Notiumi de algebra limiara

Spatii vectoriale

Def Fre (K, +, 0) un corp comutation, (V, +) un grup comutativ si + VXV-3V

.": KXV-3V

V se numerte gratui vectorials (gratui limier) perte copul K (nou K-spalui vectorial) n'se noteara VIX dacà sunt verificate urmatoarde popuretati

- 1) (NOB) X = XX+BX, + XBEK, + ZEV
- 2) x (x+y) = xx+xy, + xek, xy ev 3) x·(s·x) = (x0p)·x, + x, Bek, xeV
- 4) 1/k. \$\frac{7}{2} = \$\frac{7}{2}\$, \$\frac{7}{2} \in \frac{7}{2}\$ eV, unde 1/k orte elemental neutru al corpulur K relative la ...

Clementele lui K se numes scalare Elementele lui V se numero vectori (de obicei se somi , t' se numeré adunarea vectoriter , " se numerte insultyres au scalau a vectoriter.

Un spatie vectourel perte corpul wr. reale se numerte si patie vectourel real.

Urual, notem XAB=X+B, XOB=X·B=XB, X·X=XX, YXBEK, ZEV.

Exemple orte un gratuir vectoural perte R/Notair R/R) Temà (de verificat propuetalile) 2. R' este un gratui vectorial perste R, unde $\mathbb{R}^{N} = \{ \overline{x} = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_N)^{T} \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{N}, \forall i = 1, n \}$ Tema (de verificat propriétable)

(Nétain $\mathbb{R}^{N}/\mathbb{R}$) 3. Mm, n (R) este un gp. vecloual pete R, unde $\mathcal{M}_{m,m}(R) = A = (a_{ij})_{i=1,m} | a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}, i=1,m$ multimea matricelor Notain Ma, u/R cu m linis si n coloane onte un op vectoral jeste R, 4. F(M) unde $f(M) = \{f: M \leq R \rightarrow R\}$ Natain F(H)/R multimes functions definite pe o submedienne a lui R cer valori in R. 5. R[x] este un op. vectourel peste R, unde R[x] = 1P(x) = Pux + Pu-1x + -- + Pix+Po / MEN, pieR, Vi=D, m} multimea polineamelor Notam RTxI/R Exercità: 1. Sa se demontrese ca um mullimi punt gati vectourale. 2. Sà re arate là cumatourele multimi nu sunt gali vect.

a) a/R; b) Z/R; c) R/K; d/a/c, e) Z/Q

Leguli de calcul într-un spațui vectourel (V/K)

1. OR · R = O, HXEN

2. X. OV = OV, HXEK

3. (-1) · x = -x, + x eV

4. × (-7€) = -×€, + ×€V, &€K

5. x(x-y) = xx'-xy, +x∈K, x', j'∈V

6. (x-p) == xx -px, + x, BEK, => EV

Demonstratie

1. $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + O_{\mathcal{K}} \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = (1 + O_{\mathcal{K}}) \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = 1 \cdot \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{H}} = 0$

2. $\alpha \cdot \vec{0}_{v} = \alpha (\vec{0}_{v} + \vec{0}_{v}) = \alpha \cdot \vec{0}_{v} + \alpha \cdot \vec{0}_{v} = 0$

3. $\widetilde{O}_{V} = O_{K} \cdot \widetilde{R} = (-1 + 1)\widetilde{R} = (-1)\widetilde{R} + \widetilde{R} = (-1)\widetilde{R} = -\widetilde{R}$

 $d\cdot(-\overrightarrow{k})=d\cdot[(-1)\cdot\overrightarrow{k}]=d\cdot(-1)\cdot\overrightarrow{k}=-d\overrightarrow{k}$

5. $\alpha(\vec{x}-\vec{y}) = \alpha(\vec{x}+(-\vec{y})) = \alpha(\vec{x}+\alpha(-\vec{y})) = \alpha(\vec{x}+\alpha)(-\vec{y})$

6. (x-p) = = [x+(-p)] = = xx +(-p) = = xx -px

Subspatir vectouble

Det Fre V/K un gratui vectorial. O submultime nevida et a lui V ("U' = V) se numerte subspatui rectanal al lui V Di se notearà UIESh(V), daci:

a) + x, y eW => x+yeW h) + xek, + x eW => xx eW.

O conditie necesarà si suficientà ca submultimea W a lui V sa fre K-subspatur vectorial este XX+BZ EW, YX,BEK si X, Y EW.

=> Fie KLCV un K-sulegatus rectoural mitt X EK mi it EUM =) ait EUM) => ait +psgets Amalog & B EK my EUM => psg EUM) E' B + d, BEK of F, y E W aven de + B g EK Fre x=1, B=0 => xx +y + y => w + Sh(v) Fie V/K un K gratin rectoral ni W1, W2 e Sh(V). Stunci a) w, + W2 e Sh (U) (W,+W2= {u+v}uew, vew) h) WIN WIZESH (U) Dem a) Fire $x, \beta \in K$ or $\overrightarrow{x}, \overrightarrow{y} \in W_1 + W_2$. Atomai $\overrightarrow{f} \overrightarrow{x} \in W_1, \overrightarrow{x} \in W_2 \text{ a. 7. } \overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{x}_1 + \overrightarrow{x}_2$ or $\overrightarrow{f} \overrightarrow{y}_1 \in W_1, \overrightarrow{y}_2 \in W_2 \text{ a. 7. } \overrightarrow{y} = \overrightarrow{y}_1 + \overrightarrow{y}_2$ Arem Xx+By= x(x1+x2)+B(y1+y2) 2 x x + xx + py + py = (xx1+pf1)+(xx2+pf2) Dar Uls ni Uls ment subsportie vectoriale ale lui V, deci, & xipekoi xi, yi EWL, trije EML, >1 x \$1+p \$1 = W, or x \$2+p \$72 = W2 => Lit + pije WA+UH2 => WA+UH2 ESh(V)

W) Fre x, BEK & X, Y EW, NW2

=> X, J EW1 => XX + BY EW1] => XX + BY EW, NW2

-> W, NW2 = Sle(U)

Def Daca W1, W2 & Sh (U) in W1, N W2 = 70 g, atunce W1, + W12 se numerle suma directà a subspatialor W1, gi W2 of se noteara W1, 10 W2.

Daca U, (†) U/2 = V, atunci U, si U/2 se numese subspatji suplimentare. (W, este suplimental lui U/2 si vivers)

Prop Fie W, Wa & Sh(U). Atunci W1+U2 = W1 & U2 ducă ri numui ducă orice \$\frac{1}{2} \in W1+U4 admite odescompunore unică (i.e. \frac{1}{2} \in W4 \in W4, \frac{1}{2} \in \text{2} \in W1 ri \frac{1}{2} \in \text{2} \in \text{2} a.i. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \)

Dery

Proce \vec{x} ewithur admite done orneri, adicating $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2$, $\vec{x}_1 \in \mathcal{W}_1$, $\vec{x}_2 \in \mathcal{W}_2$ $\vec{x}_1 \in \mathcal{W}_1$, $\vec{x}_2 \in \mathcal{W}_2$ $\vec{x}_1 \in \mathcal{W}_2$, $\vec{x}_1 \in \mathcal{W}_2$ $\vec{x}_2 \in \mathcal{W}_2$

Atunci $\vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2' = (-) \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1' = -(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_2')$ Son $\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1' \in W_1$, $-(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_2') \in W_2$, deci $\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1'$, $\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_2' \in W_1 \cap W_2 > (\vec{o}_1' - \vec{x}_1' - \vec{o}_1' - \vec{x}_1' = \vec{o}_1' - \vec{x}_1' = \vec{o}_1' + \vec{x}_2' = \vec{o}_1' + \vec{v}_2' = \vec{o}_1' + \vec{o}_1'$

. >> Souerea lui à este unica.

← Se plie cà 2 €UU, +UU, are a ocuere unicà, √2, √8, +√€1, Cu xi eul, Fi eule Trebuie sà demonstrau cà MINH2 2 5 } Presupuneu ce f g + 6 e M, N M2 = y EUL & y EUL2 => \(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \) \(\text{W}_1 + \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7 (3) \$ -3+ \$ +3 € W1+ W2 (2) \$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \in W_1 + W_2 (5) \$\frac{1}{2} \in W_1 + W_2 Dan $\hat{x} = \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_1$ in $\hat{x} = (\hat{x}_1 - \hat{y}) + (\hat{x}_2 + \hat{y})$, coor ce contrarice unicitatea ornerii lui \hat{x} => W, n w/2 = 4 3 4 => W, + W/2 = W/1 () W/2 Exemple de subspetie vectourale. 1. {0}, V ∈ Sle(V) (D.M. subspatio improprio son triviale) 2. 5, = } (a, h, o) | a, h ∈ R} 5, = { (a, 0, c) | a, C = 42} 53 = } (0, 4, c) / 4, c∈ R3 54= } (a,0,0) | a = R} 55-= 7 (0,4,0) /4 ER } So = 1 (0,0,c) | CER 3 3. W = { (d, B, x+B) / x, B = R { W= {(x1, x2, x3) ER3 / 21-12+2x3=0} Tema (de demonstrat exemplele).

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dentrunkgratui vectoural. a) O orgnerie de forma d'il 1 + d'il 1 + -- + d'ulin, cu di ER, i=1, n se numerte combinatio limbra de elementele bui 5 (ds, dz-dn or numero Conficientie combination lineare) h) v EV este o combinitie lineara de llementele lui 5 daca orista di ER, i=I,m a.7. V=d, P, +d2V2 f---+dnVn c) Kuthimaa L(S)= } <1 x + x = - + x = - + x = | di Eli? , i= 1, p} D.M. acoperirea limitara a lui S. $\frac{\text{Oles}}{L(5)} \in Sh(V)$ Dem Fre Z, J e L(S)! Alunci Joli , Bi ER, i=1, ma.? x = d, v, +d2 v2+ -- +dn vn 9 = B, J, + B, V2+ -- +B, Vn

y=β, v, +β, v2+--+β, v, => x + +β y = x (x, v) + x2 v2 + --+xn v,)+β(β, v)+--+β, v, = dx, v, +xd2 v2+--+xd, v, +ββ, v, +---+β, v, = (dx,+ββ,) v, + (dx,+ββ,)v2+--- (dx,+ββ, v) v, EK EK

=) x + βy ∈ L(s) => L(s) ∈ Sh(V)