$p: V_1 \oplus V_2 \longrightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$ limitara $p(v) = p(v_1 + v_2) = v_1$ projectia pe V_1

b) $\Delta: V_1 \oplus V_2 \longrightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$.

s=2p-id simetria fata de VI S(v1+v2) = v1-v2









@f:R->R, f(a)= (4+22-23, -4-22+23, 4+22+23) a) Lfle, R= {e'= q+e2+e3, q= q+e3, g'= q+e3} b) R3 = Jm, I + W s: R3 - J R3 simietria fata de W 8(01111) = ? ~) R3-f(V') (U $V = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \{ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ (-x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \} \}$ $p: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ provertia pe f(V') $f^2(2,-1,3) = 3$ a) $[f]_{\mathcal{R},\mathcal{R}} = \frac{2}{2} \mathcal{R} = \{x^2, 1+x, 2-x\}$ ryn in $\mathcal{R}_2[x]$ $\mathcal{R}' = \{x, 1+3x\}$ -1 -1 $\mathcal{R}_1[x]$ b) Ref Kerf (X/ $p: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ proiectia pe Kur f $p_2: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x] \qquad -\mu$ p, (1-x+3x2), p2 (2x+x2) = ? $G = f \cdot \mathcal{M}_2(R) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_2(R), f(A) = A + A^T$ a) Lf Jo, Ro! Ro = {E11, E12, F21, E22} ryce in M2 (R). b) Ker f, $J_m f$ a) f(V)-?, V=1 (22), c,deRs

 $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0$ · valorile proprii - rad din IK ale folin. raraeteristic $P(\lambda) = 0 \implies (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k} = 0$ Ma, , mr = multipliatati. U ∃ un reper R în V ai [f]RR diagonală (=>) 1) 311-, 2/ EK 2) dim Vai = m; , \i=1, k a) Ta se a fle valorile proprii

b) Precizati nare sunt subspatiile proprii

c) I un reservin Rai [f]_{R,R} este diagonala? 6) Fie f R4 - R4 lintara $A = [f] R_{0} R_{0} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{cases}$ a) Ta ni afte valorele proprii a subsp. proprii coresp b) $U = (1 + 2e_1 + 2e_2 + 2e_3 + 2e_4)$ for or aratica U este subspurp un pariant we lie $f(U) \subset U$.

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