Cours II · gratii rectoriale Exemplu. Yesten vederiler din plan A D A,B si CD definese arelasi vector: AB = CD doca AB si CD sunt paralele segmentele au acelasi orientare si acelasi lungime 2 => ABDC paralelogram (AD si BC au același mijloc) * Operatio au vectori. $A \longrightarrow 2\overline{AB}$ data fixat un reper in plan, t, } versorii ascelor V v in plan (7!)a, b∈R a c v=at+bJ | Definitie : Fie K un corp comutatio (de ex R, C, d, 2/4,...) O multime neveda V se numeste K- spatiu redorial daca avem defente: (1) "+": V×V → V adunarea ai (V,+) grup alectean ② si 11 * ": K×V →V inmultire cu scalari

AEK, bev ybes a.b

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1) a(v1+2) = av1 + av2 Yackni v1, v2 EV
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VK -> scolari, V -> vectori

Exemple? 1) V vedori din plan : R - sp. vedorial

2)
$$K corp \quad K^n = \{(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) : aick ; \forall i = 1, n \} \text{ este un } K - sp. rectoral.$$

$$(a_1, ..., a_n) + (b_1, ..., b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, ..., a_n + b_n)$$

$$\lambda (a_1, ..., a_n) = (\lambda a_1, \lambda a_2, ..., \lambda a_n)$$

3). $M_{m,n}(K) \in matricule$ au m linii oi n voloane au intrari din K este un K-sp vectorial

$$A + B = (aij) + (bij) = (aij + bij) i = 1.m$$

$$j = 1.m$$

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4). K[x] polinoamele in nedeterminata x w coef in corpul K -> este un K-sp. vectorial

5).
$$\mathcal{C}((a,b)) = \{f: (a,b) \ni \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ cont } \}$$
 este un \mathbb{R} - sp. rectorial

[Reguli de calcul intr-un spatiu vectorial]

· Fie V un K-sp vectoral:

1.
$$a(v_1 - v_2) = av_1 - av_2$$
 5. $(-a) \cdot v = a \cdot (-v) = -av$

3.
$$O_K v = O_V$$
 $\forall a, b \in K$ $ai a \cdot v = O$

$$4. \quad a O_V = O_V \qquad \forall v_1, v_2, v \in V \qquad =) \quad a = O_K$$

$$suu$$

$$v = O_V$$

Dem: 3
$$O_{k} = O_{k} + O_{k}$$

 $O_{k} \cdot v = (O_{k} + O_{k})v \stackrel{@}{=} O_{k}v + O_{k}v / - O_{k}v$
 $O_{V} = O_{k} \cdot v$

$$\Theta \quad O_V = O_V + O_V \mid a$$

$$O_V = (O_V + O_V) a \stackrel{@}{=} O_V a + O_V a \mid -O_V a$$

$$O_V = a \cdot O_V$$

6
$$a \cdot v = 0v$$
 data $a = 0v = 0$
 $a \cdot v = 0v$ data $a = 0v = 0$
 $a \cdot v = 0v / \frac{1}{2}$
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 $a \cdot v = 0v / \frac{1}{2}$

Det 7 Fie V un K-sp reclarial. O submultime pe W & V s. n <u>subspatiu reclarial</u> in V daca W cu restrictiele operation are o structura de K-sp rectarial.

(Prop) V si W ≤ V . Usm. afirm sunt echia:

- (9) Weste subsp. rectorial in V
- ② + w1, W2 € W : W1+W2 € W
- 3. FAEK DI WEW: A.WEW
- (Yw1, w2 CW, ta, b EK: aw, + b w2 EW

[Dem] 1. → 2 → 3

LEK, W1 EW =) a W1 EW |=) a W1 + 6 W2 EW

 $3 \rightarrow 1$ (W,+) grup abelian, subgrup (V,+) $\forall w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{W} \ w_1 - w_2 = 1 \cdot w_1 + (-1)w_2 \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow 1$

[Exemple ? 1) {Ov}, V subsp vectoriale in V

- 2). R[x] = { f(x) & R[x] : grad f & n } v {0} } iste subspread in R[x]
- 3) {(a b): a,b,c & R} & M2 (R) subsp. vectorial
- 4) {(xy) \in \mathbb{2} : 2x + 17y = 0} \leq \mathbb{2} = 0

5). Fie A & Mmin (K). Notam

$$\ker A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}^n : A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

- solutible sistemului omogen cu matricea A

Atuni Ker A este un K- sp. redorial, sulesp rectorial in Kn

Dem: (0) E ver A => Ker A = Ø

Fix
$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{K}$$
, $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ si $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \in \ker A$.

Ker A este subsp rolatorial in Km.

"nucleul matricii A"

Den: $\phi \neq w = 0$ $0 \vee e w$ Den: $\phi \neq w = 0$ $0 \vee e w$ $0 \vee e w = 0$ $0 \vee e w = 0$

[Def] Fie V_1 si V_2 subsp. vectoriale in V. Notain $V_1+V_2=\{x+y\mid x\in V_1,\ y\in V_2\}$

[Prop] V1 + V2 este un sulesp vertorial in V (numit gratiul suma)

Dem: Eie a, b $\in K1$, $v_1 \in V_1 + V_2 =$ $w_1 = x_1 + y_1$ on $x_1 \in V_1$ si $y_1 \in V_2$ $w_1 \in V_2 = x_2 + y_2$ $x_2 \in V_1$ $y_2 \in V_3$

$$a w_1 + b w_2 = A(x_1 + y_1) + b(x_2 + y_2)$$

$$= (a x_1 + b x_2) + (a y_1 + b y_2) \in V_1 + V_2$$

$$\in V_1 \qquad \in V_2$$

Prop), $V_1, V_2 \leq V = 1$ $V_1 \cap V_2$ este subsproteinal in V. $V_1 + V_2$ Analog suma; intersection in familie de subsproteinal de subsp

Prop. Fie V1, V2 & V. Atunia V1 UV2 este subgray sp. vectorial in V <=> V1 & V2 Sur V2 & V1.

(Propositie) Fie V1, V2, ..., V2 & V a î V1+V2+...+Vn = V Urm afirm sunt echio:

a). $\forall x \in V$ $\exists 1$ $\forall i \in V_i$ i = 1 $\exists 1$ $\exists 1$

Def In situatia anterioria speinem i V este suma directa a subsp V..., Vn si siriom: V = V1 \P V2 \P ... \P Vn

* Case particular $V=V_1 \oplus V_2 \subset =$ $\begin{cases} V=V_1+V_2 \\ V_1 \cap V_2=0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} V\times \in V \\ V_1 \cap V_2=0 \end{cases}$ and $V=V_1+V_2 \cap V_1$

[Combinate linere]

Fie V un K- sp. rectorial.

Def: Daca a1, a2, ..., an exi v1, v2, ..., vn eV, vectorul

a101+a202+...+an on s.n o combinatio lineara de v1, v2, ..., on.

*Notion $< v_1, ..., v_n > = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i v_i ... a_i \in K \}$ Mai general, data $S \subseteq V$ $(S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \}$ Prop $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ Prop $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times_i | n \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ (S) \in N \} \}$ $\{ (S) = \{ (S) \in N$

Def: Grunem a o maltime S & V este sistem de generatori pentru V.
(5. G1)

dava (5) = V.

in carell in care pt un V 75 finità ai <5>=V, spunem a V este gration rectorial finit generat.

Ex: $\mathbb{R}^n = \{(x_1, ..., x_n): x_i \in \mathbb{R} \ \forall i = 1, n \}$