

Nivelos

Aprendida: No Ar vimos que o nível é o menor entre os níveis de
deveis niv. Nós temos o menor nível que é o 1º niv. que é

$$A_1 = 2 \text{ deveis em}$$

$$A_2 = 4 \text{ deveis em } 2^{\text{niv}} \text{ em}$$

$$A_3$$

$$A_1 = 2$$

$$A_k = 2A_{k-1} = 2^k$$

$$A_2 = 2A_1$$

$$A_3 = 2A_2$$

$$\text{C} \rightarrow \text{Já vimos: } A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + \dots + A_{100} = \sum_{k=1}^{100} A_k = \sum_{k=1}^{100} 2^k$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_{100} = \sum_{k=1}^{100} A_k = \sum_{k=1}^{100} 2^k \xrightarrow{\text{arco de } 2^k} 2 \cdot 2^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{100} 2^{k-1}$$

$$\text{Seja } j = k-1. \text{ Se } k=1 \Rightarrow j=0. \text{ Se } k=u \Rightarrow j=u-1 \quad \stackrel{+}{=} 2 \sum_{j=0}^{u-1} 2^j = 2(2^u - 1) = 2^{u+1} - 2$$

$$j = 1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^{u-1} = (2-1)(2^{u-1} + 2^{u-2} + \dots + 1)$$

$$\text{Ex. Se } \alpha_1 = -2, \alpha_2 = -1, \alpha_3 = 0, \alpha_4 = 1, \alpha_5 = 2, \alpha_6 = -1.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^5 \alpha_k = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^4 \alpha_k = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^7 \alpha_{2k} = \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_6 = 1$$

$n \times n$ se aplica se eua númerou que disponivel

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{2}{u+1} + \frac{3}{u+2} + \dots + \frac{n+1}{u+n} = \\ \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k+1}{u+k}$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{k+1}{u+k}$$

Av Av eua regras ipos acordadas le $\prod_{k=u}^n$ Tark extensibile se querer
quantos ou jua $u \leq u$

$$n.x. u! = 29 \cdot 3 \quad u = \prod_{k=1}^u k$$

$$\prod_{k=3}^u \frac{k}{k+1} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{7}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Desenvolvimento A

$$\sum_{k=u}^n \alpha_k + \sum_{k=u}^n \beta_k = \sum_{k=u}^n (\alpha_k + \beta_k)$$

$$\prod_{k=u}^n \alpha_k \prod_{k=u}^n \beta_k = \prod_{k=u}^n (\alpha_k + \beta_k)$$

Edu u x' u qlo de ceroi despois. Nlo (uxu) da extensibilidade co encontro
 $\{(1,1), (1,2), (1,u), (2,1), (2,u), (u,1), (u,2), (u,u)\} = \{(i,j) \text{ jua } 1 \leq i \leq u \text{ e } 1 \leq j \leq u\}$

$$|(uxu)| = u \cdot u = \text{máximos cou binétas (uxu)}$$

Opcional - Ewas uxu máximos A eua lha antecovida A (uxu) \rightarrow IR (binéto)
A $(i,j) \in (u,u)$, tóce $A(i,j) = \text{apenas}$

Eles unu números. A travez da operação multiplicativa se pode obter o resultado

$$n \times A_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} s & -s & 0 \\ 0 & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(s - s 0)

x x x

0 0 0

Juntes os (i,j) e coloque os A dentro de A(i,j) se a diagonal é ai.

n x Na diagonal das númeras

$$A_{3 \times 3} = (a_{i,j}) \text{ se } a_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{i+j} k^2$$

$$B_{3 \times 3} = (b_{i,j}) \text{ se } b_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{i+j} (-1)^i (i+k)$$

Mais

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} s & 14 & 0 \\ 14 & 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{1,1} = \sum_{k=1}^2 k^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5$$

$$a_{1,2} = \sum_{k=1}^3 k^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 = 14$$

$$a_{2,1} = a_{1,2} = 5$$

$$a_{2,2} = \sum_{k=1}^4 k^2 = 14 + 16 = 30$$

$$a_{3,1} = \sum_{k=1}^4 k^2 = 30$$

$$a_{3,2} = \sum_{k=1}^5 k^2 = 30 + 25 = 55$$

Agora temos o matriz númeras certas respectivamente.

Há simetria da matriz entre elas. Se somarmos os elementos diagonais temos sempre a diagonal da matriz A.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} s & 2 & 7 & 30 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Av $a_{i,j} = 0$ gxa óda ca (i,j) zore o nivais kadrícais bixoxos gássas

uxu: Ω_{uxu}

Eas ce coximatos nivais uxu zorando ó da cor Eloxéia. Eira bixoxo etoi am
ta Eloxéia zas kipas doyitas nov Eira I kadrícais carocatos - bixoxos

Iuxu.

$$\begin{aligned} n \times J_{1 \times 1} &= 1 \\ J_{2 \times 2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ J_{3 \times 3} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

O. ce coximato nivais bixoxos
se x va eira ó, a kadríca
dum crixwiko;

O uxu nivais A kadrícal dum crixwiko, ou $a_{i,j} = 0$ gxa $i > j$

Aridoxa, kadrícais kadrícais crixwiko, ou $a_{i,j} = 0$ gxa $i > j$

Eas negatícas nivais A kadrícais sublexplos, ou $a_{i,j} = a_{j,i}$ gxa óda
ca (i,j)

$$n \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ sublexplos}$$

O antípodos eas nivais A sublexplos A^t (transpose) se exa coxexia $b_{i,j}$
wtxc $b_{i,j} = a_{j,i}$

$$A_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{2 \times 3}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

A sublexplos $\Leftrightarrow A = A^t$

IMAXEIS

Auxu $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(i,j) \rightarrow A(i,j) = a_{i,j}$$

$$1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$1 \leq j \leq n$$

n.x.

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

Outros dix nivais $A_{m \times n} = (a_{i,j})$ k'

Buxu $= (b_{i,j})$ da dix nivais, ou
 $a_{i,j} = b_{i,j}$ para óda feira (i,j)

Outra o bixoxos

Iuxu o carocatos bixoxos $(1,0)$

Oprăriș: Co-simile $M(m \times n, F)$ reprezintă spații de clase de matrice cu
co-simile F (\mathbb{R} și \mathbb{C}). Co-simile $M(m \times n, F)$ opărătore cu proprietăți
matrice. Ar. $A_{m \times n} = (a_{i,j})$ și $B = (b_{i,j})$ co-aceeași că sunt o matrice
 $C_{m \times n} = (c_{i,j})$ astfel că $c_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}$

$$n \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 14 & 16 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

H propriețiile matricelor opărătore și operației arătate:

$$(i) (A+B)+D = A+(B+D)$$

$$(ii) A+0_{m \times n} = A = 0_{m \times n} + A$$

$$(iii) \forall A = (a_{i,j}) \exists \exists \text{ matrice } B = (b_{i,j}) \text{ cu } b_{i,j} = a_{i,j} \text{ astfel că } A+B = 0_{m \times n} = B+A$$

$$(iv) A+B = B+A.$$

'Apa co-simile $M(m \times n, \mathbb{R})$ arată abdianii dubla.

$$\text{Arătare: } (i) \quad A = (a_{i,j}) \quad B = (b_{i,j}) \quad D = (d_{i,j})$$

$$(A+B) = C = (c_{i,j}) \quad c_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}$$

$$C+D = E = (e_{i,j}) \quad e_{i,j} = (a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}) + d_{i,j}$$

$$e_{i,j} = (a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}) + d_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + (b_{i,j} + d_{i,j})$$

$$A+(B+D)$$

$$B+D = H = (h_{i,j}) \quad h_{i,j} = b_{i,j} + d_{i,j}$$

$$A+H = K = (k_{i,j}) \quad k_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + h_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + (b_{i,j} + d_{i,j})$$

$$e_{i,j} = h_{i,j} \text{ și urmă că } (i,j)$$

$$'Apa E=K \Rightarrow (A+B)+D = A+(B+D)$$

Adunare: Nu arătare cu proprietățile (ii), (iii), (iv)

Oprăriș: Co-zebuinile cu matrice $A_{m \times n} = (a_{i,j})$ și $B_{n \times p} = (b_{t,j})$ sunt o matrice
 $C_{m \times p} = (c_{v,w})$ astfel că $c_{v,w} = \sum_{t=1}^n a_{v,t} b_{t,w} = a_{v,1} b_{1,w} + a_{v,2} b_{2,w} + \dots + a_{v,n} b_{n,w}$

$$n \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad B_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

u V-drepturi că A este cu următoarea
cău B

$$AB = C_{3 \times 2} = 1 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot 9 =$$

$$n \times b_{1,2} A_{1,2} = E_{4,4} = (\text{ei.})$$

$$C_{1,2} = \sum_{t=1}^2 b_{1,t} a_{2,t} = b_{1,1} a_{2,1} + b_{1,2} a_{2,2} = 6 + 6 = 12$$

$$C_{1,2} = \sum_{t=1}^2 b_{1,t} a_{2,t} = b_{1,1} a_{2,1} + b_{1,2} a_{2,2} = 6 \cdot 2 = 12$$

$$C_{3,4} = \sum_{t=1}^2 b_{3,t} a_{4,t} = b_{3,1} a_{4,1} + b_{3,2} a_{4,2} = 8 \cdot 4 = 32$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12 & 18 & 24 \\ 7 & 14 & 21 & 28 \\ 8 & 16 & 24 & 32 \\ 9 & 18 & 27 & 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ensayo de multiplicación A veces 1

n x n matriz de producto.

$$1) \begin{matrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,1} \\ C_{2,1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 50 \\ 96 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{1,1} = \sum_{t=1}^4 a_{1,t} \cdot b_{t,1} = a_{1,1} b_{1,1} + a_{1,2} b_{2,1} + a_{1,3} b_{3,1} + a_{1,4} b_{4,1} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$$

$$2) \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,1} \\ C_{2,1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 43 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{1,1} = \sum_{t=1}^2 a_{1,t} b_{t,1} = a_{1,1} b_{1,1} + a_{1,2} b_{2,1} = 5 + 12 = 17$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$3) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 34 \\ 31 & 46 \end{pmatrix}$$

5 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 4
↓
7 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 4

Deviéxiel teor

nivales AB = BA

$$4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$AB = 0_{2 \times 2}$ αντίστοιχα $A, B \neq 0_{m \times n}$

$$5) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{4} \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{4} \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{4} \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{4} \\ -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = AA = A \Rightarrow A^2 - A = 0_{2 \times 2} \text{ αντίστοιχα } A \neq 0_{2 \times 2} \text{ } A \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ ή } x = -1$$

$$x^2 = x \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ή } x = 1$$

$$A \cdot A = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\alpha_1 b = \alpha_2 \stackrel{\text{από της}}{=} b = \gamma$$

Ταυτικές σεν ταχύτητα με διάφορα τρόπους

$$\text{από της } AB = AC \not\Rightarrow B = C$$

αx



$$M_{4 \times 4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_{i,j} = \underbrace{\overbrace{\text{row } i}^{i \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4} \times \underbrace{\overbrace{\text{column } j}^{j \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4}}$

$$\alpha_{3,1} = 0 \quad \alpha_{3,2} \alpha_{2,1} = 0$$

$$3 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} \rightarrow 1 \quad \alpha_{3,2} \alpha_{2,1} = 1$$

$$\alpha_{3,4} \alpha_{4,1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \alpha_{3,3} \alpha_{3,1} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{3,1} \alpha_{2,1} + \alpha_{3,2} \alpha_{2,1} + \alpha_{3,3} \alpha_{3,1} + \alpha_{3,4} \alpha_{4,1} = b_{3,1}$$

$$B = (b_{i,j}) = M^2$$

$b_{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^4 \alpha_{i,t} \alpha_{t,j} = \text{coefficient των συνθέσεων της εναλλαγής στον γενικό σχεδιό}$

(α) Επίκαια των $M^2 = (c_{i,j})$ σίναν τα μέτρα των συνθέσεων της 2 εναλλαγών στον γενικό σχεδιό

Ιδιότητες (i) $A_{m \times k} A_{n \times m} = 0_{m \times k}$

(ii) $A_{m \times k} I_{k \times k} = A_{m \times k}$

$I_{k \times k} A_{m \times k} = A_{m \times k}$

(iii) Οι πάντες $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$

Anschauung: $\sum_{i=1}^n (a_{i,i})$

$$A_{\text{aux}} \text{ sum} = C_{\text{aux}} = (a_{i,i})$$

$$c_{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} e_{t,j} = a_{i,j} e_{i,j} = a_{i,j} \cdot 1 = a_{i,j}$$

$$e_{i,j} = 0 \quad e_{j,j} = 1$$

←
Geipata O. endekai nivates Ense obsoantes aux

1) $A + B = B + A$

2) $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C) \quad (AB)C = A(BC)$

3) $A(B + C) = AB + AC$ enice

anisdu 2) $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$AB = D = (d_{i,j}) \quad d_{i,j} = a_{i,s} b_{s,j} + a_{i,t} b_{t,j} + \dots \quad \text{taimbu} = \sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} b_{t,j}$$

$$BC = H = (h_{i,j})$$

$$DC = E = (e_{i,j})$$

$$AH = K = (k_{i,j})$$

$$e_{i,j} = \sum_{s=1}^n d_{i,s} h_{s,j} = \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} b_{t,s} \right) h_{s,j} = \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} b_{t,s} h_{s,j}$$

korapu varca sp̄iayw
ve óndia sp̄iayw

$$* \sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} \left(\sum_{s=1}^n b_{t,s} h_{s,j} \right) = \sum_{t=1}^n a_{i,t} h_{t,j} = k_{i,j} \Rightarrow E = K$$

$A + A = B = (b_{i,j}) = (a_{i,j})$

Opijetas eva jukieno apubas be nivata: CEP k' Auxn nivatas $CA = B$ isce
 $b_{i,j} = c_{a_{i,j}}$. Lutadie mod tie kalko skorxio tan nivata be C. Zo jukieno anio
anafieras supervalo jukieno

Geipata

1) $c(A + B) = CA + CB$

$c(AB) \neq (CA)(CB)$

$c(AB) = (CA)B = A(CB)$

2) $(c + c')A = CA + C'A$

3) $(cc')A = c'(c'A)$

$$(c + c')A = ((c + c')a_{i,j}) = (ca_{i,j}) + (c'a_{i,j}) = CA + C'A$$

additivit