

no. 2Príklad $U = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\alpha = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \beta = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$${}_{\beta}^{id} \alpha = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\beta}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_{\beta} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}_{\alpha} u = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

str. 4

$$(3) \quad (\text{id})_{\alpha, \beta} = (\text{id})_{\beta, \alpha}^{-1}$$

Dže slove a vety a markovoch matic sohaseni a minuli podnaisly

(1) $(\text{id})_{\alpha, \alpha} = ((u_1)_\alpha, (u_2)_\alpha \dots)$ $u_1 = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3 \dots$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $U \xrightarrow{\text{id}} U \xrightarrow{\text{id}} U^{\mathcal{K}}$

$(\text{id})_{\alpha, \mathcal{K}} = (\text{id})_{\mathcal{K}, \beta} \cdot (\text{id})_{\beta, \alpha}$

shizene' sotr.

$$\frac{\text{m. 6}}{\text{(id)}} \Big|_{\mathcal{E} \beta} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\text{id})_{\beta, \mathcal{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\text{id})_{\beta, \alpha} \quad \alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \quad \beta = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$$

$$u_1 = (v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_m) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}_{\beta}$$

$$u_2 = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m) \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}_{\beta}$$

$$u_n =$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{zh. 6} \\ (B | A) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\substack{E \bar{R} O \\ \text{lahi, altydam} \\ B \text{ smeriti} \\ \text{na } E}} \left(E = B^{-1} B \mid B^{-1} A \right)$$

(id)_B α

GRUPY, PERMUTACE A DETERMINANTY

Priklady grup:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, +) \quad (a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$$

asociativita

manc

$$a+b = b+a$$

$$\exists 0 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a+0 = 0+a = a$$

neutrahni prvok

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \exists -a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a+(-a) = (-a)+a = 0$$

inverzni prvok

3 příklad Matice $n \times n$ z \mathbb{R} , které mají inverzní matice

$$GL(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{ A \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \exists A^{-1} \}$$

Vezmeme operaci násobení matic

$$B, A \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow (A B)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

Tedy $A \cdot B \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$

$$\text{Plati: } A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$$

$$\exists E \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \quad A E = E \cdot A = A$$

$$\forall A \exists A^{-1} \quad A A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = E$$

neplati

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$

du. 12 e_H

$G = \mathbb{R}^+$ operace násobení

$H = \mathbb{R}$ operace přičítání

$f: G \rightarrow H \quad f = \log_a$

$$a \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

\downarrow operace v G \downarrow operace v H

$$f(1) = \log_a 1 = 0$$

$$f(x^{-1}) = \log_a \frac{1}{x} = -\log_a x$$

$$f(x \circ y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

f zachová operaci v grupě

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Definice: Nechtě G a H jsou dvě grupy. Podmínkou je $f: G \rightarrow H$

a platí: $f(x \circ y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$

$$e_H \cdot e_H = f(e_6) \cdot e_H$$
$$e_H = f(e_6)$$

Príklad

$$g : (\mathbb{R}^+, +) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^+, \cdot)$$

$$g(x) = a^x \quad a \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

Skladami permutací S_m ... množina všech bijekcí $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ do sebe

$$\pi, \rho \in S_m$$

$$\pi \circ \rho \in S_m$$

$$(\pi \circ \rho)(i) = \pi(\rho(i))$$

neutrální permutace

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad e = \text{id}$$

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e \circ \rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \rho$$

$$\pi \circ \rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho^{-1} \circ \rho = e \quad \rho \circ \rho^{-1} = e$$

Definice Necht $\pi \in S_m$, pak

$$\text{sign } \pi = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \frac{\sigma(j) - \sigma(i)}{j - i} = \pm 1$$

$i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$
 různá
 $\sigma(i), \sigma(j) \in \{1, \dots, m\}$
 různá

$$m = 3$$

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \frac{\sigma(j) - \sigma(i)}{j - i} = \frac{\sigma(2) - \sigma(1)}{2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\sigma(3) - \sigma(1)}{3 - 1} \cdot \frac{\sigma(3) - \sigma(2)}{3 - 2}$$

3 8
 $\frac{\sigma(j) - \sigma(i)}{\text{~~8-5~~}}$

čitatele
 Nahoře na ~~numeratoru~~ je vždy párám čísel

$$\pm(3-1) \mid \pm(2-1) \mid \pm(3-2)$$

