Aducene la o four cononice a une forme pohotice

Def: Data find forme johetice Q:V-> IR, spunem ce Q are forme cononice ûnti-o bete B CV, dans motivere avocient bis Q ûs rejort are born B are forme diegonale, i.e.  $A_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $Q(x) = x^{T}A_{B}x = \lambda_{1}x_{1}^{2} + \lambda_{2}x_{2}^{2} + \dots + \lambda_{n}x_{n}^{2}$ 

- @ Metodo Gauss (constructio de patrate)
- @ Metode Jacobi
- P Fix forms parties  $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $Q(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \times_{i} \times_{j}, a_{ij} = a_{ji}(H) : j = J_{in}$ Notion:  $\Delta_{i} = a_{ii}, \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{ii} & a_{i2} \\ a_{j2} & a_{i2} \end{vmatrix} > \dots, \Delta_{n} = \det A$   $\int ace: \Delta_{j} \neq 0, (H) = J_{in} \text{ atunci} (A) B'CV a_{i}$   $\int ase$

(2(x)= 1(x1)+ 1(x1)+ 1 + 1 (x1) , unde x=(x,...,x,) in both B= {e, -, ens Bi X = (x1,..., x1) in ben B'= 1 e', --, e's [Apl Consideran forme petictico Q: 18 -> 18, (2 (x) = x, +5 x 2 - 4 x 3 + 2 x, x 2 - 4 x, x 3, (+) x = (x, x 5 x 3) ∈ R3 So se aduce le o forme cononice forme petette a utilizend a) metoele Gauss b) metode Jacobi Rez: a) Matrice asocieté f. potratice & in regort en bose accourée este:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ Q(x)=(x,2+2x,x2-4x,x3)+5x2-4x3= = (x1+x2-2x3)2-x2-4x3+4x2x3+5x2-4x3= = (x,+x2-2x3)+4x2+4x2x3-8x3= =  $(x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 6(x_1^2 + x_2x_3) - 8x_3^2 =$ = (x,+x2-2x3)2+4 [(x2+2x3)2-4x3]-8x3= = (x,+x2-2x3)2+4(x++x3)2-9x3 Ejection seh. de coordonéte: /y, = x, + x2-2 x3  $y_2 = x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3$   $y_3 = x_3$ = D (2(x)= y, + 492-993, (+) x=(91,02,03) (1R3 coord. in report ou nous best cle raportare

b) Aven: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A_1 = 1$ 
 $A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 9$ 
 $A_3 = \det t = -36$ 

P = P  $A_4 = 4$ 
 $A_5 = A_5 = A_5$ 

Forme patietice Q, utilizand: a) metode Gover (sch. de coord.)

b) metode Jacobi

Efection sch. de coord.  $\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = 2 \times, -X_2 + X_3 \\ \gamma_2 = X_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_3) \\ \chi_3 = \chi_3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_3) \\ \chi_4 = \chi_2 \end{cases}$ 

 $Q(x) = y_1^2 - y_2 y_3$ 

 $\begin{cases} y_{1} = z_{1} \\ y_{2} = z_{2} + z_{3} \\ y_{3} = z_{2} - z_{3} \end{cases}$ 

=  $\mathcal{D}\left(2(x)=2_1^2-(2_2^2-2_3^2)=2_1^2-2_2^2+2_3^2-p\right)$  forme caronic a f.p. Q

Comparand cele 2 set de coord gésin.

 $\begin{cases} x_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (z_{1} + 2z_{3}) \\ x_{2} = z_{2} + z_{3} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{cases}$   $x_{3} = z_{2} - z_{3}$   $- \sum_{g=1}^{g=2} (\text{sindexul}) \\ z_{3} = z_{-1} = 1 (\text{signature})$ 

Q<sub>2</sub>) Q(x) = x, x<sub>2</sub> + x<sub>2</sub>x<sub>3</sub> + x<sub>3</sub>x<sub>1</sub>

Efection sch. de coord. 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

=P Q(x) =  $y_1^2 - y_2^2 + (y_1 - y_2)y_3 + (y_1 + y_2)y_3$ 

=  $y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_1y_3 = y_1^2 + 2y_1^2 +$ 

Matricen asse f.p. a ûn organt en bosen conomice este:

Minori diagonali principali sunt:

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$

$$\Delta_{l} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{7} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\Delta_{1} \neq 0, (\dagger) = \frac{1}{15}$$

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$$\Delta(z \neq 0, (t)) = 1,5$$

$$\Delta(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_3} y_3^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_4} y_4^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_4} y_5^2 + \frac{\Delta_4}{\Delta_4} y_5^2$$

Deci; Q(x) = 7,2 - 472+43- 444 -> forme canonic a f. P. a

Matricee asoe. f. p. a report en bose cononia este:

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 3$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -17$$

$$D_{4} = \det G = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & G & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1.(-1)^{3} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 6 & -13 \\ -2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - (-1)^{6} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -13 \\ -1 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = - (-37) = 37$$

$$\Delta_i \neq 0$$
, th  $i = 1,4$ 

Deci: 
$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{3}y_1^2 + \frac{3}{5}y_2^2 - \frac{5}{17}y_3^2 - \frac{17}{37}y_4^2 - 0$$
 forms conomical  $p = 2$  (indexul)  $g = 2$  (indexul)  $g = p - 2 = 0$  (signatura)

[Apl] Fre  $F: IR^3 \times IR^3 - DIR$ ,  $F(x,y) = 2 \times_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 - 2 \times_2 y_1 - 2 \times_2 y_2 - 2 \times_2 y_3 - 2 \times_3 y_2$ ,  $(\forall) \times = (\times_1, \times_2, \times_3) \in IR^3$   $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in IR^3$ 

a) Artety of Feste forms bilinicia simetria 5) Sovieté matrice forme bilin simetice Fir ogot an Jose cononix din 1R3. (Bo) () Scrieti matrice farme bilin simetrice Fir report in bara mustoan: B, = { (11/1), (2-1,2), (1,3-3) 3 CIRS d) Determinate forme getatice & coneg. his F gi se se aduca la o forma comonica utilizend métodele Grans, respective Jacobi Ret: a) Se demonstrect liniaritate pri F in aubele argumente (ca la aplicationi liniore) -DITEMA Matica asocietà lui F à regort en ber canonica dù  $\mathbb{R}^3$  este:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-2 \\ 0-2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  -D matrice simetrice  $(A = \frac{t}{A})$ =PF- forme biliniare simetice e) Bo To B m. de trecere de le beze conomic Bo la bere arbitare P. A A' = CT+ C A formule de trousf. } in a soc. f. bilan, sim. F a rop. a. Bo, resp. B, Aven: C = ! Fema! Efectuate calculul lui A' (dujo formule (\*)).