Forme patratice. Forma canonica Metodo Gauss. Metoda Jacobi

EXI Tre Q: R3 -> R, Q(x) = 42+ 22+ 23+ 242+ 24 23+ 22 23.

a) G = matricea asrciata in raport cu Ro = [9, 8, 8].

b) g: R³x R³→R forma folara arriata

c) La se aduca q la so forma canonica, utilizand metoda Gauss, resp. Jacobi. Este & poz. definita? Generalizare.

Fre Q: $\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$. La or aduca la o forma canonica (met Gauss/Jacobi) Precipati signatura

 $\frac{5x^{3}}{5x^{2}} = \frac{7x^{4}}{7x^{2}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} , Q(x) = x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} - 2x_{4}^{2} - 2x_{1}x_{2} + 2x_{1}x_{3} - 2x_{1}x_{4} + 2x_{2}x_{3} - 4x_{2}x_{4}.$

Sa se aduca la o f. canonica

 $\frac{\text{Ex4}}{G} = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{cases} \text{ matricea assciata in kap. an } Ro = 14, e_4 e_3 ?$ Fa se diagonalizese Q.

Ex5 Fie $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica $G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea asrciata in raport cu $\mathbb{R}^4 = \{ q' = (1/1/1), e_2' = (0/1/0), e_3' = (1/0/0) \}$

Ja se adura 9 la o f. canonica. EX6. $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}_1$ $Q(x) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$ -a) G = ? in kap a Ro b) g: R3x R3 -> R f. plara asriata c) Sa se aduca la o f. canonica qui diverse metode si sa se verifice The inertie Lylvester Ex7. Fre $Q: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica si $G = AA^T = matricea$ assciata in raport seu \mathcal{R}_{o_2} unde $A \in GL(n_1\mathbb{R})$. La se arate sa q ete for definita $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$. Fix $g: \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}$ g(XIY) = 2Tr(X'Y) -Tr(X)Tr(Y), YXIYEM2(R) a) $g \in L^{\infty}(M_2(\mathbb{R}), M_2(\mathbb{R}); \mathbb{R})$ b) G=? matricea in rap en Ro= Eij Jij=112 c) sa a afle expresia analítica a lui q: Mz(IR) >R forma soitratica asriata d) sá naduca q la of. canonica. Ex9 $g \in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$, $G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea in rap $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$. Q:R3 -> R forma patratica asrevata lui gel(R,R,R) (unde $G' = \frac{1}{2}(G+G^T)$ et e matr. asrc. in rap cu Ro)

La se aduca Q la o-f. canonica

El Forme biliniare. Fie $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma bilipiara nimetrica \mathcal{R}_{o} ($\neq \{e,e_2\}$) $\downarrow 0$ Ro F{4,e2} reperul panonic in R² si g(4, 2)=5. Precipati matricea asro lui g in raport en Ro. (3) Fix $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 - x_2y_2 - x_1y_3 - x_3y_1 + 2x_2y_3 + 2x_3y_2$ (a) $g \in L^{\Delta}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ b) Precipati matricea G asrciata lui g în rap eu Ro = 1918483 c) Kerg = ? Este g nedegenerata? d) sa oe afle matricea 6 'asriata-luig in kap cu reperul $2'=\{e_1'=(1,1,1), e_2'=(1,2,1), e_3'=(0,0,1)\}.$

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Fie gf RxR > R, gf (217) = g(f(2)17), V214ER3 a) 97 € L(R3, R3; R) b) $\partial aca = G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} A + A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sunt matricele assiste lui q 4 7, in raport cu reperul canonic Ro sa sa afle 6 matricea assista lui 94 in raport cu Ro. EX10 Fix $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 + x_1y_3 + 3x_2y_1 + x_2y_2$ + $2x_2y_3 + 2x_3y_1 - x_3y_2 + x_3y_3$, G matricea as n hapailo. Fig. $G^{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}(G+G^{T}), G^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(G-G^{T})$ Sa se det $g^3: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ at G^3 sunt matricele asa. $G^3: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ at $G^3: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ at $G^3: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ $L^{4}(R^{3}, R^{3}, R)$ $L^{4}(R^{3}, R^{3}, R)$