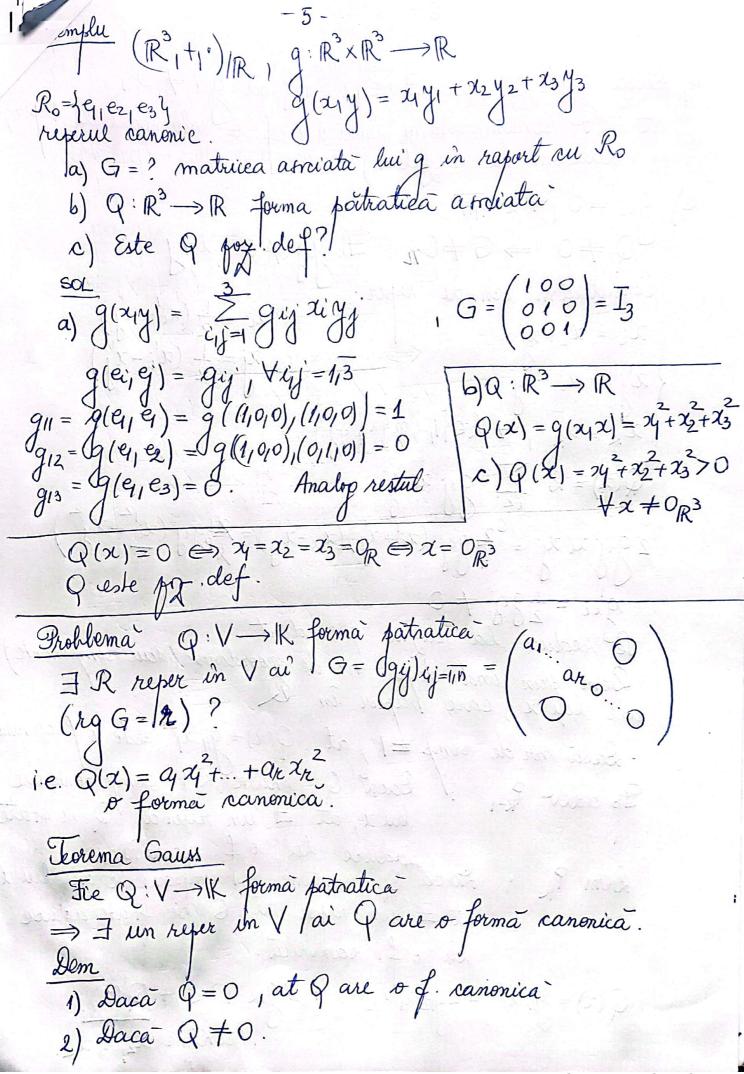
Forme biliniare. Forme patratice. Det (V,+,·)/IK up vect. 9: VXV ->/K s.n. forma biliniara => 9 est liniara in fiecare argumen ie. g(ax+by, z) = ag(x,z)+bg(y,z) g(x, by+bz) = ag(x,y) + bg(x,z), ta,belk +x,y,zeV Not L(V, V; iK) = mult formelor biliniare pe V (L(V,V;1K),+,)' sp. vect. Def $g: V \times V \rightarrow K$ este formà simetrica $\Rightarrow g(x_1y_1) = g(y_1x_1)$ antisimetrica $\Rightarrow g(x_1y_1) = -g(y_1x_1)$ Dava g este forma simetrica, liniara Intr-un argument, at este biliniara LO(V,V) IK) = mult. f. bilimiare simetrice La(V,V; IK) = mult f bilinware antisimétrice L^b(V,V; IK), L^a(V,V; IK) C L(V,V; IK)
subsporter veet. Matricea assciata unei forme biliniare geL(V1V31K), K= {e11, en reper in V g(ei, ej) = gij, i,j=1,n G=(gij),j=1,n este matricea asociata lui g in raport ou R R= {4, ", en} - C = {4, ", en} , en = \ Cirli

grs = $g(e_n, e_s) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} C_{in}e_i, \sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{js}e_j\right) =$ $= \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} C_{in} C_{jo} g(ei, ej) \Rightarrow g'_{io} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} C_{in} g_{ij} C_{jo}$ $G' = C^{T} G \cdot C \qquad g'_{ij} \qquad \mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{C} \mathcal{R}' \quad C \in G \mathcal{U}_{n,ik}$ Trop rangul matricei assiste lui g est un inveriant $rg(G') = rg(C'GC) = rgG = r \leq m$. Det Q:V -> IK s.n. forma portratica (=) $\exists g \in L^{\infty}(V,V;IK)$ al $Q(x) = g(x,x), \forall x \in V$ Skop Existà so corespondenta bijectiva între mult. formelor soitratice def pe V' si mult formelor biliniare simetrice def. pe $V: (ch | K \neq 2)$ $1+1 \neq 0$ Dem Fie $q: V \times V \rightarrow |K|$ forma bil. simetrica Construion $Q: V \rightarrow |K|$, Q(x) = q(x,x), $\forall x \in V$ Fie Q: V→ IK forma satratica Tometrica

Construim q: VXV → IK forma biliniara simetrica g(x,x)=Q(x), YxeV Q(x+y)=g(x+y1x+y) = g(x1x)+g(y1y)+2g(x1y) -> $g(x_1y) = 2^{-1} [Q(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y)]$ forma folara associata lui Q.

(1+1)/1K, R= {e1, -, en } reper in V, G= (gij)cij=1111 gij = glei, ej), Vij=11n $g(x_1y) = g(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i e_i) \sum_{j=1}^{m} y_j e_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} x_i y_j g(e_i, e_j)$ $g(x_1y) = g(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i e_i) \sum_{j=1}^{m} y_j e_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} x_i y_j g(e_i, e_j)$ g(xyy) = = gij zigj ; g: VXV - IK forma biliniara Daca g este <u>simetrica</u>, atunci gij = gji | $\forall ij = 1/n$ Q: $V \rightarrow IK$ Q forma patnatica asniala $Q(x) = g(x_1x) = \sum_{ij=1}^{n} g_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ii} x_i + \sum_{i \neq j} g_{ij} x_i x_j + \sum_{j \neq i} g_{ij} x_j + \sum_{j \neq i} g_{ij}$ 2 \(\frac{1}{i4}\) gijaiaj G= $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $G=G^T$ matricea în raport cu R_0 . $q: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ $\int g(x_1y_1) = 1 \cdot x_1y_1 + 2x_1y_2 + 3x_1y_3 + 2x_2y_1 + 4x_2y_3 + 3x_3y_1 \\
+ 4x_3y_2 - x_3y_3$ $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}_1 \quad Q(x) = x_1^2 - x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$ det gel*(V,V,K) Kerg= { >ceV | g(zyy)=0, \forall yeV} g nedegenerala (=> Kerg= 90v3

Z gir ai = 0 9(2,4)=0 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_{in} x_{i} = 0$ 9(4en)=0 € SLO ru necunose. Sq,.., xn. SLO are sol unica mula (>> det(G) +0 (=> 6 nedegenerata (inversabila) => g nedblgenerata. 20 (V,+1.) /R Q:V-R forma patratica reala. Q s.n. pozitib definità (=>)
(1) Q(x) 70, \(\frac{1}{2} \times \times \quad \(\frac{1}{2} \times \quad \qquad \quad \quad \qq \quad (2) Q(x)=0 => x=0 q: VXV > IR forma bil. sim. I.n. for de finita (>) forma goitratica abricata este por defl This geL'(V,V)(K) g pox def => g nedegenerata Dem ca Kerg = {OV}. Fig $x \in \text{Kurg} \Rightarrow g(x_1 y_1) = 0, \forall y \in V$ Constiduram y = x. $g(x_1 x) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 0_V \Rightarrow \text{Ker } g = f0_V$? $g(x_1 x) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 0_V \Rightarrow \text{Ker } g = f0_V$? Q(a) Prodef p nedegenerata.



a) $911 \neq 0$ b) Daca $g_{11} = 0$, dar $\exists i \in \{2,..., m\}$ ai $g_{ii} \neq 0$, at ever renumerotam indicii (ef. o schimbare de reper) in reducem la razul a) c) giù = 0 | \ \hat{1}=11n gy = 0, i = 1 $Q \neq 0 \Rightarrow G \neq 0$ Consideram sch de reper: $ai = \frac{1}{2} (xi + xj)$ $\alpha_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_j$ $2j = \frac{1}{2} (x_i - x_j)$ 2) = 21 - 2 2K = 2K , + RE911., my 1949 Q(x) = 2 $\geq q_i q_i q_i$ 2 gij zi zj = 2 gij (zi+zj)(zi-zj) = zjgij gii = = 29ij + 0 Le reduce la rajul precedent Dem prin ind dupa bre de roordonale (sau romponente) ale lessi x, care papar in Q · Daca nu de romp ±1, at Q(x) = g11 x4 este of canonia 1 Daca Q contine K-1 componente ale Ip ader 1/K-1 luia, at I un refer ai Q se grate : Daca Q rontine k/componente ale lui 2, at I un ryer ai Q se grate aduce la of canonica. Q(x)=9112 +29122422+... +291K242K +Q(a) contine azing ax.

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Q(x) = 1 (911 x1 + 2912911 x1x2+... + 29118911 x1xx) + Q(x) $Q(x) = \frac{1}{g_{11}} \left(g_{11} x_1 + g_{12} x_2 + ... + g_{1K} x_K \right)^2 + Q''(x)$ rentine x_{2_1} , x_K . Fie schimbarea de reper. (24 = 91124+.. + 91K2K) $|\alpha_i| = \alpha_i$, $i = l_1 n$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{911} x_1^{1/2} + Q''(x)$ contine 2/1., 2/K Aplicam PK-1 et Q"(a) => I un reper in Vai Q'are o forma canonica. Q"(x) = 12 x2 + ... + anxn Fre $\alpha' = \alpha'$ $= \alpha'$ $= \frac{1}{\alpha'}$ $Q(x) = a_1(x'')^2 + ... + a_n(x'')^2$ Det Q: V → R forma satratica reala $Q(\alpha) = \alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_p^2 - \alpha_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \alpha_n^2$ forma normala (p, k-p) s.n. signatura lui Q W11+4 W11-1 Jeorema Q: V→R forma patratica reala FRun refer in V di Q are forma normalà. Dem T. Gauss => 7 un reper ai Q are o forma ranonica Q(x)= 924+... +artr Eventual schimbam indicii (sch. de reper) si consideram

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Q(x)=212+2/2-232

(21) signatura

 $-1 g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ $= \chi_2 y_1 + \chi_1 y_2 + 2\chi_3 y_1 + 2\chi_1 y_3$ a) G =? (matricea asrciata lui g in rap ru rip canonic) b) Q: R3 -> R forma patratical arreiata r) Sa se aduca 9 la forma mormala $\frac{SoL}{a}$ $G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ b) Q(x) = g(x,x) = 2x, x2 + 4x, x3 = c) Fix sch. de ryer $(x_1' = x_1 + x_2')$ $\begin{cases} \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_1' - \alpha_2') \\ \alpha_3 = \alpha_3' \end{cases}$ $Q(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left(x_1^{12} - x_2^{12} \right) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(x_1^{1} + x_2^{1} \right) \cdot x_3^{1}$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} x_1^{2} - \frac{1}{2} x_2^{2} + 2x_1^{2} x_3^{2} + 2x_2^{2} x_3^{2}$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + 4x_1^2x_3^2) - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + 2x_2^2x_3^2 =$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\chi_{1}^{1}+2\chi_{3}^{1}\right)^{2}-2\chi_{3}^{12}-\frac{1}{2}\chi_{2}^{12}+2\chi_{2}^{1}\chi_{3}^{1}=$ $=\frac{1}{7}\left(\chi_{1}^{1}+2\chi_{3}^{1}\right)^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\chi_{2}^{12}-4\chi_{2}^{1}\chi_{3}^{1}\right)-2\chi_{3}^{12}$ $=\frac{1}{2}(x_1^1+2x_3^1)^2+\frac{1}{2}(x_2^1-2x_3^1)^2+2x_3^2-2x_3^2$ Tie schole reper Q(21) = 2112-292 21 = (21 + 2/231) 15 (1,1) signatura $\chi_{2}^{11} = \frac{1}{12} (\chi_{2}^{1} - 2\chi_{3}^{1})$ $G'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\chi_3^{\parallel} = \chi_3^{\parallel}$

Teorema (met. Jacobi Q:V - R f. patratica reala: G Fie R un reper & in V ai matrieca asrciata lui 9 verifica: $\Delta_1 = \det(g_1), \Delta_2 = |g_1| |g_1| |g_2| |\dots, \Delta_n = \det G$ sunt menuli. sunt menuli. At I un reper in V ai $Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^{12} + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2^{12} + ... + \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_n} x_n^{12}$ ellai mult, daca Di 70/ \in, at Q'este st. def. a) metrda Jacobi este restictiva b) metrda Gauss a grate aplica Intotdeauna. $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $Q(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_2x_3$ $\Delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ $\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{1} x_1^{12} + \frac{1}{1} x_2^{12} + \frac{1}{-1} x_3^{12} = x_1^{12} + x_2^{12} - x_3^{12}.$ (2/1)