

T (Jacobi): Dacă matricea asociată unei forme pătratice reale date $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$Q(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n g_{ij} x_i x_j, \quad g_{ij} = g_{ji}, \quad (*) \quad i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

are totuși minorii diagonali principali nenuli, atunci $(*)$ are reper canonic aî. Q să aibă formă canonică unimodulară:

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2^2 + \dots + \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_n} x_n^2,$$

unde $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$ sunt minorii diagonali principali.

Dem. Spre descriere de metode folosite la + Gauss, care ne conduce la formă canonică a lui Q prin transf. succesive de coord., metode Jacobi constă în a alege o bază canonică $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ obținute din baza inițială prin relații de forma:

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = p_1^1 e_1 \\ f_2 = p_2^1 e_1 + p_2^2 e_2 \\ f_3 = p_3^1 e_1 + p_3^2 e_2 + p_3^3 e_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_n = p_n^1 e_1 + p_n^2 e_2 + \dots + p_n^n e_n \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

Not: $P = (p_i^j)_{i,j=1, \dots, n}$, cu $\det P = p_1^1 p_2^2 \dots p_n^n \neq 0$, deoarece P este m. de trecere între 2 baze.

Vom determina P aî să obținem formă din enunț.

Fie g formă pătratică a lui Q

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [Q(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y)], \quad (*) \quad x, y \in V$$

Not. cu $b_{jm} = g(f_j, f_m)$ coord. lui Q în baza canonică $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{jm} = 0, j \neq m \\ b_{jj} \neq 0, j = \overline{1, n} \end{cases}$$

Deoarece g este simetrică, în rel. (*) considerăm numai ecuațiile ce corespund lui $j < m, m = \overline{j+1, n}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Avem: } b_{jm} &= g(f_j, f_m) = g(p_j^1 e_1 + p_j^2 e_2 + \dots + p_j^j e_j, f_m) = \\ &= p_j^1 g(e_1, f_m) + p_j^2 g(e_2, f_m) + \dots + p_j^j g(e_j, f_m) \end{aligned}$$

Atunci:

$$\begin{aligned} (**) \quad b_{jm} = 0 &\Rightarrow g(e_1, f_m) = \dots = g(e_j, f_m) = 0, 1 \leq j < m \\ b_{mm} = 1 &\Rightarrow g(e_m, f_m) = 1, m = \overline{1, n} \end{aligned}$$

Pt. determinarea coef. p_j^i vom proceda prin inducție:

$$g(e_1, f_1) = 1 \Rightarrow g_{11} p_1^1 = 1 \Rightarrow p_1^1 = \frac{1}{g_{11}}$$

Pf. că am determinat coef. (p_j^i) până la vectorul f_{m-1} .

Pt. m fixat, rel. (**) se scriu:

$$\begin{aligned} g(e_1, f_m) &= g(e_1, p_m^1 e_1 + p_m^2 e_2 + \dots + p_m^m e_m) = \\ &= p_m^1 g_{11} + \dots + p_m^m g_{1m} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Obținem sistemul: } \begin{cases} g_{11} p_m^1 + \dots + g_{1m} p_m^m = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g_{m-1,1} p_m^1 + \dots + g_{m-1,m} p_m^m = 0 \\ g_{m1} p_m^1 + \dots + g_{mm} p_m^m = 1 \end{cases}$$

Determinantal sist. este $\Delta_m \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sistemul e de tip CRAMER,
deci are sol. unică

Avem: $p_m^m = \frac{\Delta_{m-1}}{\Delta_m}$, iar $p_m^m = b_{mm}$, deci:

$$b_{mm} = g(f_m, f_m) = p_m^1 g(e_1, f_m) + \dots + p_m^m g(e_m, f_m) = p_m^m$$

Exp:

Fie $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$$

Determinați o formă canonică a lui Q folosind:

a) metoda Gauss

b) metoda Jacobi

Rez: a) $Q(x) = (x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3) + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 =$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4x_2^2 - 8x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4(x_2^2 + x_2x_3 - 2x_3^2) =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 4(x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3)^2 - 9x_3^2$$

Efectuăm sch. de coord:
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$Q(x) = y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 - 9y_3^2 \rightarrow \text{f. canonică a lui } Q$$

$$p = 2$$

$$s = p - q$$

$$q = 1$$

$$\boxed{s = 1} \rightarrow \text{signature f. p. } Q$$

b) Matricea asociată lui Q în reperele canonice (din \mathbb{R}^3) este:

$$G = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline -2 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

Avem: $\Delta_1 = 1$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\Delta_3 = \det G = -36$$

Th. Jacobi $\Rightarrow Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} y_3^2$

$$\boxed{Q(x) = y_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} y_2^2 - \frac{1}{5} y_3^2} \rightarrow f. \text{ canonice}$$

Pt. metoda lui Jacobi, fie $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ baza canonică.

Vom determina o bază $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ în care Q are f. canonice.

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = p_1' e_1 \\ f_2 = p_1' e_1 + p_2' e_2 \\ f_3 = p_1' e_1 + p_2' e_2 + p_3' e_3 \end{cases}$$

p_i' se determină din relațiile:

$$g_{11} p_1' = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{p_1' = 1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{12} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_2' \\ p_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_2' \\ p_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_2' = -\frac{1}{4} \\ p_2' = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & g_{13} \\ g_{12} & g_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{13} & g_{23} & g_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_3' \\ p_3' \\ p_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_3' \\ p_3' \\ p_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_3' = \frac{5}{2} \\ p_3' = -\frac{1}{2} \\ p_3' = -6 \end{cases}$$

În concluzie: $f_1 = e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$

$$f_2 = -\frac{1}{4} e_1 + \frac{1}{4} e_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$f_3 = \frac{5}{2} e_1 - \frac{1}{2} e_2 - 6 e_3 = \left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -6\right)$$

Spatiu vectorial euclidian

↳ Dem: Fie $g : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ f.b.s, poz. def.

Fie $x \in \text{Ker } g \Rightarrow g(x, y) = 0, (\forall) y \in V \xrightarrow{y=x} g(x, x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow Q(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$, i.e. $\text{Ker } g = \{0_V\} \Leftrightarrow g$ nede generata

Def: Fie V/\mathbb{R} - sp. vectorial real

si $g : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o f.b.s, pozitiv def.

• g s.n. produs scalar pe V

• Un spatiu vectorial real V dotat cu un produs scalar

s.n. spatiu vectorial euclidian.

Not. $(E, \langle, \rangle) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}$ sp. vect. eucl.

Exemplu: 1. \mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}

$$\langle, \rangle : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, (\forall) x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}, \langle, \rangle) \text{ sp. vect. eucl.}$$

↳ p.s. canonic

Obs: 1) (\forall) sp. vect. eucl. poate fi dotat cu o normă.

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}, (\forall) x \in V$$

2) (\forall) sp. vect. eucl. poate fi organizat ca spatiu metric

$$d: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

(1)

$$d(x, y) = \|y - x\| = \sqrt{\langle y - x, y - x \rangle}, (\forall) x, y \in V$$

Th. (Inegalit. Cauchy-Buniarovski-Schwartz):

$\hat{1}$ - (\forall) sp. vect. euclidian $(E/\mathbb{R}, \langle, \rangle)$ are loc inegalitatea:

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|, (\forall) x, y \in E. (*)$$

" $\Leftrightarrow \{x, y\}$ s.v. lin. dep.

Dem: Fie $x, y \in E$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

arbitrar

$$\langle x + \lambda y, x + \lambda y \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\|x\|^2 + 2\lambda \langle x, y \rangle + \lambda^2 \|y\|^2 \geq 0, (\forall) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \langle x, y \rangle^2 - \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|, (\forall) x, y \in E$$

P₂ $\{x, y\}$ s.v. lin. dep. $\Rightarrow (\exists) \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ a.c. $y = \alpha x$

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| = |\langle x, \alpha x \rangle| = |\alpha| \|x\|^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \|x\| \|y\| &= \|x\| \cdot \|\alpha x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Invers, daca in rel. (*) avem " $=$ " $\Rightarrow \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (\exists) \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{a.c. } \langle x + \lambda_0 y, x + \lambda_0 y \rangle = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{nedeg.}]{\langle, \rangle} x + \lambda_0 y = 0 \Rightarrow \{x, y\} \text{ s.v. lin. dep.}$$

2.e.d.

(C7) Definitie: $\cos(x, y) = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|}, (\forall) x, y \in V^*$ Obs: $|\cos(x, y)| \leq 1,$
 $(\forall) x, y \in V$

$$x \perp y \Leftrightarrow \cos(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = 0$$

(x, y s.v. ortogonali)

(L): (\forall) sistem de vectori nenuli, mutual ortogonali este lin. indep.

Dem: For ~~$\alpha_1 e_1 + \dots + \alpha_m e_m$~~

$$S' = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}, e_i \perp e_j, (\forall) 1 \leq i \neq j \leq m$$

Consider $\alpha_1 e_1 + \dots + \alpha_m e_m = 0_V, \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}, \langle e_i, e_i \rangle = 1, (\forall) i = \overline{1, m}$

$$\langle \alpha_1 e_1 + \dots + \alpha_m e_m, e_i \rangle = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \underbrace{\langle e_1, e_i \rangle}_{=0} + \dots + \alpha_i \underbrace{\langle e_i, e_i \rangle}_{=1} + \dots + \alpha_m \underbrace{\langle e_m, e_i \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i \langle e_i, e_i \rangle = 0 \xRightarrow{\langle e_i, e_i \rangle \neq 0} \alpha_i = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, m} \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

Base ortonormate $\rightarrow 0$

Def: a) Fie $B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset E/\mathbb{R}$ cu propr. $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = 0, (\forall) 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{bază}}$

B s.n. bază ortogonală

b) Dacă, în plus, $\|e_i\| = 1, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

B s.n. bază ortonormată.

Obs: 1) B - bază orton. $\Leftrightarrow \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, (\forall) i, j = \overline{1, n}$

2) (\forall) bază ortogonală se poate transf. într-una ortonormată.

$$B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{\text{b. ortog.}} B' = \left\{ \frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|}, \dots, \frac{e_n}{\|e_n\|} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{b. orton.}}$$

Exemplu: $(\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{R}, \langle, \rangle)$ sp. vect. euclidian.
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{p.s.c.}}$

$$B_0 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\text{b. canonic}} \text{bază orton.} \quad (\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, (\forall) i, j = \overline{1, n})$$

Th. (Procedura de ortonormalizare Gram-Schmidt):

$$(\forall) \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \subset E/\mathbb{R} \xRightarrow{\text{bază arbitrară}} (\exists) \{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*\} \subset E/\mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. bază orton.}$$

$$\{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*\} = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$$

Dem: Construcția este inductivă.

(2°)

n=1 Considerăm $e'_1 = f_1$.

$\mathcal{P}_p: \{e'_1, e'_2, \dots, e'_p\}$ construită cu proprietate: $\langle e'_i, e'_j \rangle = 0, (\forall) i \neq j, i, j \leq p$

$$\text{Luăm: } e'_{p+1} = f_{p+1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i e'_i \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \alpha_i = - \frac{\langle f_{p+1}, e'_i \rangle}{\|e'_i\|^2}, \\ \langle e'_{p+1}, e'_i \rangle = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, p} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Avem: } \begin{cases} e'_1 = f_1 \\ e'_i = f_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\langle f_i, e'_j \rangle}{\|e'_j\|^2} e'_j (\forall) i = \overline{2, n} \end{cases}$$

cf. (L) $\{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ s.v. lin. indep. $\left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} \subset E/\mathbb{R} \\ \dim E = n \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ b. ortog.

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{e'_1}{\|e'_1\|}}_{e_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\frac{e'_n}{\|e'_n\|}}_{e_n} \right\} \subset E/\mathbb{R}$$

$$\overline{\{e'_1, \dots, e'_p\}} = \overline{\{f_1, \dots, f_p\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \overline{\{e'_1, \dots, e'_p, e'_{p+1}\}} &= \overline{\{e'_1, \dots, e'_p\}} + \overline{\{e'_{p+1}\}} = \\ &= \overline{\{f_1, \dots, f_p\}} + \overline{\{f_{p+1}\}} = \overline{\{f_1, \dots, f_{p+1}\}} \Rightarrow \overline{\{e'_1, \dots, e'_{p+1}\}} = \overline{\{f_1, \dots, f_{p+1}\}} \\ &\text{q.e.d. } (\forall) p = \overline{0, n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Schimbare de repere ortonormate:

Fie $B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ > 2 repere orton.

$B' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$

$B \xrightarrow{A} B'$

Un. de trecere de la B la B'.

Avem:

$$\underline{s_{ij}} = \langle e'_i, e'_j \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} e_k, \sum_{l=1}^n a_{lj} e_l \right\rangle = \sum_{k,l=1}^n a_{ki} a_{lj} \langle e_k, e_l \rangle = \sum_{k,l=1}^n a_{ki} a_{lj} \delta_{kl} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} a_{kj}$$

Dem: Se procedează pe bază de inducție.

Pt. $n=1$ considerăm: $e_1 = \frac{f_1}{\|f_1\|}$.

Pp. că am construit $\{e_1, \dots, e_p\}$ aî. $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad (\forall i, j = \overline{1, p})$

$$\text{Luăm: } e'_{p+1} = f_{p+1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i e_i$$

$$\text{Impunem cond.: } \langle e'_{p+1}, e_i \rangle = 0 \quad (\forall i = \overline{1, p})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle f_{p+1}, e_i \rangle + \alpha_i \langle e_i, e_i \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = -\langle f_{p+1}, e_i \rangle, \quad (\forall i = \overline{1, p})$$

$$e'_{p+1} = f_{p+1} - \sum_{i=1}^p \langle f_{p+1}, e_i \rangle e_i, \text{ iar } e_{p+1} = \frac{e'_{p+1}}{\|e'_{p+1}\|}$$

$$\text{Avem: } \begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{f_1}{\|f_1\|} \\ e_i = \frac{e'_i}{\|e'_i\|}, \text{ unde } e'_i = f_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \langle f_i, e_j \rangle e_j \end{cases}$$

$(\forall i = \overline{2, n})$

Matriceel, avem: ${}^t A A = I_n$, adică A este m. ortog.

[Th] Matricea de trecere între 2 repere ortonomate este ortog.

$$O(n) = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) / {}^t A A = I_n \}$$

• $(O(n), \cdot) \rightarrow$ grupul ortogonal

• $A \in O(n) \Rightarrow \det A \in \{\pm 1\}$

$$SO(n) = \{ A \in O(n) / \det A = 1 \} \subset O(n)$$

\downarrow
grupul special ortogonal