Tutorial I Semihar 09.04.20 grupa 131

Lerda 13

1. Fie operatorii liniari definiți de matricile:

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1. Fie operatorii liniari l operator liniar :-> aplicatie liniarà -> morfism de specie vectoriale a transformère liniarà  $[f]_{R_0,R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = f$ => f'(x, x2, x3) = (4x1-4x2+2x3, 2x1-2x2+23,-4x1+ +422 - 223) Defervirian valorile proprei:  $P(J) = def(A - JJ_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2-J & 1 \\ -4 & 4 & -2-J \end{vmatrix} =$ = (4-1)(-2-1)(-2-1)+16+16+8(-2-1)-4(4-1)++8(-2-1) = (4-1)(4+41+12)+3/2-3/2-161-16+ +41=16-41+161-452+452-13-161.+45-16=

 $+4J = 16 - 4J + 16J - 4J^{2} + 4J^{2} - J^{3} - 16J + 4J$   $= -J^{3}$   $J_{1} = 0 , u_{1} = 3$ Subspatial propria: 2 1/1

 $V_{0,1} = 4 \times \epsilon R^3 | f(x) = 0 = \text{Kerf}$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \ 2 \ 1 - 4 \ 2 \ 2 + 2 \ 2 = 0 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 1 - 2 \ 2 + 2 \ 3 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 - 2 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 - 2 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 - 2 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 - 2 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 4 \ 2 = 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 + 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 2 \\ -2$$

$$= (-1)(x^{2}(-2-x)-1+5x) = (-1)(-2x^{2}-x^{3}-1+5x) =$$

$$= 2x^{3}+2x^{2}-5x+1 \qquad \text{Polinomial curvaturistic:}$$

$$= (-1)(x)$$

$$=$$

6) Diagonalitati pe A si determinati A".
a determinati o formula pentre sen
d) Diagonalitati pe A si determinati A.  C) determinati o formula pentru xu d) Aratati cà rectorul (\frac{\chin+1}{\chin},1) tinde la rector  proprin a lui A. Este o întômplare?
proprier a lui A. Este o întérreptare.
Rezolvare:
Notion: Xun = x
$x_{u} = y$ $x_{u} + z = x + y$
Fie A = ( a b) (conforme produserbie d'intre matrici, A trebuie so fie els forme 2x2).
$\begin{pmatrix} \chi + \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix}$
7 a b / x / / ax + by
$\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 & 4 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 2 & 4 \end{cases}$
=>/c x + by = x + y (Trebuie sá gásion crice matrice A core sá indeplineascá acesti conditii, am optect pentru matriceo eviolutá)
1 C De + dy = 2 ( A core sà indeplineaseà acesti
untrices evidents)
VIV
$a = 1$ $b = 1 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $c = 1$
C = 1
b) Diagonalizéen A:
P(J)= det (A-JI)=  1-1 -1 = -1(1-1)-1=
$= -1 + 1^2 - 1 = 1^2 - 1 - 1$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 + (-1) = 5$$

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{1 - 55}{2} \quad m_1 = 1$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{1 + 55}{2} \quad m_2 = 1$$

$$V_{4,1} = \frac{1}{2} \times (R^2) \int_{C} f(x) = \frac{1 - 55}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + 5}{2} \times (R^2 + x_2 = 0)$$

$$\chi_{1,1} = \frac{1 - 15}{2} \times (R^2 = 0)$$

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$$\chi_{1,1} = \frac{1 + 15}$$

Aflem A: Teorema Hamilton- Cayley: A - TIA "-1 + (-1) Tu Ju = On V1(A)= (1n(A)=1 V2(A) = det(A) = 1 1 0 = -1 V3(A) = 0 ) Tu(A) = 0 | findée A e 2 x2. Yn (#) 20 pentru A2 owen: A2-T1 A+ T2 1/2 = 0 : A3 - V1 A2 + V2 A - V3 J2 = 0. pentru 13  $A^{3} - V_{1}A^{2} + V_{2}A = 0$ => pentru \u23: An- V, An-1 + V2 An-2 = On 1) A = V1 A - V2 1/2 = A + 1/2 2)  $A^{n} = \sqrt{1} A^{n-1} - \sqrt{2} A^{n-2} = A^{n-1} + A^{n-2}$ Obtiner:  $A^{n} \geq \int_{A}^{A} A + \int_{2}^{a} \int_{A}^{n} h = 2$   $A^{n-1} + A^{n-2} \int_{A}^{n-2} h \geq 3$ C) 2 n = xu-1+ 2u-2 = xu+2 - 2u+1.

-6-

d) Den eá:

$$f \propto E |R| \text{ a? } \propto \left(\frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$
 $\propto 2 - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \in IR$ 
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-1}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)} \approx \frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-1}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)} \approx \frac{2(n+2n-1)}{2(n+2n-1)} \approx$ 

Seria 14  $E_{X1}$ :  $f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$   $f(x) = (x_{1} + \lambda x_{2} + x_{3}, \lambda x_{1} + 5x_{2} + 3x_{3}, -3x_{1} - 4x_{2} - 4x_{3})$   $e(x) = (x_{1} + \lambda x_{2} + x_{3}, \lambda x_{1} + 5x_{2} + 3x_{3}, -3x_{1} - 4x_{2} - 4x_{3})$   $e(x) = (x_{1} + \lambda x_{2} + x_{3}, \lambda x_{1} + 5x_{2} + x_{3})$   $e(x) = (x_{1} + \lambda x_{2} + x_$ 

$$f(\ell_1) = \ell_1 + 2 \ell_2 - 3 \ell_3$$

$$f(\ell_2) = 2 \ell_1 + 5 \ell_2 - 4 \ell_3$$

$$f(\ell_3) = \ell_1 + 3 \ell_2 - 4 \ell_3$$

$$f(\ell_3) = \ell_1 + 3 \ell_2 - 4 \ell_3$$

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$$f(\ell_3) = \ell_1 + 2 \ell_3 + 2 \ell_3$$

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$$f(\ell_3) = \ell_1 + 2 \ell_3 + 2 \ell_3$$

$$f(\ell_3) = \ell_1 +$$

R=1(1,-1,1), (1,0,0), (0,1,0)

trg(A) = hg(A) = 2, sisten compatibil.  $z > \Delta c = 0 = > \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & y_1 \\ 2 & 5 & y_2 \\ -3 & -4 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 7y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0$   $y_1 = -y_2 - y_3$   $y_1 = -y_2 - y_3$   $y_2 = y_3 + y_2 + y_3 = 0$   $y_1 = -y_2 - y_3$   $y_2 = y_3 + y_3 +$ 

R2=9(-1,1,0),(-1,0,1) reper in Junf.