## Seminar 5

 $\mathbb{R}^3 = \bigvee' \oplus \bigvee''$ 

§1, Lubspatii vectoriale 1 (M2(C),+,·)/C a)  $R = \{J_2 \neq P_1 = (0, 1), P_2 = (0, -1), P_3 = (1, 0)\}$ (matrice Pauli) reper in  $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$ b)  $R_0 \xrightarrow{A} R$ , A = ?  $R_0 = reperul ranonic$ e) La se afle roord. lui M= (1 2i) in raport ru.R. d)  $P_{k}^{2} = J_{2}$ ,  $\forall k = 1/3$ ,  $P_{a}P_{b} = i\mathcal{E}_{\sigma}P_{c}$ ,  $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$  $\mathcal{E}(T) = (-1)^{m(\sigma)}$ e) Dati exemple de subspatu care verifica (12CF)=4+ + V2= W4+ W2+W3=4+ U2+ U3+ U4. (2)  $(R^3, +; )_R$ ,  $S = {(1,2,3), (-1,1,5)}$ a)  $\angle 5 > = \angle 5' > = \lor$   $S = \{ (1,5,11), (2,1,-2), (3,6,9) \}.$ b) Sa se descrie V' printr-un sidem de ec. limiarc.
c) Sa se det. V'' ai R3 = V DV'' (3)  $(\mathbb{R}^3, t_1, t_2) / \mathbb{R}$ ,  $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} x - y + 2z = 0 \\ 2x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ Sa ce descompuna x = (-1, 3, 4) in rajort cu

\$2. Aglicatu liniare (Vi,+1')/11K sp. vect, i=1,2 · f: V, -> V2 s.m. reglicatie lineara (-> ) f(x+y) = f(x)+f(y) 2)  $f(\alpha x) = \alpha f(x)$ ,  $\forall \alpha, y \in V_1$  $\forall \alpha \in K$ · f limiara => f(ax+by)=af(x)+bf(y), ta,yeV1, ta,belk. · Ker f = {x \in V1 | f(x) = 0 v2 } mudeul lui f Jeorema f: V<sub>1</sub> → V<sub>2</sub> liniara

→ dim<sub>IK</sub> V<sub>1</sub> = dim<sub>K</sub> Ker f + dim<sub>K</sub> Imf. Matricea assciata unei apl. liniare R={e1, -, em} - + R= {\overline{q}, -, \overline{q}} reper in  $V_{1m}$   $f(ei) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{j} i e_{j} i + i = 1/n , A = (a_{j} i) = 1/n \in V_{min}(K)$  i = 1/n $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathcal{R}_{1,1} \mathcal{R}_{2}$  ;  $f(x) = y \iff Y = AX$ . a) finj => kurf = {0 v, } (=> dim\_K V, = dim\_K Imf b) fruig => dim dmf=dim V2 => dim V1 = dim Kurf+dim V2 c) + bij = dim Y = dim Y = rang(A)

1 = (21,22) = (24+22,-22) 7 = Aut(R2).

(2)  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3, -3x_1 - 7x_2 + x_3)$ a) f limiara

b) Kerf=? Precipatium reper in Kerf

1) 7. 2-2

Imf

a) In f =?

d)  $[f]_{R_0,R_0} = A = ?$ ,  $R_0 = reperul nanonic in <math>\mathbb{R}^3$ 

(3)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f(x) = (3x_1 - 2x_2, 2x_1 - x_2, -x_1 + x_2)$ a) flimiara

6) f ing c) Imf=? d) [f]Ro, Ro' = A =? Ro, Ro' reper canonice in R, resp R.

(a)  $L_1 \times k_0, N_0$ (f)  $f: R_3[X] \rightarrow R_2[X]$ , f(P) = P'a)  $[f]_{R_0, R_0} = A = ?$ ,  $R_0, R_0$  repere canonice in  $R_0[X]$ , resp.  $R_2[X]$ 

b) dim kerf, dim Inf.

(5) f: R3 -> R3, f(x1, x2, x3) = (x1+2x2+x3, -x1-2x2-x3, x1+x2+x3) a) [f]Ro,Ro = A =?

b) dim ker f, dim Im f

c)  $V' = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  $\begin{cases} 34 - 32 + 33 = 0 \\ 34 + 232 - 23 = 0 \end{cases}$ f(V') = ?.

d) slim ( f (4,0,0))

(6)  $(R^2, +1)$  R  $R = \{q = (1,0), q = (0,1)\}$   $\xrightarrow{C}$   $R = \{q = q - q, q = q + 2e_2\}$  repere ((R2)\*+1') IR sp. vect. dual  $(\mathbb{R}^2)^* = \{f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ limitaria } \}.$   $\mathcal{R}^* = \{g^*, g_2^{**}\} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{R}' = \{g'^*, g'^*\} \text{ repure duale in sp. dual}$  $e_{i}^{*}(e_{j}^{*}) = \delta_{ij}$ ,  $e_{i}^{*}(e_{j}^{*}) = \delta_{ij}$ ,  $\forall i,j = 1,2$ ,  $\delta_{ij} = \{1,i=1,2\}$ Precipati legatura dintre matricele C si D. Fre  $f \in End(V)$  ai  $f^2 = 0$ La se arate ca  $g = id_V + f \in Aut(V)$ (3)  $f: \mathcal{R}_1[X] \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}^3$ ,  $f(ax+b) = (a_1b_1a+b)$ Fix  $\mathcal{R}_1 = \{2x-1, -x+1\}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_2 = \{(1,1,1), (1,1,0), (1,0,0)\}$ repere in  $\mathcal{R}_1[X]$ , resp.  $\mathcal{R}^3$ a)  $f(ax+b) = (a_1b_1a+b)$ a)  $f(ax+b) = (a_1b_1a+b)$   $f(ax+b) = (a_1b_1a+b)$   $f(ax+b) = (a_1b_1a+b)$ b) [f]R,R'=A=! c) Kerf, Imf limiara  $\sqrt{y} = (-1/1/1), \sqrt{2} = (1/1/1), \sqrt{3} = (0/2/1)$ 11 = 2v2 +3 v2 - v3, ll2 = v1 +3 v2 + v3, ll3 = v3. b) ULGJRO, RO c) Kex (g), Im (g)