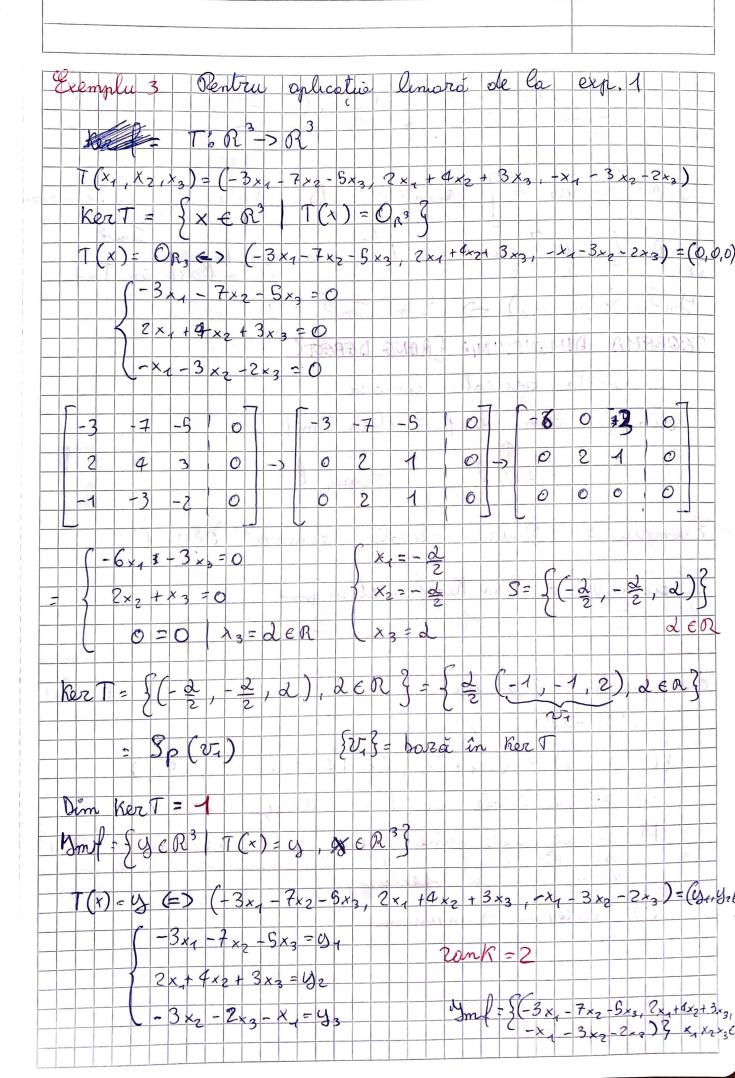
Seminar 6 vectori propie Volori si Det: Tie Ve si Ve doua spatii voctoriale peste 1: V1-> V2 02° or functie Se numeste oplicatie limisto, f(x+y) = f(x) + f(co) adoltuitates Fx, y & V, Yaek conogenettate 2) 1(2,x) = 2.1(x) Def 3 (2) / (2x+By) -2/(x) + B/(y) Exemple Consideram oplication TOR3-> R3 T(x)= (-3x, -7x2-3x3, 2x, 14x2+3x3, -x, -3x2-2x3) unde x & Q3, x = (x1, x2, x3) Verifico doca T este oplicație Ceniara 3 Addituitates $T(x+y) = T(x) + T(y) + Vx, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 9= (9, 42,43) T(x+03) = T((x1, x2, x3) + (x3+, 32, 43)) = T-((x1+01, x2+02, x3+03)) = = (-3(x1+1)1)-7(x2+1)2)-5(x3+1)3), 2(x1+1)1+4(x2+1)2)+3(x3+1)-3(x2+1)2) -2(+3+43))= $= \left(-3x_{1} - 3y_{1} + 7x_{2} - 7y_{2} - 5x_{3} - 5y_{3}, 2x_{1} + 2y_{1} + 4x_{2} + 4y_{2} + 3x_{3} + 3y_{3}, -x_{1} - y_{1} - 3x_{2} - 3y_{2} + 2x_{3} - 2y_{3}\right) = -2x_{3} - 2y_{3} = -2x_{3} - 2y_{3}$ $= (-3x_{1} - 7x_{2} - 6x_{3}, 2x_{1} + 4x_{2} + 3x_{3}, -x_{4} - 3x_{2} - 2x_{3}) + (-3y_{4} - 7y_{2} - 6x_{3})_{3}, 2y_{4} + 4y_{2}$ = T((x, x2, x3)) + T((y, y2, yy)) = T(x) + T(y) => T este adolistario · Omogeneltate T(d(x))=2T(x) x=(x, xe, x3) & R3, 2 & R T(d(x)) = T(d(x, x2,x3)) = T(dx, dx2, dx3) = (-32x, -7dx2-5dx3, \$ 2dx, +4dx2 + 3dx3 -dx, -30x2 -2dx3)

 $= T(2(-3x_1-7x_2-6x_3), 2(2x_1+4x_2+3x_3), 2(-x_1-3x_2-2x_2)) =$ = d. T(x) T este omogen Tabithiro + omogeno -> T este eplicatie l'incre 1: R2-> R3, f(x)= f(x1,x2)= (-x12,2x1 2x1 3x2,x21 1) Verificatio do co l e aplicatio limera x=(x1, x2) e)=(45,145 · Adolitication (x+cx)=1(x)+f(x)= ((x+1)) = (((x1, x2) + (y, y2)) = ((x1+y4, x2+y2)) = (-(x1+y1), 2(x1+y1)+3(x2+y2), (x2+y2)+1)= = (-x1-41, 2x +241 + 3x2+3 co2 + x2+co2+1)= = (-x1, 2x1 + 3x2, x2 +1) + (-y1, 2y1 + 3cy2, y2) + (x) + (x) I mu este addition 3 Omogeneelde F(ax) = # d f(x) [(dx)= (d(x,1x2))= ((dx,1,dx2))= (-dx,2dx,+3dx2,dx2+1)= = (d(-x1), d(2x1+3x2), d(x2+1))=d(-x1, 2x1+3x2, x2+ # 2 · f(x) | nu este omogen nu este oplicate linoro Nuclail si Fragenea una oplicatio limiare Eie f.V. ->V2 sept. Cimora Kerf = 3 x e V1 1 (x) = Ov2 3 = Mucleal lui 4 Kerf & V Kerf este sub-spolin vectoral Jm = \$ y ∈ V2 | (x) = y, x € Vig magines In este sul-spatiu vectorial Jm & V2



Su, uz, ez 3 nu lormeoso Ind A = My, U2, U3 = 2ank 2 40 A = [u, uz | 20nk 2 4.1 Ju, 123 formeises Don't = Sp(u, u2) -> Jun Imt = 2 TEOREMA DIMENSIUNI [RANG DEPECT] l'a Ve-> V2 aplicatie linioró dim Vis dim Kerf + dim Im defect of Pentru oplicatio Ciniara exp. din R = dim Kerl + dim Execution 5 Application 1: R3-> R3 1(x1, x2, x3) = (3x1+2x2, 2x1+4x2+2x3, -2x2+9x Sot se arate co oplicate line Sá se determine sub-motule b)) si de Impoin Coro pentru decore C) Peorema Dinensu

a) f(x+y) = f(x)+f(y) X=(x1, x2, x2) y=(y, y, y,) (x+y) - ((x+y) + (y, y2, y3))= = - ((x1+1)1, x2+1)2; x3+1)3)= = (3(x1+1)+2(x2+1), 2(x1+1)+4(x2+1)-2(x3+1) -2 (x2 + 4) + 3 (x3 + 4) 3))= = (3×1+342+2×2+242, 2×1+24+4×2+442-2×3-243, -2×2-709 42 + 3×3 + 5033)= = (3x1 + 2x2 , 2x1 + 4x2 - 2x3 - 2x2 + 9x3)+ (By, +24, 201 + 4y2-24, -242+ Bus)= = f(x) + f(x) = ADITIVA # P(2x) = d P(x) $x \in \mathbb{N}^3$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ f(dx)= f(d(x,,x2,x3)) = f(dx,dx,dx3)= = (3 (2x1)+2(dx2)) 2 (dx) +4 (dx2)-3 (dx3),-2(dx2)+9(d = (2 (3x, 12x2) 2 (2x1+4x2-2x3), 2 (-2x2+9x3))= = 2 . (3x1+2x2, 2x1+4x2 + 2x3, -2x2+5x3) = OMOG. este aplicatio linioro b) Rer = { x & R3 | | (x) = 0,3 } => (3x, +2x2, 2x, +4x2-2x3, -2x2+6x3)=(0,0,0) 2ank = 3 X1, X2, X3 = 0 Dim R= Dim Ker 1 ker f = 5 (0,0,0)} -> Dem ker f = 0 Dim Im 15mf = Sey ER3 1 (x) = y, x & R35 Sml=(x,(3,2,0)+x2(2,4,-2)+x3(0, 3x1 + 2x2 = U)1 32×1+4×2-2×3= (22 -> Prank=3 A=[U, U2, U3] [.1 Dim Int=3 -2x2 + 5x3 = y,