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Endomorfisme diagonalitabile
(Vectori si valori proprii)
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Fie f: V-DV endomorfism al sp vect. V/K

Def: Un vector VEV* s.n. vector proprir al endm. f daca:

(子) NEK ail f(v)=>v.

I s.n. valoare proprie cores. veet proprie V, car V s.n. vector proprie cores. valori proprie I.

V s.n. vector proprie coneg. voloni proprie).

V not { veV / f(v) = > v 3 G V | Mult) vel. proprie ale une ende.

s.n. spectrul ender.

PV, CV subsp. vect. (numit ssp. proprin coresp. vol. proprii))

Dem: Fix $x,y \in V_{\lambda}$ six, $\beta \in K$ $f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = \alpha (\lambda x) + \beta (\lambda y) = \beta (\alpha x + \beta y) = \beta$

Cautou, in continuore, o cond. nec. si oud. pt. ce XEK so fie vel. proprie

Fire B= {e,...,en}CV n' A E K

reper vel proprie conesp. veet. proprie V*

v= Ž viei

 $f(r) = \lambda v = \partial \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v_i f(e_i) = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v_i e_i (*)$

Not. $A = (a_{ij})_{ij=\overline{j}n}$ in associate endur fri reperul B $= \int f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ji} e_{j,j}(t) i = \overline{j}n$

 $(*) \Rightarrow \tilde{Z} \vee_{i} (\tilde{Z}_{i} \circ_{j} \circ_{i} e_{j}) = \lambda \tilde{Z}_{j} \vee_{j} e_{j} = \tilde{Z}_{j} (\tilde{Z}_{i} \circ_{i} \circ_{i}) e_{j} = \lambda \tilde{Z}_{j} \vee_{i} e_{j}$ $= \tilde{Z}_{i} (\circ_{j} \circ_{i} - \lambda S_{j}) \vee_{i} = 0, (\forall) = \tilde{Z}_{i} \cap \tilde{Z}_{i} \circ_{i} = 0$ $= \tilde{Z}_{i} (\circ_{j} \circ_{i} - \lambda S_{j}) \vee_{i} = 0, (\forall) = \tilde{Z}_{i} \cap \tilde{Z}_{i} \circ_{i} = 0$

Impunem cond: det (aji-) Sji) ij=ti = 0 (=) det (A-) Id= polinon de ged n (b) ef: IP(X) = det (A-XIn) s.n. polinomul caract. al endu. f

[P] P(X) = 0 = P, det (A-XIn) = 0 s.n. ec. caract. congr. endu. f.

[IP] Polinomul caracteristic no de pinde de al egua repenhi lui Dem: Schimban repeul Fie B'= {e',...,e',}cV zi B FDB'

repa

The analytical and the control of the con det(A->In) = det(CAC->In)=det(CAC->CInC) = $\det [C^{-1}(H-)I_n)C] = \det C^{-1}\det (H-)I_n)\det C = \det (H-)I_n$ Devi: de finitia este corecte. În conclusie: P rek val proprie a lui f &D à red, a ec. carect. det (A-XI)=0 { Radounile din K ale pol. careit. sunt velorite propri ale enduff Obs: . Cf. th. fund. a algebrai => (t) endm. al uni g. vest compa are valori propri in nr. egel, an dim V Q55: Pt Jiecene vel proprie > EK, aflan vect. proprie coneg. dir Vx revive la revolvares. S.L.O (**). Exemple de endm. fere vici o vel proprie 1) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, f(x,y) = (-y,x) $A_f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; f(x) = (-y,x) f(x) = (-y,x)P(x)=dd(4->[) ニノンナノ 1-1=0 nu are atd recle

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2) V/IR - sp. rect. real, dim IR V = 2h

J: V -> V, J² = - II_V (= Dacest = egalitate fortier partate dimensional la V)

Dew: I nu are nicio val. proprie.

Exerc: Det exemple de endm. care nu au nicio vel proprie

PFice f:V-DV endm

X ∈ K my stordinal de multigliatate al lui > vol. proprie

Atunci: dim $V_{\lambda} \leq m_{\lambda}$ $m_{g}(\lambda) \leq m_{a}(\lambda)$ $\{m, geom. \leq m. alg. \}$

Dem: Ind. R.A P Fee f.V -> V ender. gi Vi. ... V med. groprii.

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Def: Un endm f. V-DV s.n. diagonalizabil de ce:

(F) BCV at matricee court. A se aibé forme diagonalé. reper (n-dimensional)

I Fix VK sp. vest. finit dimensional. (ec. carect.)

f: V - DV endm. diagonalizabil () () toate rod. pol. caract. suit in K

pp) multig! lor nt egale on dimensionale
subst. proprie cores.

Fie >1,..., >p-val. proprii coney. Ini f

fender, diag. = Doll) m1+...+mp=dim V= n (2) dim V2:= m; (t) i=1,7 (mg:= ma, t) i=1,7 Dem: Fix f: V -> V endur. diag. => (7) B= leg. -sen 3 CV ai. $A = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 \lambda_m, \\ \lambda_2 - \lambda_n \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 - \lambda_n, \\ \lambda_n - \lambda_n \end{cases}$ $\in K$ Evident: m,+..+m,=n=dim V (1) $P(\mathbf{x}) = \det(A - \mathbf{x} \mathbf{I}_n) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1)^m (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_1 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1)^m \mathbf{x}_2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_1 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_1 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_1 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)^m \mathbf{x}_2 = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2)$ Rodraine sunt Dick an multiplimini= Ir. În porticula, volorile proprie ale lui f suit di, elemente die K. Din def. m. ask. umi endr. ûtr-m reger => $f(e_j) = \lambda_i e_j$, $(t)_j = \overline{l_m}$ f(ex) = > 2ex, t) l= m,+1, m,+m, f(ek) = > rek, (t) k= m,+...+mr-,+1,..., m,+me+. +mr Deci. Vx, contine cel putu vect. lin. ind e,..., em, , Vx îi contine pe emition, emiting, etc Deriolim V₂; ≥ m; thi=1 == "

Deriolim V₂; ≤ m; thi=1 == " Fie > 1 - vel gragin an m, + . +m, = n ridim Vsi=mi, thi=To Fre (B, = {e, ..., em,} CV), reperder B2 = {emiti, ..., emitm2} CVx2 (Br=1emit.tmriti)...emit.tmr 3 CVxr Vom dem ca B=B, UB, U. UB, CV E suficient sã autêm cã B-suriou ind (card B= n) Fre Zaiei + Zaiei + Zaiei = 0 fielxinthi=

[] {f,-.,fr} s.v. lin. ind. (deex fi + 0v, th) = 5) = fi=0, Dar: fit. +fr = 0, BicVx:

=D x;=0, thi=Jin

Deci: BCV in acest repen th = () > right oblight of the code of f: V - o V endm. dias. B-C>B' Atunai: D= C-1+C Obs: Dace K un este algebra archis (IR) = prutine endm. diag mest functioneer un alt tip de forme caronice", valabil pett oute

cory, anne forma Jordan. - i> [ALGEBRA].

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Forme biliniare. Forme petratice

1. Forme biliniare

Def: S.n. forme bilinian a y. rest. V/k

o apl. g: V x V -> K, linian in report an fiecen argument; is

1) g(x,x,+x,x,y) = x, g(x,y) + x, g(x,y), (+) x,x,y, y \in V

2) g(x, \beta, y, +\beta, y,z) = \beta, g(x,y,z) + \beta, g(x,y,z), (+) x, x,y,z \in V

2) g(x, \beta, y, +\beta, y,z) = \beta, g(x,y,z) + \beta, g(x,y,z), (+) x, y, y,z \in V

Daet, in plus oven 3) g(x,y) = g(y,x), pt) x, y, y, z \in V

Squarem at f biling este simetrice. (+) x, y \in V

OSs: Pt. a defini or f.b.s sunt inficiente cond. 1), 3) sun 2), 3)

P S= {g:V×V->K/g-f.63 9 poate fi dotaté en o str. de y vest. peste K. 9 = 19: YxV->K/g-f.b.s3 C9 Exempla: g: IR" x IR" -DIR, g(x,7) = = xi7i, (t) x=(x, ..., xu) EIR" 7 = (7,,--,7~) g-f.b.s. Fre B-legger 3 CV/K gij neg g(ei, ej), (t) ij= In G= (gij)ij= == elln(K) Is. matrice associat f.b. g in repeal B. Fie x, y e V = P x = Z x; ei , xi, y; EK 7 = = 7jej Hi=5 g(x,y) = \frac{7}{2}g(ei,e_j)\times \frac{1}{2}gij\times \frac{1}{2}gij\ P. Of.b. g: VXV -> K este simétria GP G (matrice associate without reper arbotra) simetica Dem: = P g f.b.s. # B= 1e1, -, en3 CV/K => gij = gji, -u => G= (gij) ij=ijn Aven: g(ei,ej)=g(ej,ei),(Hi)=1,n (F' G-m. simetrice =) 9ij = gi, this = Ti. =D g(x,y)=こうらx:ガ=こうのでがに=g(x,x)せ)xyeV