

Algoritm general

$$\operatorname{rg} A = r \quad \exists \Delta_p = \det(A_{J,J}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{minor de ordin } r \\ \text{minor principal} \end{array} \quad J = \{i_1, \dots, i_p\} \quad J = \{j_1, \dots, j_p\}$$

Δ_c se obtine prin bordare cu col. t. libri și prin adăugarea unei linii l_i , $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus J$

1) Dacă \exists un minor $\Delta_c \neq 0$, at. $\operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r+1$ S)

2) Dacă $\operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r \Rightarrow$ SC (sistem compatibil)

Fără a restrângă generalitatea $\Delta_p = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{sr} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$
(altfel renunțăm)

Fie ** sistemul format din primele r ec. (ec-principale)
(celealte ec. sunt combinații liniare ale primelor r ec.)

a) Dacă $m > n$ (nr. ec. > nr. nec.)

a1) $\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = n$ SCD (x_1, \dots, x_n var. princ., $\not\exists$ var. secundare)

a2) $\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r < n$ $\begin{cases} x_1, \dots, x_r \text{ var. princ.} \\ x_{r+1}, \dots, x_n \text{ var. sec.} \end{cases}$

Det. x_1, \dots, x_r în felul de var. secundare

b) Dacă $m \leq n$ (nr. ec. < nr. nec.)

$\operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A} = r \leq m$ SCN.

Bds. SLO (sist. liniar și omogen)

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{K})$$

Un SLO este întotdeauna compatibil.

a) $m = n$, $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \Delta \neq 0 \exists! (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ SCD}$

$$\Delta = 0 \text{ SCN}$$

$\exists \text{ sol. nemile.}$

b) $m \neq n$

b₁) $m > n \rightarrow \text{rg } A = r = n \text{ SCD}$

$\text{rg } A = r < n \text{ SCN}$

b₂) $m < n \text{ SCN}$

Def: 2 sist. se numesc echiv. \Leftrightarrow au aceeași multime de soluții

Teorema: Aplicarea transformărilor elementare asupra liniilor (sau a coloanelor) matricei extinse $\bar{A} = (A | B)$ conduce la matrice extinse ale unor sisteme echivalente cu sist. $\textcircled{*} A X = B$

Metoda eliminării Gauss - Jordan

Exemplu: $\begin{cases} -x + 2y - 3z = -2 \\ 2x - 6y + 9z = 3 \\ -3x + 2y + 2z = -3 \end{cases}$ $\bar{A} = (A | B)$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 & 9 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 11 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 1 \\ -1 - \frac{3}{2}z &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -1 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -4 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 2 \Rightarrow x - 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 = 2 \Rightarrow x - 4 + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$(x, y, z) = (3, 2, 1)$$

Spatii vectoriale

Fie $(K, +, \cdot)$ corp comutativ, si V multime nevides.

Spunem ca V are o structura de spatiu vectorial daca

\exists „+“ : $V \times V \rightarrow V$ (lege internă)

„·“ : $K \times V \rightarrow V$ (lege externă)

a. i: 1) $(V, +)$ grup abelian

$$2) a \cdot (b \cdot x) = (ab) \cdot x$$

$$3) (a + b) \cdot x = a \cdot x + b \cdot x$$

$$4) a \cdot (x + y) = a \cdot x + a \cdot y$$

$$5) 1_K \cdot x = x, \forall x \in V, \forall a, b \in K$$

(factori) (scarii)

Nat. $(V, +, \cdot)$ |_{|K}

Example:

$$a) (\mathbb{K}, +_1 \cdot) \text{ corp} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{K}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}} \text{ op. } \infty$$

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbb{R}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \\ (\mathbb{C}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{C}} \\ (\mathbb{Z}_p, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \end{cases}$$

$$b) \mathbb{K}' \subseteq \mathbb{K} \text{ subcorp} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{K}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}'} \text{ op. } \infty$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{Q}}, (\mathbb{C}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$c) (\mathbb{V}_1, \oplus, \odot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}}, (\mathbb{V}_2, \boxplus, \boxdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}} \text{ op. vect.} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}} \text{ op. v.}$$

$$+ : (\mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2) \times (\mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2$$

$$(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x_1 \oplus y_1, x_2 \boxplus y_2)$$

$$\cdot : \mathbb{K} \times (\mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2$$

$$a \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (a \odot x_1, a \boxdot x_2), \forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{V}_1 \times \mathbb{V}_2, \forall a \in \mathbb{K}$$

$$\text{c. particular } (\mathbb{V}_1 = \mathbb{V}_2 = \mathbb{R}, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$(x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2)$$

$$a(x_1, x_2) = (ax_1, ax_2)$$

$$\text{Analog } (\mathbb{R}^n, +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ op. v.}$$

$$d) (\mathcal{M}_{m,m}(\mathbb{K}), +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}} \text{ op. v.}$$

$$e) (\mathbb{K}[x], +_1 \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}} \text{ op. v.}$$

$$\mathbb{K}_n[x] = \{ P \in \mathbb{K}[x] \mid \text{grad } P \leq n \} \text{ op. v.}$$

$$f) \mathcal{G}(J) = \{ f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ cont.} \}, +_1 \cdot \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ op. v. al f. cont.}$$

$$\mathcal{D}(J) = \{ f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ derivierbar} \}, +_1 \cdot \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ op. v. al f. differenzierbar}$$

$$J(J) = \{ f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ integrierbar Riemann} \}, +_1 \cdot \Big|_{\mathbb{R}} \text{ op. vect. al f. int. Riemann}$$

Def: Subspatii vectoriale

$(V, +, \cdot) \Big|_K$ op. vector., $V \subseteq \mathbb{V}$ submultime nevidata

V' este subspatiu vectorial \Leftrightarrow este inclus la adunarea vectoriala si la inmultirea cu scalari

- i.e. 1) $\forall x, y \in V' \Rightarrow x+y \in V'$
- 2) $\forall a \in K, x \in V' \Rightarrow a \cdot x \in V'$

Gle: $V' \subseteq V$ subsp. vect. $\Rightarrow (V', +, \cdot) \Big|_K$ op. vectorial (cu op. induce)

Preap: (caracterizare a subsp. vect.)

$(V, +, \cdot) \Big|_K$, $V' \subseteq V$ subm. nevidata

$$\begin{aligned} V' \text{ subsp. v.} &\Leftrightarrow \left[\forall x, y \in V', \forall a, b \in K \Rightarrow ax + by \in V' \right] \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in V' \\ \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in K \end{array} \Rightarrow a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \in V' \right] \end{aligned}$$

Dem:

$\Rightarrow V'$ subsp. v.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \in K \Rightarrow ax \in V' \\ x \in V' \\ b \in K \\ y \in V' \Rightarrow by \in V' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow ax + by \in V'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftarrow & \quad ax + by \in V', \forall x, y \in V', \forall a, b \in K \\ & a = b = 1_K \Rightarrow 1_K x + 1_K y \in V' \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad x + y \end{aligned}$$

$$b = 0_K \Rightarrow \underbrace{\alpha \cdot x + 0_K}_{\alpha \cdot x} \cdot y \in V^1$$

Exemple de sousp. &.

$$1) (V, +, \cdot)|_{IK} \Rightarrow \{0_V\}, V \subseteq V \text{ asp. v.}$$

$$2) n < m \quad \mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^m \text{ asp. v.}$$

$$3) (M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot)$$

$$V^1 = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = \text{diag } [a_1, \dots, a_n] \right\}$$

$$V'' = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$V''' = \left\{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \text{Tr}(A) = 0 \right\}$$

$$GL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$O(n) \subset M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ mat. asp. vect.}$$

$$SO(n)$$

$$SL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$4) (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}, V = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid ax + by = 0, a^2 + b^2 > 0 \right\}$$

droite car trace prin origine

$$(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}, V' = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid ax + by + cz = 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > 0 \right\}$$

plan car trace prin origine

$$(\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}, V'' = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0, a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 > 0 \right\}$$

hyperplan car trace prin origine

5) $(\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}}$

$$S(A) = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A \cdot x = 0 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ sp. v.}$$

$\begin{matrix} (m, n) & (n, 1) & (m, 1) \end{matrix}$

(n de m hiperplane care trece prin origine)

Ssp. v. generat de o multime nevidata

$(V, +, \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}}$ sp. v., $S \subset V$ subm. nevidata

$$\langle S \rangle = \left\{ x \in V \mid x = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m, \text{ unde } x_1, \dots, x_m \in S \right. \\ \left. a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

(Combinatii liniare finite de vectori din S cu ocalare din \mathbb{K})

Dacă $V = \langle S \rangle$, at. S o.m. mult. de generatori. (SG)

Spunem că V este un sp. v. finit generat ($\Rightarrow \exists S$ multime finita a.t. $V = \langle S \rangle$ (sp. v. gen. de S))

(Dacă: a) $S \subset \langle S \rangle$

b) $\langle S \rangle = \text{cel mai mic sp. v. care contine } S$.

c) $\langle \emptyset \rangle = \{0_V\}$ Convenție.

Def $(V, +, \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{K}}$, $S \subset V$ subm. nevidata

1) S o.m. sistem liniar independent (SLI)

$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in S$ a.r. $a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0_V \Rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_m = 0_K$

$\forall a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K}$

Def: $\left\{ \begin{matrix} x \\ x \\ \vdots \\ x \end{matrix} \right\}_{Q_V}$ este SLI

Dem: Fix $a \in K$ a. n. $a \cdot x = 0_V$

Pp. prin absurd $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ca } a \neq 0_K \\ (\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot) \text{ corp} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \exists a^{-1} \in K$

$$\underbrace{a^{-1} \cdot a}_{\in K} \cdot x = a^{-1} \cdot 0_V \Rightarrow \underbrace{a^{-1}}_x \cdot x = 0_V \quad (\text{Contradictie } x \neq 0_V)$$

Pp. este falsă $\Rightarrow a = 0_K \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \\ x \\ 0_V \end{array} \right\}$ este SL

Def: S un. sistem linear dependent (SLD)

$\Leftrightarrow \exists x_1, \dots, x_m \in S$

$\exists a_1, \dots, a_m \in K$, nu toti nuli a. s. $a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0_V$

Def: $(V, +, \cdot)|_K$ sp. a. i. $S \subset V$ salb. neadică

S s.m. baza $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) S \text{ este SLI} \\ 2) S \text{ este SG} \end{array} \right.$

Exemplu: 1) $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}$, $B_0 = \{1\}$ baza canonica (ca mai simplă baza)

$\{1\} \Rightarrow \text{SLI}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x = x \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \{1\} \subseteq S$

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ 0_{\mathbb{R}} \end{matrix}$$

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow B \not\ni a \}$ baza

2) $(\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}$, $B_0 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$ baza canonica

SLI: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ a. s. $a(1, 0) + b(0, 1) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{SLI}$

SG: $\forall (x, y) = (x, 0) + (0, y) = x(1, 0) + y(0, 1) \Rightarrow \text{SG}$

$$3) \left(M_{m,n} [R]_{+,+} \right) / R$$

$$E_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \underset{i}{\cancel{\cdot}} & 0 \\ \vdots & \underset{j}{\cancel{\cdot}} & \vdots \\ - & \underset{i}{\cancel{\cdot}} & - \\ 0 & \underset{j}{\cancel{\cdot}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_0 = \{ E_{i,j} \}_{\substack{i=1, m \\ j=1, n}}$$

4) $(K[x]_{+,+}) / R$ nu e sp. si finit generat

$$B_0 = \{ 1, x, x^2, \dots \}$$

$$(K_n[x]_{+,+}) / R$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P \in K_n[x] \\ \text{d.e. } a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n) \end{array}$$

$$B_0 = \{ 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n \}$$

Prop: a) \forall subm. nevidata a lui SLI este SLI

$$S = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ SLI} \Rightarrow S' = \{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\} \text{ SLI}$$

$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x_{n-1} = 0_Y$$

$$a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_{n-1} x_{n-1} + 0_K \cdot x_n = 0_Y$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_{n-1} = 0_K \Rightarrow S' \text{ e SLI}$$

SLI

b) \forall supramultime a unui SLD este SLD.

$$S = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ SLD} \Rightarrow S' = S \cup \{x_{n+1}\} \text{ SLD}$$

$$\exists a_1, \dots, a_m \in K, \text{ nu toti nuli, a.s. } a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0_Y$$

$$a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n + 0_K \cdot x_{n+1}$$

c) \forall supramultime a unui SG este SG

$$V = \langle S \rangle \Rightarrow V = \langle S \cup \{x_{n+1}\} \rangle, S = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\forall x \in V, \exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \quad \text{a.s. } x = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_n \in K$$

$$a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n + 0_K \cdot x_{n+1}$$

Teorema $(V, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{K}}$ o.p. rect. f. gen.

$\forall B_1, B_2$ baze în $V \Rightarrow |B_1| = |B_2| = n = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} V$
(dimensiunile lui V)

(Obs: $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$)

a) $n = m$. maxim de vectori care formează SL

b) $n = m$. minim de vectori care formează SG

Prop. $(V, +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{K}}$, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$, $S = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

$\forall A \in$ 1) S bază

2) $S \in SLI$

3) $S \in SG$