

Tutoriat VIII:

Seminar 131
12.03.20

Ex.4: Fie vectorii $x_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$, $x_2 = (1, 1, -1, -1)$,
 $x_3 = (1, -1, 1, -1)$ și $y_1 = (1, -1, -1, 1)$, $y_2 = (2, -2, 0, 0)$,
 $y_3 = (3, -1, 1, 1)$ și $L_1 = \text{Span}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $L_2 = \text{Span}(y_1, y_2, y_3)$.
 Determinați câte o bază în $L_1 + L_2$, respectiv $L_1 \cap L_2$.

Rezolvare:

$$R_1 = \text{mult} \left\{ \underset{x_1}{(1, 1, 1, 1)}, \underset{x_2}{(1, 1, -1, -1)}, \underset{x_3}{(1, -1, 1, -1)} \right\}$$

$$L_1 = \langle R_1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = v, \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$v = (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = v_1 \\ a + b - c = v_2 \\ a - b + c = v_3 \\ a - b - c = v_4 \end{cases}$$

$$R_2 = \text{mult} \left\{ \underset{y_1}{(1, -1, -1, 1)}, \underset{y_2}{(2, -2, 0, 0)}, \underset{y_3}{(3, -1, 1, 1)} \right\}$$

$$L_2 = \langle R_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow L_2 = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3 = v, \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$v = (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b + 3c = v_1 \\ -a - 2b - c = v_2 \\ -a + c = v_3 \\ a + c = v_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\dim(L_1 + L_2) = \dim L_1 + \dim L_2 - \dim(L_1 \cap L_2).$$

Aflăm $\dim(L_1 \cap L_2)$:

$$L_1 \cap L_2:$$

$$a + b + c = a + 2b + 3c \Leftrightarrow b + 2c = 0$$

$$a + b - c = -a - 2b - c \Leftrightarrow 2a + 3b + 2c = 0$$

$$-a + c = a - b + c \Leftrightarrow 2a - b = 0$$

$$a + b = a - b - c \Leftrightarrow 2c + b = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$\begin{cases} 2c + b = 0 \\ 2a + 3b + 2c = 0 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2c + b = 0 \\ 4b + 2c = 0 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3b = 0 \\ 2c + b = 0 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ c = 0 \\ a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(L_1 \cap L_2) = 0 \Rightarrow R' = \{(0, 0, 0, 0)\} \text{ reper în } L_1 \cap L_2$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 = \mathbb{R}^4$$

\Rightarrow Un reper în \mathbb{R}^4 este o bază pentru $L_1 \oplus L_2$:
extragem $R'' = \{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2\} \subseteq B$.

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

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

$$+ (-2)(-1-1-1+1-1-1) = 8 + 8 = 16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow R'' = \text{SLI}$$

R'' este bază în $L_1 \oplus L_2$.

Ex 5: Fie vectorii $x_1 = (2, 1, 0)$, $x_2 = (1, 2, 3)$, $x_3 = (-5, -2, 1)$
și $y_1 = (1, 1, 2)$, $y_2 = (-1, 2, 0)$, $y_3 = (2, 0, 3)$ și $L_1 = \text{Span}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $L_2 = \text{Span}(y_1, y_2, y_3)$. Arătați că $L_1 \oplus L_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$ și
descompuneți în 2 moduri vectorul $x = (1, 0, 1)$ după sub-
spațiile L_1 și L_2 .

Resolva:

$$R_1 = \text{not } \left\{ \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ x_1}}{(2, 1, 0)}, \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ x_2}}{(1, 2, 3)}, \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ x_3}}{(-5, -2, 1)} \right\}$$

$$R_2 = \text{not } \left\{ \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ y_1}}{(1, 1, 2)}, \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ y_2}}{(-1, 2, 0)}, \underset{\substack{\text{"} \\ y_3}}{(2, 0, 3)} \right\}$$

$$L_1 = \langle R_1 \rangle, L_2 = \langle R_2 \rangle.$$

$$L_1 \oplus L_2 = \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow L_1 \cap L_2 = \{0_v\}$$

$$L_1 = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = v; a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b - 5c = v_1 \\ a + 2b - 2c = v_2 \\ 3b + c = v_3 \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3 = v; a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b + 2c = v_1 \\ a + 2b = v_2 \\ 2a + 3c = v_3 \end{cases}$$

$$L_1 \cap L_2:$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b - 5c = a - b + 2c \\ a + 2b - 2c = a + 2b \\ 3b + c = 2a + 3c \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 4c = 0 \\ 2c = 0 \\ 2a - 3b + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 4c = 0 \\ 2a - 3b + 2c = 0 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ c = 0 \\ a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow L_1 \cap L_2 = \{(0, 0, 0)\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 \oplus L_2 = \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \dim(L_1 + L_2) = 3.$$

Extragem 2 repere in $L \oplus L_2$:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 + 3 - 6 - 2 = 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow R' = \{(2, 1, 0), (1, 2, 3)\}$$

$(1, 1, 2)$ este reper

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 8 = -10 \neq 0 \Rightarrow R'' = \{(2, 1, 0), (1, 1, 2), (-1, 2, 0)\}$$

$(-1, 2, 0)$ este reper.

$$1) (1, 0, 1) = \underbrace{a(2, 1, 0)}_{\in L_1} + \underbrace{b(1, 2, 3) + c(1, 1, 2)}_{\in L_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + b + c = 1 \\ a + 2b + c = 0 \\ 3b + 2c = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} \begin{cases} -3b - c = 1 \\ 3b + 2c = 1 \\ a + 2b + c = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ 3b = -3 \\ a + 2b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ b = -1 \\ a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1, 0, 1) = (-1, -2, -3) + (2, 2, 4)$$

$$2) (1, 0, 1) = \underbrace{a(2, 1, 0)}_{\in L_1} + \underbrace{b(1, 1, 2) + c(-1, 2, 0)}_{\in L_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b - c = 1 \\ a + b + 2c = 0 \\ 2b = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{b = \frac{1}{2}} \begin{cases} 2a - c = \frac{1}{2} \\ a + 2c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{2} \\ -5c = \frac{3}{2} \\ a + 2c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = -\frac{3}{10} \\ a = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1, 0, 1) = \left(\frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, 0\right) + \left(\frac{8}{10}, -\frac{1}{10}, 1\right)$$

seria 14

Forme biliniare Spații vectoriale euclidiene

Ex 1: Fie $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, formă biliniară,
 $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea asociată în raport cu reperul
 canonic.

a) $g = ?$

b) $\ker g = ?$

c) Forma pătratică asociată lui $g = ?$

d) Să se aducă Q la forma canonică.

e) (\mathbb{R}^3, g) sp. vectorial euclidian.

Rezolvare:

a) $g(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + 3 x_1 y_3 + x_2 y_1 + 5 x_2 y_2 + x_2 y_3 + 3 x_3 y_1 + x_3 y_2 + x_3 y_3$

b) $\det G \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \ker g = \{0_v\}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 3 + 3 - 45 - 1 - 1 = -36 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \ker g = \{0_v\}$$

c) $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$Q(x) = g(x, x) = x_1^2 + 5 x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2 x_1 x_2 + 6 x_1 x_3 + 2 x_2 x_3$$

Met. Jacobi

$$\Delta_1 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 1 = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = -36 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ un reper a.c. } Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1'^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2'^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} x_3'^2$$

$$= x_1'^2 + \frac{1}{4} x_2'^2 - \frac{1}{9} x_3'^2$$

(2, 1) semnatura $\Rightarrow Q$ nu e pozitiv definită

e) Q nu e pozitiv definită $\Rightarrow g$ nu e pozitiv definită
 $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^3, g)$ nu e spațiu vectorial euclidian.

d) Met. Gauss:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= (x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 9x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 + 5x_2^2 + \\ &+ x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3 = (x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3)^2 + 4x_2^2 - 4x_2x_3 - 8x_3^2 = \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3)^2 + (2x_2 - x_3)^2 - 9x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

Schimbăm reperul:

$$y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3$$

$$y_2 = 2x_2 - x_3$$

$$y_3 = 3x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(x) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

signatura $(2, 1) \Rightarrow Q$ nu e pozitiv definită.

Ex 2: $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$

a) g forma polară asociată.

b) Se reduce Q la forma canonică.

c) Este Q pozitiv definită?

d) Este (\mathbb{R}^3, g) spațiu vectorial euclidian?

Rezolvare:

$$a) G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(x, y) = x_1y_2 - 2x_1y_3 + x_2y_1 + 4x_2y_3 + 4x_3y_2 - 2x_3y_1$$

$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este forma polară asociată lui Q .

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} (G(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y))$$

b) Efectuăm schimbarea de reper:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = x_1 - x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 - y_2) \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 - y_2^2) - 2(y_1 + y_2)y_3 + 4(y_1 - y_2)y_3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}y_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 - 2y_1y_3 - 2y_2y_3 + 4y_1y_3 - 4y_2y_3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}y_1^2 + \underline{2y_1y_3} - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 + 6y_2y_3 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 + 4y_1y_3) - \\ &- \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 - 6y_2y_3 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - 2y_3^2 - 6y_2y_3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(y_2^2 + 12y_2y_3) - 2y_3^2 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + 2y_3)^2 - \\ &- \frac{1}{2}(y_2 + 6y_3)^2 + 16y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}z_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}z_2^2 + 16z_3$$

(2, 1) signature $\Rightarrow G$ nu e pozitiv definită $\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^3, g)$
nu e sp. vectorial euclidian.

Ex3: (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) sp. vectorial euclidian, $g_0: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 $g_0(x, y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$ produs scalar canonic.
 $U = \langle (1, 2, 3) \rangle$.

a) $U^\perp = ?$

b) Să se determine un reper ortonormal în U^\perp .

Rezolvare:

$$U^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_0(x, y) = 0, \forall y \in U\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_0(x, (1, 2, 3)) = 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -2x_2 - 3x_3 \\ U^\perp &= \{(-2x_2 - 3x_3, x_2, x_3) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{x_2(-2, 1, 0) + \\ &+ x_3(-3, 0, 1) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_1$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_2$

$$U^\perp = \{f_1, f_2\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus U^\perp$$

$$\dim U^\perp = 2$$

$\Rightarrow R = \{f_1, f_2\}$ reper arbitrar în U^\perp .

$$R = \{f_1, f_2\} \xrightarrow{\text{reper arbitrar}} R' = \{e_1, e_2\} \xrightarrow{\text{reper ortogonal}} R'' = \left\{ \frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|}, \frac{e_2}{\|e_2\|} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{reper ortonomizat}}$$

$$e_1 = f_1 = (-2, 1, 0)$$

$$e_2 = f_2 - \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} \cdot e_1 = (-3, 0, 1) - \frac{6}{5}(-2, 1, 0) =$$

$$= (-3, 0, 1) + \left(\frac{12}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}, 0\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}, 1\right)$$

$$\frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2, 1, 0)$$

$$\frac{e_2}{\|e_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}(-3, -6, -5)$$

Obs: $u = \alpha v, \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$

Ex 4: (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)

$$u = (2, -1, 3); v = (1, 1, 2)$$

a) $u \times v = w$

b) Coordonatele lui $(1, 1, 0)$ în raport cu reperul $\{u, v, w\}$.

c) $t = (1, -1, 1)$, $t \wedge u \wedge v = \langle t, u \times v \rangle \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \mathbb{Z}$

Obs: \mathbb{Z} s.u. produs mixt.

Rezolvare:

$$a) w = u \times v = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = e_1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - e_2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + e_3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e_1(-5) - e_2(1) + e_3(3) = (-5, -1, 3)$$

Obs: $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\} = \text{reper canonic}$

b) $R = \{u = (2, -1, 3), v = (1, 1, 2), w = (-5, -1, 3)\}$ reper pozitiv
 în orientat în \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$(1, 1, 0) = a \cdot u + b \cdot v + c \cdot w = a(2, -1, 3) + b(1, 1, 2) + c(-5, -1, 3) = (2a + b - 5c, -a + b - c, 3a + 2b + 3c)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b - 5c = 1 \\ -a + b - c = 1 \\ 3a + 2b + 3c = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a - 4c = 0 \\ -\frac{4}{3}c + b - c = 1 \\ 4 + 2 + \frac{14}{3}c + 3c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{8}{35} \\ b = \frac{21}{35} \\ c = -\frac{6}{35} \end{cases}$$

$$(a, b, c) = \left(-\frac{8}{35}, \frac{21}{35}, -\frac{6}{35}\right)$$

c) $t \wedge u \wedge w = g_0(t, w) = \langle (1, -1, 1), (-5, 1, 3) \rangle = -5 + 1 + 3 = -1$

Obs: $t \wedge u \wedge v = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Leftrightarrow t \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - t \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + t \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Ex 5: $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vectorial euclidian real.
 Demonstrați că următoarele afirmații sunt echivalente:

- 1) $u \perp v$
- 2) $\|u + v\| = \|u - v\|$
- 3) $\|u + v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2$

Rezolvare:

$$(*) \|u + v\|^2 = \langle u + v, u + v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle + 2\langle u, v \rangle = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + 2\langle u, v \rangle$$

$$(**) \|u - v\|^2 = \langle u - v, u - v \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle + \langle v, v \rangle - 2\langle u, v \rangle = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2\langle u, v \rangle$$

$$1) \rightarrow 2) \langle u, v \rangle \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\|u + v\|^2 - \|u - v\|^2}{4} \stackrel{(**)}{=} \frac{\|u + v\|^2 - \|u - v\|^2}{4} = \frac{\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 + 2\langle u, v \rangle - (\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2\langle u, v \rangle)}{4} = \frac{4\langle u, v \rangle}{4} = \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$2) \rightarrow 1) \|u + v\| = \|u - v\| \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{\|u + v\|^2 - \|u - v\|^2}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow 2\langle u, v \rangle = -2\langle u, v \rangle \Rightarrow \langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow u \perp v$$

$$1) \rightarrow 3) \quad \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \|u + v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2$$

$$3) \rightarrow 1) \quad \|u + v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} -2\langle u, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow u \perp v$$