

T. dimensionii (Grassmann) :  $(0, 1, x) =$

Fi  $V/K$  sp. vect. (finit dimensional) si  $V_1, V_2 \subseteq V$   
sp. vect.

Atunci  $\boxed{\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)}$

[A<sub>9</sub>] Fie  $V_1 = \{ (x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $V_2 = \{ (t, 0, t) / t \in \mathbb{R} \}$

a) Ar. c $\bar{a}$   $V_1, V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  s $\bar{a}$  prezente dimensiuni la s $\bar{a}$  ssp. vect.

b) Determina $\bar{t}$   $V_1 + V_2 = ?$

Rez. a) Fie  $u_1, u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = (x_1, y_1, 0), x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $u_2 = (x_2, y_2, 0), x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 = (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2, 0), \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
ssp. vect.

$V_1 \ni (x, y, 0) = x e_1 + y e_2 \Rightarrow B_1 = \{e_1, e_2\} \subset V_1$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  baz $\bar{a}$   $\Rightarrow \dim B_1 = 2$   
(plan vectorial)

Analog se ar $\bar{a}$  c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
ssp. vect s $\bar{a}$   $\dim V_2 = 1$  (dr. vect.)

$B_2 = \{(1, 0, 1)\} \subset V_2$   
baz $\bar{a}$

$V_1 + V_2 = \langle V_1 \cup V_2 \rangle$   
 Aplic $\bar{a}$ m t $\bar{a}$  dimensiuni (Grassmann):

$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$

Oss.  $V_1 \cap V_2 \ni v \Rightarrow x = y = t = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$

$\Rightarrow \dim V_1 + V_2 = 2 + 1 - 0 = 3$

Dar:  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$   $\Rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$   
 (deoarece  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$ )

[T] Fie  $V_1 = \{ (x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \}$

$V_2 = \{ (u, 0, v) / u, v \in \mathbb{R} \}$

a) Ar. c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  s $\bar{a}$  prezente dim  $V_2$

b) Dem. c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  (E ad $\bar{a}$  s $\bar{a}$  rel.  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  ?)

Ex 1 Fie  $V_1 = \{(x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

(T)  $V_2 = \{(u, 0, v) / u, v \in \mathbb{R}\}$

a) Ar.  $\alpha: V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  si precizati  $\dim V_2$ .  
ssp. vect.

b) Dem. ca:  $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  (E adier. si rel.  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$ )

Rez:

a) Fie  $w_1, w_2 \in V_2 \Rightarrow w_1 = (u_1, 0, v_1)$ ,  $u_1, v_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   $w_2 = (u_2, 0, v_2)$ ,  $u_2, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 = (\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2, 0, \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2), \text{ unde } \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 \in V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ ssp. vect.}$$

$$V_2 \ni (u, 0, v) = u e_1 + v e_3 \Rightarrow B_2 = \{e_1, e_3\} \text{ bază} \Rightarrow \dim V_2 = 2$$

(plan vectorial)

b) T. dimensiunii (Grassmann)

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 \ni v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \text{ (not } t) \\ y = 0 \\ v = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{(t, 0, 0) / t \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{t e_1 / t \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle e_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \dim V_1 \cap V_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Avem: } \dim V_1 = \dim V_2 = 2$$

$$\text{Atadar: } \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 2 + 2 - 1 = 3$$

1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 3 \\ \text{Der: } V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{ssg. vect.} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3}$$

! Relația  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  nu este adevărată deoarece:  
 $V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$  (mai exact,  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \langle e_1 \rangle$ )



Ex 1 Fie  $V_1 = \{(x, y, 0, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$   
 $V_2 = \{(0, 0, z, t) / z, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

a) Arătați că:  $V_1, V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  și precizați dimensiunile lor.

b) Dem. că:  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^4$

Sol: Fie  $u_1, u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = (x_1, y_1, 0, 0)$ ,  $x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $u_2 = (x_2, y_2, 0, 0)$ ,  $x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 = (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2, 0, 0), \text{ unde } \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$V_1 \ni (x, y, 0, 0) = x e_1 + y e_2 \Rightarrow B_1 = \{e_1, e_2\} \subset V_1$$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}$       bază       $\Rightarrow \dim V_1 = 2$   
 (plan vectorial)

Analog se arată că:  $V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$   
 $\Rightarrow \dim V_2 = 2$  (—)  $B_2 = \{e_3, e_4\} \subset V_2$   
 bază

Aplicăm th dimensiunii (Grassmann):

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

Obs:  $V_1 \cap V_2 \ni v \Rightarrow x = y = z = t = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^4}\}$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 2 + 2 - 0 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^4}$$

Dar:  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$   
 sfg. vect.

(\*)  $v = (x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4$ ,  $\exists! v_1 = (x, y, 0, 0) \in V_1$  și  $v = v_1 + v_2$   
 $v_2 = (0, 0, z, t) \in V_2$

Ap1. Fie  $\mathcal{J} = \{A \in M_n(K) / {}^t A = A\} \subset M_n(K)$   
 $\mathcal{A} = \{B \in M_n(K) / {}^t B = -B\}$

a) Dem. că:  $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{A} \subset M_n(K)$  ssp. vectoriale

b) Aratăți, că:  $M_n(K) = \mathcal{J} \oplus \mathcal{A}$

c) Verificați teorema dimensiunii în acest caz.

Sol: a)  $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow$  mulțimea matricelor simetrice

$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow$  ————— antisimetrice

$$\mathcal{J} \subset M_n(K)$$

ssp. vectorial

$$\text{Fie } A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow {}^t A_1 = A_1$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in K \quad {}^t A_2 = A_2$$

$$\text{Avem: } {}^t(\alpha_1 A_1 + \alpha_2 A_2) = {}^t(\alpha_1 A_1) + {}^t(\alpha_2 A_2) =$$

$$= \alpha_1 {}^t A_1 + \alpha_2 {}^t A_2 = \alpha_1 A_1 + \alpha_2 A_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 A_1 + \alpha_2 A_2 \in \mathcal{J}$$

$$\text{Deci: } \mathcal{J} \subset M_n(K)$$

ssp. vectorial (al matricelor simetrice)

$$\text{Analog se arată că: } \mathcal{A} \subset M_n(K)$$

ssp. vectorial (al matricelor antisimetrice)

Evidenț:  $\mathcal{J} + \mathcal{A} \subset M_n(K)$ . Vom demonstra că:  $M_n(K) \subset \mathcal{J} + \mathcal{A}$

i.e.  $(\forall) C \in M_n(K), (\exists) A \in \mathcal{J}, B \in \mathcal{A}$  aî  $C = A + B$

Obs: Fie  $C \in M_n(K)$   $C = A + B$

$${}^t C = {}^t(A + B) = {}^t A + {}^t B = A - B$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = C + {}^t C \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}(C + {}^t C)$$

$$2B = C - {}^t C \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}(C - {}^t C)$$

Luăm:  $A = \frac{1}{2}(C + {}^t C) \quad \{ {}^t A = A \}$

și  $B = \frac{1}{2}(C - {}^t C) \quad \{ {}^t B = -B \}$

Deci:  $(\forall) C \in M_n(K), (\exists) A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ și } B \in \mathcal{A} \text{ a.c. } C = A + B,$

i.e.  $M_n(K) \subset \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{A}$

În concluzie,  $M_n(K) = \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{A}$

Arătăm că:  $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{A} = \{O_n\}$

$$\text{Fie } C \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} {}^t C = C \\ {}^t C = -C \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow C = -C \Rightarrow 2C = O_n \\ \Rightarrow C = O_n \end{array} \right.$$

Așadar:  $M_n(K) = \mathcal{S} \oplus \mathcal{A}$   
 $\uparrow$   
sumă directă

c) Verificarea th. dimensiunii în acest caz presupune verificarea următoarei egalități:

$$\dim_K M_n(K) = \dim_K \mathcal{S} + \dim_K \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{Știm că: } \dim_K M_n(K) = n^2$$

Determinăm dimensiunile celor 2 sfg. vectoriale  $\mathcal{S}$ , resp.  $\mathcal{A}$ .

• Fie  $A \in \mathcal{S}$ ,  $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=\overline{1,n}}$

$${}^t A = A \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji}, (\forall) i, j = \overline{1, n} \quad (*)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq n} a_{ij} E'_{ij}, \text{ unde } E'_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\forall) 1 \leq j \leq i \leq n$$

matricea care are  
1 pe pozițiile  $(i, j)$  și  
 $(j, i)$  și în rest 0.

$$B_{\mathcal{J}} = \{E_{ij}^1\}_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq n} \subset \mathcal{J}$$

$$\frac{\text{bază}}{(T)} \Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{J} = \text{card } B_{\mathcal{J}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

• Fie  $B \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$

$${}^t B = -B \Leftrightarrow b_{ij} = -b_{ji}, (\forall) i, j = \overline{1, n}$$

Obs: It.  $i=j \Rightarrow b_{ii} = -b_{ii} \Rightarrow 2b_{ii} = 0 \Rightarrow b_{ii} = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

$\{(\forall) \text{ matrice antisimetrică are diagonala principală nulă}\}$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -b_{21} & \dots & -b_{n1} \\ b_{21} & 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ b_{n1} & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq j < i \leq n-1} b_{ij} E_{ij}^u, \text{ unde } E_{ij}^u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \boxed{-1} & \\ \boxed{1} & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

matricea care are  
1 pe poz.  $(i, j)$   $i > j$   
 $-1$  pe poz.  $(j, i)$ ,  
0 în rest.

$$B_{\mathcal{A}} = \{E_{ij}^u\}_{1 \leq j < i \leq n-1} \subset \mathcal{A}$$

$$\frac{\text{bază}}{(T)} \Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{A} = \text{card } B_{\mathcal{A}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\text{Avem: } \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n^2 \quad V$$

(verificarea th. dimensiunii,  
în acest caz).



①\* Fie  $V_1 = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) / \text{Tr } A = 0\}$

$$V_2 = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) / A = \lambda I_n, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

a) Ar. cō:  $V_1, V_2 \subset M_n(\mathbb{R})$   
ssp. rect.

b) Dem. cō:  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = M_n(\mathbb{R})$

c) Verificati teorema dimensiunii în acest caz.

## Aplicații liniare

(morfisme de spații vectoriale)

Def: Fie  $V, W/K \rightarrow$  spații vectoriale

O aplicație  $f: V \rightarrow W$  s.n. aplicație liniară (sau morfism de sp. vect.) dacă:

$$\begin{cases} 1) f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ 2) f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) \end{cases}, \quad \begin{matrix} \forall \\ \lambda \in K \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \forall \\ x, y \in V \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [ f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y), \quad \forall \begin{matrix} x, y \in V \\ \alpha, \beta \in K \end{matrix} ]$$

Obs:  $f(0_V) = 0_W$ .

## Example:

1)  $V/K$  sp. vect.

$$0_V : V \rightarrow V, 0_V(x) = 0, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. nulă)}$$

$$1_V : V \rightarrow V, 1_V(x) = x, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. identitate)}$$

2)  $\text{Tr} : M_n(K) \rightarrow K, \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$  (apl. urmă)

$$\text{Aven: } \begin{cases} \text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B) \\ \text{Tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Tr}(A) \end{cases}, (\forall) A, B \in M_n(K), \lambda \in K$$

3)  $f : M_n(K) \rightarrow K^{n^2}$

$$f(A) = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{n1}, \dots, a_{nn}), (\forall) A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i, j \leq n \\ i, j = \overline{1, n}}}$$

4) Fie  $A \in M_{(m,n)}(K)$

$$f_A : K^n \rightarrow K^m, f_A(x) = Ax$$

$$\text{Aven: } f_A(x+y) = A(x+y) = Ax + Ay = f_A(x) + f_A(y), (\forall) x, y \in K^n$$

$$f_A(\lambda x) = A(\lambda x) = (A\lambda)x = (\lambda A)x = \lambda(Ax) = \lambda f_A(x),$$

Obs: 1)  $(\exists)$  tot atâtea apl. liniare câte matrice.  $(\forall) x \in K^n, \lambda \in K$

2)  $(\forall)$  apl. liniară e de tipul acesta.

5)  $\det : M_n(K) \rightarrow K$  nu e apl. liniară pt. că  $\det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B$

Fie  $f : V \rightarrow W$  apl. liniară

$$\text{Ker } f = \{x \in V / f(x) = 0_W\} \subseteq V$$

(nucleul) ssp. vect.

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in W / (\exists) x \in V \text{ aî } f(x) = y\} \subseteq W$$

(imaginea) ssp. vect.



- 1) a) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e inj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$   
 b) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e surj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = W$   
 c) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e bij.  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \\ \text{Im } f = W \end{cases}$

T (rank-defect)

Fie  $V, W/K$  - 2 sp. vect. (finit dimensionale).

$f: V \rightarrow W$  apl. liniară.

$$\text{Atunci: } \underbrace{\dim_K \text{Ker } f}_{\text{def}(f)} + \underbrace{\dim_K \text{Im } f}_{\text{rg}(f)} = \dim_K V$$

[Ap1]: Fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x-y, y), (\forall) (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

a) Ar. că  $f$  e aplicație liniară.

b) Scrieți matricea asociată lui  $f$  în raport cu bazele canonice din  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , resp.  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Rez:

a)

(V1) Fie  $v_1 = (x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 și  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Atunci: } f(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2) &= f(\alpha_1 (x_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2, y_2)) = f(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) \\ &= (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2, \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 - \alpha_1 y_1 - \alpha_2 y_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) \\ &= (\alpha_1 (x_1 + y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 + y_2), \alpha_1 (x_1 - y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 - y_2), \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 (x_1 + y_1, x_1 - y_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 + y_2, x_2 - y_2, y_2) = \alpha_1 f(x_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 f(x_2, y_2) = \\ &= \alpha_1 f(v_1) + \alpha_2 f(v_2) \end{aligned}$$



(V<sub>2</sub>) Scriem  $f(X) = AX$ , unde  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$   
(f. matricale)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{(3,2)}(\mathbb{R})$$

Fix:  $X_1, X_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

si  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2) &= A(\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2) = A(\alpha_1 X_1) + A(\alpha_2 X_2) \\ &= (A\alpha_1)X_1 + (A\alpha_2)X_2 = (\alpha_1 A)X_1 + (\alpha_2 A)X_2 = \alpha_1 (AX_1) + \alpha_2 (AX_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 f(X_1) + \alpha_2 f(X_2) \Rightarrow f \text{ apl. lin. (morf. de sp. vect.)} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $A = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow$  m. asoc. apl. lin.  $f$  în raport cu  
 bazele canonice din  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , resp.  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .  
 $f(e_1) \quad f(e_2)$ , unde  $\{e_1, e_2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

b. canonic

$$f(e_1) = f(1, 0) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$f(e_2) = f(0, 1) = (1, -1, 1)$$

[Apl]: Fix  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

(T) Alegeți cîntre pentru:  
 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  
 $f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z, x-y+z, x-y-z)$

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x, -y) \text{ apl. liniar.}$$

a) Determinați  $\text{Ker } f$  și  $\text{Im } f$

b) Precizați dacă  $f$  e injectiv, surjectiv, resp. bijectiv

c) Verificați t. rang-defect în acest caz.

Rez:  $\text{Ker } f = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(v) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \}$   
 (nuclear)  $v(x, y)$

$f(x, y) = (0, 0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Teorema S.L.O.}} \Rightarrow x=y=0 \text{ sol. unic}$   
 (c)  $A = 2$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Deci:  $\text{Ker } f = \{ 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \}$

$\text{Im } f = \{ (x', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \exists (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ c. } f(x, y) = (x', y', z') \}$   
 (imagines)

$f(x, y) = (x', y', z') \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=x' & (1) \\ x=y' & (2) \\ -y=z' \Leftrightarrow y=-z' & (3) \end{cases}$

(2)(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1)

$\Leftrightarrow y' - z' = x' \Leftrightarrow x' - y' + z' = 0$

Deci:  $\text{Im } f = \{ (x', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x' - y' + z' = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
 ssp. vect.

b)  $\text{Ker } f = \{ 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ injectiv}$   
 $\text{Im } f \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow f \text{ sur}$   
 subsp. proprie  $\Rightarrow f$  este o bijecție.

c) Verificăm teorema rang-defect în acest caz, i.e.

$\dim(\text{Ker } f) + \dim(\text{Im } f) = \dim \mathbb{R}^2$

Evident:  $\dim \text{Ker } f = 0$

$\dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$

Determinăm  $\dim \text{Im } f$ .



$$\textcircled{V_1} \quad \text{rg } f = \dim(\text{Im } f) = n - \text{rang } \underbrace{A^1}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

sau

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{V_2} \quad \text{Im } f &\ni (x', y', z') = (x', x' + z', z') = (x', x', 0) + (0, z', z') \\ &\quad x' - y' + z' = 0 \Leftrightarrow y' = x' + z' \\ &= x' \underbrace{(1, 1, 0)}_{v_1} + z' \underbrace{(0, 1, 1)}_{v_2} = x' v_1 + z' v_2 \Rightarrow B = \{v_1, v_2\} \subset \text{Im } f \\ &\quad x', z' \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{s. de generatori} \\ &\quad \text{+ s.v. lin. indep.} \\ &\quad \text{(se verifică ușor)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \subset \text{Im } f$$

$$\text{baze} \Rightarrow \underline{\dim(\text{Im } f) = 2}$$

Revenim, și observăm că:

$$0 + 2 = 2, \text{ i.e. } \dim(\text{Ker } f) + \dim(\text{Im } f) = \dim \mathbb{R}^3,$$

$$\text{echivalent cu } \boxed{\text{def } f + \text{rg } f = 2}.$$