

⑤ (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) , $\mathcal{R} = \{f_1 = (1, 2, 3), f_2 = (0, 1, 1), f_3 = (1, 2, 5)\}$

a) \mathcal{R} reper în \mathbb{R}^3 . Să se ortonormeze

b) $f_1 \times f_2$;

c) $f_1 \wedge f_2 \wedge f_3$

⑥ (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) , $U = \langle \{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 2)\} \rangle$

a) U^\perp

b) Să se afle $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ reper ortonormat în \mathbb{R}^3

cu $\mathcal{R}_1 =$ reper ortonormat în U

$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad U^\perp$

⑦ $(\mathbb{R}_2[X], +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$, $g: \mathbb{R}_2[X] \times \mathbb{R}_2[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$g(P, Q) = \sum_{k=0}^2 a_k b_k$, $P = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2$
 $Q = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2$

Să se ortonormeze $\{2, 3-2X, 1-2X+X^2\}$
 în raport cu produsul scalar g .

⑧ (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) , $U = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$

a) U^\perp

b) Să se afle $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$ reper ortonormat în \mathbb{R}^3 cu

\mathcal{R}_1 reper ortonormat în U

$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad U^\perp$

⑨ (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) , $f \in \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $[f]_{\mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Verif că $f \in O(\mathbb{R}^3) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}_0 \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}' = \{e'_1, e'_2, e'_3\}$

schimbare de repere ortonormate

$$e_1' = (1, 0, 0), e_2' = (0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), e_3' = (0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}).$$

- $(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$, $g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ produs scalar \Leftrightarrow 1) $g \in L^A(V, V; \mathbb{R})$
2) g poz. def
- (V, g) spatiu vectorial euclidian real.

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \text{ reper ortogonal } \Leftrightarrow g(e_i, e_j) = 0, \forall i \neq j$$

$$\text{ortonormat } \Leftrightarrow g(e_i, e_j) = \delta_{ij}, \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$R \xrightarrow{A} R' \Rightarrow A \in O(n)$$

reper ortonormate $(AA^T = I_n)$

$$U \subseteq V \text{ ssp vect } \Rightarrow U^\perp = \{y \in V \mid g(x, y) = 0, \forall x \in U\}$$

În (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)

$$S = \{x, y\} \text{ SLI}, R_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \text{ reper canonic}$$

$$a) z = x \times y = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

produs vectorial

$$b) u \wedge x \wedge y = g_0(u, x \times y) = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Teorema Gram-Schmidt

$$(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle), R = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \text{ reper arbitrar}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists R' = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \text{ reper ortogonal ai } \text{Sp}\{e_1, \dots, e_i\} = \text{Sp}\{f_1, \dots, f_i\}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = f_1 \\ e_2 = f_2 - \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n = f_n - \frac{\langle f_n, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 - \dots - \frac{\langle f_n, e_{n-1} \rangle}{\langle e_{n-1}, e_{n-1} \rangle} e_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

(10) $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. v.e.k.

UAE

1) $x \perp y$

2) $\|x - y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2$

3) $\|x - y\| = \|x + y\|, \forall x, y \in E$

(11) $C([a, b]) = \{f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ cont}\}$.

$$g(f, g) = \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt, \forall f, g \in C([a, b])$$

Este $(C([a, b]), g)$ sp. vect. euclidian?

(12) (\mathbb{R}^4, g_0) . Fie reperul:

$$R = \{f_1 = (-1, 2, 2, 1), f_2 = (-1, 1, 5, -3), f_3 = (-3, 2, 8, 7), f_4 = (0, 1, 1, 0)\}$$

Să se arate că R este ortonormeză.

(13) $(C([0, 2\pi]), g)$, $g(f, g) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t)g(t) dt$.

$$S = \{f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots\}, f_0(t) = 1, f_{2n-1}(t) = \cos(nt)$$

$$f_{2n}(t) = \sin(nt), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Să se arate că S este mult. ortogonală.

(14) $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), g)$, $g(A, B) = \text{tr}(A^T B), \forall A, B \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$

a) g e produs scalar

$$b) R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Să se arate că R este ortonormeză.