Tema de control 2 | FAI | Modulul II | Page 1 Ex 1-2 paragraf 3.5, pagina 156 Arătati că urmatoarele submultimi ale apatiului vectorial R3 sunt subspatii vedoriale: $V = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 0\}$ $U = \{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_2 + x_3 = 0 \}$ Fix x2 = & si x3 = B V: x1-2x2-3x3=0 => $5_1 = \{(2\alpha + 3\beta, \alpha, \beta), \alpha, \beta \in R\} = \{(2, 1, 0), (3, 0, 1)\} \leq R^3$ S, are 2 generatori $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; rang $A = 2 : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3$ Fix x1 = x si x2 = B U: x2 + x3 = 0 => $S_2 = \{(\alpha, \beta, -\beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(1,0,0), (0,1,-1)\} \leq \mathbb{R}^3$ Se are 2 generatori B = (100); namy B = 2: |10| = 1 $S_1 \cap S_2 : \begin{cases} \times_1 - 2 \times_2 - 3 \times_3 = 0 \\ \times_2 + \times_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 - 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; rang C = 2un minor principal find $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ Necumoscutele principale: x,, x2; Necumoscuta secumdană: x3 = 2

```
Temà de control 2 | FAI | Modulul 2 | Page 2
\begin{array}{l} x_2 = x_3 = \alpha \\ \times_1 = 5 \alpha \end{array} \Rightarrow \left\{ (5, 1, 1) \right\} \leqslant \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array}
 5,+5, = { & v, + Bv2 + au, + bu2 | &, B, a, b = R}
  V, = (2, 1, 0)
  Vg = (3, 0, 1)
  M = (1,0,0)
  Mg = (0,1,-1)
5,+52 = { (a+3B+a, a+B, B-b) | a, B, a, b e R} =
         = { (x, x2, x3, x4) = R4 | x1 = 2+3B+a, x2 = 2+B, x3 = B-b}
Sistemul \begin{cases} \alpha + 3\beta + \alpha = x_1 \\ \alpha + \beta = x_2 \end{cases}\beta - b = x_3
                                                          are matricea:
       10=0+1+0-0-0-0=1 +0=> # are samg=3
=> I soluti pt + x,, x2, x3 => S,+S2 = R3
```

Tema de control 2 / FAI / Modulul 2 / Page 3

Ex 2, paragraf 4.2, paging 163 Societi matricea transformării

$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
,

$$T(x_4) = T(0, 1, 1) = (2, 4, 4)$$

$$T(x_2) = T(1,0,1) = (-2,-4,-2)$$

$$T(x_3) = T(1,1,0) = (2,2,0)$$

Trebuie să găsim componentele vectorielor de mai sus în naport cu B', adică să readram sistemele:

$$\begin{cases}
b+c=2 \\
a+c=4
\\
a+b=4
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a+b=-2 \\
a+b=-2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a+b=0 \\
0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
b+c=2 \\
a+c=2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a+c=2 \\
a+b=0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
b+c=2 \\
a+c=2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a+c=2 \\
a+b=0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
b+c=2 \\
a+c=2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a+c=2 \\
a+c=2
\end{cases}$$

$$c=2 \\
c=2 \\
a=0
\end{cases}$$

6=0

Matricea transformanii Tim raport en baca B'este:

6=0

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

6=1