1) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} (1+i) \chi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4-k} i \chi_{i+k} = 0$$
,  $\forall k = 1/3$   
 $\sum_{i=1}^{k} (1+i) \chi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{4-k} i \chi_{i+k} = 0$ ,  $\forall k = 1/3$ 

(2) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} a_{ij} x_{ij} = 4^{i-1}, \forall i=1/4, \text{ unde } a_{ij}' = j^{i-1}, \forall i \neq 1/4$$

(3) 
$$\begin{cases} x + y + m z - t = 0 \\ 2x + y - z + t = 0 \\ 3x - y - z - t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m = ? \text{ ai sint are si sol menule}.$$

(4) 
$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + 5x + 4x = -1 \\ 2x + y + 3x + 3x = 0 \\ x + 2y + 3x = -3 \end{cases}$$
Să se rey, utilizând metoda eliminarii Gauss-Jordan.

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

Calculati det A, utilizand Th. Laplace pentru p=2 l2, l3 fixate, sesp 4, c2 fixate

5 
$$\begin{cases} x+dy+2=1 \\ dx-y+2=1 \\ 2x+y-2=2 \end{cases}$$
6 
$$\begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0 \\ 4x+5y+6z=0 \\ x+2+3z=0 \end{cases}$$
6 
$$\begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0 \\ 4x+5y+6z=0 \\ x+2z+0 \end{cases}$$
7 
$$\begin{cases} x+y+2=0 \\ 4x+5y+cz=0 \end{cases}$$
8 The AABC ru  $a_1b_1c$  la laturelor 
$$\begin{cases} ay+bz=c \\ cx+az=b \\ bx+cy=a \end{cases}$$
1 is a water of  $x$  of  $x$ 

Spatie vectoriale. SLI/SG/Baye  $(R^3+1)/R$ ,  $f=\{u=(1,2,3), v=(2,3,1), w=(a+3,a+1,a+2)\}$  a=? ai a)  $S \in SLI$ b)  $S \in SL\Delta$ .

Ex. (R3, +1.) = { M = (1,1,0), U2 = (1,0,0), U2 = (1,2,3), N4 = (1,0,1)}

a) 5'={ 14, 12} . Este 56? Este 511?

b) 5"= { 14, 12, 143 } -11- 11-

c) 5"={ 11, 12, 13, 14, 3 -11- 11-

 $\frac{Ex}{V} = \left\{ A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & y + z \\ y & 0 & 0 \\ u & z & 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| y_{1}z_{1}u \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \right\}$ 

a) V C M3(R) MpV

b) 
$$\begin{cases} M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$
  
baya in  $V$ .

EX R2[X].

a) 
$$v_1 = 2x^2 - 3x$$
,  $v_2 = x + 1$ ,  $v_3 = -x^2 + 4$   
 $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  baga.

b) 
$$v_1' = X + 3$$
,  $v_2' = x^2 - 2X$ ,  $v_3' = \sqrt{X^2 - 6}$   
 $x = 2$  and  $\{v_1', v_2'\}$ ,  $v_3'$   $\{SLi'\}$   $\{SLi'\}$ 

$$E_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix}_{1} = E_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{1} = E_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}_{1} = E_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}_{3}^{2}$$

$$A = ? \text{ aid } \{E_{1,7}, E_{4}\} \text{ SL}$$

EX 
$$\mathbb{R}^3$$
,  $v_1 = (1_1 - 1_1 1)_1 \ V_2 = (2_1 - 1_1 3)_1 \ V_3 = (1_1 3, 5)_1 \ V_4 = (3_1 1_1 7)$   
Nr. wax. de veet L1 din  $5 = \{v_1, v_4\}$ 

Ex verificati dc. 
$$P = 2x^{2}+3x$$
,  $9 = x+1$  agartin  $\langle x \rangle$   
 $V = \{x^{3}+2x-1, 2x^{2}+1, x^{3}-x\}$ 

$$EX = W = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \{ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \} \}$$
 a) dim  $W = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \{ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \} \}$  b) Precipation baja.  $\{ 6x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \}$ 

EX. Fie p grim, 
$$m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$V_m = \frac{1}{4} + \mathbb{E}[x] \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[$$