

Seminar 3 A. G.Sisteme linearespatii vectoriale SLI/SLO
SB/B

$$③ \begin{cases} x + y + mz - t = 0 \\ 2x + y - z + t = 0 \\ 3x - y - z - t = 0 \\ mx - 2y + 0z - 2t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & m & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ m & -2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sistem omogen

$$① \sum_{i=1}^k (1+i)x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4-k} i x_{i+k} = 0, \forall k=1,3$$

I $k=1$

$$2x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

II $k=2$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 1x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

III $k=3$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 1x_4 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3(6-2) = 3 \cdot 4 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A) = 3$$

x_1, x_2, x_3 necunoscuta principale
 x_4 necunoscută secundară

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 1x_2 + 2x_3 = -3\alpha \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 1x_3 = -2\alpha \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = -\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$E_3 - E_2 : 3x_3 = -2 + 2\alpha = \alpha \\ \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{\alpha}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = -3\alpha - \frac{2}{3}\alpha \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = -2\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$E_2 - E_1 : 2x_2 = \alpha + \frac{\alpha}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{6} = \frac{4\alpha}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\alpha - 3\alpha - \frac{2}{3}\alpha \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\alpha - \frac{9}{3}\alpha \right) \\ x_1 = -\frac{13}{6}\alpha$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \left\{ \left(-\frac{13}{6}\alpha, \frac{2}{3}\alpha, -\frac{\alpha}{3}, \alpha \right) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = S(A) \\ S \text{ mulțimea soluțiilor}$$

⑧ $\Delta a, b, c$

$$\begin{cases} ay + bx = c \\ cx + az = b \\ bz + cy = a \end{cases}$$

$\forall \Delta ABC$ are soluție unică

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c \\ b \\ a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 0 + 0 - 0 - acb - bac = -2abc \neq 0 \\ \Rightarrow a, b, c \neq 0$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} c & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ a & c & b \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 0 + a^3 - 0 - ac^2 - ab^2 = a(a^2 - c^2 - b^2) \\ x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{a^2 - c^2 - b^2}{-bc} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{bc} = \cos A$$

analog pentru

⑩ $\begin{cases} x+2y=m+1 \\ 2x-3y=m-1 \\ mx+y=3 \end{cases} \quad m=? \text{ at risk. incomp.}$

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & m+1 \\ 2 & -3 & m-1 \\ m & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta \uparrow = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-3) - 4 = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \bar{A} \neq 0$$

$$\Delta \bar{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & m+1 \\ 2 & -3 & m-1 \\ m & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} L_1 - 2L_3 \\ \hline \hline L_2 + 3L_3 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1-2m & 0 & m+5 \\ 2+3m & 0 & m+8 \\ m & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1-2m & m+5 \\ 2+3m & m+8 \end{vmatrix} = - [(1-2m)(m+8) - (m-5)(2+3m)]$$

$$= - [m+8-2m^2-16m - (2m+3m^2-40-15m)]$$

$$= - (m+8-2m^2-16m-2m-3m^2+40+15m)$$

$$= - (-5m^2 + 2m - 18)$$

$$= 5m^2 + 2m - 18 \neq 0 \quad \Delta = 4 + 20 \cdot 18 = 364$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot \\ 18 \\ \hline 160 \\ 20 \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{91}}{10} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{91}}{5}$$

$$\text{S.i.} (\Leftrightarrow) \text{rang } A \neq \text{rang } \bar{A} (\Leftrightarrow) m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{91}}{5} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \\ \hline 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

⑤1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

a) $\det(A) = ?$ Laplace für C_1, C_2 fixiert

$$\det A = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= 0 - 3 \cdot 6 + (-3) \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 9$$

Ex 1a) Für $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a_1(1, 4, 3) + a_2(2, 3, 1) + a_3(0+3, 0+1, 0+2) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(a_1, 2a_1, 3a_1) + (2a_2, 3a_2, a_2) + (a_3(0+3), a_3(0+1), a_3(0+2)) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 = 0 \\ 2a_1 + 3a_2 + (0+1)a_3 = 0 \\ 3a_1 + a_2 + (0+2)a_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{0 Lösung} \Rightarrow \text{S.C.D.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad 3(0+2) + 2(0+3) + 0(0+1) - 9(0+3) - (0+1) - 4(0+2) \neq 0$$

$$3 \cdot 0 + 6 + 7a + 6 + 6 + 6 - 9a - 27 - a - 1 - 4a - 8 \neq 0$$

$$11a + 18 - 9a - 5a - 27 - 9 \neq 0$$

$$-3a - 18 \neq 0 \Rightarrow -7a \neq 18$$

0 ≠ 0

Ex 2 $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)$; $S''' = \{u_1 = (1, 1, 0), u_2 = (1, 0, 0), u_3 = (1, 1, 3)\} \setminus \{1, 0, 1\}$

a) $S' = \{u_1, u_2\}$ este SL? ; este SG?

Fie $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a_1(1, 1, 0) + a_2(1, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(a_1, a_1, 0) + (a_2, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(a_1 + a_2, a_1, 0) = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = 0 \\ a_1 = 0 \end{cases} = \text{~~soluție~~}$$

~~$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$~~

~~\Rightarrow soluție~~

$\det(A) = -1$

\Rightarrow o singură soluție

Ex 5 $(\mathbb{R}_2[X], +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ (spațiul vectorial al polinoamelor)

a) $p_1 = 2x^2 - 3x \equiv (0, -3, 2)$

$p_2 = x + 1 \equiv (1, 1, 0)$

$p_3 = -x^2 + 4 \equiv (4, 0, 1)$

$\dim \mathbb{R}_2[X] = 3$ ($B_0 = \{1, x, x^2\}$)

$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$
 $L_1 = L_1 + 4L_3$
 A

$\text{lg } 4 = \dim \mathbb{R}_2[X] = SL$
 \Rightarrow Bază

$P = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$
 $(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$