

Seminar 4 → Subspății vectoriale
Reprezentare. Coordonate.

4. Fie $(\mathbb{R}_3[x], +, \cdot)_{|\mathbb{R}}$ sp. vect. al polinoamelor de gr. cel mult 3.

Cons. 3 subspații:

$$V_1 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(0) = 0\} \quad (\text{P} = \tilde{P} : \text{funcția polinoamidă})$$

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

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

a) $V_i \subset \mathbb{R}_3[x]$, $i = \overline{1, 3}$ sunt spații vect.

Dоказ.: $V' \subset V$ subspațiu. vect. \Rightarrow (1) $x, y \in V' \Rightarrow x+y \in V'$,
(2) $a \in \mathbb{K}$, $x \in V' \Rightarrow a \cdot x \in V'$

$$\Rightarrow (1) \quad x, y \in V' \quad | \rightarrow ax+by=0$$

$$(2) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{K} \quad | \rightarrow ax+by=0 \\ \Rightarrow x=y=0$$

$$P, Q \in V_1 \quad | \rightarrow aP + bQ \in V_1 \\ (1) \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad | \rightarrow aP + bQ \in V_1$$

$$(aP + bQ)(0) = aP(0) + bQ(0) = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 = 0 \rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow aP + bQ \in V_1$$

Analog pt V_2 și V_3

b) Înăzintă cătă cum reprezintă V_i din V_i , $i = \overline{1, 3}$.

Dоказ.: S este SLD \Leftrightarrow (1) $x_1, \dots, x_m \in S$
(2) $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K}$ a.i. $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0 \rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_m = 0_K$

S este SLD \Leftrightarrow (1) $x_1, \dots, x_m \in S$ a.s.

(2) $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K}$ nu toti multi

$$a_1x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0_V$$

\rightarrow spatiu vect. generat de S .

SG $\langle S \rangle = \bigvee (\forall) x \in V \exists x_1, \dots, x_m \in S$

$$a_1, \dots, a_n \in K$$

$$\text{a.i. } x = a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n$$

baza S baza \rightarrow 1) S SU
2) S SG

$\sqrt{\text{spatiu vect. limit generat}}$

S baza

$$\Rightarrow |S| = \dim_K V$$

Def: $\dim V = m$

$$\therefore S = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$$

UAE 1) S SU

2) S SG

3) S lărgă

Def: Repere = baza ordonată

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$$

(\forall) $x \in V$ ($\exists!$) $a_1, \dots, a_m \in K$ a.i. $a_1e_1 + \dots + a_m e_m = x$

(a_1, \dots, a_m) coordonatele lui x . (coordonate fixe, formă)

$\therefore R_0 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ repere canonice \therefore dim $R_3[x]$

$$(\forall) P \in R_3[x] P = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) coordonatele lui P dim rap cu R_0

b) Dacă suntem reper dim V_1

$P \in V_1 \Rightarrow P(0) = 0$ (termenul liber = 0)

$$\Rightarrow P = a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

$R_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\}$ există degenerator pt V_1 ($\langle R_1 \rangle = V$)

SG.

Dene \mathcal{R}_1 e SLI

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 = 0 \quad (\forall) x.$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\} \text{ repor im } V_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_1 = 3$$

Det cum repor im V_2

$$P \in V_2 \Rightarrow P(1) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = -a_1 - a_2 - a_3$$

$$P = -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

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

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \{-1+x, -1+x^2, -1+x^3\} \text{ SG pt } V_2.$$

Dene \mathcal{R}_2 e SLI

$$a_1(-1+x) + a_2(-1+x^2) + a_3(-1+x^3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 = a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_2 = \{-1+x, -1+x^2, -1+x^3\} \text{ repor im } V_2 \rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore V_3 = V_1 \cap V_2$$

$P \in V_3$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -a_2 - a_3$$

$$Q = (a_2 - a_3)x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \Rightarrow a_3x^3 = a_2(-x + x^2) + a_3(-x + x^3)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_3 = \{-x + x^2, -x + x^3\} \text{ este un V}$$

Denumire \mathcal{R}_3 SL

$$a_2(-x + x^2) + a_3(-x + x^3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a_2 - a_3 = 0 \\ a_2 = 0 \\ a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_3 = \{-x + x^2, -x + x^3\} \text{ este un V} \Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{V}_3 = 2.$$

c) Afleati coordonatele lui $P_1 = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3$ in rap. cu \mathcal{R}_1

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\}$$

$(1, 2, 3)$ sunt coord. lui P_1 in rap. cu \mathcal{R}_1

- $P_2 = 1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3$ in rap. cu \mathcal{R}_2

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \{-1 + x, -1 + x^2, -1 + x^3\}$$

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

$$1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 = -a - b - c + a \cdot x + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x^3$$

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

- $P_3 = x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$ in rap. cu \mathcal{R}_3

$$x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 = a(-x + x^2) + b(-x + x^3) = -$$

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

$(3, -4)$ sunt coord. lui P_3 in rap. cu \mathcal{R}_3 .

d) Det către un subspace complementor V_i' lui V_i
 $i = \overline{1, 3}$, adică $R_3[x] = V_i \oplus V_i'$, $i = \overline{1, 3}$

Ds: $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow V = V_1 + V_2 \\ \text{1) } V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$2) V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$$

$$R_3[x] = V \oplus V' ; R_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\}$$

$$V_i' = \langle \{1\} \rangle \quad (\text{spațiu gen.-de } \{1\})$$

$$R_3[x] = V_2 \oplus V_2' ; R_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} -1+x \\ \parallel \\ 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} -1+x^2 \\ \parallel \\ 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} -1+x^3 \\ \parallel \\ 1 \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (-1, 1, 0, 0) & (-1, 0, 1, 0) & (-1, 0, 0, 1) \\ \text{coefficientul} & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\det \rightarrow \neq 0.$$

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

$$\Rightarrow V_2' = \langle \{1\} \rangle \quad (\text{adăugim cero simplu})$$

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

$$R_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{c} -x+x^2 \\ \parallel \\ 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} -x+x^3 \\ \parallel \\ 1 \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(0, -1, 1, 0) \quad (0, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$0 \cdot 1 + \cancel{1 \cdot x} + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3$$

$$\text{rg} \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \right) = 4 = \text{max.}$$

$$V_3 = \langle \{x, xy\} \rangle$$

e) Să se doceze $P_3[x]$ ca număr direct de 3 subspații extinse, respectiv 4 subspații rect.

$$P_3[x] = W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3 \quad \therefore P_3[x] = U_1 \oplus U_2 \oplus U_3 \oplus U_4$$

$$W_1 = \langle \{1y\} \rangle$$

$$W_2 = \langle \{xy\} \rangle$$

$$W_3 = \langle \{x^2, x^3y\} \rangle$$

$$U_1 = \langle \{1y\} \rangle$$

$$U_2 = \langle \{xy\} \rangle$$

$$U_3 = \langle \{x^2y\} \rangle$$

$$U_4 = \langle \{x^3y\} \rangle$$

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

a)

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

→ Precizează bază în V'

b) Precizează V'' subspațiu complementar al lui V'

$$R^3 = V' \oplus V''$$

c) Să se descompună $x = (1, 1, 2)$ din spațiu $R^3 = V' \oplus V''$

$$\dim_{R^3} V' = 3 - \text{rang } A$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 2$$

$$\dim_{R^3} V' = 1$$

veci principale: x_1, x_2

vec. nec: $x_3 = \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -8\alpha \\ x_1 = -4\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$S(A) = V' = \{ (-4a, 8a, a) \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

||
 $\alpha(-4, 8, 1)$ ("ul din punct de vedere")

$$\mathcal{R}' = \{ (-4, 8, 1) \mid \text{sgt. pt } V' \} \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}' \text{ reprezintă } V'$$

Dar $\dim V' = 1 = \text{card } \mathcal{R}'$

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

$$\mathcal{R}' = \{ (-4, 8, 1) \} \text{ reprezintă } V'$$

extindem V' la un reper din \mathbb{R}^3

Fug $\begin{array}{c|cc} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right\} = 3 = \text{max}$

$$\Rightarrow V'' = \langle \{ (1, 0, 0); (0, 0, 1) \} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \underbrace{\{ (-4, 8, 1) \}}_{V'} \cup \underbrace{\{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1) \}}_{V''} = \text{reper } \mathbb{R}^3,$$

$$x = \underbrace{a(-4, 8, 1)}_{u \in V'} + \underbrace{b(1, 0, 0)}_{v \in V''} + c(0, 0, 1)$$

$$x = u + v.$$

$$(1, 1, 2) = (-4a+b, 8a, a+c)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -4a+b=1 \Rightarrow b = 1 + \frac{1}{2}a = \frac{3}{2}a \\ a = \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a+c=2 \Rightarrow c = 2 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{8}(4, 8, 1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{3}{2}(1, 0, 0) + \frac{15}{8}(0, 0, 1) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 0, 0\right) + \left(0, 0, \frac{15}{8}\right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{15}{8}\right)$$

24.10.2024.

Curs 4 - AG

Reper. Coordonate cîm report eu un reper

Operări cu subspații vectoriale

Dacă $(V, +, \cdot)$, sp. vect., $S \subset V$ subspațiu propriu

1) $S \in \text{SLI} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (\forall) x_1, \dots, x_m \in S \\ (\exists) a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K} \end{cases} \text{ a.s. } a_1x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0_V \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \dots = a_m = 0_{\mathbb{K}} \end{cases}$

2) $S \in \text{SLD} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (\exists) x_1, \dots, x_m \in S \\ (\exists) a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K}, \text{ nu toți nuli} \end{cases} \text{ a.s. } a_1x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m = 0_V$

3) $S \in \text{SG} \Leftrightarrow V = \langle S \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (\forall) x \in V, (\exists) x_1, \dots, x_m \in S \\ (\exists) a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{K} \end{cases} \text{ a.s. } x = a_1x_1 + \dots + a_m x_m$

Dacă S nu este finită, atunci V nu este limită generat

4) B este liniară $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = \text{SLI} \\ B = \text{SG} \end{cases}$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = \text{card}(B)$$