## Geometrie C6

Forme biliniare si forme patrolice g: VxV → K e biliniara daca e liniara in raport cu fiecare ag g(ax+by, 2) = ag(x, 2)+ bg(x,2) g(x' alt ps) = ad(x'1)+ pd(x'5) Obs. simetrica: g(x, y) = g(y, x) antisimetrică: g(x, y) = -g(y, x) Ex: Pe Rn g(x,y) = Exyli sim Fie B= lei, ... en baza 813 = 81e1, e3) G=(84) x = Zx; e; y= Exjej g(x,y) = g(\(\sigma\) xie, \(\sigma\) = \(\sigma\) xi\\ g(e,e) = \(\sigma\) xi\\ g\\ (\*)

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$$A(x'\lambda) = \{x \in \lambda = (x', \dots x') \in \{\lambda \}$$

La o schimbone de baza B'= fe'n1, e'n = Zaence g(\(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} = \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} = \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} = \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} = \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\}\as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\} \as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\}\as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\}\end{\sigma\_k'\}\as \(\Sigma\_k'\)\end{\sigma\_k'\}\

= x, (+ Y CY) X,

G'= FAGA cu A nedegenerat (Iname matricea de trecere intre baze) =) se pot defini: rangul unei f. biliniare 28(3):= 23 C g simes EXGY => fy GX xxx => G=fG antisim (=> G = - + G Obs.: Daca & esim. (sau antisim) ker(g):= 1x € V/g(x,y)=0 + y € V1 g (care esim sau antisim) se numeste nedegenerata daca Korg=104 ope: 8(x')=0+1 => EXEL=0 +1 +x6=0 (3) +6x=0 X & Keng Keyg ≠ 609(3) det 6 = 0 €) 79 8<n g e degenerada conkfo 2 Forme patratice conacteristic de K Fie g: VxV->K simetrica 9: V > K, 9(x)=g(x,x) d(x) = 5 39 x1 x1 = +X ex q e forma pătratică asociată lui g Obs:  $g(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(q(x+y) - q(x) - q(y))$  (identitatea de polavizare) Obs: Matricea G e matricea formei patratice obs: rangul lui q del rag Exista o posa ju cone d(x1 = \frac{1}{2} d'x; " \= 180

Teorema (Gauss): Pt. + forma patrodică exista un reper în care ea ia forma canonica

Dem: Fie B = feif q(x)= Zgy xix; (gy=gii) Inducție după nr. m de coordonate care apar în scrierea lui q

$$d(x) = \sum_{i,i=1}^{n} di, x^i x^i$$

Nu e posibil ca toti gii sas

In caz contrar, 3gy +0 i+i

Fie gn +0 -> pot presupon de la inceput cà 3 un gir +0

Fir 91, # 0

Grupez termenii In X

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2^{1/2}} x_1^2 + 2 \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \dots + 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_2 x_2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_2 x_2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} x_1 x_2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} \frac$$

thu contine deat x...xn

Obs: Am dem. in posticular ca o matrice simetricy are toate val proprii reale si multiplicitatile linion algebrice coincid cu multiplicitatile geometrice

 $\delta^{\epsilon}$ 

1. 
$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = U_{1} + U_{2} \\ X_{2} = U_{1} - U_{2} \\ X_{3} = U_{3} \end{cases}$$

2. U2-(U2=2U2U3)= U2-(U2=U3)+U3 (Eposibi) sà fie gresit la calcul) VI = UA

Ops: Paca K= 18 21 dix = = aix;

Dacă 
$$K=R$$
 și  $q(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_ix_i$ 

Renumerotez coord  $a.1.$   $q(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_ix_i^2+\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_ix_i^2$   $cu a_1,...a_n > 0$  si

 $a_{p+1},...a_n < 6$ 

$$\begin{cases} x_{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_{i}}} & \text{if } i = 1, p \\ x_{d} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\alpha_{d}}} & \text{if } j = \overline{\varphi_{+1}, h} \\ x_{K} = y_{K} & K = \overline{h_{+1}, h} \end{cases}$$

T. (Sylvester): Fie q o forma pătratică pe R. Nr. de termeni >o(respectiv <0) dintr-o formă canonică nu depinde de bază.

(Eacelasi pt. toate formele canonice)

Obs: Na de termen: negativ s.n. index

Dacă o formă pătratică reală are r=n și indexo, ea se numeste pozitiv definită.

Obs: G e poz. def. dacă toate valorale profiprui sunt pozitive

Hetoda lui Jacobi

P Valorile proprii ale unei matrice sont reale -simetrice sunt reale Lantisimetrice sunt pur imaginary

Dem: Fie I val proprie pt. @ (140) Jv≠0 a.1. G·v=λυ Luceton coloana intro baza

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}g_{ij}v_{i}\overline{v_{i}}=\lambda\sum_{i\neq j}v_{i}\overline{v_{i}}}{G sim = \lambda\sum_{i\neq j}g_{ij}(v_{i}\overline{v_{i}}+v_{i}\overline{v_{i}})=\lambda\sum_{i\neq j}|v_{i}|^{2} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$