(C8)-GA Forme biliniare. Forme patratice Def $(V_1+_1')/IK$. Aplication $g: V \times V \longrightarrow IK$ s.n.

forma biliniara \rightleftharpoons g este e liniara în fiecare

argument i.e. $g(AX+BY_1Z) = Ag(X_1Z)+Bg(Y_1Z)$ g(x, xy+BZ) = xg(x1y)+Bg(x1Z) + x1y1ZEV, +x1BEK. L(V, V; IK) = { g: Vx V → IK / g forma biliniara} Def g s.n. forma simetrica (=> g(x1y) = g(y1x) -1/- antisimetrica = g(x,y) = -g(y,x) OBS queste simetrica si limiara intr-un argument

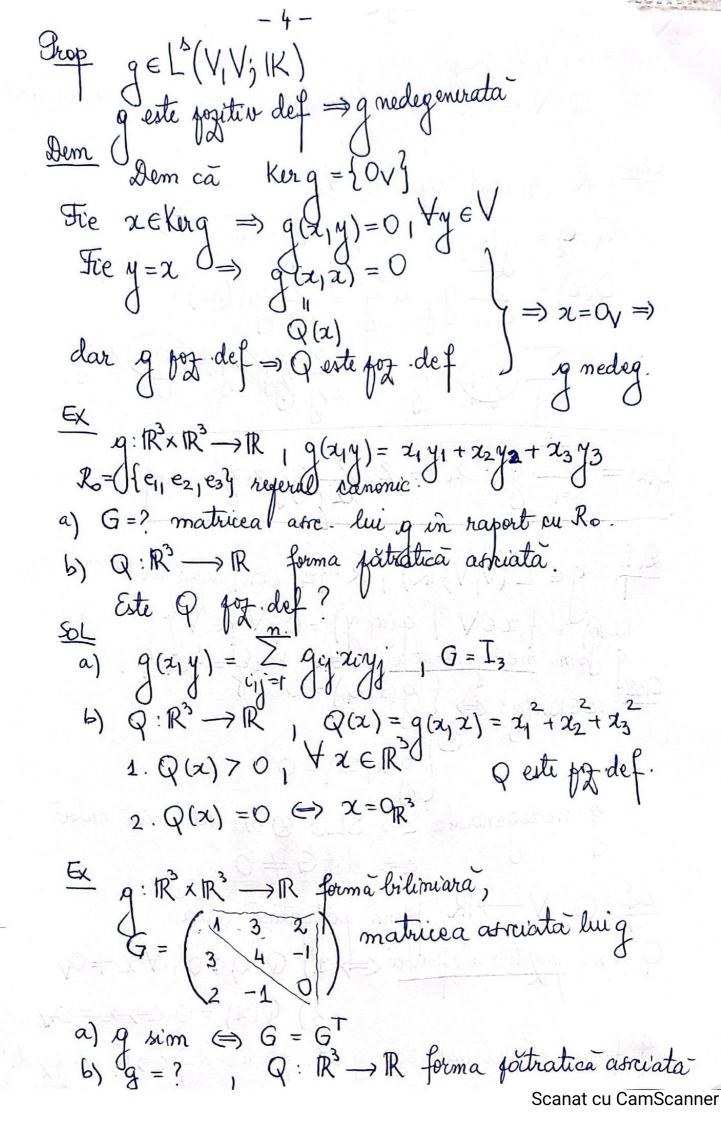
=> queste bilimiara Lo (V,V; K) = { g & L(V,V; K) / g sim } La (V,V; K) = { g ∈ L(V,V; K) / g antisim } [(V,V; K), [(V,V; K) C L(V,V; K) Matricea asociata unei forme biliniare R= {equenty reportin V G = (gij) ij = 11 gij = g(ei, ej), + ij = 11 n

(x) $g(x,y) = g(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j e_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_i g(e_i, e_j)$ = \(\sqrt{gift} \) R=141. e'n's reper in V R - R' g(ek, ee) = gkel = g(\subseteq \chi_{i=1} \chi_{ik}ei, \subseteq \chi_{j=1} \chi_{j}e \end{aligned}) gre = Ecircle glei, ej) $G' = C^T G C$ Trop rg G'= rg G = invariant la sch. reperelor. Aplicatia Q:V -> IK s.m. forma postratica (=>) $\exists g \in L^{s}(V,V;IK)$ as $Q(x) = g(x,x), \forall x \in V$ Prop 7 o corespondentà bijectivà entre multimea formelor pătratice pe V si mult formelor biliniare simetrice pe V (ch K \ 2.) . Q:V→ IK formà patratica

Construion q: VxV→IK bil+sim · ai q(x,x)=Q(x)

.∀x∈V 9(2/2)+9(2/4)+9(4/2)+9(4/4) 9 forma polara alui)

geLo(V,V; IK) Fie Q: V -> IK forma fatration: Q(x) = g(x,x), \x \in V (135) R = { eq ..., en ryou in V $Q(x) = q(x, x) = q(i) + i = \sqrt{n}$ $Q(x) = \sum_{i \neq j=1}^{n} g_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ii}(x_i)^{+}$ $Q(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i \neq j} g_{ij} x_i x_j^2$ Det ge L'(V, V; IK), R=1e1, eng reper in V Kerley = $\{x \in V \mid g(x_1, y) = 0, \forall y \in V\}$ $g(x_1, y) = 0, \forall y \in V\}$ $g(x_1, y) = 0$ $\chi \in \ker(g) \iff \{g(x_1, y) = 0\}$ \otimes | $g(x_1en) = 0$ 9 nedegenerata (=> SLO @ are tol unica nula \Leftrightarrow det $G \neq 0$ Det Q: V - R forma patratica reala Q s.n. positiv definità (=> 1) Q(x) 70, \x \pm 0 2) Q(2) = 0 (=> 2 = OV 9 forma polara asserata. 9 este pozitiv def (=> Q este poz def.



() () () = \(\sum_{ij=1} \) \(\gamma_{ij=1} \) \(\gamma_{ij} \) \(\text{xi yj} \) y(21y) = 21y1 + 3×1y2 + 2×1y3 + 3×2y1 + 4×2y2-1. ×2y3 $+2\chi_{3}\gamma_{1}-1\cdot\chi_{3}\gamma_{2}+0\cdot\chi_{3}\gamma_{3}$ $Q(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} g_{ii}\chi_{i}^{2}+2\sum_{i\neq j} g_{ij}\chi_{i}\chi_{j}^{2}$ $Q(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 0.23^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$ Problema Q: V -> IK forma portratica.

3 R = {e_1..., en} reper in V ai G = (gij)ij=1,11 = (a1... 0) (r = rg(G))? $Q(x) = q_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_2^2 + ... + a_n x_n^2$ (forma canonica Teorema Gauss Q:V->IK forma patratica ⇒ FR=(41..., en] aû Q are o formà canonica Dem $\pm . Q = 0 \Rightarrow Q$ are forma canonica a) 911 + 0 b) 911 = 0,] io E/21, m jai gioio = 0 Renumeratam indicii (schimbare) de reper ai 911 70 c) qui= 0, Vi= 1/m (G + Om 7 grj + 0, 14) Fie schimbaria de reper

 $\begin{cases} y_i = \lambda_i + \lambda_j \\ y_j = \lambda_i - \lambda_j \\ y_k = \lambda_k, \quad k \in \{1, ..., m\} \setminus \{i, j\} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_i = \frac{1}{2} (y_i + y_j) \\ \lambda_j = \frac{1}{2} (y_i - y_j) \\ \lambda_k = y_k \end{cases}$ Tyi = xi+xj 2 gij zi zj = 2·gij· 4 (yi-yj) (yi+yj) = 1 gij· (yi-yj) Je aplica cazul b) In conclusive 9" = 0 Dem prin inductie după nr. de coordonate ale lui 2 care apar în Q. Spader PKI1: Daca Q: V -> IK contine coord 241..., 2K-1 ale lui x, at ∃un reper ai Q are o forma canonisa. Dem PK-1 > PK : au ~ W -> IK contine x11., xK (coord-luix). Dem ca Jun reper ai Pare o forma canonica. Q(x)= 9124 + 291242+ + 291K42K+Q(x) apar coord 121, 2k. Q(x) = 1 | 911 x + 2912 911 x x x + 2911 91 x x x x] + Q(x) = \frac{1}{911} (911 \text{ 4 + 912 \text{ 2+ ... + 91k \text{ 2k}}^2 + \text{ 9"(x)} apar roord 22, 7 1/2 Fie schide reper: \y = g11 24 + ... + g1k xk $Q(\alpha) = \frac{1}{911} y_1 + Q''(\alpha) \rightarrow apar y_{21} y_K$

ai quare o forma ranonica Cf PK-1 3 un reper $Q''(\alpha) = a_2 Z_2^2 + ... + a_n Z_n / r = rgQ$ $\tilde{Q}(x) = \frac{1}{911} z_1^2 + a_2 z_2^2 + ... + a_n z_n^2$ Def $Q: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica reala $Q(x) = x_1^2 + ... + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - ... - x_n^2 s.n.$ forma mormala (p, n-p) s.n. signatura Trop Q:V-IR f. poitratica reala I lun reper în Vai IQ are forma normala. Dem of T. Gauss => Il un reper in Vai Q(x) = (an x)+ ... + ap xp + ap+1 xp+1 + ... + ar xh Sutem alege $a_{1...,a_{7}}$ a_{7} (althebrach indici) a_{7} a_{7} a_{7} a_{7} (althebrach indici) Fie sch. de reper Spt1 = V-apt1 Apt1 $y_p = \sqrt{a_p} x_p$ $y_k = \sqrt{-a_k} x_k$ $X = \sqrt{-$ Teorema de inertie Tylrester Q:V -> R f.p. reala Nr 11+" si nr 11- " d'in forma normala repres invariante position def (=> signatura (m10) ; Q(x)=x+...+xn

 $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma biliniara si $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea assista in rap cu Ro. b) Q: R3 L, P? forma patratica arriata. Este p. def? a) 9(x1y) = 4 y1+ x1y2+x2y1+2x2y2-x2y3-x3 y2 b) Q(x) = x12 + 2x2 + 2x1 x2 - 2x2 x3 = (24+2/2) + 2/2 - 22/2 /3 Fie sch. de reper: $y_2 = x_2 - x_3$ $\Rightarrow Q(x) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$ $y_3 = x_3$ (z_{11}) Mignatura (2,1) signature Nu este pop. def. EXZ) 9: RXR-R, 9(244) = 2241+2442+22341+2 21/3 a) G=? (matricea asrciasa in raparlo) b) Q: R3 - R f. patratica asrciata c) La se aduca o la forma normala $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ a \end{bmatrix} G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ qui + 0, +i=113 b) Q(x)= 24x2+4x4x3 $\begin{cases} y_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ y_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \\ y_3 = \alpha_3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + y_2) \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - y_2) \\ \alpha_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$ Fie schod reper: Q(2)= 12(gi-y2) + 2yiy3+2y2y3

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} (y_1^2 + 4y_1 y_3) - \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + 2y_2 y_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + 2y_2 y_3 - 2y_3^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (y_2^2 - 4y_2 y_3) - 2y_3^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - 2y_3)^2$$
The sch de ruper
$$(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + 2y_3) - \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - 2y_3)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_1 + 2y_3) - \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - 2y_3)^2$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - 2y_3)^2$$

$$=$$

· linke angroyt