

Konvalace 10/11 2020

Vektor. planar

speziell horizontale Dimensionen  $U$

$$\text{gerade} \quad +: U + U \rightarrow U \quad (u_1, u_2) \mapsto u$$

$$\cdot \quad K + U \rightarrow U \quad \frac{u}{u_1+u_2}$$

Merkwerte (1) - (8)

Vektor. polkörper  $V$

$$V \subseteq U$$

$$N_1, N_2 \mapsto N_1 + N_2 \in V$$

extreme  $N_1 + N_2 \in V$

a

Beispiel:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad |$$

$V$  muß eine "Röhre", g. d. Radikal

$$V = \left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} ? & ? \\ \hline ? & ? \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_4 = b$$

$$x_3 = a$$

$$x_2 = 2a - 3b$$

$$x_1 = 4a + b \quad \in \mathbb{R}^4, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\{ (4a+b, 2a-3b, a, b) \} = \{ a(4, 2, 1, 0) + b(1, -3, 0, 1) \} \\ = [ (4, 2, 1, 0), (1, -3, 0, 1) ]$$

Beispiel:  $Q = \{ f \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid f(1) = f(3) \}$

$$f(x) = a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$f(1) = f(3)$$

$$f(1) = a_3 1^3 + a_2 1^2 + a_1 1^1 + a_0 = a_3 3^3 + a_2 3^2 + a_1 3 + a_0 = f(3)$$

$$0 = 26a_3 + 8a_2 + 2a_1 = 0$$

Nesmíme'  $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3$

Řešitice  $a_1 + 4a_2 + 13a_3 = 0$

Řešení':  $\begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

$$a_3 = \mu$$

$$a_2 = q \quad a_1 = -4a_2 - 13a_3 = -13\mu - 4q$$

$$a_0 = r$$

Obecně  $\mu \in Q$ , právě taky

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \mu x^3 + q x^2 + (-13\mu - 4q)x + r \\ &= \mu(x^3 - 13x) + q(x^2 - 4x) + r \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f \in Q \Leftrightarrow f \in [x^3 - 13x, x^2 - 4x, 1]$$

$$Q = \underbrace{[x^3 - 13x, x^2 - 4x, 1]}$$

lin. nezávislé'

$\mathbb{R}^4$  vektorové řešení V množina řešení'

$$V = [? ? \dots ?]$$

a tříni:  $1, x, x^2, x^3$

$$x^3 - 13x$$

$$(0, -13, 0, 1)$$

$$x^2 - 4x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (0, -4, 1, 0) \\ (1, 0, 0, 0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1$$

Odpovidí k polynomu např.  $x$  polynomick.

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$$\mathbb{R}_3[x] = [1, x, x^2, x^3]$$

$$\text{U matici } u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n \quad U = [u_1 \dots u_n]$$

U mena' la'i (heneinai)  
nah U nabea' na'i

$$U \neq [u_1, \dots, u_k]$$

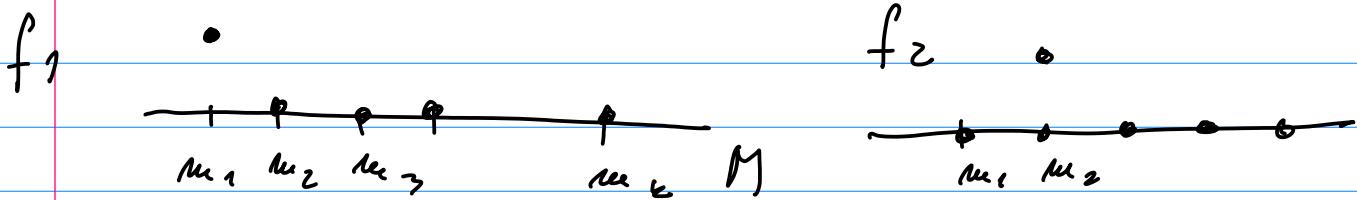
$$\mathbb{R}^M$$

M je heneinai munima

$$M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^M = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k]$$

$$f_i(m_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$



$$f = \sum_{i=1}^k f(m_i) \cdot f_i$$

$$L = f(m_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \sum_{i=1}^k f(m_i) f_i(m_j) \\ &= f(m_j) f_j(m_j) = f(m_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^M \cong \mathbb{R}^k \quad M = \{m_1, \dots, m_k\}$$

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

M neneina'  $\mathbb{R}^M \neq [f_1, \dots, f_k]$

$$V = \{f \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid f(x) = f(-x)\} \quad f \in \mathbb{R}^R$$

f meni' lim. obal koncine' množiny

$\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$  meni' koncine' dimenziačn'

$V$  meni' koncine' dimenziačn'

Kai  $U$  je koncine' dimenziačn'  
(= ma' koncina' dimensi)

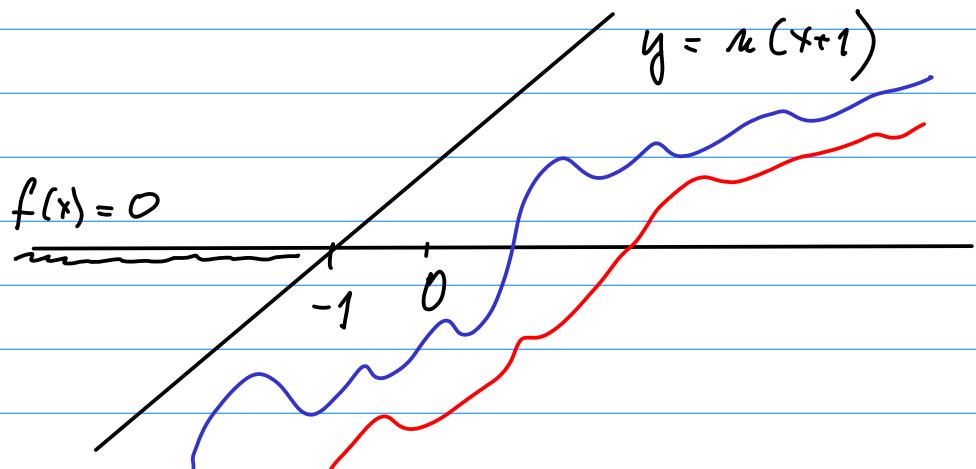
je všetko je generat' koncinen množinu  
rešíť  $U = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k]$ .

$$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$V = \{f \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}} : \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \leq nx^2\}$$

je ide o reál. funkciu?

$$W = \{f \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}} : \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \leq n(x+1)\}$$



$f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x$  je "miera" funkcia. Lesí' ve V

$\exists ? n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 \leq n(x+1) \text{ no niekcia } x ?$

•  $f(x) \in W$ , teda  $W$  meni'  $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$W$  men's rekt. rechtecke. ?

- (1)  $f, g \in W$   $f + g \in W$  platz'
- (2)  $a \in \mathbb{R}, f \in W$   $a \cdot f \in W$   $\underbrace{?}_{\text{replace}}$
- $a = 0, f \in W$   $0 \in W$   $\underbrace{?}_{\text{men's}}$

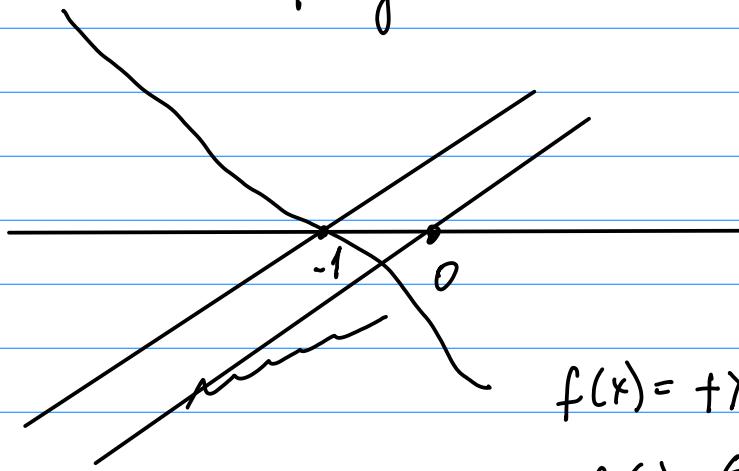
Platz' gedankensatz (1) ?

$$f, g \in W \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(x) \leq n(x+1)$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(x) \leq k(x+1)$$

$$(f+g)(x) \leq (n+k)(x+1)$$

$$f+g \in W.$$



$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) \leq 1 \cdot (x+1)$$

$$(-1) f(x) = -x$$

$$-x > 0 \text{ für } x < 0$$

$$-x \text{ men's} \leq n(x+1) \text{ für } x \text{ zwischen}$$

12 m'loch

60 Boden  $\equiv$  interaktive Forme

4 m'loch

$$4 \cdot 8 = 32$$

60 b ne 120

8 m'loch

$$8 \cdot 5 = \frac{40}{72} \gg 60$$

ma'loch' p'sonale  
ne rennt

Spiral 60 b

mita māks. piens  $\Rightarrow$  mīrie jūlē kā 2. cākši  
pienska

$\Rightarrow$  3. cākši māks. aluska

Organizāciju pologs - koncentrējoties

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