Tutorial III

Seninar grupa 131 12.03.2020

Ext: Fie rectorii v1=(1,4,3), V2=(2,1,0), V3=(4,3,1), V4= (3,2,1) e 次4

a) Formearé hvi, vz, vz, vy un sistem de generatori pentru

b) Extrageti o bará a lui 123 din 121, vz, vz, vu3.
c) Scrieti componentele vectorulei x = (1, 1, 1) in raport en

bara obtinuté la panetal precedent.

Revolvare:

9R = 9 (1,1,3), (2, 1,0), (4, 3, 1), (3,2,1) J, este un S6. Orice supramultime a unui SG este un S6. (Daca o submultime a lui R este un S6, atunci R este

SG)

Extragem {(1,1,3), (2,1,0), (4,3,1)} = R' 11 2 4 = 1+18-12-2=5 +0 => R' We SLI

1R'l=3 = dim_R/R³ => R' ute Sb => R este SG. b)=> R' este reper (baté) în /R³.

c) (1,1,1) = a(1,1,3) + b(2,1,0) + c(4,3,1) $\begin{cases} a + 2b + 4c = 1 \\ 0c + b + 3c = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a + 2b + 4 - 12a = 1 \\ 0c + b + 3c = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a + b + 3 - 9a = 1 \\ c = 1 - 3a \end{cases} = \begin{cases} c = 1 - 3a \end{cases}$

 $\frac{1}{16} - 3a = -1 - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$ 1 1=3

6) Extinden R la o baré în 184.

R' = R
$$V_1^{2}(1,0,0,0), (91,0,0)$$
?

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-8 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix}
2 & -4 & 0 \\
5 & -4 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix} = (0 \neq 0)$$

=> $ng \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4 | maxim \rangle => R' exte SLI.$

=> R' este baré.

$$|R'' = L \oplus L_1^{2}(1,0,0,0), (0,1,0,0) \rangle = L \oplus L_0$$

C) $(1,2,1,2) = a(-8,2,5,0) + b(8,0,-9,2) + c(1,0,0,0) + c(1,0,0,0) + c(1,0,0,0)$

=\frac{1}{2} \text{ a + 2b + c = 1} \text{ a = \frac{5}{5}} \text{ d = -\frac{6}{5}} \text{ c = \frac{29}{5}} \text{ d = -\frac{6}{5}} \text{ c = \frac{29}{5}} \text{ c = \frac{29}{5}}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5},

li coordonatele lui v=(2,3,-5) în raport cu bata B!

Retalvare:

$$\beta_{\circ} \xrightarrow{A} \beta'$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

(2, 3, -5) = a(1, 2, 1) + b(1, -1, 0) + C(3, 1, -2) $|\alpha + b + 3C = 2|$ $|\alpha + b + 3C = 2|$ $|\alpha - b + C = 3E + 2 > 6$ $|\alpha - 2C = -5|$ $|\alpha - 2C = -5|$ $|\alpha - 2C = -5|$

(=) $\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ c = 3 \end{cases} = > (-1, -6, 3)$ sunt coordonafele lui v in raport b = -6 cu b'.

Ex6; Dacé vectorii v1. v2, v3 sunt livieur- dependent se poute ca v01 = v1+v2, v02 = v2+v2, w3 = v1+v3 sã fie livieur inde pendenti?

Resolvare:

por, v2, v3 e SLD & Matricea ce are pe v1, v2, v3 pl
coloane are de terminantel o.

Operatible w1 = v1 + v2, w2 = v2 + v3, w3 = v1 + v3 sunt
echi valente cu operatio de admare pe coloane a matricea
anterioare, care nu vor da o matrice echivalento cu
cea anterioarió (spre deosebère de operatio le de admare
pe linii). Deci matricea neceó, cu vo, w2, w3 pe color
he nu va fi echivalentó cu cea antericaró. => Determinantal ei poate fi diferit de o => h w1, w2, w33
poate fi un SCI.

Jeria 14 tx1: Fie g: VxV -> 12º formé bibuiarie sivretrice, 1 -1) matricea asociaté in raporten reperul -1 0) canonic. 6) Éste que degeneraté? d Q = ? Q: V-s R forma potraticé asociaté. d) Sue se determine o forma canonicé a lui Q. Este Q positivo definité? Reroheare: a) g (x,y) = X T b y g (x,y)= x1y1 + 2C1y2 + X2y1 + 221y2 - 22y3 - X3y2. b) det 6 = | 1 1 2 -1 | 2 -1 × 0 => 9 este nede generation => => Kerg = 10,3 () Q(x)= g(24x)= x12+2x22+2x1x2-2x2x3 d) &(x) = x,2+2x2+2x1x2-2x, x3 = (x1+x2)2+222-(Metoda "yauss). $-2 \chi_2 \chi_5 = (\chi_1 + \chi_2)^2 + (\chi_2 - \chi_3)^2 - \chi_3^2$ y = x = x => Q(x): y, 2+ y, 2- y3 forma normala Q(2,1) => Q un e pozition definité. Metobla Jacobi: A3= 1 2 -1/2 -1 #0 A121 \$0 A221 2 2 1 2 1 2 0

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } \exists \text{ un reper in } |R^3 \text{ ai } Q_1(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} |\mathcal{X}_1|^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} |\mathcal{X}_2|^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} |\mathcal{X}_3|^2 = 1|\mathcal{X}_1|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{X}_2|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{X}_3|^2 = |\mathcal{X}_1|^2 + |\mathcal{X}_2|^2 - |\mathcal{X}_3|^2 \\ Q_1(2,1) \text{ signatura } \Rightarrow Q \text{ un este position definitio.} \end{array}$

Spatii vectoriale

Notion (E, <:,>), (E, (:, ·)), (E, g) spatiu vectorial lucliolian, g-formé biliniaré sime tricé si possitire defenité.

Fie q: VXV >1R, formé biliniaré simetrice si poritive definité, (V, +, ·)/18 s. n. produs scalar.

Def: Fie (E,g) sp. veet. cuclidéan, 11 x11: Jg(x,x)=Q(x), Vx EV, unde Q: V.s IR este forma pátraticé realé asociaté lui g.

Prop: Fie (£,9) sp. vect. leeclistian, S= 5 x1,... 243 sistem de k rectori, neverli, mutual artogonali (ie 9(xi, xi) = 0, Vi zi _ 1, k), atunci S este SLI.

Teorema Cauchy-Buniahowsky-Schwarz:

Fie (E, g) sp. vect. evelidian. => | < x, y > | < | | x || · | | y || , tx, y & E Mai mult, | < x, y > | = ||x|| · ||y|| <> 1 x, y } este SLD.

> produs scalar, g(x, y)

(Ne amintion ce inserviné norma uni vector se: O functie le tipul | | : |Rh > |R, ce are unie tourele propriétété; a) 11 × 11 × 0, Vx E R" (c) 11201120 12 x =0 (iii) ||x x || = |x | · ||xe|| , \dela e |R, \dela e |R h
(iv) ||x + y|| \le ||xe|| + ||y|| , \dela x, y \e |R h) Def: Fie (F,g) sp. vect. euclidian real; R=1 e1, ... eu3 reper: 1) R J. n. reper ortogonal (> < li, E; > = 0, Vixi = 1, n. a) R J. n. reper ortonormal (=> < li, ej> = Ti,j Vij = In Un reper ortonormat este un reper ortogonal in care fiecare vector este versor cie \$1). Prop: Fie (E, 9) un sp. ved enclidéan real, a) R A>R', cu R': R' repere ortonormote => A ∈ O(n) (i e A este matrice ortagonalá: A·A = In) 6) Dacie R, R' seud repere ortonormak la fel crientate, atunci A & SO(n) (i e A uste matrice special ortogonate: A & U(u) ju det A = 1). de ortogonalitare gran-Schwidt Fie (E,g) sp. vectorial euclideau reals $R=2f_1,\dots f_n$ reper arbitrar in $E. \Rightarrow FR'=4e_1,\dots e_n$ reper ortogonal in E ai $<1f_1,\dots f_i$ $> =<1e_1,\dots e_i$ $> =<1e_i,\dots e_i$ $> =<1e_i,\dots e_i$ $\ell_1 = f_1$ $\ell_2 = f_2 - \langle -\ell_2, \ell_1 \rangle \cdot \ell_1$ - 4 -

en=fn- <fn, l1>. e1- - <fn, lu-1>. eu-1 R=1f1,...fu3 => R'=9e1,...en3 => R'=4 l1 (11) reper ortonorum (11211 = J < e1, e1) R, R' i D' seunt repere la fel orientate. Def: (E, <:,>) spatiu rectorial inclidian real. a) $x \in V$, $x' = 2y \in V \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 0$ (x - ortegonal) 6) U = V subspatin vect. in V. U'= 9 y ∈ VI < x, y> = 0, Yx ∈ U3 complement orthogonal. a) <2, 2>=0 => 2=00 (produsul scalar e positive defe. 6) (2e1) = U c) Fie U, WCV subspasii vect. Dacé U C W, atenci W C Ut. d) Dacie se 1 21 vie se construit ortogonal pe U, ie $x \in U^{\perp}$), atauci $\langle x, e_i \rangle = 0$, $\forall i = 1, K$, he_i , e_u 3 repen ortonormat in W, dimin U= K. Prop: (E, 9) spatia vect. enclidian real, UEE ssp. vect e> E = U @ UL Oles: + U C V 31p. veet; I! U' C V complement ortogo nal aî V= U + U+.

Ex1: (1R3,90), 90: 1R3x1R3 ->1R, 9(x,y)=20,41+x242+ produs scalar canonic. Fie u= (1,2,-1). 6) Sé se détermine un reper ortonormat in ut. Retolvare. a) $\mathcal{U}^{\perp} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 | g_0(x, u) = 0 \} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \}$ XZ(X1, X2, X3) 4= (1,2,-1) din U= 3-1=2 (plan care trece prin crégine) 6) year - Schwidt: u+={(x1, x2, x1+2x2)| x1, x2 € /R3 = 2 ×1(1,0,1)+ + 22(91,2) | x1, x, e/R} Ortogonalizan: $e_{12} = e_{12} = (1,0,1)$ $e_{2} = e_{2} = (1,0,1)$ $e_{2} = e_{2} = (1,0,1)$ $e_{13} = e_{13} = (0,1,2) = \frac{\chi}{\chi} \cdot (1,0,1) = \frac{\chi}{\chi} \cdot (1,0,1)$ = (91,2)-(1,0,1)=(-1,1,1) < f2, (1) = < (0,1,2), (1,0,1)> = 0.1+1.0+1.2=2 R=1f, f23 -> R'=2e, e23 -> R"= 1/1/2111 1 1/21113= = 9 for (1,0,1), for (-1,1,1)}.

Def: Produs rectorial: (1Rs, 90), 1x, y} sessem de vectori. Definion prodused nectorial w astfel: 9) 20 20, dacé 12, 43 este SLD. to Dacie 1 x, y3 e SLI, adurei: 1) $\| w \|^2 = \left| \langle x, x \rangle \langle x, y \rangle \right|$ 2) $w \perp x$, $w \perp y$ $(\langle w, x \rangle = 0)$ 3) 1 2e, y, 20 3 use reper positive orientat, adicé esse la fel oriental con : repereil canonic. $V = \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \notin \text{determinant formal} = \begin{vmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 \\ \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 & \mathcal{X}_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 & \mathcal{X}_3 \\ \mathcal{Y}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_3 \end{vmatrix} - \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_3 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_3 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_3 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_2 \end{vmatrix}$