## Lista exercitii

Ro A R' A=? (matricea de trecere)

6) La se afle coordonatele vectorului x = (3,2,1) in raport su reserve R'.

(2) Fre  $(R_2[X]_1+_1)/R$ ,  $R_0 = \{q=1, q_2 = X, e_3 = X^2\}$ reperul canonic. Fig.  $R' = \{-1 + 2X + 3X^2, |X - X^2, X - 2X^2\}$ 

a) La se arate ca  $\mathcal{R}'$  este reper in  $\mathcal{R}_2[X]$ .  $\mathcal{R}_0 \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}', A = ?$ 

b) sa re afle roordonatele lui  $P = 3 - X + X^2$  in raport ru R'.

3) Fre  $(V_1+1')/R$  sp. vect. 3-dim. Fie  $R = \{v_1, v_2, |v_3|\}$  reper in  $\forall si$   $R' = \{v_1' = v_1, v_2' = v_1 + v_2, v_3' = v_1 + v_2 + v_3\} \subset V$ . a) To se arate so R' e reper in V;  $R \xrightarrow{A} R'$ , A = ?b) Daco  $v \in V$  are reordonatele  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  in raport su reperul R, atunci care sunt roordonatele  $(x_1', x_2', x_3')$  in raport su reperul R'

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4 Fre (R3[X]1+1')/R 1/2
   \bigvee_{i} = \left\{ P \in \mathbb{R}_{3} \left[ X \right] \mid P(0) = 0 \right\}
   V_2 = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3 [X] \mid P(1) = 0 \}
    V_3 = \{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3 [X] / P(0) = P(1) = 0 \}
  a) \forall i \in \mathbb{R}_3[x], \forall i=1,3 subspati vectoriale
   b) Precipate câte un reper Ri in Vi, i=1,3
   r) Aflati roordonatele lui
   P_1 = X + 2X^2 + 3X^3 in raport ru \mathcal{R}_1
   P_2 = 1 + 2X^2 - 3X^3
   P_3 = X + 3X^2 - 4X^3 - 1 - R_3
  d) Determinate sate un substatiu complementar Vi lui Vi
       i.e. R3[X] = Vi € Vi, i=1/3
  e) la se serie R3 [X] ca suma directa 3 subspatii
   vectoriale, respectiv 4 subspatii vectoriale.
(5) [ def (/1+1)/R.
    ay [v,w] = {x = V | x = (1-t) v + tw, te [01] }
   (b) C \subseteq V subm. convexa \iff [\forall v, w \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow [v, w] \subseteq C]
  a) \forall V' \subset V subsp. vect \Rightarrow V' multime convexa
   6) {vo, v, v, 1/C, V sistem finit de vectori din V
    \Rightarrow C = \{ v = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i v_i, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i = 1 \} convexa.
   Trop A & Momin (R)
     S(A) = {x \in R^n | AX = 0} CR^n subspatiu vect
    si dim_{R} S(A) = m - rg(A)
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 $V'' = \{(x_1y_1z_1t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x+y-2z+t=0\}$ .

PR Sa se arate ca  $\mathbb{R}^4 = V'+V''$ .

Justification na suma <u>nu</u> este directa

Fie (1,+1')/1K spatiu vert m-dim in V'C V subspreet. Daca dim V'= n, atunci V=V.

3) Fie (R4+1)/R si V=4{(1,2,-1,0), (1,0,0,3)}?

a) La ce diserce V' printr-un sistem de le liniare b) R' = V' \(\overline{\Psi}\) V''=?. Sa ce descrie V'' grintr-un sistem de ec. liniare.

(9)  $(R^4,+,\cdot)_{R}$ ,  $V'=\{u,v,w\}$ ,  $V''=\{u',v',w'\}$ , unde M = (2,3,11,5), v = (1,1,5,2), w = (0,1,1,1), M' = (2,1,3,2), v' = (1,1,3,4), w' = (5,2,6,2)y Ja œ arate ca V ⊕ V = R4.

b) Descrieti V', V" printr-un sist de ec-liniare.

The 
$$\mathbb{R}^4 + 1$$
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$$S = \{v_1 = (-1/1/0), v_2 = (2/1/-1), v_3 = (0/-1/-1), v_4 = (1/1/1), v_5 = (-1/0/1)\}$$
  $CR^3$   
Stabiliti nr. maxim de baxe se se set sonstrui cu vestori din  $S$  si precipati aceste baze.

$$S_{1} = \{f_{1} = (1,1,0,0), f_{2} = (0,111,0), f_{3} = (0,0,1,1)\}$$

$$S_{2} = \{g_{1} = (1,0,1,0), g_{2} = (0,2,1,1), g_{3} = (1,2,1,2)\}$$
a) dim  $S_{K, K} = 1,12$ 
b) Precizati cate o baza in  $S_{1, K} = 1,12$ .

$$\sum_{x=1}^{n} S_{1} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{4} \middle| x_{2} + x_{3} + x_{4} = 0 \right\}$$

$$S_{2} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{4} \middle| x_{4} + x_{2} = 0 \right\}$$

$$S_{3} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{4} \middle| x_{4} + x_{2} = 0 \right\}$$

a) dim S1, dim S2, dim (S1 + S2), dim (S10 S2)

b) Presizati cate o baja in ficare.

$$\underline{E} \times 4$$
 L:  $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $i = 1, n$   
L:  $(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)$ ...  $(x - a_{i-1})(x - a_{i+1})$ ...  $(x - a_n)$ 

- 5 V=(0,∞), (V,⊕,0)/R quet z⊕y=xy; ×0x=x Anotati cā √2 h; √3 sunt vectori LA.
- 6  $V = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$ Let o baza in V
- (8) It  $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$  discutate SLi/SLDAt  $S = \{(m_{11}, 1), (m, mm, m), (1, 1, m)\}$
- (9)  $S = \{(3+\sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{2}) \}$ a)  $S \in SLD$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{R}$ b)  $S \in SLI$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Q}$