Fre B = {e, ..., e, } CV/k -> G-m. asoc. f.b. g in report B B'= {e/,..., en } -> G'-w. asce. f.b. g ~ repend B' B JoB' m. de trecu Aven: g'ij = g (ei,e;') = g (Zakiek, Zaljel) = Zakialj gkl = P G = + GA (*) (*) = P rg G' = rg G Def: S.n. rangul formei biliniere g, rangul matricui sale asocieta inti-un reper arbitrar. Def: Kerg det {x eV/g(x,y) =0, t)yev3 Tonucleul f. b.s g Obs: În cazul unei f.b. arbitrare, se pet defini un nucleu le stange si unul le dreopte, in general diferite. Def: Ofb.s. 2 s.n. nedegenerett dece Keng= {oi} POf. b. s. e nedegenerate ED matricea associate inter-un repar

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Forme patratice
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Pr char K+2

Def: S'n. forma patratice pe V o aplicative Q: V -> K en proprietatea ce: (f) g: V×V-pk f. bs. ai. O(x)=g(x,x), g s.n. forma poloré son forme bilinioné simetrice asociate f.p. a

Aven: [g(x,7)= + (Q(x+7)-Q(x)-Q(y)), (t) xyeV (identitate de polarizare)

Oss: Corespondenta distre forme petratice si forme bilimiere simetrice este binnivocc.

Prin definitive, rong Q = rong g

Fre B= { e1, -, en } CV reper vectorial

a: V-DK formé potratice

g: VXV - ok forma bilinine simetrice asociate

Aven: $O(x) = g(x, x) = \sum_{ij=1}^{n} g_{ij} \times_{i} x_{ij}$, and (x_{ij}, x_{ij}) sout coord. vect. \times \hat{G} rependates.

Matriceal obtinem: Q(x) = tx GX

Probleme: Determinares muni reper in report en care motice f. p. au forma diagonale.

Int-un astfel de rejeu, expresie f.p. va fi: $Q(x) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_2 x_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_p x_p^2, \text{ unde } x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$ T = TgQ $\Rightarrow i \in K, \forall j i = J r$ $\Rightarrow i \in K, \forall j \in K, \forall j$

T(Gauss): Orice formé pétitice Q pe un go veet. V/R
poete fi redusé print-a sch. de reper la o formé canonicé.

Dem: Folorim metoele inductiei motematice degre m = n,

unde m este nr. de coordonate de ceu deprinde expresse lui Q

ati-ur reper doit.

Price anto si ce forme potratice a depinde de un coard,

X,,Xr,..., xm.
Punem ûn evidents termenî cere îl conțin pe X,:

 $Q(x) = a_{11} x_1^2 + 2 a_{12} x_1 x_2 + ... + 2 a_{1m} x_1 x_m + Q'(x)$ unde Q'(x) estr o forme petatice in $x_2, ..., x_m$.

Formen au jotet perfect au termenie ce contin pe X;

a,, x, 2 + 2a, e, x, x, 2 + ... + 2a, e, x, x = \(\int_{\alpha}(\alpha_{\empty}(\alpha_{\empty}) \times \) este o formé jeteticé ce depinde numei de x, x.

Efectuem sub. de coordonate:

Y, = a,1x, + a,2 x2 + ... + a,1 m x m Y, = x.

1/2 = ×2

Ym = xm

unde Q"(x) este o forme potetie ce

in = xn

depinde unai de m-1 reviebile y2, ... ym.

Pp. ce jutem gési un rejer in cere onice f. p. in m-1
veriebele sé cibé o formé coronicé resulte ce acest fest re fi
posibil si pt. (4"(x), i.e. (3) o sehimbore de coordonnete:

 $\begin{cases} z_{i} = y_{i} \\ z_{i} = \sum_{j=k}^{m} x_{ij} y_{j}, i = z, m \\ z_{k} = y_{k}, k = \overline{m+1, m} \end{cases}$

in une céreir (), deci si a se recluce le o forme cononière

Oss: Forme cononice à mei f. p. mu este unice.

In demonstratie, on previous a,170. Doce cel putin un coef. 9ii70 cu i71, putem face ec a,170 fécul o remuneratare a coord (cuc ce implicé de fept o seh de reper).

Implicé de fept o seh de reper).

Dani ai=0, (+) i, ri aix 70, i 7 k, fecem seh de coord:

yi= xi+ xx, yx = xi-xx, yj = xj(0 x i, k) care conclude in noile coord he are coof would pt. yil, deci cond. a in to porte for itst decision inclipants.

Consideran occul particular K-IR:

(formé pétatice reelé) poete si recluse printro seho de repor la numétoure formé canonice (numité forme normale):

Q(x)= 7,2+...+7,2-7,+1- -4,2, under= ga

Dem: Conform teorenei Gouss => (I) un voper BCV cv. $O(x) = \lambda, x_1^2 + \lambda_1 x_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_r x_r^2$

Remarce: reste un invorient decarece represente rangul matricia asociete formei biliniere polore a lui Q, rang inverient.

>(ell => pp. >1,-..,>p>0 si >pm)...,>r<0
€)i=sr

Efection seh. de coordonate:

 $\begin{cases} \gamma_i = \sqrt{\sum_i x_i}, & \text{th } i = \overline{J_i} \\ \gamma_j = \sqrt{-\lambda_j} \lambda_j, & \text{th } J = \overline{I_{TJ_i}} \\ \gamma_k = \lambda_k, & \text{th } k = \overline{I_{TJ_i}} \end{cases}$

=P Q(x)=4,+...+4p-7pm-..-- 7, 2.e.d.

In cordurie, advice la o forme cononice a une f. petetia se poete realize prin Metoele Granss care conste in suporce converbile a termenilor formei petetie in scopul formeri de petete si are avantajul major de a fi aplicabilio pertur orice forme petetie.

[[] (Leger de ineitre a lui Sylvester) Nr. termenilos positivi deite-o forme conomice a unei f.p. rede un depinde de repend conomic ales. Dem: Tie B={e,,...,en} = \(\partial \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{X}) = \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \\ \mathbb{B}' = {e_1},...,e_n'} \) = \(\partial \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{X}) = \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \\ \mathbb{B}' = \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \\ \m repere cononice Porpier. Definim subsp U = {e1, ..., epseron, en} U'= {epin, ..., e'r}

Aven: O(x) >0, (+) xeU Q(x) <0, t) xe U'-1001 dim U + dim U' = (p+n-r)+(r-p') = n+p-p'>n

T. Gressmann (Q(x0) co

=Pp'tp Pp. 1 < 1' = 30

Deci: p=p' 2.e.d. Obs: Resulte of the anteriore co si ur termenilo negativi ditto formé caronice a une f.p. reche este invertant (numit indexal f.p) Def: Diferente diche no termenidar poritiri si no termenidar nejativi diati-o ficamonica a una for rede su signatura l'Signature unei forme petratier reale este un invovient formi patietre Def: Fie O:V->IR o formé petrotres reali 1) O este positiv definite deci : Q(x)>9 (+) xeV10v3 Vou spune co: 2) a este negative definité doct : 0(x)<0, (t) xeV\low} 3) O este nedefinité decé () x, x E V ai. O-(x,) >0 Def: Fix o f.b.s realis g: V×V->1R. 1) g s.u. positiv definité dece forme se potration e por def. Vou spure cé. 2) g s.n. negativ definite decé forme se petaticé eng. def. 3) S s.n. nedef. dece forme se pétietie e nedefinité. În incheien vom presente si o alte netocté de reducue le Jours cononici, numité métodes Jacobi. Not: Fie tella(1) (aij) i,j=1, h

 $\Delta_1 = a_{11}$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$, $\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$

Ai, i= In s. m. minori diagonali principali

T(Jacobi): Dace moticue asocieté une forme potetice recle dote Q:V-PIR,

(x) = = = gij xixj, gij = gji , (x) ju= [-

are tôty minora diajonchi principali neadi, atuna (1) au reper cononie at. a sa aist forme cononie munotocore:

 $G(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_1^2 + \dots + \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_n} x_n^2$

unde A, Az,..., An sout minoria oliazonchi principali.