Basa of dimensuine.

Fire 11 in K. spatin vertorial. Orice pulmultime finité 5 = { \$\vert V_1, \vert V_2, \vert V_M } a lui V re numeré nitem de vectori san familie finité de vectori din V.

Def Fie 5 = { \$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_n} CV un nistem de vectori, MENX.

1. Sistemul 5 p.m. liniar independent dacă din orice combinație liniară egală cu zero resultă toli coeficienții ecuației muli!

2. Sinternul 5 s.m. linuar dependent daca nu este linuar independent i.e. estesta scalarii x1, x2... XuER, nu toti nuli a.?.

d, vi + x, v2 + - - + x, v2 = 0

3. Sistemul S o. n. sistem de generatori pentru V deca, pentru orice v EV socistà scalarii & 1, x 2... Lu ER, un toti ruli, a T.

U = XI VI + XI Vit ... + XIVI

4. Sistemul S s. n. bara a gratuilui vectoural V daca 5 este pi lipurar independent no sistem de generatori. Lema Daca B= 5 vi, vi, ... vin g este a basa, var

5 = 1 vi, vi, ... vi g este un vistem linuar

undependent, atunci p = m.

Prop Daca (vi, vi, ... vin si { vi, vi, vi, ... vim g

punt doua base finite ale uneu spatui vectorial V,
atunci de au acelasi nr. de elemente adica nu= m.

Def Spatuil vectorial V s. m. finit dimensional

Spatial vectoral V s.m. finit dimensional dacà are a bara finità (vi, vz, ... Ju y, In acest car m. n° se numerte dimensionea gratialei V si se noteare cu dimi.

Ex

1. Sa're verifice daca sistemul de vector $S \ge 1 (1,2,1)^T$, (3,1,-2), $(1,1,2)^T$ exte limiter undependent. $\overrightarrow{v_n}$

Fix combination limens $x_1 \ \vec{v}_1 + x_2 \ \vec{v}_2 + x_3 \ \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$ of $(1_1 2_1 1) + x_2 (3, 1, -2) + x_3 (1, 1, 2) = (0, 0, 0)$ $(x_1, 2x_1, x_1) + (3x_2, x_2, -2x_2) + (x_3, x_3, 2x_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ $(x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3, 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3) = (0, 0, 0)$

 $\begin{cases} 2d_1 + 3d_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ 2d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 0 \\ d_1 - 2d_2 + 2d_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ = -10 \neq 0 \end{cases}$

=> Sistemul are sol unità 2, =<2223=0 25 Sinternul de rectori 5 este limiter c'udependent.

ca cem instem de vectou este doncer 2. Sà re dem. dependent $5^{\frac{1}{2}}\left\{ \left(\underbrace{4,2,1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \left(\underbrace{3,1,4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \left(\underbrace{2,-1,3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$ Fre do in the V2 to 3 v3 20 «(1,2,1) +«2(3,1,4) +«3(2,-1,3) =(0,00) (d1,2d1)d1)+(3d2,d2,4d2)+(2d3,-d3,3d3)=/0,0,0) (x1+3x2+2x3, 2x1+x2-x3, x1+4x2+3x3) = (0,0,0)) X, +3x2+2x3=0 b > 2 1 -1 = +3+16-3-2 1 4+3 = +4-18 =0 2d1+42-d3=0 2d1+4d2+3d3=0 2) Sistemul are a infinitate de solutio (admite si solutio nenule => 7 de de de de linear dependent. 3. Sà se verifice daca van vistem de vactori este sistem de generatori. S={ (1,2,1) , (3,1,-2) , (1,1,2) } C R³
Verifiam dace # FER³ F X1, X2, X3, me folimuli Q.7. P= X, v, +x, v, +x, v, +x, v, . Conxiderain v=2(2,3,2) d1(1,2,1)+d2(3,1,-2) +d3(1,1,2)=(x,4,2) (x1+3x2+d3, 2d1+x2+x3,x1-2x2+2x3) = (x,y,2) d1+3x2+d3 = 2 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \neq 0$ 2d1+ x2+ x3= y d1 - 2d2 + 2d3 = 2 2) Sistemul are sol. (Jd1, d2, d3 mu toti muli), & *13, tell deci & Fell aven Ded, Vital Vita 21 5 - sistem de generatori.

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L mi 3 este linuar chidependent si sistem de generatori >> 5 - basa 5 - bara cu 3 rectori >> dun. R=3.

Evenyly

Jn R/R, sistemul de veclari $B = g \stackrel{\sim}{e_1}, \stackrel{\sim}{e_2}, \stackrel{\sim}{\dots} \stackrel{\sim}{e_1}$ formeasa o basa, numità basa canonica., $u \stackrel{\sim}{e_1} = (1,0,0,...0)$ $\stackrel{\sim}{e_2} = (0,1,0,...0)$ $\bar{e}_{n}^{>} > (0, 0, --- 1)^{\prime}$

Ols Intr-o basa, coordonatele unui vector sunt

Prof. The B= Vi, Vi, - Vom y un nistem de veclou den ojatuel vectoural real n-dimensional RMM fre A = { \(\bar{a}_{1}, \bar{a}_{2}, \quad \argamma_{m,m}\) (R) matricea avaind chept coloane acesti vectori. Atunci:

a) B este histern independent daca si numai daca rrangt = m, le) B este histern de generatou daca si numai daca rrang A=m

c) Beste have dace of numer dace m=m ni det #+0.

Est sa se verifice daca în patuil vectorial real R3 sistemul de rectori

 $B = \{(1,0,5)^T, (2,1,3)^T, (-1,2,3)^T\}$ etc:

a) limier independent ly rettem de generators c) bases

BCR3 Demensioner proctour este n=3, ian card B = m = 3. Matricea atasatà sistemuleu de vadou este $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 + 10 + 5 - 6 = 12 \neq 0$ a) det A + 0 => rang A = 3 = m => B - l.i. h) rang A = 3 = m => B - sistem de generateur c) Don a) n'h) => B - basa. Ex. (Teura) Sà se verifice dacà cermatoarele sisteme sunt limar independente, sisteme de generatair, have.

Ex. (Temā)
Sā se verifice dacā cumā loanele sidame sunt
liman independente, sisteme de generatari, bar
a) $B_1 = \frac{1}{10,5}, \frac{3}{10,5}, \frac{12}{10,5}, \frac{12}{10,5$

Sa re determine coordonatele vectorulu $\vec{x} = (5, 7, 8)$ in bara $S = \langle (1,2,1)^{T}, (3,1,-2)^{T}, (1,1,2)^{T} \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$ Cautain $d_{11}d_{21}d_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ $d_{11}(1,2) + d_{21}(1,2) = (5,7,8)$ $d_{11}(1,2,1) + d_{21}(3,1,-2) + d_{3}(1,1,2) = (5,7,8)$ $(d_{1}+3d_{2}+d_{3},2d_{1}+d_{21}+d_{3})d_{11}-2d_{2}+2d_{3}) \geq (5,7,8)$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} + 3\lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} = 5 \\ 2\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} = 7 \\ \lambda_{1} - 2\lambda_{2} + 2\lambda_{3} = 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Susternal are pol. unive}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{1} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{3} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{3} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{3} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{3} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{3} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{2} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{1} & -2\lambda_{4} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{1}$$

 $B = \frac{1}{3} (1, 0, -2)^{T}, (3, -1, 2)^{T}, (-1, 2, 1)^{T} CR^{3}$ formoaré o basé of in car afirmateri se se détermine coordonatele rectaului $\tilde{x} = (6, 4, -6)^{T}$ in accepta baré.