## Seminar 7 - GAL

Et. Endomorfisme. Diagonalizare

1) Fie f \in End(\mathbb{R}^3), \mathbb{R}\_0 = \{q\_1 e\_2, e\_3\} reperul canenic in \mathbb{R}^3

a)  $\{f(e_1) = e_2 \}$   $\{f(e_2) = e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \}$   $\{f(e_3) = e_2 \}$   $\{f(e_3) = e_2 \}$   $\{f(e_3) = e_1 \}$ Precitati Vaite un reper R in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  ai  $[f]_{R,R}$  esti

matrice diagonald

② Fie  $f \in End(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_0 = \{q_1 e_2 e_3\}$  reper l'eanonic in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

a)  $\mathbb{E}_{f} \mathcal{I}_{o_{f}} \mathcal{I}_{o} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

b)  $[f]_{R_0,R_0} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $R) (f) R_0 R_0 = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 41 & -7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Precipati daca 7 un ryer R in R3 ai Ef IR, R este matrice diagonalà. In cux afirmativ, sa a det acesta.

(3) Fre  $f \in End(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $[f]_{\mathcal{R}_0,\mathcal{R}_0} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A$ 

a) Det valorele proprii si sulespatiile proprii coresp

b) Det R rybe in R3 ai [f] R/R = A' = didgonala

ry Ro C R Det. C

d) La a calculeze An

- (5) fe End (R3) Daca  $\lambda_1 = 3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 1$  sunt valorile fropriu  $\lambda_1$  $v_1 = (-3_1 2_1 1), v_2 = (-2_1 1_1 0), v_3 = (-6_1 3_1 1)$  sunt vectorii proprii roresp, atunci care esti matricea  $A = [f]_{R_0}, R_0$ ?
- (6) Fix  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f(x) = (4x_1 + x_2 + x_3) x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3$ ,  $x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3$ Precigati dacă Fun reperkin rap. cu care LFIR, 2 et diagonala.

El Forme bilimiare. Fie  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  forma bilimiara Vimetrica  $\mathcal{R}_{o}$   $\mathcal{F}\left\{e_{1}e_{2}\right\}$  reperul sanonic in  $\mathbb{R}^{2}$  si  $g(e_{1},e_{2})=5$ . Precipati matricea asse lui g in raport en Ro.

(8) Fix  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g(x_1y) = x_1y_1 - x_2y_2 - x_1y_3 - x_3y_1 + 2x_2y_3 + 2x_3y_2$ a)  $g \notin L^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{3}, \mathbb{R}^{3}, \mathbb{R})^{(j)}$ 

b) Precipati matricea G asrciata lui g în rap en Ro = [4,6,6] c) Kerg =? Este g nedegenerată?

d) sa ce afle matricea 6' asciata lui g in rap cu reperul  $\mathcal{R}' = \{ e_1' = (1,1,1), e_2' = (1,2,1), e_3' = (0,0,1) \}.$ 

Ex9. Fie feEndlR3), gel (R3, R3; R)

Fie gt: R3xR3 -> R, ge (ay) = g(f(a)y), YayeR3

a)  $97 \in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ b) Daca  $G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} A^{1} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

sunt matricele asreiate lui q si f, in raport eu reperul ranonic Ro sa sa afle 6 matricea asreiata lui ge in raport ru Ro.

EXIO The  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 + x_1y_3 + 3x_2y_1 + x_2y_2 + 2x_2y_3 + 2x_3y_1 - x_3y_2 + x_3y_3$ , G matricea as n hapoulo. Fie  $G^{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2}(G + G^{T}), G^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(G - G^{T})$ Sa se det  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$  at G sunt matricele as R. G in rap cu R o 9 = 9 + 9  $L^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{3},\mathbb{R}^{3};\mathbb{R})$   $L^{3}(\mathbb{R}^{3},\mathbb{R}^{3};\mathbb{R})$