Sem 6 Spatiul dual. Reper dual Vectori proprii , valori proprii $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$, $f(x) = (x_2 - x_3 + x_4, x_4 - x_3 + x_4, x_4, x_4)$ to se afte valorile proprii , subspatiile proprii corespunçatoare si cate un repet in flecture subspatiic. a) $A = [f]_{R_0, R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_4) =$ $1-\lambda$ ${\mathbb O}$ \odot $=) \lambda_1 = 0, m_1 = 2$ $\lambda_2 = 1, m_2 = 2$ T(f) = 20,19. b) Ny = {xeR4 | f(x)= 44 } = Kerf. dim X2, = 4-rq A = 4-2=2. $\begin{cases} \chi_2 - \chi_3 + \chi_4 = 0 \\ \chi_4 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \chi_2 = \chi_3 \\ \chi_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ Y2, = {(x1, x2, x2,0) | x1, x2 ∈ R g = < {(1,0,0,0),(0,1,1,0)}> $\dim V_{\lambda_1} = |R_1| = 2$, unde $R_1 = \{(1,0,0,0), (0,1,1,0)\}$ => R1 reper in V21. • $V_{\lambda_2} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid f(x) = \lambda_2 x \} = \{(x_1, x_1, x_3, x_3) \mid x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}^4 \}$ =({(1,1,0,0), (0,0,1,1)}}> 1 X1=X2 $x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = x_1$ R2= {(1,1,0,0),(0,0,1,1)4 $x_2-x_3 + x_4 = x_2$ => R2 e SLI => R2 repet in V2.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\frac{OBS}{R} = V_{A}, \oplus V_{A_{2}} \\
R = \left\{ (1,0,0,0), (0,1,1,0), (1,1,0,0), (0,0,1,1) \right\} \\
A' = [f]_{R,R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (diagonala) \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}$$

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$$e_{i}^{\prime *}(e_{i}^{\prime}) = 1 \Rightarrow ae_{i}^{*} + be_{i}^{*}(e_{i} - e_{i}) = 1.$$

$$ae_{i}^{*}(e_{i}) - ae_{i}^{*}(e_{i}) + be_{i}^{*}(e_{i}) - be_{i}^{*}(e_{i}) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = 1.$$

$$e_1'^*(e_2') = 0 \implies ae_1^* + be_2^*(e_1 + 2e_2) = 0 \implies a+2b=0$$

$$\begin{cases} a-b=1 \\ a+2b=0 \end{cases} \implies b=-\frac{1}{3}, a=\frac{2}{3}.$$

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$$e_{2}^{1*}(q')=0 \Rightarrow cq^{*}+de_{2}^{*}(q-e_{2})=0 \Rightarrow c-d=0$$

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$$e_2^{1*}(e_2^1) = 1 \Rightarrow ce_1^{*} + de_2^{*}(e_1 + 2e_2) = 1 \Rightarrow c + 2d = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} c - d = 0 \\ c + 2d = 1 \end{cases} = 3d = 1 \Rightarrow d = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\det C = 3$

$$C^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ^{-1}.$$

Ex. Fie
$$f \in End(V)$$
 aû $f^2 = 0$
faise arate ra $g = id_V + f \in Aut(V)$

Fie $R=\{e_1,...,e_n\}$ reper in V, $dim_{K}V=m$.

A = [f] R,R

Daca A=Om, atunci In+A \(\inGL(n,1K)\).

$$J_{n}^{2} - A^{2} = (J_{n} - A)(J_{m} + A) = (J_{m} + A)(J_{m} - A)$$

$$J_{n}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (J_{n} + A)^{-1} = J_{n} - A \Rightarrow J_{n} + A \in GL(m, K) \Rightarrow$$

$$g = id_{V} + f \in Aut(V).$$

Ex
$$f: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$$
, $A = [f]_{R_0, R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

a) La se afle valorile proprii si subspatiile proprii
corespingabase

6) Field =
$$\angle \{e_1 + 2e_2, e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4\}$$
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Ja-se arate sa U este subspation invariant
al lui $f(R_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}e_4\}$ reper ranonic in R^4

SOL

a)
$$f(x) = (x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4, x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_4, 2x_1 - x_2 + x_4, 2x_1 - x_2 + x_4, 2x_1 - x_2 + x_4)$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_4) = 0 \Longrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$l_4 = l_4 - l_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1-\lambda & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -(\lambda-1)\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(\lambda-1)[(1-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)^2+2] - 2(1-\lambda)] = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \\ m_1 = 4.$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_3 = x_4. \\ +x_2 + x_3 = 2x_4 + x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_2 = 2x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 + x_4 = 2x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bigvee_{\lambda_{1}} &= \left\{ \left(\chi_{1,1} 2 \chi_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \chi_{4}, \frac{1}{2} \chi_{4}, \chi_{4} \right) \middle| \chi_{1} \chi_{4} \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left\langle \left\{ \left(1_{1} 2_{1} 0_{1} 0 \right), \left(0_{1} 1_{1} 1_{1} 2 \right) \right\} \right\rangle. \\ &= \left\langle \left\{ e_{1} + 2e_{2}, e_{2} + e_{3} + 2e_{4} \right\} \right\rangle = U. \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$$
 este subsp. proprii coresp. valorii proprii $\lambda_1=1$
 $\Rightarrow V_{\lambda_1}=U=$ subspatiu invariant al lui f .

Tema (3 seminar)

1) Fix $f \in End(\mathbb{R}^3)$ si $A = [f]_{R_0,R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -7 & -5 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ La se determine valorile proprii

subspatiile proprii si sak un reper in fiecare subspatiil

2) Fix $(V_1+i)_{1|K}$ si $(V_2+i)_{1|K}$ sp. dual, $\mathcal{R} = \{e_1, e_3\}$ reper in V si $\mathcal{R}^* = \{e_1^*, e_1^*\}$ reperul dual.

Tie $S \in End(V)$ si $S^* \in End(V^*)$, unde $S^*(f) = foS, \forall f \in V$.

Precizati legatura dintre [S]R,R & [S*]R*, R*

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