## Forme Bilinian. Forme patratice Spații vectorial euclidiene

Def. Fix (V,+,·)/K. Aplication g: VxV-> 1K se numerte forma bilimiara (=)

L=> g. este limiara în fiecare argument, i.e: g(1x+By,2)=1g(42)+Bg(y,2)

g(7,14+B2)=1g(42)+Bg(42),

Yx, y, z \in V, Y, P \in K.

Def. g se numerte formà simetrica (=> g(x1y)=g(y,x)
g se numerte formà antisimetrica (=> g(x1y)=-g(y,x)

Def. Aplicatia Q: V-SIK se numerte forma patratica L=3 J o forma bilimbra si similaica g astfel încât Q(x)=g(xx| , 4xeV. g sm format polara a soffie Q: V-SIR forma patratica. Q se numerte pozitiv definita es/Q(x)>0, 4x+q, [Q(x)=a=)x=q

Obs. Dacà g apto forma polorà asociati formei potratice Q of g, atunai O pot def (=> g por def.

Matricea osociatà unei forme biliniare:

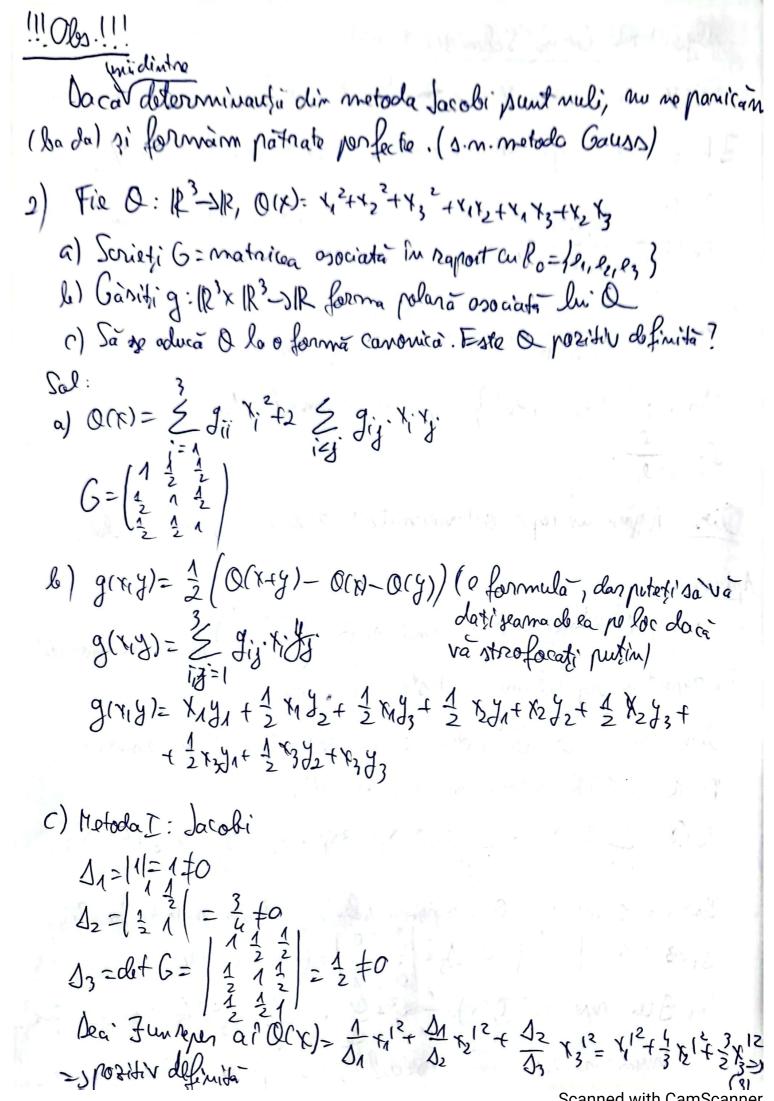
Fie  $R = \{2_1, \dots, 2_m\}$  reper in V. At which modifies the  $G=\{g_{ij}\}_{i,j}=1,m$ ,  $g_{ij}=g(2_{i,j})$   $f_{i,j}=1,m$ ,  $g_{i,j}=g(2_{i,j})$   $f_{i,j}=1,m$ ,  $g_{i,j}=g(2_{i,j})$   $g_{i,j}=g(2_{i,j})$ 

Def. Fie Q: V-SIK forma patratica. Atunci 3 un reper R=191,...pen ) in Va. ?

Q (x)=a, x, 2+92x2+...+ dr x2. Accosta soriere re numeros, formo Canonica.

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Obs. a positiv definité (>> signatura (m, a) a/ O(x)= 4,4...+ xm, undo signatura = ( numarul de "t" din forma covonica, numarul de - " din Ex: organitura = (a, b) => Q(x)= x12+...+x2-x12-...-x12. Def Oforma bilimiara simetrica g: V × V-sIR se numerte produs scalor (=) ES g o positiv definita Def. Fie Vun spațiu Vectorial real Doca Z g: VXV-SR produs scalor, atura (V, g) s.m spațiu vectorial euclidian real (SVER) bof to R = 1 Parilla } reper in Vysver. 1) R son reper ortogonal (=> g(lill)=0 +itj;ij=4m (cu albothu po desen) = 2) R sm reper ortonormat (=) g(0; lj) = fiz = 10, i = 1 (a rosu po (functia Krowecker) Ex: X=(x11...1xn) y =(y11...,ym) Produsil g(+4) = < x,y> = x,y,+...+ x,ym. Def. Numarul 11/11=1/27,4> s.n vorma vectorului. 1181=1/42+-+4n Jaca di >Offizion, atura a esto positiv definità.



Algoritmul Gram-Schmidt: FielViglown, dim V=m sittie / file i for Ital repen on bitner. Atuna 3 B= Jeinson J reper ontogonal at < Dinilus= < fil-18m>= \ Ji. D1= f1 - (f2,01). D1 ( < 41,42> e produsul scalar dintre 4, gitz). on= In - (In ) 1 -(fm, lm, ) - lm-1. Daca R'= 1 en'i ... en'} reper ontovormat, atuna.  $Q_i^{"} = \frac{x_i}{\|x_i\|}$ Ols. Agasi un reper ordonormatés a gasi un produs scalor. Aplicații:

1) Fie g: R'XR 3Rformo biliniara 11 G = (222) matricea asociated On report in report canonic. Este (Rida) sven?

Observam ca G=Gt, dea g este forma biliniara simetrica.

Fil Q = R3-3 R forma patratico osociatà,

Q(x)= & g; x; +2 & g; x; xj = 3x, 2+2x2 + x32+4x1x2+4x2 x3.

Pentru a stabilidação 
$$\theta$$
 este positiv definita, aplicam metoda Jacobi:  $\delta_1 = 3$ ;  $\delta_2 = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\delta_3 = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

bea' 3 cm repor ai Q(x)= 1 x2+ 1 x2+ 1 x2+ 1 x3= 3 x2+ 3x2- 1x37 2) signatura (2,4) som e poèclet es un e produs ralar es un erve

Metoda ii: Gauss

$$Q(p) = \chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_3^2 + \chi_3 \chi_2 + \chi_4 \chi_2 + \chi_2 \chi_3 = (\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_2) - (\frac{1}{4}\chi_2^2) - (\frac{1}{4}\chi_2^2) - (\frac{1}{4}\chi_3^2) - \frac{1}{2}\chi_2\chi_3 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_2\chi_3 = (\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_3)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(\chi_2^2 + \frac{1}{3}\chi_3 + \frac{3}{4}\chi_3^2) = (\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2}\chi_3)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(\chi_2^2 + \frac{1}{3}\chi_3)^2 + \frac{3}{3}\chi_3^2.$$

(5)