

Seminar 5 - Reprezentare, coordonate, operații pe subspătii

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)_{\text{lin}}$$

$R_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  raport canonice

$$R' = \{e'_1 = e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3, e'_2 = e_1 + 7e_2 + e_3, e'_3 = -e_1 + e_2 + e_3\}$$

a)  $R'$  reprezintă un  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $R_0 \xrightarrow{A} R'$ ,  $A = ?$  matricea de trecere

b)  $X = (3, 2, 1)$  coordonatele lui  $X$  în raport cu  $R'$

### Criteriul de liniar independentă

$R'$  este SU(3) (maxim)

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

$$L_2 + L_1 = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right| = (-1) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} \right| = -(6 - 16) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3$$

$\Rightarrow R'$  este SU(3)

$$(R') = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$$

(2)

$\dim \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$  reprez.

Sols:  $P = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\} \rightarrow P' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$

$$e'_i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} e_j, \forall i = 1, m$$

$x = (3, 2, 1) \rightarrow$  coordinatele cu rap  
 $"3e'_1 + 2e'_2 + e'_3"$

d)  $x = (3, 2, 1) = x'_1 e'_1 + x'_2 e'_2 + x'_3 e'_3 =$   
 $= x'_1(1, 2, 1) + x'_2(1, 1, 1) + x'_3(-1, 1, 1) =$   
 $= (x'_1 + x'_2 - x'_3, 2x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3, x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3) = (3, 2, 1)$

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 + x'_2 - x'_3 = 3 \\ 2x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = 2 \\ x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$E_3 - E_1 \Rightarrow 2x'_3 = -2 \Rightarrow x'_3 = -1$$

$$E_3 + E_1 \Rightarrow x'_1 + x'_2 = 2 \mid (-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x'_1 + x'_2 = 5 \\ \hline + \end{array}$$

$$5x'_2 = -1 \Rightarrow x'_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$x'_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) = \left(\frac{11}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -1\right)$$

$$\text{Ses: } X = AX^1, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X^1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^1 \\ x_2^1 \\ x_3^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(?)  
matrieile  
di tracur

①  $(\mathbb{R}_2[X], +, \cdot)_{/\mathbb{R}}$   $P_0 = \{e_1 = 1, e_2 = x, e_3 = x^2\}$  reper  
economic

$$R' = \{e_1^1 = -1 + 2x + 3x^2, e_2^1 = x - x^2, e_3^1 = x - 2x^4\}$$

a)  $R'$  reper,  $P_0 \xrightarrow{A} R'$ ,  $A = ?$

b)  $P = 3 - x + x^2$  cu  $R'$

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det A = -2 + 1 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 \text{ (max)} \\ |R'| = \dim \mathbb{R}_2[X] = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R' \text{ reper}$$

$$b) 3 - x + x^2 = a_1^1 e_1^1 + a_2^1 e_2^1 + a_3^1 e_3^1$$

$$3 - x + x^2 = a_1^1(-1 + 2x + 3x^2) + a_2^1(x - x^2) + a_3^1(x - 2x^4)$$

$$3 - x + x^2 = -a_1^1 + x \cdot (2a_1^1 + a_2^1 + a_3^1) + x^2 (3a_1^1 -$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 = -a_1^1 \Rightarrow a_1^1 = -3 \\ -1 = a_1^1 + a_2^1 + a_3^1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a_2^1 + a_3^1 = 5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = 3a_1^1 - a_2^1 - 2a_3^1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \underline{-a_2^1 - 2a_3^1 = 10} \\ a_3^1 = 15 \Rightarrow a_3^1 = 15 \end{array} \quad \oplus$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2^1 = 10$$

$(10, -15)$  coordonatile cluii  $P$  in  $R'$

③  $(V, +, \cdot)$  3-dimensionel

$R = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  reper din  $V$

a)  $R' = \{v'_1 = v_1, v'_2 = v_1 + v_2, v'_3 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3\}$

$R'$  reper din  $V$ ,  $R \xrightarrow{A} R'$ ,  $A = ?$

w) Dacă  $v$  are coord. cîm reper cu  $R$ , atunci afătă tripletul  $(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$  care cîm reper cu  $R'$

a)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  trg  $A = 3$  (max)  $\Rightarrow R' \text{ SU}$   $\Rightarrow$

$\dim V = \text{coord cîm } R' = 3$

$\Rightarrow R'$  reper

$$\begin{aligned} v &= x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 = x'_1 v'_1 + x'_2 v'_2 + x'_3 v'_3 \\ &= x'_1 (v_1) + x'_2 (v_1 + v_2) + x'_3 (v_1 + v_2 + v_3) \\ &= v_1(x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3) + v_2(x'_2 + x'_3) + v_3(x'_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 = x_1 \\ x'_2 + x'_3 = x_2 \\ x'_3 = x_3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x'_3 = x_3 \\ x'_2 = x_2 - x_3 \\ x'_1 = x_1 - x_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) \rightarrow (x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_3)$$

# Listă plu: Seminar 5

Observație: Dacă vectorul nu există, nu e mulțime de vect.

## PROBLEMA IMPORTANTĂ

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

$$V_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x - y + z = 0\} ; A = (2, -1, 1)$$

$$V_2 = \{(1, -1, 2), (3, 1, 0)\}$$

a) Se cere descrierea  $V_2$  prin intermediul unui sistem de ecuații liniare

b) Precizați către care operație sunt  $V_1, V_2, V_1 + V_2, V_1 \cap V_2$

c) Este mulțimea directă  $\mathbb{R}V_1 + V_2 = (V_1 \oplus V_2)$ ?

d) Fie  $x \in V_2 \Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  a.s.t.  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = a(1, -1, 2) + b(3, 1, 0)$

$$\text{d.c. } (a+3b, -a+b, 2a) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3 & x_1 \\ -1 & 1 & x_2 \\ 2 & 0 & x_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \begin{cases} a+3b=x_1 \\ -a+b=x_2 \\ 2a=x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \text{SCD} \rightarrow \text{r.r.g.A} = \text{r.r.g}\bar{A} \\ \Delta_C = 0$$

$$\Delta P = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\Delta C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & x_1 \\ -1 & 1 & x_2 \\ 2 & 0 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + x_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + x_3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x_1 + 6x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow V_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0\}$$

d)  $V_1 : y = 2x + z$

$$V_1 = \{(x, 2x+z, z) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= x(1, 2, 0) + z(0, 1, 1)$$

$$R_1 = \{(1, 2, 0), (0, 1, 1)\} \text{ SG } \mu \text{ V}_1 (1)$$

$$\dim V_1 - 3 - 1 = 2 = \text{rank } (2)$$

$$\text{Dim } (1), (2) \Rightarrow R_1 \text{ linear dim } V_1$$

$$R_2 = \{(1, -1, 2), (3, 1, 0)\} \text{ linear dim } V_2$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-y=-\varepsilon \\ x-3y=2\varepsilon \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-y=-\varepsilon \\ -2x+6y=4\varepsilon \end{cases} \quad (+) \\ 5y=5\varepsilon \Rightarrow y=\varepsilon$$

$$x = \varepsilon - 3\varepsilon = -2\varepsilon$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \left\{ (-\varepsilon, -\varepsilon, \varepsilon), \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \\ \parallel \\ (-1, -1, 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle}_{P_3}$$

c) Răspuns: NU.

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) - \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^4, +, \cdot)$$

$$V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \right\}$$

$$a) V' \subset \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ a.i. } \mathbb{R}^4 = V \oplus V'$$

$$b) \text{ daca } V = V' \cup V'' \text{ repere im } \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ a.i. } \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ repere im } V \Rightarrow \\ \rightarrow V'' \text{ im } V'$$

$$c) x = (1, 2, -1, 3) \text{ nu se decompune in mod cu } \mathbb{R}^4 = V \oplus V'$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rang } A = 2 \rightarrow \dim V = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 = -x_4 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow x_2 = -x_3$$

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -x_4 & -x_3 & x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}^T \mid x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$x_4(-1, 0, 0, 1) + x_5(0, -1, 1, 0)$$

$$W = \{(-1, 0, 0, 1), (0, -1, 1, 0)\} \quad \text{Basis of } V$$

!  $\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

$$V = \underbrace{\{(0, 0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0)\}}_{\text{Basis of } V} \quad W$$

c)  $x = v + w$   $\quad W = W_1 \cup W_2 \quad \text{Basis of } W$

$$x = (1, 2, -1, 3) = a(-1, 0, 0, 1) + b(0, -1, 1, 0) + c(0, 0, 1, 0) + d(1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} -a+d=+1 \Rightarrow d=+4 \\ -b=2 \Rightarrow b=-2 \\ a+c=-1 \Rightarrow \\ a=3 \end{cases}$$

$$v = (-3, 0, 0, 3) + (0, 2, -2, 0) = (-3, 2, -2, 3)$$

$$v^1 = (0, 0, 1, 0) + (4, 0, 0, 0) = (4, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$x = (1, 2, -1, 3) = (-3, 2, -2, 3) + (4, 0, 1, 0)$$

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### Curs 5 - AG

- sp. vectoriale
- sub spații vectoriale

$$(V, +, \cdot), \quad S = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$$

$$\rightarrow S \text{ este SUI} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m a_i e_i = 0 \quad \forall a_i \in \mathbb{K}$$