

Geometrice vectoriale

1. Def $V \neq \emptyset$, K -corp comutativ
 $+: V \times V \rightarrow V$ adunarea vectorilor

$(v_1, v_2) \mapsto v_1 + v_2$ (op. internă)

$K \times V \rightarrow V$ înmulțirea vectorilor cu scalari (op. externă)

$(\lambda, v) \mapsto \lambda v$

$(V, +)$ grup abelian

- ASOC
- COM
- (E) ELEM NEUTRU
- \forall elem sînt admise un grup

1. $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)v = \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 v$

2. $\lambda(v_1 + v_2) = \lambda v_1 + \lambda v_2$

3. $(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)v = \lambda_1(\lambda_2 v)$

4. $1 \cdot v = v$

$\forall v_1, v_2, v \in V$
 $\forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda \in K$

$(V/K, +, \cdot)$ sp. vect. peste corp com. K
 $K = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$ sp. vect. real
 $K = \mathbb{C} \rightarrow$ sp. vect. complex

Exemple

1. K -corp comutativ

$(K/K, +, \cdot)$ - structură naturală de corp

Orice corp comutativ poate fi operat peste el înmulțind cu sp. vectorial

b) $H \subseteq K$ $(K/H, +, \cdot)$ - sp. vect. peste H

subcorp $\left\{ \begin{aligned} &(\forall) h_1, h_2 \in H \Rightarrow h_1 + h_2 \in H \\ &h_1 \cdot h_2^{-1} \in H \end{aligned} \right.$

Orice subcorp poate fi considerat pt a obține o structură naturală de spațiu vectorial = consideră rest subcorp

rest. a) $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Q}$ sp. vect.

b) $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q}$

2. $K^n = \underbrace{K \times K \times \dots \times K}_n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in K, \forall i=1, \dots, n\}$

$+: K^n \times K^n \rightarrow K^n$

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, \dots, y_n) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$

$(\forall) (x_1, \dots, x_n), (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in K^n$, adunarea vectorilor

$$K \times K^n \rightarrow K^n$$

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_n) \quad \forall \lambda \in K, (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in K^n$$

ex. particulare. $K = \mathbb{R}$ (simult. v. r. cu scalari $\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{R}, +, \cdot$)
 $K = \mathbb{C}$ ($\mathbb{C}^n / \mathbb{C}, +, \cdot$) si v. r. real
 si v. r. complex

3. $M_{(m,n)}(K)$ - mult. matricelor de tip (m,n) cu dim K (corp com.)
 $+ : M_{(m,n)}(K) \times M_{(m,n)}(K) \rightarrow M_{(m,n)}(K)$

$$A+B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}}, \text{ unde } A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}}, B = (b_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}}$$

ad. matricelor

$$\cdot : K \times M_{(m,n)}(K) \rightarrow M_{(m,n)}(K)$$

$$\lambda A = (\lambda a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}}$$

$(M_{(m,n)}(K), +, \cdot)$ - mult. matricelor cu scalari
 si v. r. peste K .

4. $K[X]$ mult. pol. in nedet. X cu coef. in corpul com. K

$(K[X]/K, +, \cdot)$ - si v. r. peste K

b) $(K_n[X]/K, +, \cdot)$ si v. r. peste K

c.p. $K = \mathbb{R}$ ($\mathbb{R}[X]/\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot$) si v. r. real
 $K = \mathbb{C}$ ($\mathbb{C}[X]/\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot$) si v. r. complex

Linear independent / Linear dependent / Sist. de generati.

Def V/K - si v. r. peste K

$$S = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$$

S s.n. sistem de vectori linear indep. do

$$(\forall) \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n = 0_v \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$$

Obs S.n. s.v. lin. ind. dacă (†) combinație liniară nulă se realizează numai cu scalari nuli

- a) $v \neq 0_v \Rightarrow \{v\}$ s.v. lin. indep.
 b) (†) submult. revinde a unui sist. de vectori lin. ind. este s.v. lin. ind.

Ex \mathbb{R}^n
 $S = \{e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)\}$
 $\dots, (0, \dots, 0, 1)\}$
 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ s.v. lin. ind.

For $d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 + \dots + d_n e_n = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$
 $d_i \in \mathbb{R}, (\forall) i = 1, n$
 $\Rightarrow (d_1, 0, \dots, 0) + (0, d_2, \dots, 0) + \dots + (0, 0, \dots, 0, d_n) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n}$
 $\Rightarrow (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = \dots = d_n = 0.$

Lin. dep.

Def V/K sp. vect. peste K
 $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$

S s.m. s.v. liniare dep. dacă nu este lin. indep.
Obs S s.v. lin. dep. dacă (‡) comb. liniare nule sau se realizează cu scalari, nu toți nuli

(P) (†) sist. de vect. care conține vect. 0_v este lin. dep.
Ex \mathbb{R}^3 $S = \{v_1 = (1, 2, 3), v_2 = (0, -1, 2), v_3 = (1, 1, 5)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$
 lin. dep.

$v_1 + v_2 = v_3$
 $v_1 + v_2 - v_3 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ (lin. dep.) rel. de dep. lin.

Sist. de gen.

Def V/K - sp. vect. peste K
 $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$

S s.n. sist. de gen. pt V dacă:
 $\forall v \in V, \exists d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n \in K$ a.s. $v = d_1 v_1 + d_2 v_2 + \dots + d_n v_n = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i v_i$

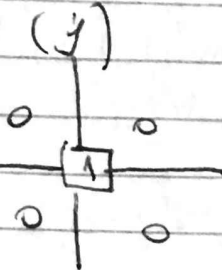
Def S.n. sp. vect. care admite un sist. de gener. finit
 finit s.n. finit generat (ex \mathbb{R}^n - sp. vect. finit gen.
 $\mathbb{R}[X]$ - sp. vect. infinit gen.)

BARA

Def For V/K sp. vect. finit generat
 $B \subset V$
 bază dacă {
 1) B s.v. lin. indep.
 2) B sist. de gen. pt V

Ex 1) \mathbb{R}^n
 $B = \{e_1 = \{1, 0, \dots, 0\}, e_2 = \{0, 1, \dots, 0\}, \dots, e_n = \{0, 0, \dots, 1\}\}$
 $= \{ (0, 0, \dots, 1) \}$ - base canonica

2) $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{R}}(M_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathbb{R})$
 $B_0 = \{E_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n\}$
 base can. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}}$ $E_{ij}(a)$



3) $\mathbb{R}[x]/\mathbb{R}$
 $B_0 = \{1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}\}$
 base can

b) $\mathbb{R}_n[x]/\mathbb{R}$ $B_0 = \{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$
 base can

4) \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} $B_0 = \{1, i\}$
 base can, $i^2 = -1$
 $B_1 = \{1-i, 1+i\}$ - base altern

[P] Def $[e, d, v] V/K$ vekt finit gen.
 $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$
 base $\Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V (\exists!) d_1, \dots, d_n \in K$
 $v = d_1 v_1 + d_2 v_2 + \dots + d_n v_n$
 Dem $B \subset V \Rightarrow B \subseteq V$ lin ind $[V]$ $\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$
 base 2) B.S. degen pt V \hookrightarrow coord vekt v
 de rep cu base B.
 $\neg (\forall) v \in V, (\exists) d_1, \dots, d_n \in K$
 $v = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i v_i$
 $\neg (\exists) \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \in K$ ar $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i v_i$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \beta_i) v_i = 0_V \Rightarrow d_i - \beta_i = 0,$

$(\forall) i = \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow d_i = \beta_i$ $(\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$ qed

[P] a) \nexists sp. vekt admite mai multe base
 b) \nexists 2 baze de calcul sp vekt cu același cardinal (Lema lui Zar) \Rightarrow vekt an acelas
 Def Cod canon al tuturor bazelor unui sp vekt
 constituit dim. sp. vekt. univ.

V/K m vect
 $B \subset V$ bas and $|B| = n \Rightarrow \dim_K V = n$

Example 1. \mathbb{R}^*
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^n = n$

2. $M(m, n)(\mathbb{R})$
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M(m, n)(\mathbb{R}) = m \cdot n$

3. $\mathbb{R}[x]/\mathbb{R}$ $\mathbb{R}_n[x]/\mathbb{R}$
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}[x] = +\infty$ $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}_n[x] = n$

4. $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = 2$

Th. Schimbului

For V/K m vect finit generat
 $G = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\} \subset V$ set de gen

$A = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} \subset V$

Atunci 1) $r \leq n$ si (f) $A' \subset G$ p.v. lin. ind. $\Rightarrow A \cup A' = B \subset V$ bas

[P] V/K m vect. finit generat, $\dim_K V = n$
 $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$

U.A.S.E 1) S - s.v. lin. ind.
 2) S - s. de gen pt V
 3) S - bas