Terna Algebra

3.1.35. Sà re goroscà ecuatile core determinà vectori din urmatoorele subspații:

$$S = \langle [1,2,-1] \rangle$$

 $T = \langle [1,2,1], [-2,1,3] \rangle$

de lui R³ (ecuațiile acertor subspații).

COROLAR 3.114: Fie V wn k-spatiu rederial

(a) Pentiu XeV ovem $\langle x \rangle_k = \frac{3}{4} \times 300 \times 10^{-4}$

(b) Pentin x, yev over <x, y> = {xx+By 12, BEK}

a)
$$5 = \angle [1,2,-17 > = \{\alpha(1,2,-1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(\alpha,2\alpha,-\alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

S:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \infty \\ x_2 = 2\alpha \end{cases} \propto eR \implies S: \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

T:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha - 2\beta \\ x_2 = 2\alpha - \beta \\ x_3 = \alpha + 3\beta \end{cases} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x_{1}+x_{3}=x_{3}-x_{1}=5\beta=)\beta=\frac{x_{3}-x_{1}}{5}$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 = x - 2\beta - 4\alpha + 2\beta = -3\alpha = 2x_2 - x_1$$

$$X_{1}=x-2\beta=)x_{1}=\frac{2x_{2}-x_{1}}{3}-2\frac{x_{3}-x_{1}}{5}$$

$$|X| = \frac{10 \times 2 - 5 \times 1 - 6 \times 3 - 6 \times 1}{15} \Rightarrow 15 \times 1 = \times 1 - 6 \times 3 + 10 \times 2 = 1$$

$$S = \{ [x_{11}x_{23}x_{3}] \in \mathbb{R}^{3} / x_{1} - x_{2} - x_{3} = 2x_{1} - x_{3} = x_{1} + x_{3} = 0 \}$$

$$T = \{ [x_{13}x_{23}x_{3}] \in \mathbb{R}^{3} / 7x_{1} - 5x_{2} + 3x_{3} = 0 \}$$