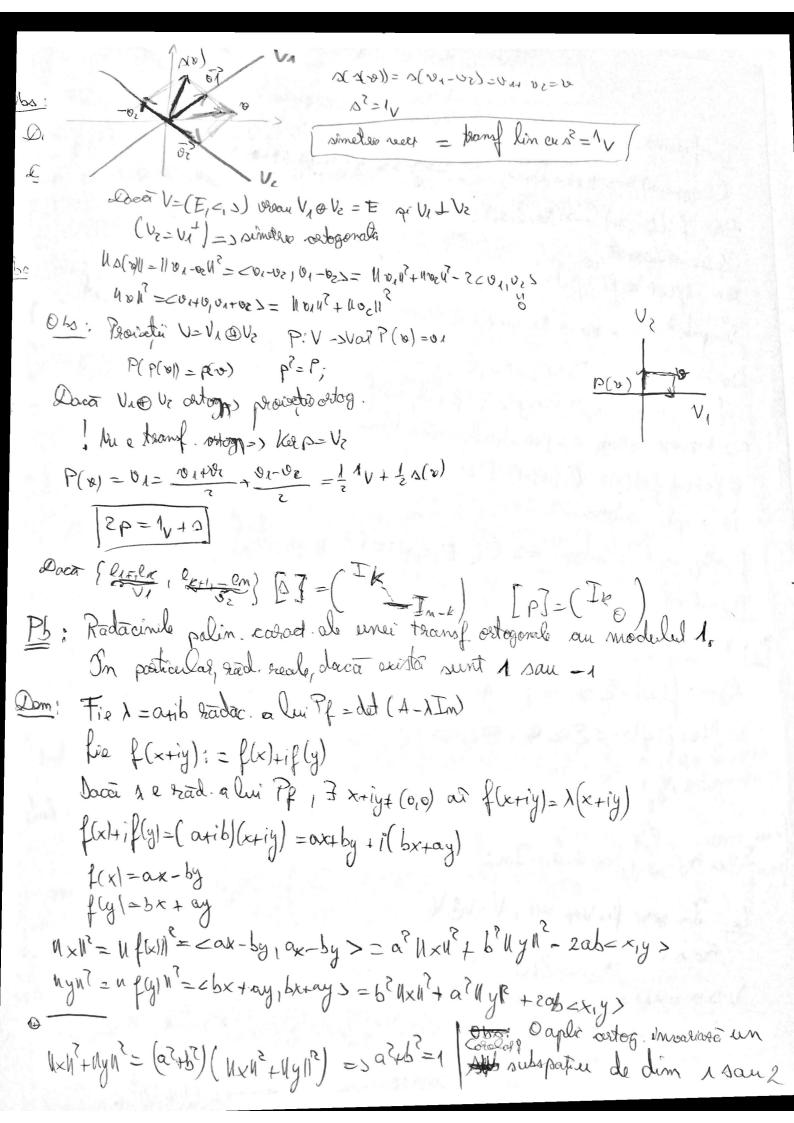
## Curs 9/Geometrie

Transformati ostogonale < x,y > = { (1x+y11 - 11 x 11 - 11 y 11) (E/R121>) ~> (1x11= kx1x) Def:  $f:(E_1<,>_1)$   $\longrightarrow$   $(E_2,<,>_2)$  linicità ou propre <  $\times_1,y>_1=< f(x),f(y)>_2$ Aplic ortogeneta. 060:  $||f(x)||^2 = f(x), f(x) >_2 = (x | x = 1 | x | |_2 = x)$  f partieura mormole In paticuladaca x +0=> 11x11,+0=>11f(x)112+0=>f(x)+0=> K2 f=(0)=> fingert. De acum incola: E1=E2=E2,2 f: E > E, 4(x), fy) = cxys; feinj = > figenorfism; Fie h: E>E, oster. => for , ho f sunt ordegonale. < for(w), for(y)>=(f(n(x)), f(n(y))> = < x,y> id e aplic . ortogramati forting => file section => O(E,K,>):= [f:E>E orting] glup. Transf ortogenale B: Fie B={ li-, emoston; fe O(E(4)) =>[F]Beort Dom: f(ei) = Eaxi ex ; A-SfB < f(e), f(ej)=< Eariax 1 Earjars cei,ej3 = ∑ 2, €, ap f Eariaries = Sig cas A. A = Jm; Ex: In gen: fie Upp not, V=VAVe

Fig 5: V-JV pain 5/ = 1 V1/ A v2 = -1 V2 V D v = V 1 + v2 => D(v) = D(V1 + v2) = D(V1) + D(v2) = 01 - v2 Simplify a lui V do paa V1 pi. V2



Cias 9.2 Geometris Obs: To feo(E, 4,2); UCE Aubsp. Down f(U)=U, atena f(U)=UL Dem E=UDU FiereU , flavertes efleligs=04yeV flx) = < x, 2 > = 0 Obs: Doci fcO(E1G1) vi E=vo v<sup>1</sup> este o bosa estog { g--, lx, cx1, -lm}

[f]=( Cflv) Clasificarea transformatilal atagonale. i) dim E=1 +x +0 -> f(x)=1x -> he od proprie; footog=> h=t1=> f=+1e [1] dim E=2 Fie { e1, e2} basa ortano, positiono orientata Fix A=E fJB=> ATA=IZ 1) det A=1 = 80 = cos 0, b=- min 0, c=nin0/d=cos0  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ell_2 \uparrow 33} (x_1 y_1)$ 4) a = 000 pb - 000  $A\left(\begin{array}{c} x\\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x \cos \theta & -y \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta & +y \cos \theta \end{array}\right)$ notation de 4 0 m sens Asigon  $\int A^2 = I_2 = sf^2 = I_E = sf e e simolis estegorala =$ 2) dot A = -1 - > (cost sint) => existo { \( \overline{\epsilon} \) = \( \overline{\epsi dim E=3 gr Pp=3=> Jaad roal => Fral paper a) face not people has == = 3 fe , ||e, ||= 1 on f(e1) = e1

Fie. U = et = > < e1 > O (U, < 2)

ottonomata => [f] mle-o basa otog { e1, e2, e3} va f: (0000-nino) az) >=-1 3 ex enter4=1 2 f(01)=-1 San U= e, 1 det(flu)=-1 Formata [flu] = (-10) = 3[f] = (-10) = 3[f] = (-10)In basa(23, P1, P2)=> (10) b) det f = -1; all 1=1 Conclusie: Pof=O(E3=1=) existà vo bosà vorton. In care f rele madrice de forma: (0 000 - sin 0) san (0 000 - sin 0) In general forma ottog