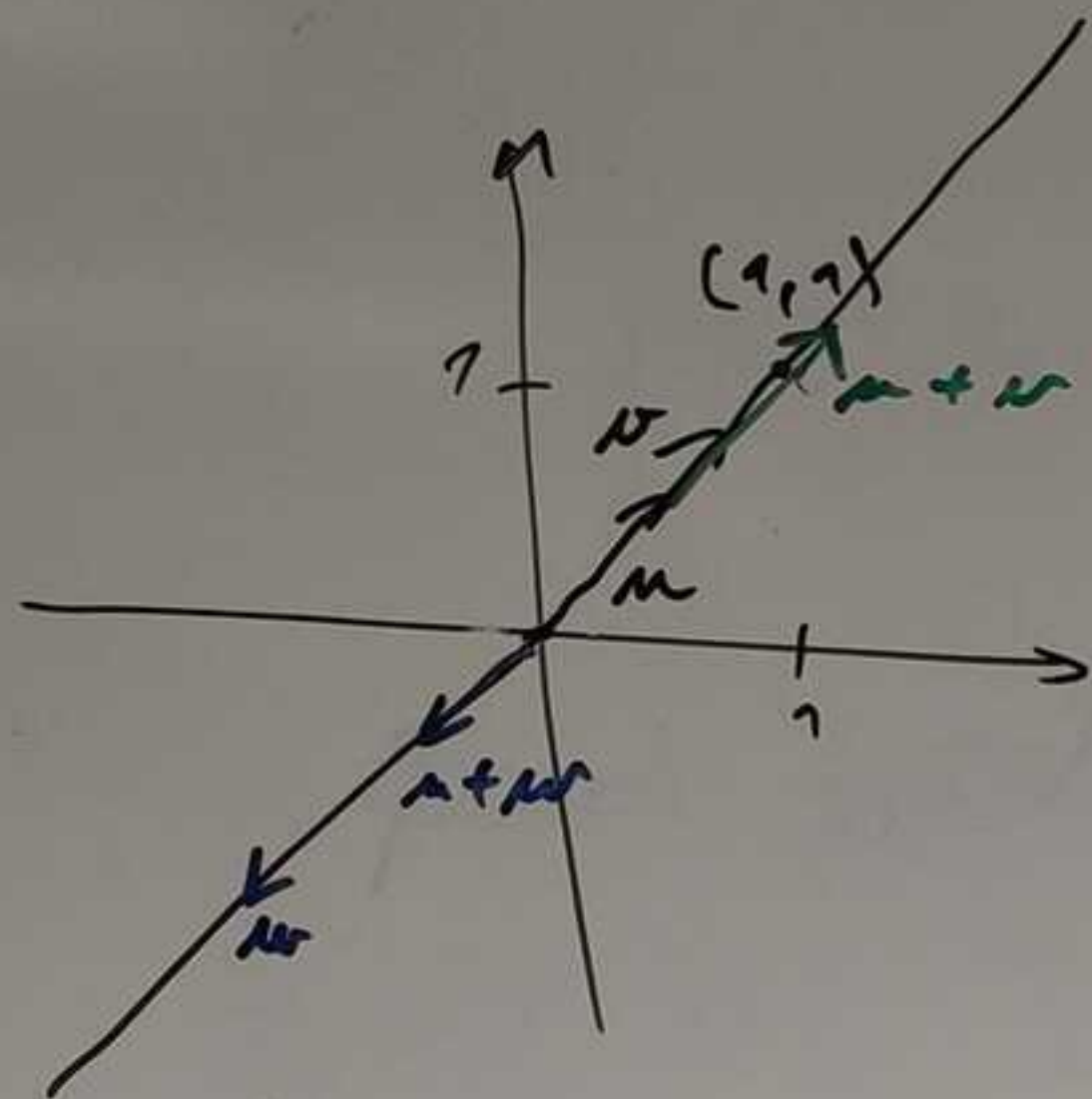
$$c \in \mathbb{R}: \quad c \cdot (a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n) = c \cdot a_0 + c a_1 x + \dots + c a_n x^n$$

• Mst_{3,3}(\mathbb{R}):

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c a_{11} & c a_{12} & c a_{13} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c a_{31} & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Vekt. podpr. v \mathbb{R}^2



$$2 \cdot (1,1) = (2,2)$$

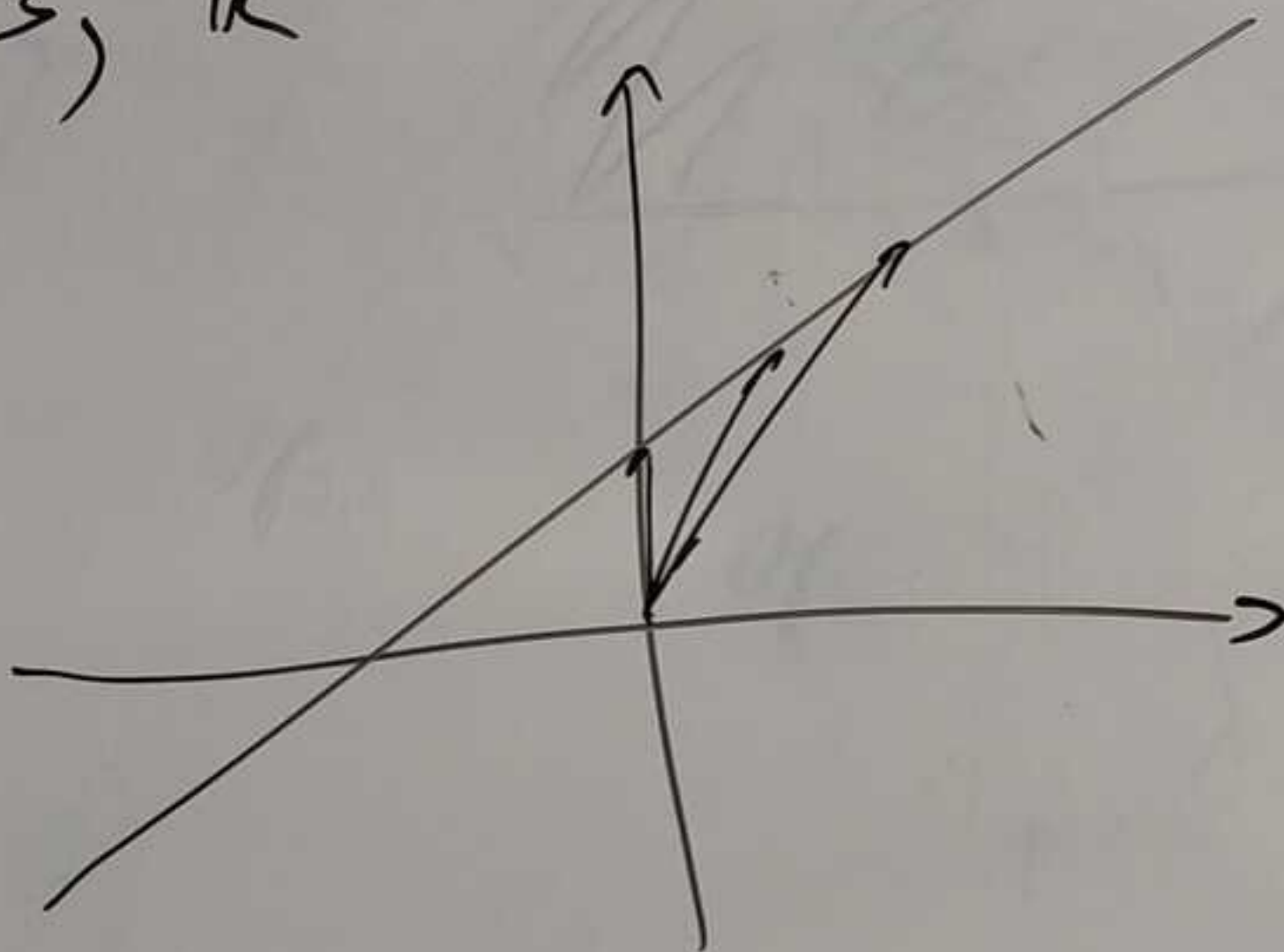
$$t \cdot (1,1) = (t,t)$$

$$t \cdot (a,b) = (ta, tb)$$

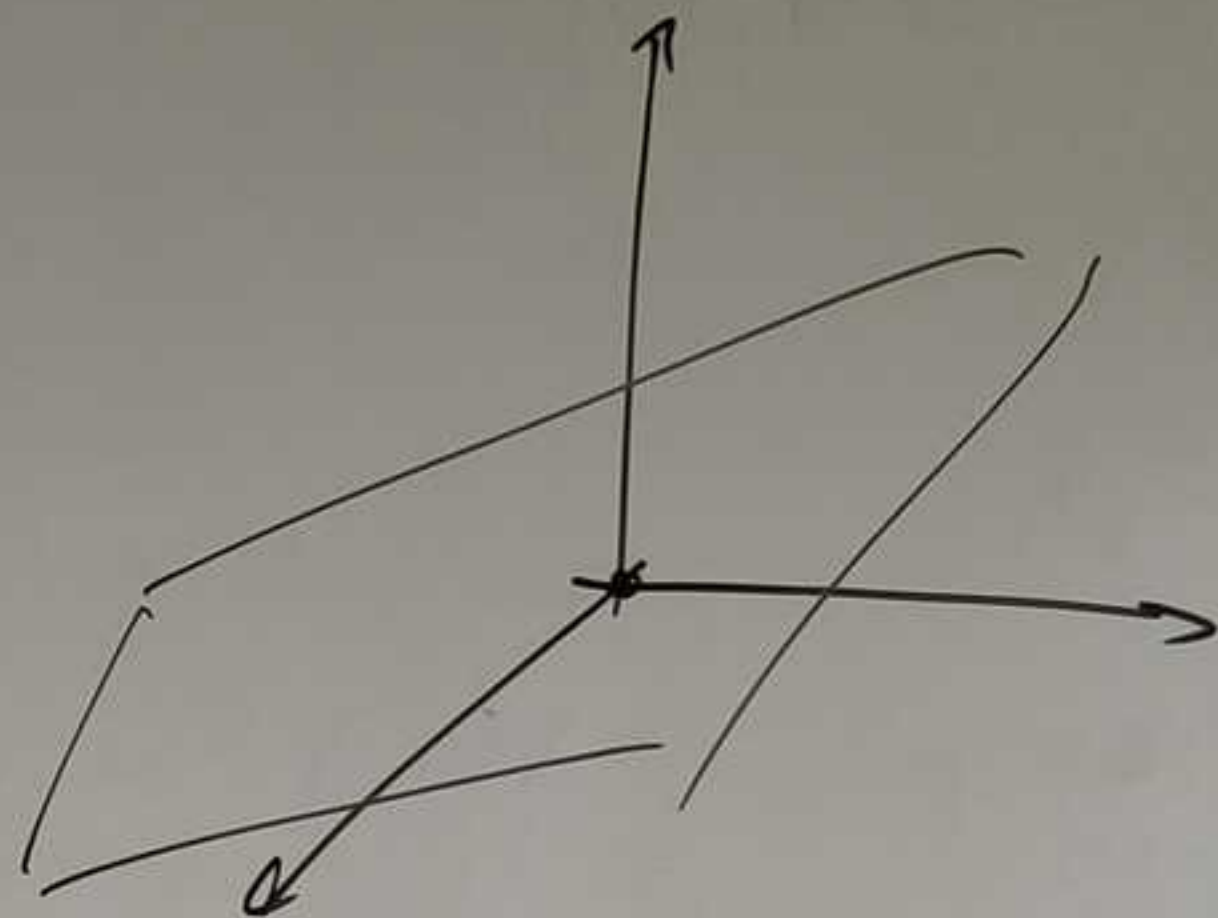
1) $\{(0,0)\}$ $c \cdot (0,0) = (c \cdot 0, c \cdot 0) = (0,0)$

2) $\{(a \cdot t, b \cdot t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

3) \mathbb{R}^2



Vekt. podpr. v \mathbb{R}^3



$$a x + b y + c z = 0$$

$$\frac{a x + b y}{-c} = z$$

1) $\{(0,0,0)\}$

2) $\{(t \cdot a, t \cdot b, t \cdot c) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

3) $\{(t, s, \frac{a \cdot t + b \cdot s}{-c}) \mid t, s \in \mathbb{R}\}$

4) \mathbb{R}^3



Je vektorovým podprostorem?

a) $U = \{ f \in \mathbb{R}[x] \mid f(3) = 0, f(-1) = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{R}[x]$

$f, g \in U : f+g \stackrel{?}{\in} U \Leftrightarrow (f+g)(3) = 0$ ✓
 $(f+g)(3) = f(3) + g(3) = 0 + 0 = 0$

Např.

$f = (x-3)^2 \cdot (x+1) \cdot x \in U$
 $g = (x-3) \cdot (x+1) \cdot 2 \in U$

$(c \cdot f)(3) = c \cdot f(3) = 0$

$f+g = (x-3)(x+1) \cdot (\dots)$

b) $V = \{ A \in \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \mid a_{11} + a_{22} = 1 \} \subset \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin V \Rightarrow$ není vekt. podpr.

$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & \\ & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$
 $A \in V \quad B \in V$

$(a_{11}+b_{11}) + (a_{22}+b_{22}) = (a_{11}+a_{22}) + (b_{11}+b_{22}) = 2$
 $\Rightarrow A+B \notin V$

$c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots \\ \dots & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ca_{11} & \dots \\ \dots & ca_{22} \end{pmatrix}$
 $c \cdot a_{11} + c \cdot a_{22} = c \cdot (a_{11} + a_{22})$

Pr. Zjistěte, zda vektor $u = (1, -2, 3, 4) \in \mathbb{R}^4$

leží v lineárním obalu vektorů

$\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 1, -2)$$

$$v_2 = (3, -1, -1, -1)$$

$$v_3 = (0, 1, -5, 4)$$

lin. obal: $a \cdot v_1 + b \cdot v_2 + c \cdot v_3$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

(chceme zjistit, zda $\exists a, b, c: a v_1 + b v_2 + c v_3 = u$)

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -5 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 6 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

soustava nemá řešení $\Rightarrow u \notin \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$

$$M \subset \mathbb{R}^5$$

$$M = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle$$

$$v_1 = (1, 2, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (2, -1, 0, 1, 1)$$

$$v_3 = (1, -3, -1, 1, 0)$$

$$v_4 = (1, 7, 3, -1, 2)$$

v_1, \dots, v_4 lin. nezávislé? (LN)

Jestli, vyberte bázi, a zbytek vektorů vyjádřete v této bázi

LN \Leftrightarrow

$$a v_1 + b v_2 + c v_3 + d v_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = c = d = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d = t$$

$$c = s$$

$$b = -c + d = -s + t$$

$$a = 2b - c \cdot d = 2(-s + t) - s \cdot t$$

$$= 5 - 3t$$

$\hookrightarrow v_1, v_2$ jsou LN

$$M = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$v_3 = A v_1 + B v_2$$

$$v_4 = C v_1 + D v_2$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} A & B \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$B = 1$$

$$A = 1 - 2B = -1$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} v_3 &= -v_1 + v_2 \\ v_4 &= 3v_1 - v_2 \end{aligned}}$$

v_3 má souřadnice v bázi (v_1, v_2)

$$(-1, 1)$$

v_4 má souř.

$$(3, -1)$$

$$a v_1 + b v_2 + c v_3 + d v_4 = 0$$

$$a = 5 - 3t = 0 - 3(-1) = 3$$

$$b = -s + t = 0 + (-1) = -1$$

$$-v_1 + 3v_2 = v_4$$

Pr. Spočítejte souřadnice polynomu $1 + 3x + 5x^2 + 10x^3 =: P$

v bázi $\alpha = (1 + x + 2x^2 - x^3, 1 + 2x + x^3, 1 + x + 3x^2 - x^3, 2 + 2x + 4x^2 + 5x^3)$

v prostoru $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$ $a \cdot (1 + x + 2x^2 - x^3) + b \cdot (1 + 2x + x^3) + c \cdot (1 + x + 3x^2 - x^3) + d \cdot (2 + 2x + 4x^2 + 5x^3)$

$$= 1 + 3x + 5x^2 + 10x^3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^0 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 5 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 7 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7d = 7$$

$$d = 1$$

$$c = 7$$

$$b = 2$$

$$a = 1 - b - c - 2d$$

$$= 1 - 2 - 7 - 2 = -10$$

Souřadnice P v bázi α jsou $(-10, 2, 7, 1)$

Pr. Najděte bázi řešení soustavy

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 - 8x_4 + x_5 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{7}t + \frac{13}{7}s + \frac{17}{7}r$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = \left(\frac{1}{7}t + \frac{13}{7}s + \frac{17}{7}r, \frac{10}{7}t - \frac{10}{7}s + \frac{9}{7}r, t, s, r \right) \\ &= t \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{10}{7}, 1, 0, 0 \right) + s \cdot \left(\frac{13}{7}, -\frac{10}{7}, 0, 1, 0 \right) + r \cdot \left(\frac{17}{7}, \frac{9}{7}, 0, 0, 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_5 &= r \\ x_4 &= s \\ x_3 &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$-7x_2 = -10x_3 + 10x_4 - 9x_5$$

$$x_2 = \frac{10}{7}t - \frac{10}{7}s + \frac{9}{7}r$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 - 5x_5$$

$$= -\frac{20}{7}t + \frac{20}{7}s - \frac{18}{7}r + st - s - 5r$$

Pr. Bási prostoru vose ni

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 - 8x_4 + x_5 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & -10 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_5 = 7t$$

$$x_4 = 7s$$

$$x_3 = 7r$$

$$-7x_2 = -10x_3 + 10x_4 + 9x_5$$

$$x_2 = +10r - 10s - 9t$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 - 5x_5$$

$$= -20r + 20s + 18t + 21r - 7s - 35t$$

$$= r + 13s - 17t$$

$$= (r + 13s - 17t, 10r - 10s - 9t, 7r, 7s, 7t)$$

$$= r \cdot (1, 10, 7, 0, 0) + s \cdot (13, -10, 0, 7, 0) + t \cdot (-17, -9, 0, 0, 7), \quad r, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$