

1. a) funcție surjectivă: o funcție p.d. care toate elem. din codom. au un corespondent în domeniu

ordim al unui elem. dintr-un grup: dacă ordinul e finit se def. ca cel mai mic $m \in \mathbb{N}$ p.d. care elem. $x^m = e$, dacă nu există un astfel de m , ordinul este ∞

imed: un triplet $(R, +, \cdot)$ pentru care $(R, +)$ - grup abelian și \cdot este asociativă și distributivă bilateral față de $+$

bază a unui spațiu vectorial: un sistem de vectori $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ liniar înd. și care generază spațiu vectorial

? polinom caract. al unui end. al unui sp. vec:

- b)
1. surj. de la \mathbb{Z} la \mathbb{Z} $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = x$
 2. el. de ordim 7 al unui grup în $(\mathbb{Z}_{14}, +)$ 2 aru ord. ≠ p.d. că $\hat{2} \cdot \hat{2} = \hat{14} = \hat{0}$
 3. imel cu 10 elemente

$(\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +, \cdot)$ $(\mathbb{Z}_{10}, +)$ - grup abelian
 \cdot - asoc. și distr. bilateral

4. aplicație liniară injectivă

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (R - \text{sp. vec. pe } \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) = x$$

c) (\mathbb{Q}^*, \cdot) - grup

$$\langle 2, 3 \rangle = \{2^m \cdot 3^n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\langle 2, 3 \rangle = \{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots \cdot x_n \mid x_i \in \{2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\}, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$$

I grupăm termenii x_1, \dots, x_n ca produs de puteri de 2 și produs de puteri de 3 $\Rightarrow \in \{2^m \cdot 3^n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$$H = \{2^m \cdot 3^n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$H = \langle 2, 3 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} H \leq \mathbb{Q}^* \\ \{2, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^* \\ + G \leq \mathbb{Q}^*, \{2, 3\} \subseteq G \Rightarrow H \leq G \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad H \leq \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$1 \in H \text{ p.d. c. } \exists m_0 = m_0 = 0 \text{ p.d. care } 2^0 \cdot 3^0 = 1 \in H$$

$$x, y \in H \Rightarrow x \cdot y^{-1} \in H$$

$$x \in H \Rightarrow x = 2^m \cdot 3^n$$

$$y \in H \Rightarrow y = 2^{m'} \cdot 3^{n'} \Rightarrow y^{-1} = 2^{-m'} \cdot 3^{-n'} \in H \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y^{-1} = 2^m \cdot 3^n \cdot 2^{-m'} \cdot 3^{-n'} = 2^{m-m'} \cdot 3^{n-n'} \in H$$

$$H \leq \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$x \in H \Rightarrow x = 2^m \cdot 3^n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2^m \in \mathbb{Q}^* \quad \left(\frac{2^m}{1} = 2^m \right) \\ 3^n \in \mathbb{Q}^* \quad \left(\frac{3^n}{1} = 3^n \right) \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow 2^m \cdot 3^n \in \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \{2, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \in \mathbb{Q}^* \text{ p.d. c. } \frac{2}{1} = 2 \\ 3 \in \mathbb{Q}^* \text{ p.d. c. } \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}^*$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad + G \leq \mathbb{Q}^*, \{2, 3\} \subseteq G \Rightarrow H \leq G$$

H -Subgroup

G -Subgroup

\Rightarrow dem. c. $H \leq G$

$$x \in H \Rightarrow x \in G$$

$$x \in H \Rightarrow x = 2^m \cdot 3^n \Rightarrow 2^m \cdot 3^n \in G$$

$$G\text{-parte stabilită față de } \cdot \Rightarrow \forall x_1, \dots, x_m \in \{2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\} \Rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_m \in G$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 \stackrel{\text{de m.c.}}{\cdot} 2 \in G \Rightarrow 2^m \cdot 3^n \in G$$

$$3 \cdot 3 \stackrel{\text{de m.c.}}{\cdot} 3 \in G$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [1, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & x \in (-\infty, 0] \\ x+3 & x \in (0, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

a) f - inj

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ dim } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 + 1 = 2x_2 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$\exists x_1 \in (-\infty, 0] \quad x_2 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 + 1 = x_2 + 3 \Rightarrow 2x_1 = x_2 + 2$$

$$\max x_1 = 0 \quad \min x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 \max = 0 \quad \min x_2 + 2 = 2$$

\Rightarrow nu se întâmplă niciodată $2x_1 + 1 = x_2 + 3$

$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$x_1 + 3 = x_2 + 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

f - surj.

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } f(x) = y$$

$$2x+1 - \max = 1$$

$$x+3 - \min = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pt. } y = 2 \nexists x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } f(x) = 2$$

g - inj.

$$\text{pt. } x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad g(-1) = 2 \quad g(1) = 2 \Rightarrow g(-1) = g(1) \quad \text{pt. } x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow \text{nu e inj}$$

g - surj. ($\text{Im } f = \text{codom}$)

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \geq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 \in [1, \infty) \Rightarrow g(x) \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = [1, \infty) = \text{codom} \Rightarrow \text{surj.}$$

b) f - proiectivă \Rightarrow f inversă la dreaptă

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ h = 1 & \quad h(x) = x \\ (f \circ h)(x) &= x \\ f(h(x)) &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{I} \quad h(x) \in (-\infty, 0] & \text{II} \quad h(x) \in (0, \infty) \\ 2 \cdot h(x) + 1 = x & h(x) + 3 = x \\ h(x) = \frac{x-1}{2} & h(x) = x-3 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{2} \leq 0 & \Rightarrow x-3 > 0 \\ x-1 \leq 0 & x > 3 \\ x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1] & \Rightarrow x \in (3, \infty) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2}, & x \in (-\infty, 1] \\ x-3, & x \in (3, \infty) \end{cases}$$

g - surj. \Rightarrow f inversă la domajă

$$(h \circ g)(x) = x$$

$$h(g(x)) = x$$

$$h(x^2+1) = x \quad /(\cdot)^2$$

$$(h(x^2+1))^2 = x^2 \quad /+1$$

$$(h(x^2+1))^2 + 1 = \underbrace{x^2+1}_{=y}$$

$$(h(g))^2 = y-1$$

$$h(y) = \sqrt{y-1}$$

c) $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) \Rightarrow \text{codom } g = \text{dom } f \quad \text{nu e def}$
 $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) \quad \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} g(f(x)) &= \begin{cases} g(2x+1) & x \in (-\infty, 0] \\ g(x+3) & x \in (0, \infty) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (2x+1)^2 + 1 & x \in (-\infty, 0] \\ (x+3)^2 + 1 & x \in (0, \infty) \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 4x^2 + 4x + 2 & x \in (-\infty, 0] \\ x^2 + 6x + 10 & x \in (0, \infty) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) h_1 \circ f = h_2 \circ f$$

$$h_1 \neq h_2$$

f-mare surj $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ pt. care $f(x) = y$

$$h_1(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \neq y \\ 0, & x = y \end{cases}$$

$$h_2(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \neq y \\ 1, & x = y \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_1(f(x)) = h_2(f(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (f(x) \text{ nu are nicio data val } y) \\ h_1(y) \neq h_2(y) \Rightarrow h_1 \neq h_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$3. G = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^6 = 1 \}$$

$$a) G \leq \mathbb{C}^* \quad (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot) - \text{group}$$

$$\text{TC: } \begin{array}{l} \text{① } 1 \in G \text{ pt. cā } \exists 1 \in \mathbb{C} \text{ pt. care } 1^6 = 1 \\ \text{② } x, y \in G \Rightarrow x \cdot y^{-1} \in G \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \in G \Rightarrow x^6 = 1 \\ y \in G \Rightarrow y^6 = 1 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ? \\ \Rightarrow (x \cdot y^{-1})^6 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x \cdot y^{-1})^6 = x^6 \cdot (y^{-1})^6 = x^6 \cdot y^{-6} = x^6 \cdot (y^6)^{-1} = 1 \cdot 1^{-1} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow x \cdot y^{-1} \in G$$

$$b) f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G \quad f(k) = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6}$$

$$\overline{I} \quad f\text{-morfism} \Leftrightarrow f(x+y) = f(x) \circ f(y) \quad (\mathbb{Z}, +) \quad (G, \cdot) \quad - \text{grupuri}$$

$$f(x+y) = \cos \frac{2(x+y)\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2(x+y)\pi}{6}$$

$$f(x) + f(y) = 1 \left(\cos \frac{2x\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2x\pi}{6} \right) + 1 \left(\cos \frac{2y\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2y\pi}{6} \right) =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \left(\cos \left(\frac{2x\pi}{6} + \frac{2y\pi}{6} \right) + i \cdot \sin \frac{2x\pi}{6} + \frac{2y\pi}{6} \right) =$$

$$= \cos \frac{2\pi(x+y)}{6} + i \sin \frac{2\pi(x+y)}{6} = f(x+y)$$

$$f(k) \in G \wedge k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$G = \{z \in \mathbb{C} / z^6 = 1\}$$

$$(f(k))^6 = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{6} \cdot 6 + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{6} \cdot 6 = \cos 2k\pi + i \sin 2k\pi = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1 + i \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\underline{\text{II}} \quad (2, 2, \sim)$$

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\text{refl: } x \sim x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(x) \text{ "A"}$$

$$\text{trans: } x \sim y \text{ și } y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(y) \\ f(y) &= f(z) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(z) \text{ "A"}$$

$$\text{simetrică: } x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow f(y) = f(x) \text{ "A"}$$

$$c) \perp : G \times G \rightarrow G$$

(G, \cdot, \perp) - imel unitar

(G, \cdot) - grup abelian ✓

\perp : asociativă

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distrib. bilateral} \quad & a \perp (b \cdot c) = (a \perp b) \cdot (a \perp c) \\ & (b \cdot c) \perp a = (b \perp a) \cdot (c \perp a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{definiție} \quad a \perp b = a^{b \perp c}$$

$$a^{b \perp c} = a^{b \perp c} \cdot a^{c \perp c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b \cdot c)^{a \perp c} = b^{a \perp c} \cdot c^{a \perp c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(a \perp b) \perp c = a \perp (b \perp c)$$

$$(a \perp b) \perp c = (a^{b \perp c})^{c \perp c} = a^{b \perp c \cdot c \perp c}$$

$$a \perp (b \perp c) = a^{b \perp (c \perp c)} = a^{b \perp c} \cdot a^{c \perp c}$$

$$a \perp e = a : a^{e \perp e} = a \quad e \perp a = e^{a \perp a} = a \quad (\text{e - el. neutru})$$

$$S = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$$

$$T = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$u_1 = (1, 2, -1, -2)$$

$$v_1 = (-1, 2, -7, 3)$$

$$u_2 = (3, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$v_2 = (2, 5, -6, -5)$$

$$u_3 = (-1, 0, 1, -1)$$

a) $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$ (Somme submultime im \mathbb{R}^3)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0 = (0, 0, 0, 0) \in S \quad \text{pt. c. } \exists \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x, y \in S \\ \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ? \\ \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y \in S \end{array} \right.$$

$$x \in S \Rightarrow \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3 \in S$$

$$y \in S \Rightarrow \alpha'_1 u_1 + \alpha'_2 u_2 + \alpha'_3 u_3 \in S$$

$$\alpha x + \beta y = (\alpha \alpha_1 + \beta \alpha'_1) u_1 + (\alpha \alpha_2 + \beta \alpha'_2) u_2 + (\alpha \alpha_3 + \beta \alpha'_3) u_3$$

comb. lin. der elem dim S $\Rightarrow \in S$

b) $[u_1, u_2, u_3] - \text{basz} \Leftrightarrow \text{dim imol}$

generaz S ✓

$$\text{dim. imd.} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1(1, 2, -1, -2) + \alpha_2(3, 1, 1, 1) + \alpha_3(-1, 0, 1, -1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2 - 1 - 4 = -6 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow sol unică $(0, 0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim S = 3$$

$[v_1, v_2] - \text{bază} \Leftrightarrow [v_1, v_2] - \text{lin. ind}$

$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle - \text{generată T} \vee$

$\{(-1, 2, -7, -3), (2, 5, -6, -5)\} - \text{lin. ind}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1(-1, 2, -7, -3) + \alpha_2(2, 5, -6, -5) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \\ & (-\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2, -7\alpha_1 - 6\alpha_2, -3\alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2) = 0 \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 = 0 \\ -7\alpha_1 - 6\alpha_2 = 0 \\ -3\alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{array} \right| = -5 - 4 = -9 \neq 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \text{sol. unică } (0, 0) \\ & \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{lin. ind} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim T = 2$$

$[v_1, v_2] - \text{bază în T}$

pt. $S+T$ avem $\dim \max = 4$ (subs. în \mathbb{R}^4)

Scriem unul dintr-o ele ca qd comb liniară de restul 4

$$v_2 = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + v_1 \quad (\text{primă verificare})$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u_1, u_2, u_3, v_1, v_2 \rangle = S+T = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3, v_1 \rangle$$

lin. ind.

$$\alpha_1(1, 2, -1, -2) + \alpha_2(3, 1, 1, 1) + \alpha_3(-1, 0, 1, -1) + \alpha_4(-1, 2, -7, -3) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\text{bază} \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{array} \right| \neq 0 \Rightarrow [b]_c \neq 0 \quad (\text{impo})$$

unde b - bază canonica în \mathbb{R}^4

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 & -3 \end{array} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \dim S+T \leq 4 \\ \dim S = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim S+T = 3$$

$\langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle - \text{lin. ind}$

$\dim [u_1, u_2, u_3] = 3 = \dim S+T$

$\Rightarrow [u_1, u_2, u_3] - \text{bază în } S+T$

$$S+T = S$$

$$T \subseteq S+T = S$$

$$T \subseteq S \Rightarrow S \cap T = T \Rightarrow \dim S \cap T = 2$$

baza în $S \cap T = [v_1, v_2]$

c) $V - k$ sp vec.

$$\dim V = m$$

$$v_1, v_2 \leq_k V$$

$$\begin{cases} \dim V_1 = m-1 \\ V_2 \subseteq V_1 \end{cases}$$

$$? \quad \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_2 - 1$$

$$(V_1 + V_2 = V) \Leftrightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = m \text{ (ideal)} \\ V_1 + V_2 \leq_k V \text{ (ptim)}$$

$$V_1 = [v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}] - \text{baza în } V_1 \quad \dim V_1 = m-1$$

$$V = [v_1, \dots, v_m] - \text{baza în } V_2 \quad \dim V_2 = m$$

$$\exists v_i' \notin V_1, v_i' \in V_2$$

$$[v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}, v_i'] - \text{lim. imod } \left(\text{văzută mai multe fi comb. lin din dim } [v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}] \right)$$

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}, v_i'\} \in V_1 + V_2 \Rightarrow \dim V_1 + V_2 \geq m \quad (\text{L.S.})$$

$$V_1, V_2 - \text{subs. în } V \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 \leq_k V \Rightarrow \dim V_1 + V_2 \leq \dim V \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cara de generație } v_1, v_2 \\ \hookrightarrow [v_1, \dots, v_{m-1}, v_i'] - \text{limind} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim V_1 + V_2 = m$$

$$\dim V_1 + V_2 \leq m$$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = m$$

$$\dim V = m$$

$$V_1 + V_2 \leq_k V$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dim(V_1 + V_2) = m \\ \dim V = m \\ V_1 + V_2 \leq_k V \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = V$$

$$\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_2 - 1$$

$$\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$m-1 + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_2 = m + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_2 - 1$$

5. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2)$

$$V = [(1, 2), (-2, 1)]^t$$

$$W = [(1, -1, 0), (-1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1)]^t$$

a) $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) \quad \begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, x_2) \\ y = (y_1, y_2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= f(\alpha(x_1, x_2) + \beta(y_1, y_2)) = f((\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2)) = \\ &= (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 + \alpha x_2 + \beta y_2, 2\alpha x_1 - \alpha x_2 - \beta y_2, 3\alpha x_1 + 3\beta y_1 + 2\alpha x_2 + 2\beta y_2) = \\ &= (\alpha(x_1 + x_2) + \beta(y_1 + y_2), \alpha(2x_1 - x_2) + \beta(2y_1 - y_2), \alpha(3x_1 + 2x_2) + \beta(3y_1 + 2y_2)) = \\ &= (\alpha(x_1 + x_2), \alpha(2x_1 - x_2), \alpha(3x_1 + 2x_2)) + (\beta(y_1 + y_2), \beta(2y_1 - y_2), \beta(3y_1 + 2y_2)) = \\ &\sim \alpha((x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + 2x_2)) + \beta((y_1 + y_2, 2y_1 - y_2, 3y_1 + 2y_2)) = \\ &\sim \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) \end{aligned}$$

b) V -basis in $\mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1+5 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$
 $[V]_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ e-⁹⁵⁸ imm e-baza com.

W basis in $\mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow -1 - 1 - 1 = -3 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$

$[W]_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ e- imm e-baza com. in \mathbb{R}^3

$$6) \quad [f]_{v,w} = [f(v)]_w^t = \begin{bmatrix} [f(v_1)]_w \\ [f(v_2)]_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{17}{3} \\ \frac{16}{3} & \frac{22}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(v_1) = f(1,2) = (3, 0, \gamma)$$

$$[f(v_1)]_w = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]$$

$$\text{und } \alpha_1 \cdot w_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot w_2 + \alpha_3 \cdot w_3 = (3, 0, \gamma)$$

$$\alpha_1(1, -1, 0) + \alpha_2(-1, 0, 1) + \alpha_3(1, 1, 1) = (3, 0, \gamma)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 3 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = 3 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \gamma - \alpha_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(\gamma - \alpha_2) - \alpha_2 = \gamma \\ 14 - 3\alpha_2 = \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha_2 &= \gamma \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{\gamma}{3} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha_1 &= \frac{3}{4}\gamma - \frac{\gamma}{3} = \frac{14}{3} \\ \alpha_3 &= \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_2) = f(-2, 1) = (-1, -5, -4)$$

$$[f(v_2)]_w = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]$$

$$\text{und } \alpha_1 \cdot w_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot w_2 + \alpha_3 \cdot w_3 = (-1, -5, -4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = -1 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = -5 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \gamma - \alpha_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \gamma + \alpha_3 + \alpha_3 = -1 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 - 7 + 2\alpha_3 = -1 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = -5 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = -5 + \alpha_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 - 7 + 2(-5 + \alpha_1) = -1$$

$$3\alpha_1 - 14 = -1$$

$$3\alpha_1 = 16 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{3}{-5 + \frac{16}{3}} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{3}{7 - \frac{-1}{3}} = \frac{22}{3}$$

c) se bază pe dim pătrat. Kerf și Imf

(Kerf) $\text{Kerf} = \{x \mid f(x) = 0\}$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = -x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_2 - x_2 = 0 \\ -3x_2 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3x_2 = 0 \\ -x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Kerf} = \{0\} \Rightarrow \dim \text{Kerf} = 0 \quad (\dim \{0\} = 0 \text{ teorema})$$

bază în Kerf = listă fără niciun element

(Imf)

$$\dim \text{dom} = \dim \text{Kerf} + \dim \text{Imf} \Rightarrow \dim \text{Imf} = \dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$$

bază în Imf?

încercare (orice listă de 2 elemente, dacă e liniară ⇒ bază) dacă generătoare ⇒ bază au dim = dim \mathbb{R}^2

$$[f(1,1), f(1,2)] = [(2, 1, 5), (3, 0, 7)]$$

$$\alpha_1(2, 1, 5) + \alpha_2(3, 0, 7) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$(2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_1, 5\alpha_1 + 7\alpha_2) = (0, 0)$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$3\alpha_2 + 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Imf} \text{ liniar}$$