

3.9 - Forme biliniare. Forme garoale. Formă canonică normalizedă

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{, } g(x, y) = x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 - x_1 y_3 - x_3 y_1 + 2x_2 y_3 + 2x_3 y_2$$

- a)  $g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$  formă biliniară simetrică
- b)  $G \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  (matr. asoc. lui  $g$  în rap. cu  $\mathbb{R}^3$ )
- c)  $\text{Ker } g = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g(x, y) = 0, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$
- d)  $G^T = ?$  (matr. asoc. lui  $g$  în rap. cu  $\mathbb{R}^3$  cu  $e_1' = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $e_2' = (1, 2, 1)$ ,  $e_3' = (0, 0, 1)$ )

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x, y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 g_{ij} x_i y_j \Leftrightarrow g \text{ formă biliniară}$$

$$g(x, y) = g(y, x) \Leftrightarrow g_{ij} = g_{ji}, \Leftrightarrow G^T = G \Rightarrow G \text{ simetrică}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = G^T$$

$$c) \text{Ker } g = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g(x, y) = 0, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$$

$$\det G = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0$$

$G$  neclimată ( $\det G \neq 0$ )  $\Rightarrow g$  neclimată  $\Rightarrow \text{Ker } g = \{0\}$

Obs:  $x \in \text{Ker } g$

$$g(x, e_1) = 0$$

$$g(x, e_2) = 0$$

$$g(x, e_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det G_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{existe sol unică nulă} \Rightarrow x = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

d)  $\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{C} \mathbb{R}^1$

$$e_1' = e_1 + e_2 + e_3$$

$$e_2' = e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3$$

$$e_3' = e_3$$

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

$$G_1' = C^T G_0 C$$

$$C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_1' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

e) Q formează patratnică asoc. lui g

Se aducă Q la o formă canonică

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ f. patratnică asoc. lui } g \quad Q(x) = g(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 g_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 g_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} g_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_3 + 4x_2 x_3$$

(M) (Jacobi)

$$\Delta_1 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0$$

$$= x_1^2 - x_2^2 + \frac{1}{3} x_3^2$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  un reper a. t.

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} x_3^2 =$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 \\ x_2' = x_3 \\ x_3' = x_2 \end{cases} \quad Q(x) = x_1'^2 + \frac{1}{3} x_2'^2 - x_3'^2$$

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wodk  $\frac{v}{u}$  și ur de  $-u$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

M<sub>2</sub> (Gauss)

$$Q(x) = (x_1 - x_3)^2 - \underbrace{x_3^2 - x_2^2 + 4x_2 x_3}_{-(x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4x_2^2 x_3^2}$$

$$Q(x) = (x_1 - x_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

Fie schimbarea

$$x_1' = x_1 - x_3$$

$$x_2' = \sqrt{3}x_3$$

$$x_3' = x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$Q(x) = x_1'^2 + x_2'^2 - x_3'^2$$

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