Tutorial IX

Seninar 131 19.03.2020

Ex1: A fost revolvent în tutoriatul III; Ex2.

Exa: Fie aplication limaria T: 123 -> 123,

T(x,y,z) = (-4x + 2y + 2z, -8x + 3y + 2z, -32x + 8y + 9z)a) Deferminate matrices lui T în report cu bara canonica b) Fie boxo B = 4 v1, v2, v3], unde v1 = (1, 1, 4), v2 = (1, 0, 4), v3 = (0, 1, -1). Determination matrices lui T in report un boxo B.

Revolvare:

$${}^{\alpha} \left[T \right]_{R_0, R_0} = A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ -8 & 3 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R \circ \xrightarrow{A} R \circ \\ D \downarrow & \downarrow D \\ B & \xrightarrow{A} B \end{array}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{12} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{13} = 4 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$a_{24} = 1 \cdot (-0)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$a_{23} = 4 \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{33} = (-1) \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$a_{33} = (-1) \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det() = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 7 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 + 1 = 1$$

$$b^{-1} = \frac{1}{A} b^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & 44 \\ 5 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

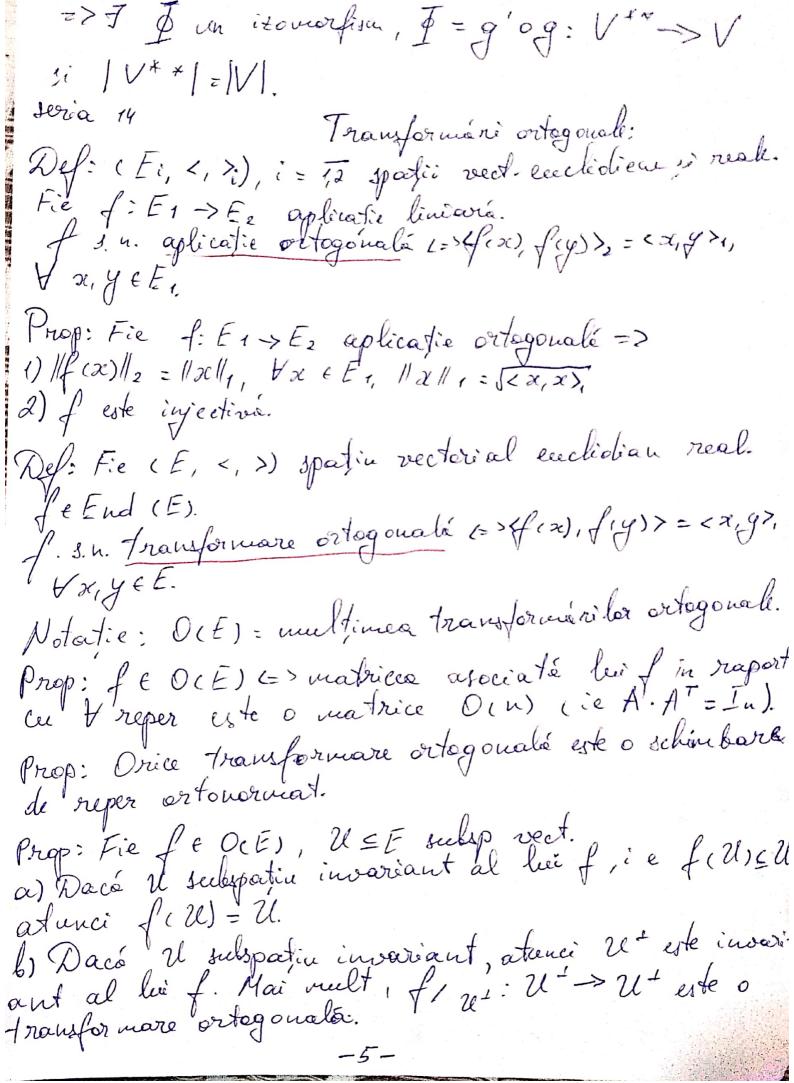
$$det() = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 7 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 + 1 = 1$$

$$det() = \begin{vmatrix} -28 - 8 - 1/2 & -28 + 3 + 32 & -28 + 2 + 36 \\ -35 + 1/2 & 10 & -36 \\ -32 & 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -108 & 24 & -36 \\ -32 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det() = \begin{vmatrix} -108 + 24 & -408 + 30 & -438 + 408 - 30 \\ -32 + 8 & -52 + 9 & -428 + 32 - 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -81 & -48 & -354 \\ -74 & -73 & -405 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex3: Fie aplication limitará T: R" -> R3, $T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4, 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4)$ 2(1-2)(2-2)(4)Determinati côte obasé în Ker Tji In T. Resolvare. Ker T= 1 200 (R4/ T(20) = 0) $| x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \qquad F - | x_1 = 2x_2 - 2x_4 = 0$ $| x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \qquad F - | x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$ $E = \begin{cases} \chi_1 = 2 \chi_2 + 2 \chi_4 \\ 2 \chi_1 + 2 \chi_4 - 2 \chi_2 + 2 \chi_3 + 2 \chi_4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi_1 = 2 \chi_2 + 2 \chi_4 \\ \chi_2 + 2 \chi_3 + 2 \chi_4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi_1 = 2 \chi_2 + 2 \chi_4 \\ \chi_2 + 2 \chi_3 + 2 \chi_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ (=) X1 = 2 X2 + 2 Xu 22 3 = - 22 - 324 Ker T=4(2x2+22(4, x2, -x2-3x4, x4) | x2, x4 + /R3 = = 4 262 (2, 1, -1, 0) + 284(2,0,-3, 1) 1262, X4 & Q } R=9(2,1,-1,0), (2,0,-3,1) $rg\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 2 => R$ est reper in Ker T. Conform Teoremei diviensimii: din 1/R" = din KerT + dem JonT => dim Jon T = 2 extinder R le un reper in 1R4: $\begin{vmatrix}
2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
-1 & -3 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
-1 & -3 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$ => R' = 2 (2, 1, -1,0), (2, 0, -3, 1), (1,0,0,0), (0,1,0,0)

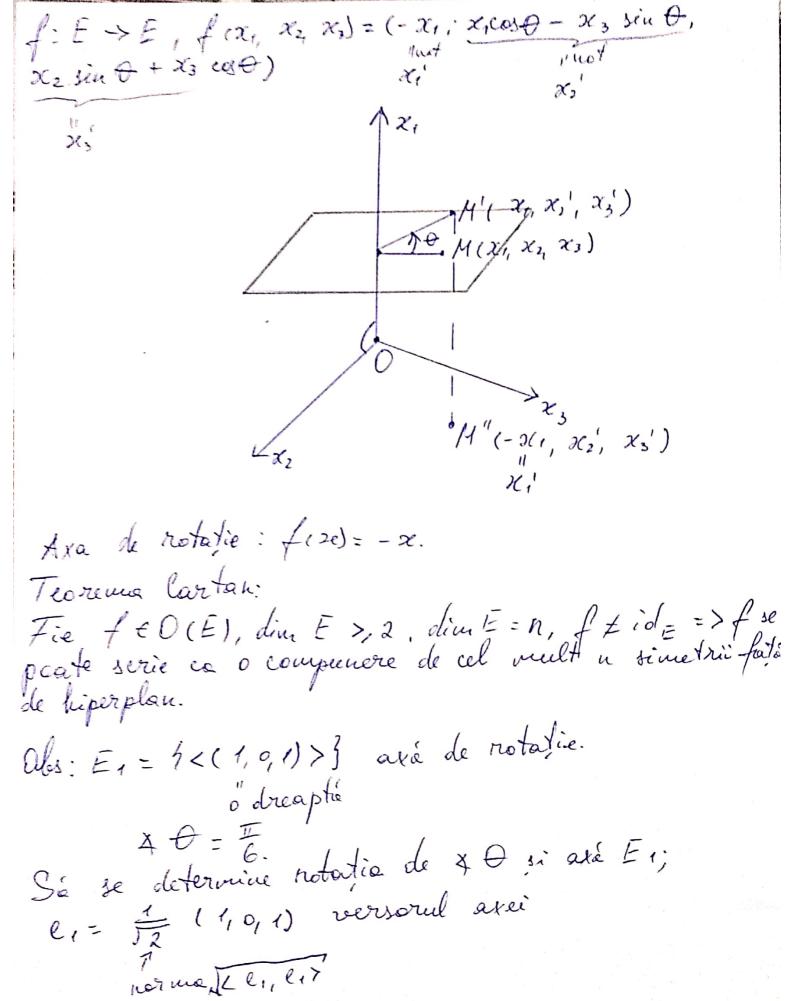
este reper in 124. R=1 T(1,0,0,0), T(0,1,0,0) = 1(1,2,1), (-1,-3,-2) 36 pentru In T. $rg\left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1\\ \frac{1}{2} & -3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 = > R''$ este reper in Ju T. Ex4; Fie V un spațiu vectorial și LC V un seebspathe Ann(L):=hfeV*lf(se)=0, Vxeleg a) Dacé dim (V)=n si dem (L)=m determinati din Ann (L). din V*= n cspatial vectorial dual lui V, V2V*, Ann (L) primeste valori din V*: dim Ann (L) Z n, pentru amuniti se din L: dim Ann (L) > m. >> m < dim Ann (L) < h. Ex5: Fie V**:=(V*)* Sé se arate ca existé un itorrorfism D: V** > V care me depinde de alegerea unei bare:
1) Din definiția spatialiei vectorial sheal, V ~ V* pentru $V^* = (1f: V \rightarrow 1K | f - biniaria f), +, of 1K$ = > fg itomorfism a $1g: V^* \rightarrow V$, is $|V^*| = |V|$. 2) Dacé $V^{**} = (V^{*})^{*}$, afunci $V^{**} \simeq V$, pentru $V^{**} = (\{f': V^{*} \rightarrow IK | f' - liniarié \}), +, \cdot)_{IK}$ => 7 g'un izouerfisur ai g': V** > V*, ; |V**|=|V*|



Prop: f & O(E) => valorile proprii sant ± 1. Teoremé: dem E = 2 Vf ∈ O(E) se serie ca o compavere de cel veult 2 sivetri. Teorema: din E=3, feO(E) I un reper R: her, ez, e33 ortonorinal în E aî dacá det A = 1, atunci f: E>E, f(x)=(x1, x2 cost-22 sint, x2 sint+ + 23 sin () fe, M'(201, x2', x3') M(21, X2, X3) 1= rotatie de x 0 ii axé < 1 e,3> Tr A = 1+2 cost invariant la schimbarcea reperenhi A/a = f(x) = x (f(e) = e).

Teorené: den E=1 0(E)=1 idE, -idE} Valorile proprii, 1= ±1, 4 f & O(E) Fie en versor proprie, il f(e1)= de1. 29 e13> CE ssp invariant => 29 e13> ssp invariant f/<1e,35 : <1e,35 -> <1e,35 fromf. ortog. si à matrice asociaté. 1) det A = 1, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$, f despeté 1 l'o notatie de XO ii agé 29 eil. L'de speté 2. 2) det A = -1or) $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow f(e_i) = e_i$ lf IR, R = A = (0 0 0) => det A = -1. $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ J_n raport en $R = \{e_2, e_1, e_3\}$: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$

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Ex=1x+1x1 (1,0,1)>=0 => x1+ x3=03= our plan = $1(-2e_3, \chi_2, \chi_3) \chi_2, \chi_3 \in \mathbb{R}_3$ 23 (-1,0,1) + 22 (0,1,0) 1 f 2, f 3 3 reper arbitrar carecare pontru E. .

Aplicam metada yram-Schwidt:

construin 1 e 2, e 3 3 reper ortonormat in E... R= 7-e1, e2, e33 reper ortonormal positiv oriental Ro= 4 e,0, l20, l303 -> R=4 e, 22, l33 $If I_{R,R} = A' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{13}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{53}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ [f] Ro, Ro = A. A'= C'AC => A= CA'. CT.

(Ce o modrice ortogonald => C'= CT.) CEDIEI, CT=C-1 f(xe) = x' X' = AX.