Tutorial
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 $R = 1 \cdot R^2 \Rightarrow 1R^2, f(x) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2)$
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 $E \times 2$: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 + 2x_3, x_1 +$ 3 262 - 2 23) $V = 9 x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$ $V'' = 2 \times \{ \|x^3 \| 3 \times 1 - 4 \times 2 - 2 \times 3 = 0 \}$ a) f e liniaré, dar un e izonorfism de spectir vect. b) f/v: V'-> V" este izonorfism de spectir vect. c) fiv'nv"=? Rezolvare: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & R_{0}, R_{0} \end{bmatrix}$ det A = / 1 2 0 27 f nu este bijectivé (1) fire = y 6> Y = AX = 7 (2x1+2x2 2(1+2x2) = 2(1+3x2-2x2) = $= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$ f este izovorfism <=> If e livisuré => fine este If e bijectivé => fijectivé deci f me este i tomorfism. b) V: x1. + x2 = x3 $V'=h\left(2e_1,2e_2,2e_1+2e_2\right)\left(2e_1,2e_2\in\mathbb{R}^3\right)$ R' = 9(1,0,1),(0,1,1)} SG pentru V'

$$f(v_3) = f(1,1,1) = (3,3,3) = 3(1,1,1) = 3 v_3 = 3 J_3 = 3$$

$$[f]_{R_1R} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) rg \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 = 3 R \text{ e.k. reper.}$$

$$U = a v_1 + b v_2 + c v_3 = a(1,1,0) + b(q_1,1) + c(1,1,1) = (a+c,a+b+c,b+c) = (a+c,a+b+c,b+c) = (1,-1,2) = (a+c,a+b+c,a+b+c,b+c)$$

$$[a+c=1]_{a+b+c=-1} = \begin{cases} a=-3 \\ b=-2 \\ c=4 \end{cases}$$

$$(-3,-2,4) \text{ sunt coordonable lui u in rapord cu R}$$

$$f(u) = f(av_1 + bv_2 + cv_3) = 3 f(u) = a f(v_1) + b f(v_1) + c f(v_2) = 1 v_2$$

$$f(v_1) = 2 v_1 + b v_2 + cv_3 = 3 f(u) = a f(v_1) + b f(v_1) + c f(v_2) = 1 v_2 + 3 cv_3$$

$$f(v_1) = 2 v_1 + b v_2 + 3 cv_3 + 3 c$$

Forme bélinéare Forme pétratice $(V, +, \cdot)/K$ sp. vect. $\mathcal{D}_{f} = g: V_{X}V \rightarrow K$ s. v. formé bilinéarie \Leftrightarrow 1) $g(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \forall g(x, z) + \beta g(y, z)$ 2) g(x, xy+BZ)= xg(xy)+Bg(x, Z) g s.n. formé béliniaré simetricé (x>g(2,y)=g(y,x)

i antisi métricé (z'g(x,y)=-g(y,x)

+x,y eV. Notéen L(V,V; IK) vultimes formeler bilinique de tipul VXV-> IK. Dacie 9: V x V > (K este liniarie Intr-un engennent & sivietricie (fære antisère viver), atunci g este hiliwarie. g(x,y)= XTGY, G-matricea alociaté lui (π_1, π_2, π_3) $\begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & \dots & g_{1n} \\ g_{n1} & \dots & g_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_n \end{pmatrix} = g(\pi_1, g)$ Oles: 9 sinetrice (=> B = G (B este sinetrice) 9 antisinetrice (=> B = - G (B este autisinetrica).

modricci la schinbarea rependen Rozhen, ... en] A R'=he'n, ... en j Beste matricea apocialé formei biliniare g(20,4). IG' = A GA Wef: g ∈ L'(V, V; K) (1-sévretrie) Keng=fx & V/g(x,y)=03 ty & V g. s. h. forma nedegenerate = siller g=40v] <=> 1=> Holet G #0 Def: Q: V > IK 1. u. formé potraticé <= >
(=) 7 g \in L^1(V; V; IK) ai q(x, x) = Q(x), V x \in I) Prop: 7 o corespondenté béjectivé intre mellines formeles leilinière simetrice si mellines formeles péliatice. g(26,20)= Q(20)= XTGX Ext: 9: 1R3 x 1R3 -> 1R, 9(x,y) = x,y, + x,2 42 + x,3 43+ a) fie Q: 1R3/R forme pétrodricé. Sovieté variante în Q(20) = 9(x, x). Revolvare: -1-

 $Q(x) = g(x,x) = x^{2} + x^{2} + x^{2} + 2x, x^{2}$ $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, g(x,x) = X^{T}GX.$ Forma canonicà pontru Q(xs: Kext = a, x, 2 + ... + an ren? leoning his bauss: Fie Q: V > IK forma pétratècé. => 3 un reger in V ai Q are formé canonicé. Ref: $Q: V \rightarrow IR$ forma pétraticé realé. $Q(x) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_n^2; r = x_p + x_p^2$ Teorenié: Q: V - 1 R forma prétraticé nealé. >> 7 un reper in Vai l'are formé normalé. Teorema de inertie Sylvester: Nr de "+" in vi de "-" din forma normalie a lui Q representé un invariant, Q: V-> 12 forma potra-(p, r-p) s. n. ségnatura lui R. m de .-" tica realé. Del: R: V > R forma potratice reali. Q s. n. portio definità (=>

1) Q(x) > 0, $\forall x \in V \setminus \{0v\}$ 2) $Q(x) = 0 \iff x \in V \setminus \{0v\}$ ($\int gn(Q) = (n, 0) \quad sau \quad sgn(Q) = (0, 0)$) g: VXV-> 1R formé biliniare sirebricé s. ". paritir elefinité L=> Q este formé pétratice realé asociaté lui Q si poritir definité. Prop: Fie g & L'(V, V; IK). Dacó g este portir definir atunci g este nedegenera to. Metoda Jacobi de aducere la formé potratice:

Teoremé: Q: V->/R formé pétraticé realé.

Dacé matricca asociaté lui Q in raport un un reper R=9e1,... en 9 in Vare propréetatos $\Delta_{1} = |g_{11}|, \quad \Delta_{2} = |g_{11}|, \quad Q_{12}|, \quad \Delta_{n} = det(G).$ (A1 70, Du 70-minorie diagonali principali ai lui G), atunci I un reper R= 1e; en 3 în V ai Q are forma canonici a(se) = 1 21/2 + 11 212 $+\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2}\chi_2^2$ + ... + $\frac{D_{n-1}}{\Delta_n}\chi_n^2$ Obs: a) Métada régues poste le aplicaté pe toute camuile b) Métada Jacobé poste li aplicaté numai dacé minorii D1, ... Dn 70.

Teorema (criterial Sylvester).

Q: V-> IR formé patratica realé.

Fie R un reper in V a i 1, ... An sunt minorii principali diagonali asociati matricci G a lui R.

=> Q este positivo definité L' D: 70, Vi = In.