Geometrie și Algebra liniară

Sistème de ecucti liniere

(a) Matrice (b) Determinanți

Fle A, Be Mu(P) a.c. AB = BA.

Aratati a: (t) he N' au loc relatule:

i) AK-BK= (A-B) (AK-1+AK-2B+..+ABK-2+BK-1)

(1) (A+B) = = (Cd A): B K-J, unch A°=B°=In

Rez: Dem cz: AB=BSAJ(+) rseN(*)

A B = A - A B - B = BA AB - B = BA AB - B = BA AB - B =

= ... =B A T

(A-B) (Ak-1+Ak-2B+...+ABk-2+Bk-1) =

= AK+AKIB+. + ABK-1-BAK-1-BAK-2B-..-BABK-BK

 $= A^{k} + A^{k-1}B + \ldots + A^{2}B^{k-2} + AB^{k-1} - BA^{k-1} - B^{2}A^{k-2} - \ldots - B^{k-1}A - B^{k}$

(*) AK+AK-1/B+...+ABK-1-AK-1/B-AK-1/B-----ABK--BK

 $=A^{k}-D^{k}$

Def: 1) A & Mu (P) s. n. involutive dace A=In 2) BEMu(P) s.u. idempotente deci B=B Apl. 2 Arctety ex: a) Dar Be idempotente = 02 B-In e involutira. b) Dace A e involution = > { (++ In) e idempotente. Rezig) Bidempotento = 0 B2=B (2B-In)2=(2B-In)(2B-In)=4B2-2BIn-2InB+In =4B2-4B+In=4B-4B+In=In Jeci: (2B-In) = In =02B-In e involutive b) A involutive => A2=I. $\left[\frac{1}{2}(A+I_{n})\right]^{2} = \frac{1}{4}(A^{2}+I_{n}+2A) = \frac{1}{4}(A+I_{n}) = \frac{1}{4}(A+I_{n}$ = 1 (A+In) = P 1 (++In) idempotenti The ABE Mn(A) cr. A+B=AD. Dem. Co. AB=BA Apl3 Fre A ∈ Mu(P), u32, det A ≠0. Aratati ce: (A*) *= (detA) 1-2 A 5 A** = (A*) x 3 Rez: Th: Fie A & Mh () Am. inversabile (=) det A = 0

A= det + 5 m. adjuncta

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$$A^* = (\det A) A^{-1} = \det A^* = (\det A)^n \cdot \det (A^{-1}) = (\det A)^{n-1} (*)$$

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \underbrace{L}_{det A} A (*)$$

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An fobrit unitocrele propr. ale determinantului

$$B = xA = p detB = x detA = D detA' = detA$$

$$det(AB) = (detA) (detB) = p detA' = detA$$

$$AA' = A'A = In$$

$$\frac{A_0! \cdot 4}{\text{Calculety}} \quad A^{2021}, \text{ unde } A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Rez: S'e dem. cã

Rez: Se dem. CE:

PD Dace
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos e & + \sin e \\ -\sin e & \cos e \end{pmatrix} = PA^{h} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos ne & \sin ne \\ -\sin ne & \cos ne \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos e = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$A^{2021} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2021.\frac{\pi}{3}) & \sin(2021.\frac{\pi}{3}) \\ -\sin(2021.\frac{\pi}{3}) & \cos(2021.\frac{\pi}{3}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2021\frac{7}{3} = 673\frac{2}{3}\pi = 672\pi + \frac{5}{3}\pi = 2\pi.35(+\frac{5}{3}\pi)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\cos \frac{5}{3}7 = \cos \left(27 - \frac{7}{3}\right) = + \cos \frac{7}{3} = \frac{1}{2} & \text{ Jeci: } A^{2021} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\
\sin \frac{5}{3}7 = \sin \left(27 - \frac{7}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{7}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{array}$$

Def: Fre A & Ma (K) K-corp comutation a) Doct A = A cturai As. a. matrice simetrica b) Dan # A = - + atuni A s.u. matrice antisimetrico ApI Fie A & Mu(K) motice autisimetric zi n-nr. imper. Calculate det A = ? Rez: ta=-A => det A= (-1) det A | => elet A = - det A

) or det == det A | => [det A=0]

n-imper · (g(n) = {Ae Mn(k) / tAA = AtA=In } · GILn (K)={A ∈ Mh(K) /det + ≠0} - grupul general (G.L.(K), ·) gup ne comutativ. Fie ABEGLn(K) = det + 70 =P clet (AB) = (clet A) (det B) det B 70 = DABE GLu(K) - ASOCIATIVITATE (codru general) - NECOMUTATIVITATE (În multigre motricelor une este comutation - (7) ELEN. NEUTRU in general) IneGLn(K), In=In - (t) ELEM. ADMITE UN HNUERS Dace AcGLn(k) = (3) ATE GLn(K) (A-1)=A

(APL) (G(n),.) C(GLn(k),.)

Subgrap 1 jungul ontogodals Dem: Fie te G(n) => tat = In det (det ta) (det ta) = = D (det A)2 = 1 = P det A = ± 1

Reciproce un este, ûn general, oderorate A ∈ 6(4) = A A-1= FA Fie A, B c G(n) = AB c G(n) $t(AB)(AB) = B = BI_{n}B = T_{B}B = I_{n}V$ AcG(u)= tAcG(w)= DATEG(u) V S'O(n) = { A & G(n) /det A = +1} (\$'6 (m), ·) c (6(m),·) subgrup [grupul special ontogonal 3 Obs: G (n) = {A & G(n) / det + = -1} - PNU ESTE Apl: Fie A = (aig); j=1, e Un (9), A=(aig)ig=1, in multiree matricular Ar. ex: a) det # = det # b) det (AF)=| det(A) |2 > 0 Rez: a) det A = ZE(5) a, ru) a25(2) ... ans(w) = ZE(5) a a a coles ... a hour clety

6) det(AA) = (detA) (detA) = (detA) (detA) = | olet(A)|2>, 0

Apl Fre += (aij)in=jn + Mu(¢) of. aij=aji (+) ij=ju Arotati co: det A e IR.

Rez: aig=aji, thij=In (=) A=AT = p det A = det A = o detA = detAT Jor. det AT = det AT = det A | = D det A CIR 2.e.d.

[Apl] Calculate det +

Da folorind desvoltare duje prime linie

(6) folosi-d regula lui Laploce poin dezer duje primele 2 livii.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rez: Regula lui LAPLACE

Fre A = Mu(K), 15psuspeN

Cij = (-1) "Mij - comp! als. al elem. aij

 $C = (-1)^{S} M_{C}$, $S = (i_1 + i_2 + ... + i_C) + (j_1 + j_2 + ... + j_C)$

Th. LAGLACE! Déterminantal motriceit e esel au suma produsels minorila de orden p (el se jet construi en elem a plinii (col) fixate ale matriceit) prin compl. la algebria.

[C.P.] r=1 thi=In : det t = a c, C i, + a iz C iz + ... + a in C in (reg. de dezv. a det. motricei t obuje livio i)

det A = ZMM = Z det (AIJ). (-1) interior sprintspolet (AIJ)

M minor de order p

in A obte close limite si, ... ip }

BE Sume one Con termeni.