

$$V \in \Pi; \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V)$$

$$\forall u, v \in V \quad (\varphi(u), \varphi(v)) = (u, v) - \varphi = 00$$

$$\forall v \in V \quad (\overset{\Pi}{\varphi(v)}, \varphi(v)) = (v, v) \Leftrightarrow \|\varphi(v)\| = \|v\|$$

$$\varphi = 00 \Leftrightarrow \text{ker } \varphi = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } \varphi = V$$

$$\varphi = 00 \Rightarrow \text{CC ca } \pm 1; V_{\pm} = \{v \in V \mid \varphi(v) = \pm v\}$$

$$V_+ \perp V_-$$

$$\varphi = 00; u = \varphi\text{-unit. eigenv.} \Rightarrow u^\perp = \text{comp } u \text{ to } \varphi\text{-unit}$$

$$\varphi|_u, \varphi|_{u^\perp} = 00$$

$$\gamma = 00 \Rightarrow \text{Jordan} : A = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_k \end{pmatrix} \quad D_i = \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & \\ & \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \\ & \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\varphi \in \text{Hom } V; V = \lambda \pi$ has $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \varphi$ is a linear map
 $\varphi \in \lambda \pi$ has $\varphi; \lambda_0 = \text{eigen}$ with eigenvalue and eigenvector

- $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}; \varphi(g) = \lambda_0 g \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(g) = \varphi$ -arb.; $\lambda_0 = \text{eigen}$

- $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}; \lambda_0 = a + ib, b \neq 0$

$\mathbb{C}_1, \dots, \mathbb{C}_n$ - some $\rightarrow A$ -map. has $\varphi \rightarrow \varphi_A \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^n)$

$$\varphi_A \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}; \quad \varphi_A \xrightarrow[\text{S. in } \mathbb{C}]{\text{cong.}} A; \quad \varphi_A = \varphi$$

$$g: \quad \underline{\varphi_A(g) = \lambda_0 g}^{CB (\neq 0)}; \quad g \in \mathbb{C}^n; \quad g = u + i v; \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A u = \varphi_A(u) = a u - b v$$

$$A v = \varphi_A(v) = b u + a v$$

$$; \quad g_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i e_i, \quad g_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i e_i$$

$$\varphi(g_1) = a g_1 - b g_2$$

$$\varphi(g_2) = b g_1 + a g_2$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}(g_1, g_2) = 2ab \neq 0$$

\$\varphi\$-non-deg.

Очевидно, что если \$a \neq 0\$ и \$b \neq 0\$, то \$\varphi\$-non-deg.

$$\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow (g_1, g_1) = (\varphi(g_1), \varphi(g_1)) = a^2 (g_1, g_1) + b^2 (g_2, g_2) -$$

$$(g_2, g_2) = b^2 (g_1, g_1) + a^2 (g_2, g_2) + 2ab (g_1, g_2) - 2ab (g_1, g_2)$$

$$(g_1, g_2) = ab (g_1, g_1) - ab (g_2, g_2) + (a^2 - b^2) (g_1, g_2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \quad (a^2 + b^2 - 1) (\underbrace{\|g_1\|^2 + \|g_2\|^2}_{\substack{V \\ 0}}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \substack{V \\ 0} = 0 \rightarrow g_1 = g_2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = v = 0 \Rightarrow g = 0 \uparrow \perp$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad \rightarrow |\lambda_0| = 1 \quad (\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R})$$

$$(1) - (2) \quad (g_1, g_1) - (g_2, g_2) = (a^2 - b^2) [(g_1, g_1) - (g_2, g_2)] - 4ab (g_1, g_2)$$

$$(a^2 - b^2 - 1) [(g_1, g_1) - (g_2, g_2)] - 4ab (g_1, g_2) = 0$$

$$ab \underbrace{[(g_1, g_1) - (g_2, g_2)]}_{x_1} + (a^2 - b^2 - 1) \underbrace{(g_1, g_2)}_{x_2} = 0$$

$(g_1, g_1) = (g_2, g_2)$, (g_1, g_2) can perm. but χ orth. case.

$$\begin{cases} (a^2 - b^2 - 1)x_1 - 4abx_2 = 0 \\ abx_1 + (a^2 - b^2 - 1)x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Δ given $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 - b^2 - 1 & -4ab \\ ab & a^2 - b^2 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a^2 - b^2 - 1)^2 + 4(ab)^2 \geq 0$

$= 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - b^2 - 1 = 0 = ab \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a=0, b^2=-1}_{\text{impossible}} \text{ oder } \underbrace{b=0, a^2=1}_{\uparrow \text{ } b \neq 0}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \chi$ orth. case. (no ϕ -m. in

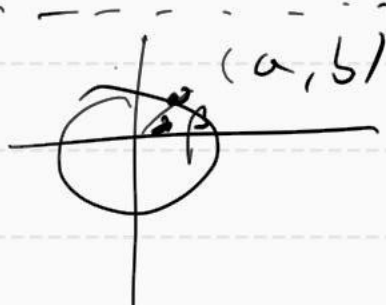
K group) and eigenspaces perm. $-(0,0)$

$\Rightarrow \|g_1\|^2 = (g_1, g_1) = (g_2, g_2) = \|g_2\|^2$; $(g_1, g_2) = 0 \rightarrow g_1 \perp g_2$

с.о.о. $\|g_1\| = \|g_2\| = 1 \rightarrow g_1, g_2 - \text{ОПБ}$

map. $\varphi|_{\ell(g_1, g_2)} \in \underset{\ell(g_1, g_2)}{\text{ОПБ}} g_1, g_2 \in \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}}{\det = -a^2 + b^2 = 1}$

$a^2 + b^2 = 1 \rightarrow \exists \alpha: a = \cos \alpha, b = -\sin \alpha$

 $\alpha = -\varphi$ $\rightarrow \text{map.} \in \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

Д-го ли ит. map. на до V

$U = \ell(g) \xleftarrow{\text{координаты}} \text{map } U = \ell(g_1, g_2); \det U^T = n-1, n-2$

$\varphi|_{U \perp}$ map. σ на до ли г; $\varphi|_U = \text{const}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha \varphi = \text{const}$

Знайти $n=1$, $n=2$ \rightarrow $\overbrace{X \Pi. \text{ own } \text{pechenniya}}^{\pm 1}$
 $\alpha \text{ чно}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$
 $E \quad -E$

Сн. (у-разсужд.) $\forall \lambda - X \in K \text{ на } DD \Rightarrow |\lambda| = 1$

$(\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1; \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \lambda = a + ib, a^2 + b^2 = 1)$

Сн. $\forall DM$ е свойства $\text{на } \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_k \end{pmatrix}$ за

$D_i = (\pm 1), \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$

$$V = E \Pi$$

Αντισymμετρική σπειρωτική (CO)

Def: 1) $\varphi \in \text{Hom } V(E \Pi) \in CO$, οπότε

$$\forall u, v \in V \quad (\varphi(u), v) = (u, \varphi(v))$$

2) $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ε αντισymμετρική σπειρωτική (CM), οπότε

$$A^t = -A \quad (\forall i, j \quad a_{ij} = -a_{ji})$$

Θ-Θ 1) $\{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^t = A\} \subset M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$(\forall A, B \in CM \wedge \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lambda A + \mu B \in CM)$$

2) $A \in CM \wedge A$ αντισymμετρική $(\exists A^{-1}) \Rightarrow A^{-1} \in CM$

$$(AA^{-1} = E \quad \text{et} \quad (A^{-1})^t A^t = E \rightarrow (A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t \\ \text{Avec } A^t = A \rightarrow A^{-1})$$

$$3) (\text{Zus.}) \quad A, B - \text{CM} \not\Rightarrow AB - \text{CM}$$

$$4) A, B - \text{CM}, (AB = BA \Leftrightarrow AB - \text{CM})$$

$$((AB)^t = B^t A^t = BA = AB)$$

$$5) e_1, \dots, e_n - \text{D.B.}; \quad \boxed{\varphi - \text{CO}}; \quad A = M_e^e(\varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi(e_i), e_j) &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} e_k, e_j \right) = a_{ji} \\ (e_i, \varphi(e_j)) &= \left(e_i, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k \right) = a_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} (\varphi(e_i), e_j) &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} e_k, e_j \right) = a_{ji} \\ (e_i, \varphi(e_j)) &= \left(e_i, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k \right) = a_{ij} \end{aligned}} \right\} A^t = A$$

Тб. $e_1, \dots, e_n - \text{ОНБ}$; $\varphi \in \text{Hom } V$, $A = \mu_e(\varphi)$.

Тогда $\varphi \in \text{CO} \Leftrightarrow A - \text{CM}$

Доказ. (\Rightarrow) $\sigma^{-1} I$

(\Leftarrow) $A - \text{сим.} \Rightarrow \forall i, j \quad (\varphi(e_i), e_j) = (e_i, \varphi(e_j))$

Аналог., можно показать, $\forall u, v \in V$

$$(\varphi(u), v) = (u, \varphi(v))$$

Тб. XK на CM со знаком

Сл. $\forall XK$ на CO и CC (противоположно)

D.l. $\lambda_0 - \chi_K$ на CM $A \rightarrow \det(A - \lambda_0 E) = 0$
 $(\in \mathbb{C}, \chi \bar{\chi} \in \text{reorm (coef.)})$

\Rightarrow хомог. сист. с коэф. $A - \lambda_0 E$ не имеет ненулевых

$(r(A - \lambda_0 E) < n, \leq n-1 \rightarrow \text{св. на } A - \lambda_0 E - \lambda_0 I \Rightarrow \lambda_0 \in K^{\uparrow})$

Керн $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$ для $(\xi_i \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C})$

$$\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)^t ; (A - \lambda_0 E) \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A \xi = \lambda_0 \xi$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\xi_n = \lambda_0 \xi_1 & | \cdot \bar{\xi}_1 \\ a_{21}\xi_1 + a_{22}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\xi_n = \lambda_0 \xi_2 & | \cdot \bar{\xi}_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}\xi_1 + a_{n2}\xi_2 + \dots + a_{nn}\xi_n = \lambda_0 \xi_n & | \cdot \bar{\xi}_n \end{cases} +$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \{j\} \cdot \overline{\{i\}}}_a = \lambda_0 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \{i\} \overline{\{i\}}}_b \quad ; \quad \lambda_0 b = a$$

$$- \quad b = \sum_{i=1}^n |\{i\}|^2 \geq 0, \neq 0 \quad ; \quad \text{r.e. } b > 0, \underline{b \neq 0}$$

$$- \quad \overline{a} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \overline{a_{ij}} \{j\} \{i\} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \{i\} \cdot \overline{\{j\}} = a \quad \begin{matrix} b \in \mathbb{R} \\ i \leftrightarrow j \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$- \quad \lambda_0 = \frac{a}{b} \quad ; \quad \overline{\lambda_0} = \frac{\overline{a}}{\overline{b}} = \frac{a}{b} = \lambda_0 \Rightarrow \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

T6 $\varphi: C \rightarrow D$; $\varphi(u) = \lambda u$, $\varphi(v) = \mu v$; $\lambda \neq \mu$,
 $u \neq 0$, $v \neq 0$ ($u, v \in B$ const. lin. $\neq CC$). To show $u \perp v$

D-60 $(\varphi(u), v) = (u, \varphi(v))$

$$\lambda(u, v) = (\lambda u, v) = (u, \mu v) = \mu(u, v)$$

$$\underbrace{(\lambda - \mu)}_{\substack{\neq \\ 0}}(u, v) = 0 \rightarrow (u, v) = 0$$

Далее теорема за CO : Если $\varphi \in CO \in E \cap V$, то для $\exists OHS$, в каком вып. на φ и квазиорна ($\Leftrightarrow \exists OHS$ и CO в-пр)
Сн. Если $A \in CM$ и \exists гад. на квазиорна D и $\exists OMU: A = UDU^t$

Зад. $\forall OM A \exists$ квазиорна D и $спир. U$?

$$A = UDU^t$$

Далее Сн. $A \rightarrow \varphi_A \in Hom(\mathbb{R}^n) - CO; \varphi = \varphi_n - OHS \text{ и } CB$
 $CM \quad e \xrightarrow{U} \varphi \quad \text{map. } \varphi_A \in \underline{g} \quad U^{-1}AU$

$e_1 \rightarrow e_n$ - ызыг. δ , $\text{ker } \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$; $U = \text{Dom}(\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$
 $\Rightarrow U^{-1} = U^t$

Тл. $\varphi - \text{CD}$; $g - \text{CB}$ конт. на $CC \cap T$. Тогда

$$V = \mathcal{L}(g) \oplus (\mathcal{L}(g))^\perp$$

$\mathcal{L}(g) \cup (\mathcal{L}(g))^\perp$ на φ -инв.

Д-во Тр. g для g конт. на $(\mathcal{L}(g))^\perp$ и φ -инв.

Следств. σ , $\text{ker } U = \mathcal{L}(g)$

Тл. $\varphi - \text{CD}$; $U - \varphi$ -инв. $\Rightarrow U^\perp$ ызыг и φ -инв.

Д-во $v \in U^\perp \Rightarrow \forall u \in U \quad (u, v) = 0$

$$u \in U \quad (u, \varphi(v)) = (\underbrace{\varphi(u)}_{\in U}, v) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(v) \in U^\perp$$

D-60 has GCN. Prop. using. to show V

$n=1$ - 2 cases

Here φ is linear so n . Using 20 prop. so $n+1$

[3.5]. $\varphi = CO$; $U = \varphi$ -inv. $\Rightarrow \varphi|_U = CO$

$\varphi = CO \rightarrow \exists \lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R} \cdot \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \exists g = CB : \begin{cases} \varphi(g) = \lambda_1 g \\ g \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$g_1 := \frac{1}{\|g\|} g$; $\varphi(g_1) = \lambda_1 g_1$, $\|g_1\| = 1$

$\dim(\varphi(g_1)^\perp) = (n+1) - 1 = n$ $\xrightarrow{\text{using}} \text{prop.}$

$\exists g_2, \dots, g_{n+1} \perp \text{orth } (e(g_1))^\perp \text{ or } CB, \text{ s.t.}$

$$\varphi|_{(e(g_1))^\perp}(g_i) = \lambda_i g_i \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n+1$$

$$CO \in (e(g_1))^\perp \quad (\varphi\text{-inv.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g_i) = \lambda_i g_i \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i = 1, \dots, n+1 \quad \varphi(g_i) = \lambda_i g_i$$

$$g_1, \underbrace{g_2, \dots, g_{n+1}}_{\text{orth}} \text{ or } CB$$

$$\|g_1\| = 1, \quad \forall i = 2, \dots, n+1 \quad g_1 \perp g_i$$