

unverzerrt ist : $\underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + 2 \underline{b}^T \underline{x} + c = 0$

$$0 = (x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & \underline{b} \\ \hline \underline{b}^T & c \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & \underline{t} \\ \hline \underline{0}^T & A \end{array} \right)$$

← alternierend kann man
mehr konjugierte Koordinaten
finden, aber es ist nicht
möglich

unverzerrt konjugiert ist $\underline{x}' = B \underline{x} + \underline{t}$

$$\underline{x}_{ij} = B \underline{x}_{ij}$$

$$\underline{x}_{ij} = x_1 \underline{b}_1 + x_2 \underline{b}_2 + \dots + x_n \underline{b}_n$$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ ist konjugiert zu
keiner, nicht

Ha B ort. bázis ortogonális vekt. akkor
 B ortogonális mátrix, B ortogonális páronként
 merőleges és egyenlő hosszúságú $\Rightarrow \boxed{B^T B = E}$

$$B^T = B^{-1}$$

U: Ha az A szimmetrikus $A^T = A \Rightarrow \exists$ ortogonális mátrix,
 hogy $B^T A B$ diagonális és a bázisban az $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$
 sajátértékek állnak. B azonosan egyenlő hosszú vektorkészlet
 A -nak ($Ax = \lambda x$ megoldásai vektorok) λ igé értéke
 sajátérték)

$$0 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B^T & 0 \\ \hline \underline{t}^T & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & \underline{b} \\ \hline \underline{b}^T & c \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & \underline{t} \\ \hline \underline{g}^T & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B^T & 0 \\ \hline \underline{t}^T & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} AB & A\underline{t} + \underline{b} \\ \hline \underline{t}^T B & \underline{t}^T \underline{t} + c \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B^T AB & B^T A\underline{t} + \underline{t}^T B \\ \hline \underline{t}^T AB + \underline{t}^T B & \underline{t}^T \underline{t} + c \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(\underline{t}) := \underline{t}^T A \underline{t} + \underline{t}^T \underline{b} + \underline{b}^T \underline{t} + c = \underline{t}^T A \underline{t} + 2 \underline{t}^T \underline{b} + c \quad (f(\underline{x}) = \underline{x}^T A \underline{x} + 2 \underline{b}^T \underline{x} + c)$$

Bühnenmusik

2-2-79

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & B^T(A\pm + \frac{1}{2}) \\ \hline 0 & \lambda_2 \\ \hline \lambda_2 & B^T(A\pm + \frac{1}{2}) \\ \hline \lambda_2 & f(\frac{1}{2}) \end{array} \right)$$

is it
when they
a with a
will be

$$B = \{ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \} \quad \text{in} \quad A\text{-mod } R_i\text{-mod } \text{tors}$$

$$\underline{t_{\text{regi}} = B t_{ij}}$$

Life & Letters.

$$B^T(Ax + b)_{ij} = b_{ij}$$

$$= [\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{t}_{ij} + \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{p}_{ij}]_i = \lambda_i (\mathbf{t}_{ij})_i + (\mathbf{p}_{ij})_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\lambda_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(t z)_i}{\lambda_i} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i^2}$$

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$$t_{wy} = B^{-1} t_{ij} = B^T t_{ij}$$

1 matrix copy number

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

advice

$$\lambda_{it} = 0$$

n=2 mésodrendű görbék

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & t_2 \\ t_1 & t_2 & f(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

i) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$ (kompozitív) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$

$$\Downarrow \\ t_1 = t_2 = 0$$

$$f(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

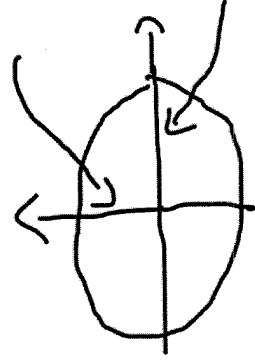
$$\leadsto \lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + 0 = 0$$

∅ a megoldás

a) $b > 0$

b) $b = 0$

c) $b < 0$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}}$$

új koordinátarend

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}$$

$$(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \text{---}$$

eliminál

$$\lambda_1 > 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t_2 \\ 0 & t_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leadsto \lambda_1 x'^2 + 2t_2 y' + 0 = 0$$

$\equiv$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_1, y_1, 1)$$

újabb bázis

$$x' = x$$

$$y' = y' - \frac{P}{2t_2}$$

$$\boxed{t_2 \neq 0}$$

ahol az új

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 x'^2 + 2t_2 y' = 0$$

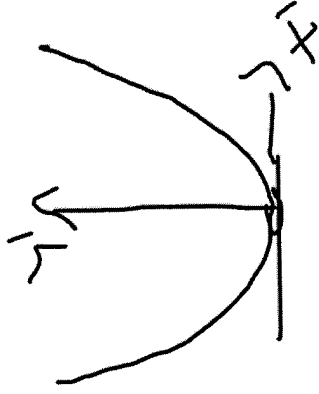
$\swarrow$

$$t_2 < 0$$

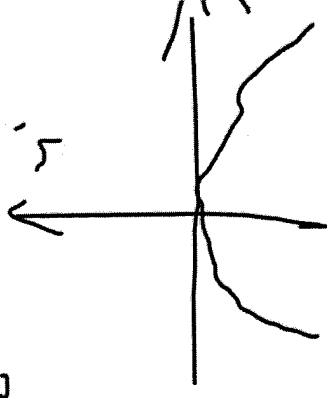
$$\lambda_1 x'^2 = -2t_2 y'$$

$$y' = -\frac{\lambda_1}{2t_2} x'^2$$

parabola



$\rightarrow$ ~~$t_2 > 0$~~



$$t_2 = 0$$

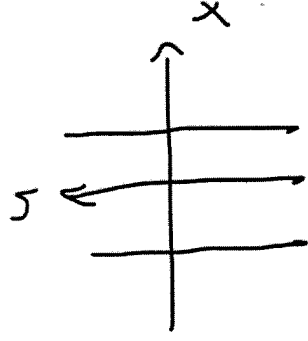
$$\lambda_1 x^2 + D = 0$$

↙

$$D < 0$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{D}{\lambda_1} > 0$$

⇒ paarweise eigenen



keines eigen

$$D = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$D > 0$$

~~kein~~

ϕ

$$\lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + D = 0$$

$$\vec{D} > 0$$

$$\lambda_1 > 0 \quad \lambda_2 < 0$$



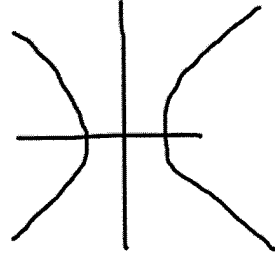
$D < 0$ hyperbole

$$D = 0$$



$\lambda_1 x^2 = -\lambda_2 y^2$ mitw. eigenen

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} x$$



$$i.v. \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$(x_1, y_1, 1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & 0 & t_2 \\ t_1 & t_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1, y_1, 1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_1 x + t_2 y + 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2t_1 x + 2t_2 y + 10$$

effenes

$$t_2 \neq 0$$

$$2t_2 y = -2t_2 x + 10$$

$$\downarrow t_2 = 0$$

Für alle "Curves"

Küß2

findet:

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy + 2x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

zugehörige quadratische Gleichung

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(A - \lambda E) x = 0$$

$$\Leftarrow$$

$$\lambda_{1/2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$$