

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \cdot \\ x - x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Döğrusu

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \cdot x^3 - x \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

mod 2

Sonuç:

b) $R[x]$ üzerinde $n \times n$ tipinde A ve B nin denk olması için G.Y. Şart

$B = P \cdot A \cdot Q$ olacak şekilde $R[x]^{n \times n}$

P ve Q ^{tersinir} ~~matrislerin~~ olmasıdır.

a) $R[x]$ üzerinde $n \times n$ A matrisinin tersinir olması için G.Y. Şart A nin elementer matrislerin bir çarpımı olmasıdır.

c) Denk matrislerin normal formu esittir.

d) $\mathbb{R}[x]$ üzerinde $n \times n$ tipindeki her A

için, A ve A^T un normal formleri esittir.

İspat: (a) \Rightarrow (A tersinir olsun).

A nin normal formu D_A olsun.

$$D_A = \text{Köşeg} [d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r, 0, \dots, 0]$$

Her i için $d_i | d_{i+1}$ ve d_i ler monik.

A ve DA denk olduklarından öyle
elementer $E_1, \dots, E_k, F_1, \dots, F_s$
matrisleri vardır ki

$$DA = E_k \dots E_1 \cdot A \cdot F_1 \dots F_s$$

✓
1. x a
✓
C. 1
✓
monik
1

Her iki tarafın determinantıyla

$$|DA| = \underbrace{|E_k| \dots |E_1|}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{|A|}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{|F_1| \dots |F_s|}_{\neq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow |DA| = d_1 \cdot d_2 \cdot \dots \cdot d_r \quad \text{ve} \quad |DA| \neq 0.$$

$$d_1 d_2 \dots d_r \quad d_i \text{ monik} \Rightarrow d_i = 1$$

$$A = E_1^{-1} \dots E_k^{-1} \overset{DA}{I} F_s^{-1} \dots F_1^{-1} \rightarrow \text{Elem. matrisl, qarpimi.}$$

E_j^{-1} ve F_k^{-1} bloer elementer matr's.

(\Leftarrow) A elem. matrislerin qarpimi ise;

$$A = E_1 \cdot E_2 \dots E_k \quad \text{ise}$$

$$(E_1 E_2 \dots E_k)^{-1} = E_k^{-1} \dots E_1^{-1} = A^{-1}$$

bolay'sıyla A da tersinirdir

b) $\Rightarrow A$ ve B denk olsun.

$$B = \underbrace{E_1 \dots E_k}_P A \cdot \underbrace{F_1 \dots F_s}_Q$$

olacak şekilde E_j, F_e elementer matrisler vardır.

$$B = P \cdot A \cdot Q$$

P ve Q elem. matrisler grpını old. dan tersinir.

dir
(\Leftarrow) P ve Q tersir olmak üzere $B = P \cdot A \cdot Q$ olsun

①'dan; P ve Q elem. matrislerin grpıdır. $\Rightarrow B \overset{\text{denk}}{\sim} A$

$$B = E_1 \dots E_k \cdot A \cdot F_1 \dots F_s \Rightarrow B \sim A$$

c) A ve B denk olsun.

$B = P \cdot A \cdot Q$ olacak şekilde P ve Q tersinir matrisler var.

B 'nin Smith Formu D_B olsun.

İş y. uygulanacak elem. işlemlerle

$R \cdot B \cdot S = D_B$ elde edilir. $B \sim D_B$

$$R \cdot B \cdot S = \underbrace{R \cdot P}_A \cdot \underbrace{A \cdot Q \cdot S}_D = D_B$$

$$A \sim D$$

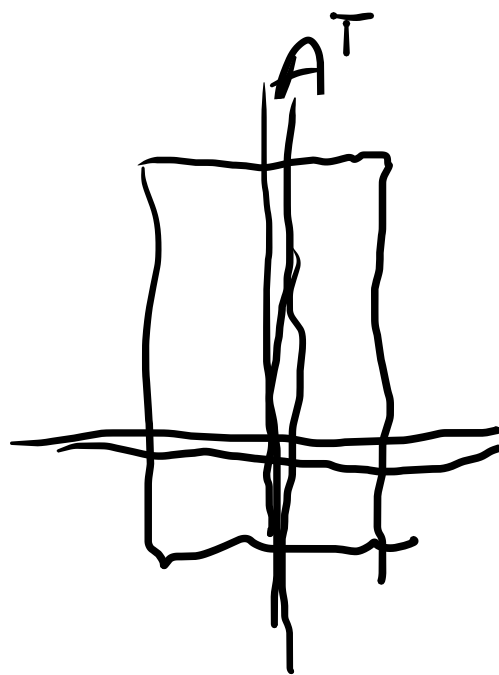
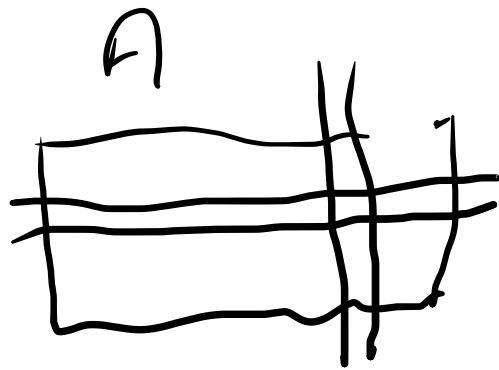
Smith Form un tekliğinden $D_B = D_A$

$$(d_i = \frac{\Delta_i}{\Delta_{i-1}})$$

d) A $n \times n$ $R[x]$ üzerinde bir matris ise;

A nın $i \times i$ bir alt matrisi K_i ise;

K_i , A^T un $i \times i$ tipinde bir $L_i = K_i^T$ alt matrisine denk gelir. Bu durumda



$\Delta_i(A) = A$ nın $i \times i$ minörlerinin ebobu
 $= A^T$ un $i \times i$ minörlerinin ebobu.

$$D_A = [d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r, 0, \dots, 0]$$

$$= D_{A^T}$$

$$d_i = \frac{\Delta_i(A)}{\Delta_{i-1}(A)} = \frac{\Delta_i(A^T)}{\Delta_{i-1}(A^T)}$$

Örnek: $A = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x^2} & x+1 & 0 \\ x^2-1 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3(x+1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$ S.N. Formu
= ?

1. $x^2 + (-1)(x^2 - 1) = 1$

$-S_2 + S_1 \rightarrow S_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x^2-1 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3(x+1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(1-x^2)S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow S_2$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3(x+1)^2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3} \cdot S_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (x+1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Değişmez garantiler: $1, x+1, (x+1)^2$

Temel bölenler: $(x+1), (x+1)^2$

Örnek:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2x+1 & x & -x & x+1 \\ x-1 & x-1 & 0 & x-1 \\ 0 & 0 & x^2-1 & 0 \\ x-1 & x-1 & x^2-1 & x-1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_A = ?$$

$$2C_3 + C_1 \rightarrow C_1$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & -x & x+1 \\ x-1 & x-1 & 0 & x-1 \\ 2x^2-2 & 0 & x^2-1 & 0 \\ 2x^2+x-3 & x-1 & x^2-1 & x-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (-x)C_1 + C_2 \\ xC_1 + C_3 \\ -(x+1)C_1 + C_4 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x-1 & 2x-x^2-1 & x-x & (x-1)(-x-1+1) \\ 2x^2-2 & -2x^3+2x & 2x^3+x^2-2x-1 & (2x^2-2)(-x-1) \\ 2x^2+x-3 & -2x^3-x^2+4x-1 & 2x^2+2x^2-3x-1 & -(2x^2+x-3)(x+1) \\ & & & +x-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 0 \quad 2x - x^2 - 1 \quad x^2 - x \\
 0 \quad -2x^3 + 2x \quad (2x+1)(x^2-1) \\
 \textcircled{0} \quad \textcircled{-2x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 1} \quad \textcircled{2x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 1} \\
 \downarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$2x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 1 = (x-1)(2x^2 + 4x + 1)$$

$$-2x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 1 = (x-1)(-2x^2 - 3x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^2 + x - 3 \\
 2x \quad \quad 3 \\
 x \quad \quad \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 (x+1)(2x+3)(x-1) + (x-1) \\
 \hline
 (x-1)(- (x+1)(2x+3) + 1)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0 \\
 -x \cdot (x-1) \\
 (2x^2 - 2)(x-1) \\
 -(2x^2 + x - 3)(x+1) \\
 + x - 1
 \end{array}$$

	1	0	0	0
	0	$-(x-1)^2$	$x(x-1)$	$-x(x-1)$
	0	$-2x(x^2-1)$	$(2x+1)(x^2-1)$	$-(2x^2-2)(x+1)$
	0	$(x-1)(-2x^2-3x+1)$	$(x-1)(2x^2+4x+1)$	$(x-1)(-x+1)(x^2+3x+1)$
		$-(x-1)(2x-1)(x+1)$		

$C_3 + C_1$

	1	0	0	0
	0	$x-1$	$x(x-1)$	$-x(x-1)$
	0	x^2-1	$(2x+1)(x^2-1)$	$-(2x^2-2)(x+1)$
	0	$(x-1)(x+1)$	$(x-1)(2x^2+4x+1)$	$(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+3x+1)$

$$-(x+1)s_1$$

$$+s_3$$

~

$$(x+1)s_2$$

$$+s_4$$

$$1$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$x-1$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$x(x-1)$$

$$0$$

$$-x(x-1)$$

$$(x^2-1)(x+1)$$

$$-(x^2-1)(x+2)$$

$$(x-1)(x^2+3x+1)$$

?

$$-2(x^2-1)(x+1) + x(x^2-1) = (x^2-1)(-x-2)$$

$$-x(x^2-1) + (x-1)(2x^2+4x+1)$$

$$-x^3+x+2x^3+4x^2+x-2x^2-4x-1$$

$$x^3+2x^2-2x-1 = (x^3-1) + 2x(x-1)$$

$$= (x-1)(x^2+x+1+2x)$$

=

$$\begin{bmatrix} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & x-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{x^2-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = D_A$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (x-1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{} & \\ 0 & & & \end{array}$$