

Repere coordinate. Operări cu subspații

① Fie $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) \Big|_{\mathbb{R}}$ și $R_0 = \{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3\}$ repere canonic.

$$R' = \left\{ \ell'_1 = \ell_1 + 2\ell_2 + \ell_3, \ell'_2 = \ell_1 + 7\ell_2 + \ell_3, \ell'_3 = -\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 \right\}$$

a) R' este repere în \mathbb{R}^3

$$R_0 \xrightarrow{a} R' \quad A = ? \quad (\text{matrice de trecere})$$

b) Coordonatele lui $x = (3, 2, 1)$ în raport cu R'

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 7 - 2 + 1 + 7 - 1 - 2 = 10 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3 = \text{maxim}$$

$\Rightarrow L_0$ și R' sunt la fel orientate ($\det A > 0$).
(ambele sunt poziție orientate)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Def} X = (3, 2, 1) = x_1' (1, 2, 1) + x_2' (1, 1, 1) + x_3' (-1, 1, 1) \\
 & = (x_1', 2x_1', x_1') + (x_2', x_2', x_2') + (-x_3', x_3', x_3') = \\
 & = (x_1' + x_2' - x_3', 2x_1' + x_2' + x_3', x_1' + x_2' + x_3') \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1' + x_2' - x_3' = 3 \\ 2x_1' + x_2' + x_3' = 2 \\ x_1' + x_2' + x_3' = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1' + 2x_2' = 4 \\ x_1' + 6x_2' = 1 \\ x_3' = -3 + x_1' + x_2' \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1' + 2x_2' = 4 \\ -2x_1' - 12x_2' = -2 \\ x_3' = x_1' + x_2' - 3 \end{array} \right. \\
 & \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -10x_2' = 2 \\ x_1' = 2 - x_2' \\ x_3' = x_1' + x_2' - 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2' = -\frac{1}{5} \\ x_1' = \frac{11}{5} \\ x_3' = -1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (x_1', x_2', x_3') = \left(\frac{11}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -1 \right) \\
 & \text{coord. lui } X \text{ in rap. cu } R' \\
 \end{aligned}$$

③ Fie $(V, +, \cdot)$ sp. vect. 3-dim ($\dim_R V = 3$)

Fie $R = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ reper în V , și

$$R' = \{v_1' = v_1, v_2' = v_1 + v_2, v_3' = v_1 + v_2 + v_3\} \subset V$$

a) Să se arate că R' este reper în V ; $R \xrightarrow{A} R'$, $A = ?$

b) Dacă $v \in V$ are coordonate (x_1, x_2, x_3) în rap. cu reperul R , atunci care sunt coordonate (x_1', x_2', x_3') în rap. cu reperul R' ?

Matricea comp. vectorilor în raport cu reperul R

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} |1| \\ |0| \\ |0| \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} |1| \\ |1| \\ |0| \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} |1| \\ |1| \\ |1| \end{pmatrix}$$

Rang $A = 3 = \max$ $\underline{\text{liniile}}$ $\Rightarrow R'$ este SL

$\dim R = 3 = \dim_R V$

$\Rightarrow R$ reper / bază

$$X = A \cdot X'$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1' + x_2' + x_3' \\ x_2' + x_3' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3' = x_3 \\ x_2' + x_3' = x_2 \\ x_2' = x_2 - x_3 \\ x_1' + x_2' + x_3' = x_1 \\ x_1' = x_1 - x_3 - (x_2 - x_3) \\ x_1' = x_1 - x_3 - x_2 + x_3 = x_1 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_1', x_2', x_3') = (x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_3)$$

Coord. in esp. cu \mathbb{R}

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\mathbb{R}_3[x], +, \cdot)|_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$V_1 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(0) = 0\}$$

$$V_2 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(1) = 0\}$$

$$V_3 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(0) = P(1) = 0\}$$

$$a) V_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}_3[x] \text{ mbd. rect } \forall i = \overline{1,3}$$

$$b) R_i \text{ repre in } V_i \text{ cu } i = \overline{1,3}$$

$$c) P_1 = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 \in V_1$$

$$P_2 = 1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 \in V_2$$

$$P_3 = x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 \in V_3$$

Vom coord. in esp. cu \mathbb{R}_i , $i = \overline{1,3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fix } P \in V_1 \Rightarrow P(0) = 0 \\ Q \in V_1 \Rightarrow Q(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow (P+Q)(0) = P(0) + Q(0) = 0 \right.$$

Fix $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(\alpha P)(\alpha) = \alpha P(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \text{ ist subsp. vett.}$$

$$\text{Fix } P = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$P \in V_1 \Rightarrow Q = \text{midelpunkt der Linie } P \Rightarrow P = X \cdot Q, Q \in \mathbb{R}_2 \text{ Ext}$$

$$P = X \left(b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 \right) = x \cdot b_0 + x^2 \cdot b_1 + x^3 \cdot b_2$$

$$P_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\} \subset S \\ R_0 \subset R_1 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\} \Rightarrow R_1 = SL \Rightarrow P_1 = \text{Basis von } V_1$$

$(1, x, x^2)$ sind Card. bei P_1 in \mathbb{R}

$$P \in V_2 \Rightarrow P = \text{midelpunkt pt. } P_0 \Rightarrow P = (x-1) \left(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 \right)$$

$$a_0(x-1) + a_1 \cdot x(x-1) + a_2 \cdot x^2(x-1)$$

$$R_2 = \{x-1, x^2-1-2x\} \subset G$$

$$\text{rgf} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \text{ SLI rägrz}$$

$$R_2' = \{x-1, (x-1)^2, (x-1)^3\} \text{ räper}^2 \text{ in } V_2$$

$$R_3' = \{x^2-x, x^3-x^2\} \text{ räper in } V_3$$

$$R_2 = \{x-1, x^2-x, x^3-x^2\}$$

$$1+2x^2-3x^3 = a(x-1) + b(x^2-x) + c(x^3-x^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = -1 \\ c = -1 \end{cases} \quad (-1, -1, -3) \text{ coord. lin. } P \\ \text{in resp. zu } R_2$$

$$x+3x^2-x^3 = a(x^2-x) + b(x^3-x)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 3 \end{cases} \quad (-4, 3) \text{ coord. lin. } P_3 \text{ in resp. zu } R_3$$

d) $R_3[x] = V_1 \oplus V_1'$

$$R_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\}$$

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

$$V_1' = \{1\}$$

$$R_1 \cup \{1\} \text{ reper im } R_3[x]$$

$$R_2 = (x-1, x^2-x, x^3-x^2)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) = 4 = \max$$

$$V_2' = \{1\}$$

$$R_3[x] = V_3 \oplus V_3'$$

$$R_3 = \{x^2-x, x^3-x\}$$

$$Y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

$R_3 \cup \{n_1 x^3\}$ reprez. din $R_3[x]$

$$V_3' = \langle \{n_1 x^3\} \rangle$$

! e) $R_3[x] = W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3$

$$W_1 = \langle \{1, x\} \rangle$$

$$W_2 = \langle \{x^2\} \rangle$$

$$W_3 = \langle \{x^3\} \rangle$$

$$R_3[x] = V_1 \oplus U_2 \oplus U_3 \oplus U_4$$

$$U_K = \langle \{x^{K-1}\} \rangle \quad K = 1, 4$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}, \quad V' = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}\} = S(4)$$

a) Precizați o bază în V' .

b) $V' = ? \quad \mathbb{R}^3 = V' \oplus V''$

c) $x = (1, 1, 2)$. Sa se desc. în rap. cu $V' \oplus V''$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Fix}_3 = \lambda$

$$x_1 = -4x_3 = -4\lambda$$

$$x_2 = -2x_1 = -2(-4\lambda) = 8\lambda$$

$$V' = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-4\alpha, 8\alpha, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \} =$$

$$= \langle \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

R' este SG pt. V'

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V' = 1 \quad (\underline{\text{3 - rg } A})$$

$$|R'| = 1 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V'$$

$\Rightarrow R'$ este repoz în V'

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & | & 1 & | & 0 \\ 8 & | & 0 & | & 1 \\ 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3 = \max \Rightarrow R' \cup \{e_1, e_2\} \text{ repoz în } \mathbb{R}^3$$

(alese de noi)

$$V'' = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$$

!c) $(1, 1, 2) = a \cdot (-4, 8, 1) + b \cdot (1, 0, 0) + c \cdot (0, 1, 0) =$

$$= (-4a + b, 8a + c, a)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ -4 \cdot 2 + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = -15 \end{cases}$$

$$x' = 2(-4, 8, 1) = (8, 16, 2)$$

$$x'' = g(1, 0, 0) - 15(0, 1, 0) = (9, -15, 0)$$

Tema: T_1 sau
 T_1 cu + Ex seminare