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L. Fic spatial vectorial (
$$\mathbb{R}_2 \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{I}_{+}$$
,) zi sistemal de vectori $S = \{1-x, x+x^2, -3+ax^2\}$
Det. $a \in \mathbb{R}$ a.f. S este SLD

nezalvane:

=> Ro = 11, x, x2) reper canonic in Rz [x]

$$Ro = \{1, \times, \times^2\} = \}$$
 $Ro' = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$ im R^3
=) S devime $S = \{(1, -1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (-3, 0, a)\}$

Fic x,y, Z & IR a.i. x (1,-1,0)+y(0,1,1)+2(-3,0,a) = 0 123

=>
$$\begin{cases} b-3d=0 \\ -b+c=0 \end{cases}$$
 => $\begin{cases} c-3d=0 \\ c+da=0 \end{cases}$ => $a=-3$

2. Fix spatial vectorial $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)$ 3i subspatial vectorial $V = \{\{1,2,1\}, \{1,1,-1\}, \{-1,1,5\}\}$

nczalvare:

matricea asociatà:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 1 dct A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 10 = 1$$

3. Fic f: IR2 -> IR4, f(x1,x2) = (x1-x2, 2x1-x2, x1,-x2) Allati Kor(f) zi im (f) nczalvare: Kor (4) = { xeR2 | 4(x) = 01R5} =1 =) Ker (f) = { XEIR2 | [X, -X2 = 0 } => $\begin{cases} 2x_{1} - x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \\ -x_{2} = 0 = 1 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$ => Ker (f) = } (0,0) } c IR2 => f. imjectiva im(4) = { y \in 1 } x \in 12 a.r. \(\(\text{x} \) = y } = 1 dim iR2 = dim Kenf + dim imf =) => dim im(A) = 2-0=2 $= \begin{cases} x_{1} - x_{2} = y_{1} \\ 2x_{1} - x_{2} = y_{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} y_{1} = y_{3} + y_{5} \\ y_{2} = 2y_{3} + y_{5} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{1} - x_{2} = y_{2} \\ x_{1} = y_{3} \\ -x_{2} = y_{5} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{1} - x_{2} = y_{1} \\ y_{2} = 2y_{3} + y_{5} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{1} - x_{2} = y_{2} \\ y_{3} = y_{5} \end{cases}$ => im(4)=}(y3+y5,2y3+y5,y3) 1 43,44€ 123 h. Fic f & Emd (IR2[x]). Fic P1 = 1+x, P2 = 1-x2, P3 = X + 2X 2 vectori proprii corespunzători valorilor proprii x,=1, xz=2, x3=-2 Sà se afle f(1+x+x2) nezalvare: dim 12 [x] = 3, Ro = { 1, x, x2} reper

4(PK) = XKPK, ∀ KE { 1, 2, 3} =,

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=>
$$f(P_1) = f(1+x) = \lambda_1(1+x) = 1+x$$

 $f(P_2) = f(1-x^2) = \lambda_2(1-x^2) = 2-2x^2$
 $f(P_3) = f(x+2x^2) = \lambda_3(x+2x^2) = -2x-4x^2$

cum $f \in Emd(R_2[x]) = f(R_2[x] \rightarrow R_2[x] = f(x))$ = f(x) = f(x)

$$4 (P_2 + P_3) = . 2-2x^2-2x-5x^2$$

$$4 (1-x^2+x+2x^2) = -6x^2-2x+2$$

$$4 (1+x+x^2) = -6x^2-2x+2$$

5. Fie Q: R³ → R forma patratica zi G mat. asociatà im naport un reperul camonica a, sà se aducă Q la o forma camonica b) Fie g forma palară asociată lui Q. Este (R³, g) un spațiu vectorial euclidiam?

$$nc \text{ alvane:}$$
a) $G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 & (x, x) = Q(x) = 2 \\ = 3 & (x, x) = Q(x) = 2 \\ = 3 & (x, x) = Q(x) = 2 \\ = 3 & (x, x) =$

 $= X_{1}^{2} + 2 \times_{1} \times_{2} + X_{2}^{2} + X_{1}^{2} - 2 \times_{1} \times_{3} + X_{3}^{2} + X_{1}^{2} - 2 \times_{1} \times_{3} + X_{3}^{2} + X_{1}^{2} = 1$

m(toda =) $Q(x) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_1^2$ Gauss

jarma camanica

b) $Q(x) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_1^2$

=> Q(x) pozitiv definità => g(x,x)
este poz. def.

dei (R³, g) este spațiu vectorial euclidian devarece g este formă bilimiară simetrică (formă pătratică)

6. Fie (IR³, g.) spaţiu vectorial euclidian camonic Fie subspaţiul vectorial U = 1 x E IR³ [x, + 2xz - x3 = 0] as să se afle U - Precizaţi un reper ontomormat R = R, URz, unde R, Rz sunt repere ontomormate im U, respectiv U b) Fic p, proiecţie ontoganală pe U + 3i s, simetria ontoganală față de U - Să se afle p, (1,2,3), 3i s, (1,2,3)

rezolvane:

ar (R³, g.) spatju vectorial euclidiam => => g. forma bilimiara simetrica pozitiv definita (produs scalar)

U = 123 subspatiu zi U + camplement =, ortogonal

=) $\mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus U^{\perp}$ (sum a directa) $U = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0\}$ u = (1,2,-1)

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\dim_{\mathbb{R}}\mathbb{R}^3=3 \quad , \dim U=2 \quad , \dim U^{\pm}=1 \\ &=) \quad U=\left\{(x_1,x_2,x_1+2x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,0,x_1)+(0,x_2,2x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,0,1),x_2(0,1,2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,0,1),x_2(0,1,2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,0,1),x_2(0,1,2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,0,1),x_2(0,1,2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1,x_2)\mid x_1,x_2\in\mathbb{R}\right\}=\\ &=\left\{(x_1$$

 $||e_2|| = \sqrt{(e_2, e_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$=$$
 $R_1 =$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} (1,0,1) \\ \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (-1,1,1) \\ \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\}$

Fic
$$R_2$$
 reper ortonormat $rm U^{\perp} = 1$
= $1 R_2 = 1 \frac{(1,2,-1)}{\sqrt{6}}$

Fic
$$R = R_1 U R_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,0,1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1,1,1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1,2,-1)$$

reper im IR^3
ortonormat

$$(1,2,3) = \alpha(1,0,1) + b(0,1,2) + c(1,2,-1)$$

$$\times$$

$$a = 1 - C = b = 2(1 - C) = 2 - 2C$$

$$b = 2a = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(1,2,3) = (a+c, b+zc, a+zb-c)$$

 $p_1(1,2,3) = \frac{1}{3}(1,2,-1)$

$$\Delta_1 = 2p_1 - id_{UL}$$
 unde Δ_1 e simetrie
$$\Delta_1 = \frac{2}{3}(1,2,-1) - (1,2,-1) = \frac{1}{3}(1,2,-1)$$

7. Fie (R^3, g^0) spatiu vectorial endidian camonic. Fie $f: R^3 \to R^3$, $f(x) = u \cdot g_0(x, u)$ unde u = (1,2,2)

a) Anàtat; cà 4 este endomorfism simetric Sà se sonie formà patraticà Q asociatà lui 4 b) Sà se aducà la o formà cananicà, efectuând o transformare ortoganalà

nczalvare:

$$4(x) = (1,2,2) \cdot g(x,u) =$$

=> 1 e endamarfism simetric

8. Îm spaţiul euclidiam & z se consideră conica \(\Gamma\): \(\frac{1}{2}\,\lambda\) = \(3\,\lambda\)^2 - \(\frac{1}{2}\,\lambda\) \(\frac{1}\,\lambda\) \(\frac{1}\,\lamb

9. Îm spațiul cuclidiam & scansideră dreptele

D1: $\frac{x_1}{1} = \frac{x_2}{-1} = \frac{x_3}{2}$, $D_2: \frac{x_{1-1}}{1} = \frac{x_{2+1}}{1} = \frac{x_{3-2}}{3}$ ar Să se arate că cele dauă drepte sunt caplamare

b) Să se determine ecuatia planului ii determinat de cele z drepte