

2. rész MEGOLDÁS

1, a, Magyar: $\text{Ker } A = \{x \in U \mid Ax = 0\}$ ①

Keptis: $\text{Ran } A = (\text{Im } A) = \{y \in V \mid \exists x \in U : Ax = y\}$ ①

b, Dimenzióteljes: $A: U \rightarrow V$ li, képezés, de $U < \infty$. } ③

Eller $\dim U = \dim \text{Ker } A + \dim \text{Ran } A$.
 (Ha $\dim U = \infty$, akkor $\dim \text{Ker } A = \infty$ vagy $\dim \text{Ran } A = \infty$.)

5) c, Binomiális: $\text{Ker } A$ akkor U -ben. Legyen $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$ basis $\text{Ker } A$ -ben. Egyszerűen li ezt az $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$ vektortól ②
 basis $\text{Ran } A$ -ben. Ellor $\{Ab_1, Ab_2, \dots, Ab_m\}$ basis $\text{Ran } A$ -ben, hisz
 basis U -ben. Ellor $\{Ab_1, Ab_2, \dots, Ab_m\}$ generátorok ① $\text{Ran } A$ -ben,
 $\{Ab_1 = Ab_2 = \dots = Ab_m = 0, Ab_1, \dots, Ab_m\}$ generátorok ① $\text{Ran } A$ -ben,
 és $\{Ab_1, \dots, Ab_m\}$ lineárisan független vektorok. Milyen ha

$0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i Ab_i = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i \right)$, akkor $\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i \in \text{Ker } A \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0$. ②

2, a, Nepp szerint: $(a, b, c) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{(0-3-2)}_{-5} - \underbrace{(0-1-6)}_{-7} = 2$

$A = \frac{b \times c}{(a, b, c)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0+1 \\ -2+1 \\ -2-0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \frac{c \times a}{(a, b, c)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1+3 \\ 1-1 \\ -3+1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$C = \frac{a \times b}{(a, b, c)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -3-0 \\ 2-1 \\ 0+6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ⑤

b, c, Küthatis, legy $\begin{bmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \\ C^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

tehát $M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ ③

meggyűző a sec. bázis, mint sorokból képzett mátrix inverz ②

3. Lineartei: $f, g \in V, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ mit

$$\begin{aligned} (A_\delta (\alpha f + \beta g))(x) &= (\alpha f + \beta g)(x + \delta) = \alpha f(x + \delta) + \beta g(x + \delta) = \\ &= \alpha (A_\delta f)(x) + \beta (A_\delta g)(x) = \underline{\alpha A_\delta f + \beta A_\delta g}(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ mit,} \end{aligned}$$

tahit $A_\delta (\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha A_\delta f + \beta A_\delta g \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{3}$

7. Legen $b_1: x \mapsto \sin(x); b_2: x \mapsto \cos(x)$.

$$(A_\delta b_1)(x) = \sin(x + \delta) = \sin x \cos \delta + \cos x \sin \delta = (\cos \delta b_1 + \sin \delta b_2)(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$(A_\delta b_2)(x) = \cos(x + \delta) = \cos x \cos \delta - \sin x \sin \delta = (-\sin \delta b_1 + \cos \delta b_2)(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Wir $[A_\delta] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta & -\sin \delta \\ \sin \delta & \cos \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3}$

$$L_1 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 4 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \uparrow -3x \\ \uparrow +2x \\ \uparrow -2x \end{array} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \uparrow -1 \\ \uparrow +1 \\ \uparrow -3 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \uparrow -1 \\ \uparrow -2 \\ \uparrow +4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Resultat: $\boxed{x = 2, y = 1, z = 0} \quad \textcircled{9}$

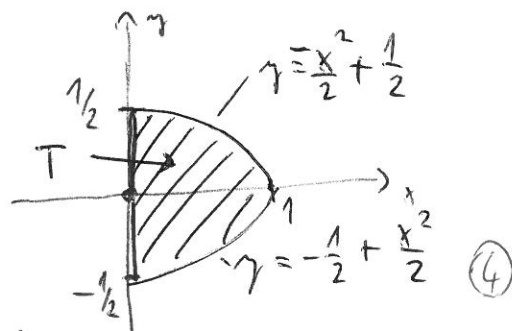
A matrix rank = 3 (weil "exakt" nimm) $\textcircled{1}$

5) a, $\text{grad } r = \text{grad } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \\ \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \\ \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\underline{r}}{r} \quad (3)$

b, $\text{div}(\tau^m \underline{v}) = \partial_i (\tau^m v_i) = \partial_i (\tau^m) v_i + \tau^m (\partial_i v_i) =$
 $= m \tau^{m-1} \cdot \underbrace{(\partial_i \tau)}_{\frac{r_i}{r}} \cdot v_i + \tau^m (\partial_i v_i) = \underline{m \tau^{m-2} \cdot (\underline{r} \cdot \underline{v}) + \tau^m \text{div } \underline{v}} \quad (7)$

6) a, $\gamma(\sigma, \tau) = \begin{vmatrix} x'_\sigma & x'_\tau \\ y'_\sigma & y'_\tau \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \tau & \sigma \\ -\sigma & \tau \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \quad (2)$

b, A kurtanyú határok:
 $\sigma = 0, 0 \leq \tau \leq 1 \Rightarrow x=0, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $\tau = 0, 0 \leq \sigma \leq 1 \Rightarrow x=0, -\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 0$



$\sigma = 1, 0 \leq \tau \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$ és $\gamma(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\tau = 1; 0 \leq \sigma \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x = \sigma \leq 1 \Rightarrow \gamma(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}$

c, Descartes-símszabvány:

$T = \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{\gamma = \frac{x^2-1}{2}}^{\frac{1-x^2}{2}} 1 \, d\gamma \, dx = \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\frac{1-x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2-1}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx =$
 $= \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad (4)$

σ - τ símszabvány:

$T = \int_{\sigma=0}^1 \int_{\tau=0}^1 (\tau^2 + \sigma^2) \, d\tau \, d\sigma = \int_{\tau=0}^1 \left[\frac{\tau^3}{3} + \sigma^2 \tau \right]_{\tau=0}^1 d\sigma = \int_{\sigma=0}^1 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \sigma^2 \right) d\sigma =$
 $= \left[\frac{\sigma}{3} + \frac{\sigma^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad (4)$