

Sg - Forme biliniare. Forme pătratice. Formă canonică normală

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

a) $g \in \mathcal{L}^s(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ formă biliniară simetrică

b) $G = ?$ (mat. asoc. lui g în raport cu \mathbb{R}_0)

c) $\text{Ker } g = ?$ este g nedegenerată?

d) $G' = ?$ (mat. asoc. lui g în raport cu $\mathbb{R}' = \{e_1' = (1, 1, 1), e_2' = (1, 2, 1), e_3' = (0, 0, 1)\}$)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$\det G \neq 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{*}$ are sol unică nulă $\Rightarrow x = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

d) $\mathbb{R}_0 \xrightarrow{C} \mathbb{R}^1$

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

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

$$e_3' = e_3$$

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

$$G' = {}^T C G C$$

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

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

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

e) Q forma pătratică asoc. lui g

Să se aducă Q la o formă canonică

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

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

(M_i) / Jacobi

$$\Delta_1 = 1 \neq 0$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow \exists$ un reper a.1

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1'' = x_1' \\ x_2'' = x_3' \\ x_3'' = x_2' \end{cases}$$

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

signatura este (2,1)

unde \vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \vec{v}_3

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

(12) (Gauss)

$$Q(x) = (x_1 - x_3)^2 - x_3^2 - x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3$$

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

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

Fie schimbarea

$$x_1' = x_1 - x_3$$

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

$$x_3' = x_2 - 2x_3$$

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

signatura este (2,1)