SEMINAR 4

Repere. Coordonate. Luboratii vectoriale. Preliminarie (1+1) /IK sp. vect. n-dim · R= {e1, ; en } reper € ) R baga ordonata ∀x∈V, ∃! (x, , , an) ∈ K ai α= xyy+...+ 2nen (coordonatele lui x în raport cu reperul R) R={e1, , en} -+> R'={e1/., eny ei = Eajiej | Vi=In  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, X' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$ (21, , xn), (2/1, x'n) roord in rap cu R, resp R · Criteria de LI S={v1,., vmy, m & n. S este SLI => rg C = m = maxim C = matricea Trompon vect din S in raport su un · V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub> C V subsp vect ⇒ V<sub>1</sub> ∩ V<sub>2</sub> subsp vect. | reper arbitrar In generat, V1 UV2 nue sup veet; LV1 UV27 = V1 + V2 V1+V2 este suma directà i e V1 + V2 => V1 N2 = {0 v } ∀v∈ V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub>, ∃! v; ∈V<sub>1</sub> ai v=v<sub>1</sub>+v<sub>2</sub>. Daca V = V1 ( V2 , V2 = subspatii complementar lui V1 (note é unic) Ryreper in Va R=R1 UR2 reper in V => V2 = LR2> The Grassmann dim (V1+V2) = dim V1+dim V2-dim (V1)V2) dim (V1 EV2) = dim V1 + dim V2.

VEX1. (R3+1)/R Ro= {e1=(11010), e2=(0,110), e3=(0,011)} reperul canonic. Fie R = { 9 = 9 + 2 + 2 + e3, e2 = 9 + 7 + e2 + e3, e3 = - 4 + e2 + e3} a) La se arate ca R'este reper in R  $\mathcal{R}_{o} \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}'$ , A = ?b) La se afle coordonatele vectorului X = (3,2,1) in raport su reperul R a)  $\{e_1' = e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3 = (1_{12}, 1), A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\}$ e3 = - 4 + e2 + e3 = (-1/1/1) A = matricea componentelor vect din R' in raport cu reperul?  $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \neq 0$  $rg A = 3 max \xrightarrow{CRIT} R' este SLI (OBS) R' reper$  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = |\mathbb{R}^1|$ R. A. 6)  $\chi = (3,2,1) = \chi_1' e_1' + \chi_2' e_2' + \chi_3' e_3'$ = 2/ (1,2,1) + 2/ (1,7,1) + 23 (-1,1,1) = (24+22-23, 24+72+23, 24+25+23)  $|x_1 + x_2 - x_3| = 3$ ec3-ec1: 2x3=-2 => x3=-1 \[ \frac{\chi\_1 + \chi\_2 = 2 \ | -2 \ \chi\_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \] 22/+72/+23=2  $|x_1| + |x_2| + |x_3| = 1$  $2x_1' + 7x_2' = 3$   $x_1' = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$  $(x_1', x_2', x_3') = (\frac{11}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -1)$  soord·lui x in rap  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}'$ 

- (R2[X],+,)/R, Ro = {1, x, x2} referrel canonic. Fie R= 1-1+2X+3X2, X-X2, X-2X23 a) La se avale ca R'este reper in R2[X]; Ro R', A=? 6) Taxe afte coordonatele lui P= 3-X+X2 in raport ou reperul R  $\frac{50L}{a}$   $e_{1}' = \sum_{j=1}^{3} (a_{j1} e_{j}' = a_{11} e_{1} + a_{21} e_{1} + a_{31} e_{2})$  a)  $e_{1}' = -1 + 2X + 3X^{2} = -e_{1} + 2e_{2} + 3e_{3}$  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ e2 = x-x2 = 0e,+e1+ e3 e3 = X-2x2 = 09+e2-2e3 A = matricea compon vert din R'in raport cu Ro  $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$  $rg A = 3 = max \xrightarrow{CRIT} R' \text{ este SLI}$   $\Rightarrow R' \text{ reper}$   $dim_{R} R_{2}[X] = 3 = |R'|$ Ro A b) P = 3 - x + x2 = a/e/+ a/e/+ a/2 = + a/3 e/3 =  $= Q_1'(-1+2X+3X^2) + Q_2'(X-X^2) + Q_3'(X-2X^2)$  $= -a_1 + x(2a_1 + a_2 + a_3) + x^2(3a_1 - a_2 - 2a_3)$  $\begin{cases} -A_1' = 3 \\ 2a_1' + a_2' + a_3' = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1' = -3 \\ a_2' + a_3' = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1' = -3 \\ a_3' = -15 \end{cases}$   $\begin{vmatrix} a_1' - a_2' - 2a_3' = 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ (-14) = 3(a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, a<sub>3</sub>)=(-3,20,-15) / -a<sub>3</sub>'=15 m + 0 + 1 in raport su reserul R

$$P = 3 - x + x^{2}$$

$$Ex3 \quad \text{Fie} \left(V_{1} + 1\right) |_{R} \quad \text{sp rect } 3 - \text{dim} \quad \forall i \quad \forall$$

EX4 Fie (R3[X],+,·) /R  $V_1 = \left\{ P \in \mathbb{R}_3 \left[ X \right] \mid P(0) = 0 \right\}, \stackrel{\sim}{P} = P$ V2 = { P = R3[X] | P(1) = 0} V3 = { PER3[X] | P(0)=P(1)=04 a) Vi CR3[X], Vi=113 subspatii vectoriale 6) Precipati sale un reper Ri In Vi, i=1,3 c) et flate soordonatele lui P<sub>1</sub> = X + 2X<sup>2</sup> + 3X<sup>3</sup> in raport xu Ry  $P_2 = 1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 - 11 - R_2$  $P_3 = X + 3X^2 - 4X^3 - 1 - R_3$ d) Determinate sate un subspatie complementar Vi lui Vi ie R3[X] = Vi + Vi, i=13 e) Ja se serie Rz[x] ca suma directa a 3 subspatie vectoriale, respectiv 4 subspatii vectoriale. a) V, = { P = R3 [X] | P(0) = 0 9. YPIQEY = aP+bQEY ¥ a, b ∈ R S(0) = aP(0)+bQ(0) = 0 = ) SEV, => V1 CR3[X] subsp. vect. Analog pt 1/2 si 1/3 b) V1 = {PER3[X] |P(0) = 09  $P = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 = a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 \in L[x, x^2, x^3]$ P(0) = 0 => 100

Ro regeral Kanonic = SLi ] => Ry reper R= {x,x,x,x,x,g esayt Vi · V2 = { PER3[X] | P(1) = 0}  $P = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2 + a_3 X^3 = -(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) + a_1 X + a_2 X^2 + a_3 X^3$  $P(1)=0 \Rightarrow a_0+a_1+a_2+a_3=0 \Rightarrow a_0=-a_1-a_2-a_3$  $P = a_1(-1+x) + a_2(-1+x^2) + a_3(-1+x^3) \in \angle\{-1+x_1-1+x_1^2-1+x_1^3\}$ R2 = {-1+x, -1+x2, -1+x39 SG pt V2 (1) (-1+X=-9+62+063+064)1-1+x2=-9+062+83+084 -1+x3 = -9+082+083+84  $rg\left(\begin{array}{c|c} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = 3 = max \Rightarrow R_2 \text{ este } SL1(2)$ Den  $(1)_1(2) = \Re_2$  reper in  $V_2$ . · V3 = { PER3 [X] / P(0) = P(1) = 0 {  $P = a_0 + a_1 \times + a_2 \times^2 + a_3 \times^3 = -(a_2 + a_3) \times + a_2 \times^2 + a_3 \times^3$ ( A0 = 0  $q + a_2 + a_3 = 0 = ) q = -a_2 - a_3$  $P = \Omega_2(-X + X^2) + a_3(-X + X^3) \in \{-X + X^3 - X + X^3 \} >$ R3 = {-x+x²,-x+x³} este SG pt √3. € (-X+X=0e1-e2+e3+0e4 1-X+X3 = 0e1-e2+0e3+e4 rg  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \\ \hline{0} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 = \max \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_3 \text{ este SLi} (**)$ Din (\*\*) (

c) · P1 = X + 2x2 + 3x3 E V1, R1 = {X, X, X3} (1,2,3) coord lui P, in raport ou reperul Rs · P2 = 1+2x2-3x3 = V2/, R2 = {-1+x,-1+x2,-1+x3}  $P_2 = b_1 (-1+x) + b_2 (-1+x^2) + b_3 (-1+x^3)$  $1+2x^2-3x^3=-(b_1+b_2+b_3)+b_1X+b_2X^2+b_3X^3$ (b1, b2, b3) = (0, 2, -3) roord. lui 2 in rapeu R2 •  $P_3 = X + 3X^2 - 4X^3 \in V_2$   $R_3 = \{-X + X^2 - X + X^3\}$ P3 = 4 (-X+X2)+ R2 (-X+X3)  $X + 3x^{2} - 4x^{3} = -(q + c_{2})X + qx^{2} + c_{2}x^{3}$ (9, 02)=(3,-4) coord. lui P3 in rap. cu R3 d) · R3 [X] = V1 + V1  $\mathcal{R} = \{x_1, x_1^2, x_2^3\}$  reper in  $V_1 \Rightarrow \text{dim}_{\mathbb{R}} V_1 = 3$ det (00000) +0 R={23 e SLI  $V_1' = \angle R_2 >$ ,  $\dim V_1' = 1$ . subspatui complementar lui 1. · R3[X] = 1/2 + 1/2  $R_2 = \{-1+X_1 - 1 + X^2, -1 + X^3\} \text{ reper in } V_2 \Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_2 = 3$  $\det\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, R_2 = \{2 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^3\} \text{ SLI}$   $V_2' = \{2 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^3\} \text{ SLI}$   $V_2' = \{2 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^3\} \text{ SLI}$ 

· R3 [X] = V3 (DV3 - 8- $R_3 = \begin{cases} -x + x^2, -x + x^3 \end{cases} \text{ reser in } \sqrt{3} = 3 \text{ dim}_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{3} = 2$   $\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ R3 = {1, x33 C Ro={1, x, x, x33 => R3 e SL1 V3 = 2R3 7 , R3 reper în V3 e) R3[X] = W1 + W2 + W2 Ro={1, X, X2, X33 repetul ranonic  $W_1 = \angle\{1, x^2\} > |W_2| = \angle\{x^2\} > |W_3| = \angle\{x^3\} >$ R3[X] = U1 + U2 + U3 + U4  $U_1 = \angle\{13\}$ ,  $U_2 = \angle\{x3\}$ ,  $U_3 = \angle\{x^2\}$ ,  $U_4 = \angle\{x^3\}$  $Ex5(R',+i)_{IR}$ ,  $V = \{(a_1b_1c_1o)|a_1b_1c \in R\}$   $V' = \{(o_1o_1d_1e)|d_1e \in R\}$ Este V" subspatiu complementar lui V i.e. R4=/V/+V"/? SOL NU V'OV" = {OR49 (10,110) EV'NV" OBS V'= {aq+be2+re3, a,b,c ER} = { q,e2,e3}> Ro= 24, 62, 63, 643 reperul can din R4 R= {4, e2, e3} CR6. => R este SL1 Deci R'este baza in V'

V"= {de3+ee4, d,eeR3 = 2 {e3,e437 }=> R"baza R"- {e3,e43 C Ro -> R"e SLi in V" dim (V'+V") = dim V'+ dim V''-dim (V')  $R^4 = V' + V'' = 3 + 2 - 1 = 4$ → nu este directa (V'nV"= 2{e3}>) Jema 2 (sem) Tie (V1,+1')/R sp vect su B1 = {e1, ..., en 3 baya (21+1') 11K -11- B2 = {f11", fm } baya La se determine o baza in (V, x V2, +1')/1K 2(R4,+1) IR, Ro = reperul canonic 5= { (1,0,-1,2), (1,1,1,1), (2,1,0,3), (3,2,1,4)} a) 5 este SLD b) fa se extraga s'un sLi max si sa se extenda la lun reper R in R4 c)  $R_0 \xrightarrow{A} R / A = ?$ d) saise afle roord lui  $\chi = (1,2,3,74)$  in rap cu R 3)  $(\mathcal{L}_{2}(R), +, \cdot)/R$   $V' = \{A = \{u - u - x\}/u, x \in R\}$  suprect a) Precipati o baya in V'
b) Determinati V" un subspatiu complementar
lui V'.