





⑤  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$ ,  $\mathcal{R} = \{f_1 = (1, 2, 3), f_2 = (0, 1, 1), f_3 = (1, 2, 5)\}$

a)  $\mathcal{R}$  reper în  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Să se ortonormeze

b)  $f_1 \times f_2$ ;

c)  $f_1 \wedge f_2 \wedge f_3$

⑥  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$ ,  $U = \langle \{(1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 2)\} \rangle$

a)  $U^\perp$

b) Să se afle  $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$  reper ortonormat în  $\mathbb{R}^3$

cu  $\mathcal{R}_1 =$  reper ortonormat în  $U$

$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad U^\perp$

⑦  $(\mathbb{R}_2[X], +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g: \mathbb{R}_2[X] \times \mathbb{R}_2[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$g(P, Q) = \sum_{k=0}^2 a_k b_k$ ,  $P = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2$   
 $Q = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2$

Să se ortonormeze  $\{2, 3-2X, 1-2X+X^2\}$   
 în raport cu produsul scalar  $g$ .

⑧  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$ ,  $U = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$

a)  $U^\perp$

b) Să se afle  $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2$  reper ortonormat în  $\mathbb{R}^3$  cu

$\mathcal{R}_1$  reper ortonormat în  $U$

$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad U^\perp$

⑨  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$ ,  $f \in \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ,  $[f]_{\mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Verif că  $f \in O(\mathbb{R}^3) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}_0 \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}' = \{e'_1, e'_2, e'_3\}$



schimbare de repere ortonormate

$$e_1' = (1, 0, 0), e_2' = (0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), e_3' = (0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}).$$

- $(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  produs scalar  $\Leftrightarrow$  1)  $g \in L^A(V, V; \mathbb{R})$   
2)  $g$  poz. def.
- $(V, g)$  spatiu vectorial euclidian real.

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \text{ reper ortogonal } \Leftrightarrow g(e_i, e_j) = 0, \forall i \neq j$$

$$\text{ortonormat } \Leftrightarrow g(e_i, e_j) = \delta_{ij}, \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$R \xrightarrow{A} R' \Rightarrow A \in O(n)$$

reper ortonormate  $(AA^T = I_n)$

$$U \subseteq V \text{ ssp vect } \Rightarrow U^\perp = \{y \in V \mid g(x, y) = 0, \forall x \in U\}$$

Fi  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$

$$S = \{x, y\} \text{ SLI}, R_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \text{ reper canonic}$$

$$a) z = x \times y = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

produs vectorial

$$b) u \wedge x \wedge y = g_0(u, x \times y) = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Teorema Gram-Schmidt

$$(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle), R = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \text{ reper arbitrar}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists R' = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \text{ reper ortogonal ai } \text{Sp}\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} = \text{Sp}\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = f_1 \\ e_2 = f_2 - \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n = f_n - \frac{\langle f_n, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 - \dots - \frac{\langle f_n, e_{n-1} \rangle}{\langle e_{n-1}, e_{n-1} \rangle} e_{n-1} \end{cases}$$



(10)  $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  sp. v.e.k.

UAE

1)  $x \perp y$

2)  $\|x - y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2$

3)  $\|x - y\| = \|x + y\|, \forall x, y \in E$

(11)  $C([a, b]) = \{f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ cont}\}$ .

$$g(f, g) = \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt, \forall f, g \in C([a, b])$$

Este  $(C([a, b]), g)$  sp. vect. euclidian?

(12)  $(\mathbb{R}^4, g_0)$ . Fie reperul:

$$R = \{f_1 = (-1, 2, 2, 1), f_2 = (-1, 1, 5, -3), f_3 = (-3, 2, 8, 7), f_4 = (0, 1, 1, 0)\}$$

Să se arate că  $R$  este ortonormeză.

(13)  $(C([0, 2\pi]), g)$ ,  $g(f, g) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t)g(t) dt$ .

$$S = \{f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots\}, f_0(t) = 1, f_{2n-1}(t) = \cos(nt)$$

$$f_{2n}(t) = \sin(nt), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Să se arate că  $S$  este mult. ortogonală.

(14)  $(M_2(\mathbb{R}), g)$ ,  $g(A, B) = \text{tr}(A^T B), \forall A, B \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$

a)  $g$  e produs scalar

$$b) R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Să se arate că  $R$  este ortonormeză.