

Spațiu vectorial

Def.: (V, \oplus, \odot_K) spațiu vectorial peste corpul de scări $(K, +, \cdot)$

$\Leftrightarrow (V, \oplus)$ operatie internă de adunare \Rightarrow grup comutativ
 distributivitate

Prop. stabilă

$(P.S.,$ comutativ,
 Asoc., Elemt.
 Neutral,

Elemt. nul.)

vectori v_1, v_2, \dots



(V, \oplus, \odot_K)

operatie externă: amplif. cu scări

$$\underbrace{\alpha}_{\in K} \odot \underbrace{v_1}_{\in V} + \underbrace{\alpha}_{\in K} \odot v_2 \quad \forall \alpha, v_1, v_2 \in V$$

- 1. $\alpha \odot (v_1 \oplus v_2) = \underbrace{\alpha \odot v_1}_{\in V} + \underbrace{\alpha \odot v_2}_{\in V} \quad \forall \alpha, v_1, v_2 \in V$
- 2. $(\alpha + \beta) \odot v = \underbrace{\alpha \odot v}_{\in V} + \underbrace{\beta \odot v}_{\in V} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in K$
- 3) $\alpha \odot (\beta \odot v) = (\alpha \cdot \beta) \odot v$
- 4) $1_K \odot v = v$

Ex: $(\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot_{\mathbb{R}})$ - sp. vectorial, cu scări:

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n) + (\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n) = (\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{y}_n) \\ \lambda(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots) = (\lambda \mathbf{x}_1, \lambda \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \lambda \mathbf{x}_n) \end{cases}$$

$W \subset V$ este subsp. vect. cl. lui V

Def.

Cond. 1 $w_1 + w_2 = w$, $\forall w_1, w_2 \in W$

Cond. 2 $\lambda w \in W$ $\forall \lambda \in K$ scalar

Not. $W \subset V$

Ex.

1. Stabilitățile din urm. submultimi sunt subspacii vectoriale:

a) $S_1 = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid 2x_1 - x_2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

b) $S_2 = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid 2x_1 - x_2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

Teme: c) $S_3 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0, x_2 + 2x_3 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

d) $S_4 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_1 + x_2 = 0, 2x_1 - x_3 = 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

Metode I :

$$S_1 : 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_1 \\ x_1 = x$$

$$S_1 = \{(x, 2x)\}$$

$$C_1 : (x, 2x) + (y, 2y) = (x+y, 2x+2y) = \\ = (x+y, 2(x+y)) \in S_1$$

$$C_2 : \alpha(x, 2x) = (\alpha x, 2\alpha x) \in S_1$$

$$\stackrel{C_1, C_2}{\Rightarrow} S_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

Metode II :

$$C_1 (x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2) \in S_1 \Leftrightarrow (x_1, x_2) \in S_1 :$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$(y_1, y_2) \in S_1 : 2y_1 -$$

$$- y_2 = 0$$

$$(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2) \in S_1 \Leftrightarrow 2(x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{2x_1 + 2y_1 - x_2 - y_2}_{!} = 0 \quad \text{ADEV.}$$

$C_2 \quad \nexists (x_1, x_2) \in S_1 \wedge (x_1, x_2) \in S_1$

$$\nexists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad 2x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$(\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2) \in S_1 \Leftrightarrow 2(\alpha x_1) - \alpha x_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha(2x_1 - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow S_1 \not\subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\alpha \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{Adore } \nexists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

b) $S_2 \quad 2x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_1 + 1$

Not. $x_1 = x \Rightarrow S = \{(x_1, 2x+1)\}$

$$C_1(x, 2x+1) + (y, 2y+1) = (x+y, 2x+1+2y+1) =$$

$$= (\underbrace{x+y}_n, 2(x+y) + 2)$$

$$= (\underbrace{x, 2x+2}_n) \notin S_2 \Rightarrow C_1 \Rightarrow S_2 \not\subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$2 \neq 1 \Rightarrow$$

d) S_4

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -x_1 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = -1 + 2x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S_4 = \{(x_1, -x_1, 2x_1 - 1)\}$$

Not. $x_1 = x$.

$$C_1 : (x, -x, 2x-1) + (y, -y, 2y-1) =$$

$$= (x+y, -(x+y), 2(x+y)-2) =$$

$$= (x, -x, 2x-2) \notin S_4 \rightarrow S_4 \not\subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$x \neq 1$

2. Arătați că următoarele submultimi din \mathbb{R}^3 sunt subspații vectoriale și determinați căre o mulțime de generatori pentru fiecare dintre ele.

a) $S_1 = \{(2\alpha, 3\alpha, \alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$

b) $S_2 = \{(\alpha+\beta, \alpha-\beta, 2\alpha) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$

c) $S_3 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_3 = 0, x_1 - 2x_2 = 0\}$

Def.: Multimea de elemente $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ este multime de generatori pentru spatiul $V \Leftrightarrow$

$$V = \underbrace{\{d_1 v_1 + d_2 v_2 + \dots + d_n v_n \mid d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n \in K\}}_{\text{-combinatie liniara}}$$

Teorema

$$\text{a) } S_2 = \{(\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta, 2\alpha) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\} = \\ = \{(\alpha, \alpha, 2\alpha) + (\beta, -\beta, 0)\} = \underbrace{\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{v_1} + \underbrace{\beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{v_2}$$

$$\text{b) } C_1: (2\alpha, 3\alpha, \alpha) + (2\beta, 3\beta, \beta) =$$

$$= (2(\alpha + \beta), 3(\alpha + \beta), \alpha + \beta) \in S_1$$

$$C_2: \beta \cdot (2\alpha, 3\alpha, \alpha) = (2\alpha\beta, 3\alpha\beta, \alpha\beta)$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_1, C_2} S_1 \text{ subspaceu } \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$S_1 = \alpha \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{v_1}$$

$v_1 = (2, 3, 1)$ este generator pt. S_1

$$c) S_3(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = -x_1 = -2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Not. } x_2 = x$$

$$S_3 = (2x, x, -2x)$$

$$C_1: (2x, x, -2x) + (2y, y, -2y) = \\ = (2(x+y), (x+y), -2(x+y)) \in S_3$$

$$C_2: \alpha(2x, x, -2x) = (2\alpha x, \alpha x, -2\alpha x) \in S_3$$

$$C_1, C_2 \Rightarrow S_3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$S_3 = x(2, 1, -2) \Rightarrow (2, 1, -2)$ este generator pentru S_3

3. Care din următoarele multimi de vectori din \mathbb{R}^2 sunt liniar independente (l.i.)?

a) $S_1 = \{v_1 = (1, 2), v_2 = (3, -1)\}$

Tenă b) $S_2 = \{v_1 = (2, 1), v_2 = (4, 2)\}$

c) $S_3 = \{v_1 = (2, 3), v_2 = (2, -1), v_3 = (4, 2)\}$

Tenă d) $S_4 = \{v_1 = (1, 3), v_2 = (-1, -2), v_3 = (1, 4)\}$

Def.: Multimea de elemente $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ este l.i.

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n = 0_v \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0_k$$

(doar și numai doar)

a) S_1 l.i. $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 (1, 2) + \lambda_2 (3, -1) = (0, 0)$$

$$(\lambda_1, 2\lambda_1) + (3\lambda_2, -\lambda_2) = (0, 0)$$

$$(\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2, 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) = (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{-\text{Omul cu } 2} \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 0 \\ -\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$-\lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$-\lambda_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 \text{ l.i. } / 13$$

Cvrs: Sistemul omogen admite soluție nonoare
(necuvenirele = 0) $\Leftrightarrow \Delta \neq 0$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 6 = -7 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{sol. nonoare}$$

c) $v_1 + v_2 = v_3 \rightarrow$ relație de dependență
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 1, \alpha_3 = -1 \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow S_3$ l.d.

4. Stabilitatea corectă a unui sistem de vectori sunt baze ale spațiului vectorial \mathbb{R}^3 .

a) $S_1 = \{v_1 = (1, 2, 0), v_2 = (1, 2, 3), v_3 = (1, 0, 0)\}$

b) $S_2 = \{v_1 = (1, 0, -1), v_2 = (2, 1, -3), v_3 = (1, -1, 0)\}$

Teme c) $S_3 = \{v_1 = (1, 0, 1), v_2 = (0, -1, 1), v_3 = (1, -1, 1)\}$

Def.: 1) $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ este bază a spațiului vect. V

$\Leftrightarrow B$ - l.d. + sistem de generatori a lui V

2) $\dim V = \text{card } B$

Ex.: $\dim \mathbb{R}^n = n$

(P) $\text{cord. } B = \dim \mathbb{R}^n = n \Rightarrow B\text{-basis von } \mathbb{R}^n$
 $B\text{-li. } (\Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0)$

b) $v_1 = (1, 0, -1)$

$v_2 = (2, 1, -3)$

$v_3 = (1, -1, 0)$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 2 + 0 + 1 - 3 + 0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow S_2 \text{ l.i. } \Rightarrow S_2 \text{ mu e basis von } \mathbb{R}^3$

$\Rightarrow S_2 \text{ l.i.}$

c) $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 6 + 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow S_1 \text{ l.i.}$

$\text{Card } S_1 = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3$

$\Rightarrow S_1 \text{ basis von } \mathbb{R}^3$

Ex. 5. Fie $B' = \{e_1' = (1, 1, 0), e_2' = (1, 0, 1), e_3' = (1, 0, -1)\}$
 $B'' = \{e_1'' = (1, 0, 0), e_2'' = (1, 1, 0), e_3'' = (1, 1, 1)\}$

Să fie $x = (2, -1, 1)$

a) Arătați că B' și B'' sunt baze ale sp. \mathbb{R}^3

b) Determinați matricea de trecere de la baza B' la baza B''

$$B' = \{e_1', e_2', \dots, e_n'\} \xrightarrow{\text{matricea de trecere}} M_{B'B''} = (a_{ij})$$

$$B'' = \{e_1'', e_2'', \dots, e_n''\}$$

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ji} \cdot e_j' \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{vectori} \end{matrix}$$

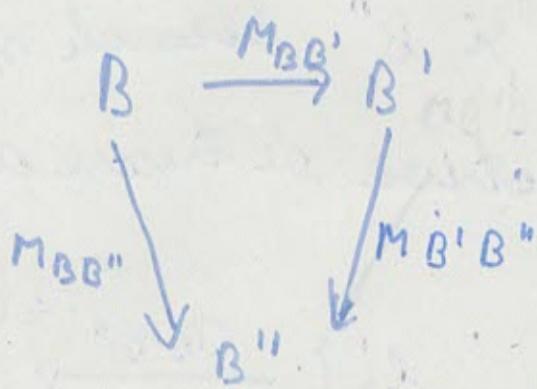
c) Determinați word. vect. x în raport cu fiecare bază B' respectiv B''

$$\hookrightarrow x = \lambda_1 e_1' + \lambda_2 e_2' + \lambda_3 e_3' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) - \text{word. în } B'$$

d) Găsiți matricele de trecere de la baza
canonică $B = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$
din \mathbb{R}^3

la fiecare dintre cele 2 baze și verifică identitatea.



$$\begin{aligned} A_{B'} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= 0 + 1 + 0 - 0 - 0 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \\ \text{card } B' &= \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow B'$ bazu în \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{aligned} A_{B''} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= 1 + 0 + 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 = \\ &= 1 \neq 0 \\ \text{card } B'' &= \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{B''}_{\text{bazu}} \text{ bazu în } \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{L}_1 \quad \text{L}_1'' = \alpha_{11} \text{L}_1' + \alpha_{21} \text{L}_2' + \alpha_{31} \text{L}_3'$$

$$(1, 0, 0) = \alpha_{11}(1, 1, 0) + \alpha_{21}(1, 0, 1) + \alpha_{31}(1, 0, -1)$$

CONT. SA PT. VII TOARE DIRECT

* Vrei ~~ALG AD - 8 - S - 2023 - II - 01~~