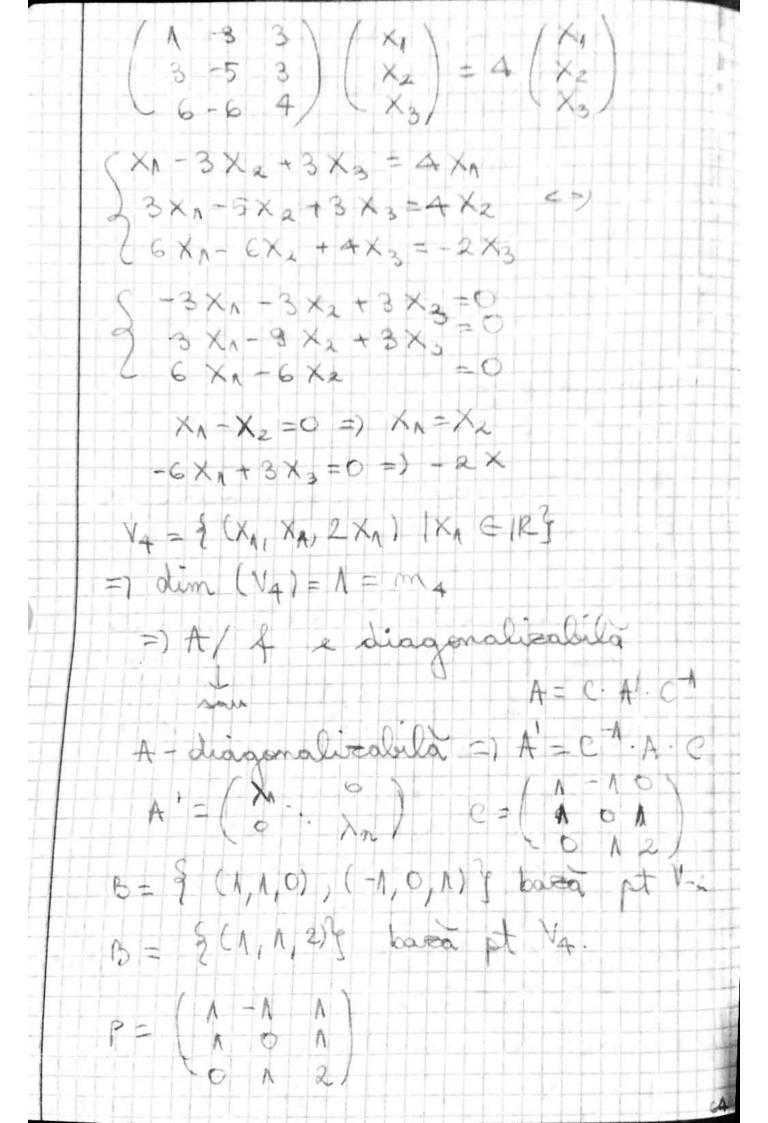


E P

2) f(a(x,x))=f(ax, ax)=(ax,0) = a (x, 0) = a. f(x, x2). Vin 1, 2) => & este o aplicatio liniara b) Ker & = ? f(x1,x2)=0=) (x1,0)=0=) (x1+0 1XEK Korf = 9 (Xn X2) | Xn=0 si X2 € Rg = 7 (0, x2) | x2 6 1R 1 B= (O, N) | barea on Ker & =) dim Korlet Jm & = & 10 N 3 x 6 V a 2 (x)=y } m 4= ? (x, 0) (x, ER) B = & 1,0) + oling (In f) = 1 4: R3 > R2 | f(x, x2, x8)= = (XA+2X2-X3) XA+X3) a) Aratati ea faplicatie linearia b) Colculati dinker 1), din (m f) \$1 1) & ((X1, X2, X3) + (J1, J2, J3))= & (X1+J1, X2+J2, X3+J3) = (XA+2A+2(X2+32) + (X3+33), XA+3A+X3+33) = (XA+2X2+ 3A+232-X3-33) XA+X3+JA+3

= 4 (X1, X2, X3)+ + (91, 92, 73) $f(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (0, 0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 = 0)$ $f(X_1, X_2, X_3) = f(X_1 + 2X_2 - X_3 = 0)$ $f(X_1, X_2, X_3) = f(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ Rer 7 = 3(X1, -X1, -X1) | X1 ∈ R9 B= = 2 (1,-1,-1) } =) dim (Kor(4)) =1 dim (Im (f)) = dim (R3) - dim (Korf) = 3-1-2 · f. V > V aplicatie liniaria a n. endomes. · valeure proprie > AEK cu prop. ca do EV, ~ = 0 at f(ne) = 1 vo vo se numente nector supprint associat realering proprint (3) P: 123 → 123 f(x1, x2, x3) = (x1-3x2+3x3, 3x1+3x2+3x3 6 X1 - 6 X2 + 4 X3) Pot sa ii asociere lui f matricea 4 (x1×21×3)=



$$= (\Lambda - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) (\Lambda - \lambda) + 3(-2 + \lambda)(-3)$$

$$= (+2 + \lambda) [(\Lambda - \lambda)^2 - 3] = -(2 + \lambda)[(\Lambda - \lambda)] + 3(-2 + \lambda)[(\Lambda - \lambda)] +$$

· X realpore proprie ptr. A deci P(x) := det (A - x. Jn) =0. dim x 1/2 s.m. multiplicatatea geomit lui X. · A este diagonalizabila (=>) · thate realistile proprie sunt din K · * I wall proprie dim 12 = m 2(X, X, X)= 1 3 -5 3 16-64/Xx a) Calculate real preprie of rection prescript association b/ Este A disgonalizabila? a) P(X) = det(A-X3)= 1 - 3 3 -5-X 3 6 -64-+92+93 1+X 10 3 -2-1 3 = (1-x) 1-2-2 3 6 1-2-X 4-X 1-2-X 4-X + 3 (=1) A+3 | 3-2-2 | = (1-2) (-2-2)