

Spații vect. euclidiene

Forme biliniare și simetrice

Fie V/K sp. vect., $B \subseteq V$ 1) O apl. $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ s.m. forme biliniară dacă \sqrt{V} (simultan)

$$a) g(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, y) = \alpha_1 g(x_1, y) + \alpha_2 g(x_2, y)$$

(lin în arg.)

$$b) g(x, \beta_1 y_1 + \beta_2 y_2) = \beta_1 g(x, y_1) + \beta_2 g(x, y_2)$$

(lin în arg.)

2) O apl. bilin $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ s.m. simetrică dacă

$$g(x, y) = g(y, x)$$

Obs: 1) g bilin sim $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} g \text{ lin. într-un arg. (1 sau 2)} \\ g \text{ sim.} \end{cases}$

2) de. g bilin sim \Rightarrow produs scalarFie $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ f.b.s., g s.m. pozitiv. definită de.

$$\begin{cases} Q(x) = g(x, x) > 0, \forall x \in V \setminus \{0_V\} \\ Q(x) = g(x, x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0_V \end{cases}$$

Fie $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ f.b.s.Consider $Q: V \rightarrow K, Q(x) = g(x, x)$ $\rightarrow Q$ s.m. formă pătraticăProdus scalar \equiv f.b.s., poz. def

Fa $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ f.b.s., $B = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\} \subset V$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i \quad Y = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j e_j$$

$$g(X, Y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^m g(e_i, e_j) x_i y_j = \sum_{i,j=1}^m g_{ij} x_i y_j$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \quad G \stackrel{\text{mat. f.b.s.}}{=} (g_{ij})_{i,j=1,m} \in \text{Mat}_m(K)$$

Matriceal, avem: $g(X, Y) = {}^t X G Y$

Obs: $g_{ij} = g_{ji}$, i.e. $G \rightarrow m \cdot m$ sim. ${}^t G = G$

$${}^t C = C^{-1} \mid C \rightarrow C^t C = I_m$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{C} & B' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G & & G' = {}^t C G C \end{array} \quad , C = \text{mat. de trecere de la } B \text{ la } B'$$

$$g \longrightarrow Q: V \rightarrow K, Q(x) = g(x, x) \text{ f.b.g.}$$

$$Q \longrightarrow g: V \times V \rightarrow K \text{ f.b.}$$

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [Q(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y)] \text{ id. de polarizare}$$

①

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, Q(x) = Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

$$= x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3 - 3x_1x_3 \quad \forall x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

a) $Q \rightarrow g$ f.b.s. osc lui Q (id. de polarizare folosim)

b) $B_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ b. can. $G_{B_0}(g)$

$$a) g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [Q(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [Q(x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2, x_3+y_3) - Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) - Q(y_1, y_2, y_3)]$$

$$= \text{calculi acoră} =$$

$$= x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 - x_1y_2 - x_2y_1 - 2x_2y_3 - 2x_3y_2 - 3/2 x_1y_3 - 3/2 x_3y_1$$

$\forall 2$ - fără id > metoda de dublă căru

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 \rightarrow x_1 y_1 \\ x_2^2 \rightarrow x_2 y_2 \\ x_3^2 \rightarrow x_3 y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 \rightsquigarrow 1/2 (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \\ x_1 x_3 \rightsquigarrow 1/2 (x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_1) \\ x_2 x_3 \rightsquigarrow 1/2 (x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_2) \end{cases}$$

b) $G_{B_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3/2 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3/2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ mat. asoc. f.bs. g în rep. cu B_0

c) $B = \{v_1 = (0, 1, 1); v_2 = (1, 0, 1); v_3 = (1, 1, 0)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

Det. mat. asoc. f.bs. în rep. cu B $G_B = ?$

$$B_0 \xrightarrow{C} B \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$G_{B_0} \quad G_B = {}^t C G_{B_0} C$$

"C (mat. inv.)"

Aducerea unei f. pătrărice la o f. canonică

Data fiind o formă $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ spunem că Q are f. canonică în rep. cu $B \subset V$, dacă mat. asoc. lui Q în rep. cu B are f. diag. $G_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q(x) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_2 x_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_m x_m^2$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = m$$

$$\text{unde } x = x_g(g) \xrightarrow{L} G_B$$

Pt. a aduce o f. Q la o f. can. avem mai multe modalități:

1) Th Gauss:

Orice f. Q pe un V poate fi adusă la f. can.

Forma normală:

$$Q(x) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_p x_p^2 - \lambda_{p+1} x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \lambda_n x_n^2$$

Metoda Gauss / Construcția de \square

2) Metoda Jacobi

3) Metoda val. proprii (MVP)

2) $Q: V \rightarrow K$

$$Q(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^m g_{ij} x_i x_j \quad \forall x = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i \quad g_{ij} = g_{ji}$$

Not. $\Delta_1 = g_{11}$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{det. diag.}$$

$$\Delta_m = \det G$$

Dacă $\Delta_j \neq 0, j = \overline{1, m}$

$$\exists B \subset V \text{ or. } Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \dots + \frac{\Delta_{m-1}}{\Delta_m} y_m^2$$

$$Q(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\Delta_{i-1}}{\Delta_i} y_i^2 \rightarrow x = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i f_i, \Delta_0 = 1$$

①

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - 4x_1 x_3$$

a) f. can. met. Gauss

b) f. can. met. Jacobi (de o pereche)

$$\begin{aligned} a) Q(x) &= (x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - 4x_1 x_3) + (5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2) = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4x_2^2 - 8x_3^2 + 4x_1 x_3 = \\ &= \underline{(x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_2 x_3} = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_2 x_3 = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4(x_2^2 + x_2 x_3) - 8x_3^2 = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4[(x_2 + 1/2 x_3)^2 - 1/4 x_3^2] - 8x_3^2 = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4(x_2 + 1/2 x_3)^2 - 9x_3^2 = \\ &= y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 - 9y_3^2 \quad \text{unde } x = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \end{aligned}$$

Sch. de coord.:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ y_2 = 2(x_2 + 1/2 x_3) \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

Sch. de coord $\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 \\ z_2 = 2y_2 \\ z_3 = 3y_3 \end{cases}$

$$Q(x) = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$$

b) $G_{B_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ mod. max. B_0

$$\Delta_1 = g_{11} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = \det G_{B_0} = -20 - 20 + 4 = -36 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow toate Δ sunt $\neq 0 \Rightarrow$ se poate aplica met. Jacob

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} y_3^2$$

$$Q(x) = y_1^2 + 1/4 y_2^2 - 1/9 y_3^2$$

Obs: $n=3$ \times $\text{rang } G_{B_0} = 3$

nr. de term. neg.