## Matricea de trecere de la obera la alte

Fie V un K- gratui vectoural de dimensuine M dova base ale sale - Putem exprima vectorie din basa B' în basa B affel:

Pentru orice vector fi, j=1, m excistà pi aunt unici ocalarii dij ek a.i.

| fl = di, el +d2, e2 + - - +dm, em

| f2 = d12 e1 +d22 e2 + - - +dm2 en fr= dn 21 + dn 22 + - - + dn 2n

(5) (f1, f2 --- fm) = (e1, e2 --- en) . (d1) d21 d22 -- dm2 dm, d2n -- dmm)

Matricea C re numerate matricea de trecere de la bera B la basa B', ( C = MBB')

Teorema

Fie B, B' n' B' 3 base in K-opatril vectoural U de dimensaine M. Atunei:

a) MBB" = MBB' . MB'B"

h) Mass onte inversabilà sà Mass = Moss

Daca notam 
$$\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Coordonatele lui  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in basa  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
 $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, x_2', \dots, x_n')$ 

coordonatele lui  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in basa  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
 $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = \mathcal{X}_{BB} \cdot \mathcal{X}_{CBJ}$ 

And  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = \mathcal{X}_{BB} \cdot \mathcal{X}_{CBJ}$ 

Fre  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 1)^T$ ,  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  is  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} \cdot \mathcal{X}_{CBJ}$ .

So  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 1)^T$ ,  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  is  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  douch intermediate for each on  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  douch intermediate for each on  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  douch intermediate for each one detection de la basa  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  and re gareasca  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  and re gareasca  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1, 3)^T$  and  $\mathcal{X}_{CBJ} = (x_1$ 

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A) 
$$\mathcal{X}_{CB'} = (2,1)^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 18 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 32/5 \\ 19/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 32 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/5 & 18/5 \\ 4/5 & 11/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 11/5 & 11/5 \\ 18/5 & 11/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11/5 & -18/5 \\ -4/5 & 7/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Lema substitutiei

Fre B= je, le, lm g & basa a unui gatuir rectorial Vn K Fe Vn cu F= (x1, ... xn) on  $B^* = \{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{j-1}, \overrightarrow{\mathcal{V}}, \overrightarrow{\ell}_{j+4}, \dots, \overrightarrow{\ell}_m \}$ . Atunci:

1) b\* este lazar a bui Vn (=) dj +0.

2) Davi 11, In sent word lines vector 7 in laza B m 1,\*, 1,2\*,... 1,1 atunci) / = /j/xj

 $\lambda_{i}^{*} = \lambda_{i} - \alpha_{i} \frac{\lambda_{i}^{*}}{\alpha_{i}}, i \neq j$ 

1) = Stim xj +0. Demontian à Bte base. Cum 5° este un sistem de n vectori si dem Vu=M, este suficient sa aratain cu B este Ciniar independent

Cum = x, l, + x2 l2+ - - + xn ln =

=>(B1+x1Bi) P1+...+(Bi-1+xi-1Bi) Pi-1+Bixjei

+ (Bi+n + xj+1 Bj) Pj+1+ ... + (Bm+dmBj) [m=0

Cum B-linear indep => | BI+dIBj =0

| Pj-1 +dj-1 Pj=0 | Pj-1 +dj-1 Pj=0

Bj+n + dj+1Bj=0

Bm + an p; = 0.

Am de obtinut un sistem linier amagen in recursocutele B1, B2---Bn, a determinantil

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Informed in expressed less if pe T; se obline

$$\widehat{A} = \left(\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\alpha_j}\lambda_j\right) \widehat{C}_{\lambda} + \left(\lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\alpha_j}\lambda_j\right) \widehat{C}_{\lambda}^2 + \dots + \frac{\lambda_1}{\alpha_j} \widehat{C}_{\lambda}^2$$
 $+ \dots + \left(\lambda_n - \frac{\lambda_n}{\alpha_j}\lambda_j\right) \widehat{C}_{n}$ 
 $= \sum_{j=1}^{n} S_j - \alpha_j \operatorname{column} \operatorname{charge} \operatorname{cless} \widehat{A}_j = \lambda_j - \alpha_j \cdot \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha_j}, \quad j = 1, n, \quad j \neq j$ 

Also

$$\widehat{A}_{j}^{\dagger} = \lambda_j \cdot \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha_j}$$

Also

$$\widehat{A}_{j}^{\dagger} = \lambda_j \cdot \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha_j}$$

Schematic, lemo subtitulier se presenta 67 Y' y' ei de la rect. li În 0 | h = did n - dudi

di - se numeste pivot Al doilea tabel se abline din primul cu regula pivotului.

- linia pivatului se imparte la pivat colorna pivatului (in afara de pivat) se completeasa cu 0.
- allatte elem so cale a regula drythinghului

  p d = P el di 1;

  P

## Aplicatio ale lemer substitution

1. Testel baseisi calculul wondonatelon unui vector în crea basa

Fie B= I Va, Vz, ... Vm J con sistem de rectori denti- un galui vectorial n- dimensional nu un rector = (x1, x2... xm) scris in basa canonica.

Se completeera tabeled ionitial, ce contine sevente vectoritor va, v2, vn n 2 in hara canonica 1 e, e2, en y

Se aplica regula pivolului. Daca in final se obtine

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1	C) Y		٠ ٧	JS 2
En	-	_	-	,
an	ے ک	-	1	pn

atunci B-bara, van wordonatele lui \* En bara B runt \* \* [B] = (B, B2-Bn) Fre 5=  $\{(1,-2,2)^{T}, (-2,5,-3)^{T}, (3,0,2)^{T}\}$  mi  $\vec{A} = (0,-3,2)^{T}$ .

Sa se anato la Sate o base in R/R si sa se calculere wordonatele lui 7 in avanta baso.

	-0-0		.00		au .	0.
		-> ->	v2	J3	(−) (+)	
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	ē2)	-2	5	0	-3	
	できるうとうる	2	-3	2	2	
	- VA - 12 - 123	1	-2	3	0	
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	), v	T	0	12	-6	
	155 105	0	1	6	-3	
(	Va Viez	1	0	-10	5	
	10 (52 ) S	1	0	0	3/2	
	(V2)	0	1	0	0.	
	U.	3 0	0	1	-112	

Decarece De a obtinut matricea unitate -> 5-bara, in coordonatele lui 7 in bara 5 mint

Jena
Sà re verifice dacà umatoarele sisteme formara
o basei, ni, un car afirmativ, sei se calculese
coordonatele lui x' in acua base.

a)  $\beta = \frac{1}{3} (1,3,5)^{T}, (2,1,2)^{T}, (1,0,2)^{T}, \frac{1}{3} = (-1,3,1)^{T}$ b)  $\beta = \frac{1}{3} (1,+2,-1)^{T}, (1,5,0)^{T}, (6,3,-3)^{T}, \frac{1}{3} = (0,3,2)^{T}$  2. Determinarea matricei de trone de la o basa la olte.

dona have dinti-un gatui vectoural n-dim.

Notam en Az metricea alasata baser B1.

Atunei matricea de trecare de la B, la B2 este A, 1. A2.

Cu ajutorul lemei sublitutiei, matricea de trecere de la B, la Bz se determina astfel:

Se aplica regula pivotului ni in final se va obtine:

oblin	$\left(\frac{v_{1}^{2}}{v_{1}^{2}}\right)^{2}$	-> Un	-) -) -) -) WM
150			4
ν <sub>1</sub>	In		C D.
Tu .		,	0 Vin () 00 Dit.

9- Obs saca in loc de 12 aven In => la final se obline c-1

Frie 
$$B_1 = \frac{3}{4}(1,1,0)^{T}, (1,0,1)^{T}, (0,0,1)^{T}$$
 $B_1 = \frac{3}{4}(1,2,3)^{T}, (1,1,1)^{T}, (1,0,1)^{T}$ 

Salve determine matricea de trecere de la  $B_1$  la  $B_2$ 

Matricea de trecore de la B, la B2 este (2 10) 4 10)

Tema

ja se determine matrices de tricere de la B, la Bz duca

a) 
$$B_1 = \{ (1, 1, 1)^T, (1, 1, 2)^T, (1, 2, 1)^T \}$$
  
 $B_2 = \{ (2, 1, 0)^T, (3, -1, 2)^T, (1, 0, 2)^T \}$ 

a) 
$$B_1 = \{(2,-1,0)^{\top}, (1,1,1)^{\top}, (0,2,3)^{\top}\}$$
  
 $B_2 = \{(-1,0,1)^{\top}, (0,1,1)^{\top}, (3,1,-1)^{\top}\}$