

- Tutoriat 6 -

Problemo

fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x, y, z) = (3x - z, 2y, 0)$$

$$a) M_f^{BC} = ? \quad BC = \text{bază canonică}$$

b) Ker f și Im f + bază și dim.

c) f este injectivă \ surjectivă?

Sol. a)  $B \subset \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, 0, 0) &= (3, 0, 0) \\ f(0, 1, 0) &= (0, 2, 0) \\ f(0, 0, 1) &= (-1, 0, 0) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow M_f^{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)  $\dim \text{Im } f = \text{rang } A \left( \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \right) = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{bază im } f = \{(3, 0, 0), (0, 2, 0)\} = \{f(1, 0, 0), f(0, 1, 0)\}$$

- Tutoriat 6 -

Probleme

Fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x, y, z) = (3x - z, 2y, 0)$$

a)  $M_f^{BC} = ?$   $BC =$  baza canonică

b)  $\text{Ker } f$  și  $\text{Im } f$  + baze și dim.

c)  $f$  este injectivă \ surjectivă?

Sol. T năg defert:  $\dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3a - c = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow c = 3a \\ b = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Fie } L \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow c = 3L$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \left\{ (L, 0, 3L) \mid L \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Baza în} \\ \text{Ker } f = \{(1, 0, 3)\}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 1$$

$$\text{Im } f = \left\{ (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(a, b, c) = (0, 0, 0) \right\}$$

$$f(a, b, c) = (3a - c, 2b, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

- Tutoriat 6 -

Probleme

fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x, y, z) = (3x - z, 2y, 0)$$

a)  $M_f^{BC} = ?$  BC = baza canonică

b)  $\text{Ker } f \cap \text{Im } f + \text{baze } \text{ni dim.}$

c) f este injectivă \ surjectivă?

$$f \text{ surj.} \Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = \dim \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^3}_{\text{3}}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  nu e surj.

Sol: c) f injectivă  $\Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Ker } f = 0$   $\Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0\} \Rightarrow f$  nu e inj.

- Tutoriat 6 -

úloha

je  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(x,y,z) = (x+y+z, x-y+z, x-y-z) \quad \text{Ker } f = \{u \in U \mid f(u) = 0\}$$

$$\rightarrow M_f^{BC} = ? \quad BC = \text{baza kanonická}$$

) Kerf je  $\mathbb{R}^{\text{img}} + \text{baze je dim.}$

)  $f$  je injektivní  $\Rightarrow$  surjektivní?

$$f: V \rightarrow W$$

$$f \text{ inj} \Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Ker } f = 0$$

$$f \text{ surj} \Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = \dim W$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{(a,b,c) \mid f(a,b,c) = (0,0,0)\}$$

$$a) BC = \{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}$$

$$f(1,0,0) = (1,1,1)$$

$$f(0,1,0) = (1,-1,-1)$$

$$f(0,0,1) = (-1,1,-1)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{baza} = \{f(1,0,0), f(0,1,0), f(0,0,1)\}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ inj.} \quad \dim \text{Im } f = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow f \text{ surj.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rg } M = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = 3$$

- Tutorat 6 -

Probleme

fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x,y,z) = (x+y+z, x-y+z, x-y-z)$$

a)  $M_f^{BC} = ?$   $BC =$  baza canonica

b)  $\text{Ker } f \in \text{Im } f + \text{baze } n \text{ dim}$

c) f este injectiva \ suriectiva?

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

$$\boxed{a=b=c=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \langle (0,0,0) \rangle$$

a) f este izomorfism liniar?

Daca f e apl. lini + bij  $\Rightarrow$  e izo. liniar!

Daca  $\det M_f^{BC} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  e izo. lini.

$$\downarrow \\ f \text{ e izo. lini.}$$

## - Tutoriat 6 -

Problem:

$$2. \quad A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 10 & f & 5c+15f \end{vmatrix} = 120 \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = ?$$

$$A = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 2 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a+3d \\ 1 & e & b+3e \\ 1 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3 - 3C_2 \rightarrow C_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a \\ 1 & e & b \\ 1 & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 120 \Rightarrow A_F = 12$$

$$10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a \\ 1 & e & b \\ 1 & f & c \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & ad \\ 0 & 0 & be \\ 0 & 0 & cf \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{det}({}^t A) = \det A$$

- Tutorat 6 -

Probleme:

$$2. \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 10 & f & 5c+15f \end{vmatrix} = 120$$

$$\Delta = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 2 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a+3d \\ 1 & e & b+3e \\ 1 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a \\ 1 & e & b \\ 1 & f & c \end{vmatrix} = 120 \Rightarrow \Delta = 12$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ d & e & f \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 12 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$\det(\Delta^t) = \det \Delta$$



- Tutoriat 6 -

Problema

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 10 & f & 5c+15f \end{vmatrix} = 120$$

$$= 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & d & a+3d \\ 2 & e & b+3e \\ 2 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a+3d \\ 1 & e & b+3e \\ 1 & f & c+3f \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ d & e & f \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 12 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

Proprietate: Dacă B se obține din A prin

Schimarea a două linii sau coloane

$$\det B = -\det A$$

$$\begin{matrix} & a & b & c \\ & d & e & f \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} = ? \quad \begin{matrix} a+3d & b+3e & c+3f \\ 10 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} = 120 \Rightarrow A = 12$$

$$\det (-A) = \det A$$

- Tutoriat 6 -

a) Calculați  $\det A$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

Regula lui Laplace

$\det A = \text{suma produselor minorilor de ordin } p \times \text{complementele lor algebrice}$

( $p=2$ )

b)  $\det A =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\text{index liniei}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$

index liniei

$1+3+1+2$

index coloanei

$1+3+1+2$

cum se  
rămâne  
restul

restul

cum se  
intervin  
liniile (1,3) și coloanele (1,3)

a) folosind dezvoltarea după prima coloană

b) folosind regula lui Laplace prin dezvoltare după primele 2 linii ( $L_1, L_2$ )

a)

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - L_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - 2L_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & -7 \\ -1 & 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 12 + 7 - 3 - 0 - 21 = 19 - 3 - 21 = 16 - 21 = -5$$



- Tutorat 6 -

a) Calculate  $\det A$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = -12 - 36 + 56 + 72 - 80 - 5$$

$$\det A = -48 + 56 - 8 - 5$$

$$\det A = +8 - 13 = -5$$

Regula lui Laplace

$\det A$  = suma produselor minorilor de ordin  $p$  cu complementele lor algebraice

b)  $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3+1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3+1+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \dots$

$$= (-1)^{1+3+1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3+1+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$

$$= (-1)^{1+3+1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3+2+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$



- Tutoriat 6 -

Examen 2025

(2) Ptn. fiecare  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ;  $n \geq 2$ , fie matricea

$$A_n = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{ptn. care } a_{ij} = \begin{cases} j, & \text{d.e. } i \leq j \\ -j, & \text{d.e. } i > j \end{cases} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \begin{cases} a_{1j} = a_{2j} = \dots = a_{jj} = j \\ a_{(j+1)j} = a_{(j+2)j} = \dots = a_{nj} = -j \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \det A_3 = ?$$

Să se arătă  $A_3$  este invb. + să se calculeze inversa

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 6 + 6 - (-6 - 6 - 6) =$$

$$\Rightarrow A_3^{-1} = 6 - (-18) = 24 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

- Tutoriat 6 -

Examen 2025

(2) Ptn. fiecare  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ;  $n \geq 2$ , fie matricea

$$A_n = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

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$$(a) \det A_3 = ?$$

Să se arătă că  $A_3 = \text{inv.} + \text{nă} \rightarrow \text{calculare inversă}$

$$\text{- Ptn. a calcula inversa} \quad \boxed{\text{I}} \text{ licen: } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A^*$$

$$\boxed{\text{II}} \text{ Gaus-Jordan}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{1j} = a_{2j} = \dots = a_{jj} = j \\ a_{(j+1)j} = a_{(j+2)j} = \dots = a_{nj} = -j \end{array} \right.$$

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Examen 2025

② Pfn. fiecare  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ;  $m \geq 2$ , fie matricea

$$A_n = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$L_1 \leftarrow L_1 - 2L_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/6 & 0 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$A_3^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/6 & 0 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$