Def: Signi que forme bilinal simètria.

- (a) Dram que q es définide paritira sii $\varphi(x,x)>0, \quad \forall x \in E, \quad x \neq \vec{o}$
- (b) Dian que φ és definida megativa si $\varphi(x,x)<0$, $\forall x\in E, x\neq \overline{0}$
- (c) Dion que q à no detinide en qualsond altre cos.

Obs: Si qué una sonna bilined simètria i definida
positiva, aleshores defineix un producte escalar sobre E

Det: Donada una metrin quadrada A (dim n), de finim $A_{K} = (a_{ij})$, $A \subseteq i, j \subseteq K$ i $\mathcal{S}_{K}(A) = |A_{K}|$

Prop: Teorema de Sylvester Signi qua forma bilineal simètria.

 φ es def. pos. \iff $d_{\kappa}(M_{B}(\varphi))>0$, $\forall 1 \leq \kappa \leq h$, $\forall base B$.

Dem: Durant tota la dans tració, MB(q) = A.

For tant, $i \neq j \Rightarrow \varphi(v_i, v_j) = 0$, $\varphi(v_i, v_i) > 0$.

Four $\varphi(v_i, v_i) = \lambda_i > 0$. Per tent, $M_{B_2}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_N \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |M_{B_2}(\varphi)| = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i > 0$.

Abeliares, can $A = \begin{cases} S_{a_1B_2}^T M_{B_2}(\varphi) & S_{B_1, B_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |A| = |S_{a_1B_2}|^2 |M_{B_2}(\varphi)| > 0$.

La matrin d'un producte es abor té, dancs, determinant position independentment de la base triada.

Preven ara 6 base B= {un, ..., un}.

I també dedineix un set producte es alar al subespai vectorial <u, ..., ux> quan la restriugion a agnest. Pel gue hem vist, torin que |An|>0 VIEKEN

El Tenim Sx (A) >0, \$\forall 1 = k = h.

Apliquem la següent variació de Gram. Schnidt. B= {u, ..., un}.

 $\begin{cases} V_{A} = U_{A} \\ V_{2} = \alpha_{2A} U_{A} + U_{2} \\ V_{3} = \alpha_{3A} U_{A} + \alpha_{32} U_{2A} U_{3} \\ \vdots \\ V_{n} = \alpha_{nA} U_{n+\cdots} + \alpha_{nn-A} U_{n-A} + U_{n} \end{cases}$

dij son tols que $Q(v_k, u_i) = 0$, $2 \le k \le h$ $1 \le i \le k-1$ Propietats de {v.,.., vu}

- · $\forall k$, $\{v_{n,...}, v_{k}\} = \{u_{n,...}, u_{k}\}$. En particulor, $B_{2} = \{v_{n,...}, v_{n}\}$ as una base de E.
 - $\varphi(v_k, v_i) = 0$, per que $v_i \in \langle u_k, ..., u_i \rangle$ i hem $1 \le i \le k-1$ definits els α de tal manera que $\varphi(v_k, u_i) = 0 \Longrightarrow B_2$ as base or togonal.
- La matriu S_{828} $S_{82,8} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_{24} & \alpha_{24} & \alpha_{34} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \alpha_{man} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |S_{82,8}| = 1$ $\delta_{K} (S_{82,8}) = 1$

Finalment, Sem

$$A = S_{8,82} M_{82}(q) S_{8,82}$$

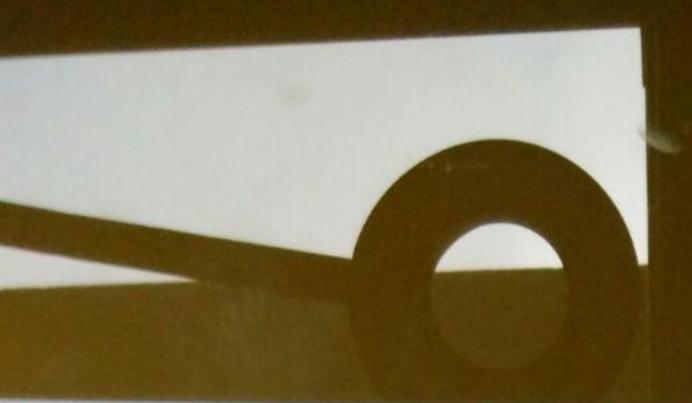
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} K1 \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} Q(u,u) \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} Q(u,u) \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} K2 \\ \end{array}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{\kappa}(A) = \delta_{\kappa}(S_{B,B_2}) \delta_{\kappa}(M_{B_1}(q)) \delta_{\kappa}(S_{B,B_2}) =$$

$$= \delta_{\kappa}(M_{B_1}(q)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} q(v_i, v_i) > 0 \text{ per hipothesi}$$

$$= \delta_{\kappa}(M_{B_1}(q)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} q(v_i, v_i) > 0 \text{ per hipothesi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta_{\kappa}(A)}{\delta_{\kappa-\kappa}(A)} = \varphi(v_{\kappa}, v_{\kappa}) > 0.$$



Finalment, per
$$x \in E$$

$$\varphi(x,x) = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i v_i, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i v_i\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i v_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1$$

Q. E.D.