

Definiții

SPATIU VECTORIAL

Fie $(K, +, \cdot)$ corp comutativ.

Fie $V \neq \emptyset$. Spunem că V este spațiu vectorial peste $K \iff$

$\exists + : V \times V \rightarrow V$ operație internă
• : $K \times V \rightarrow V$ operație ext.

1. $(V, +)$ - grup abelian
 2. $a \cdot (b \cdot x) = (ab) \cdot x, \forall a, b \in K, \forall x \in V$
 3. $a(x+y) = ax + ay$
 4. $(a+b)x = ax + bx$.
 5. $1_K \cdot x = x$.
- Not. $(V, +, \cdot)/_K$. (Ee. Ei V s.m. vectori.)

SUBSPATIU VECTORIAL

$(V, +, \cdot)/_K$ spațiu vectorial, $V' \subset V$. spunem că V' este subspațiu vectorial al lui $V \iff$ V' este închisă la $\{ \cdot^+ \}$ "vectori" și "scurătătiri" de scări:

$\forall x, y \in V'$ avem că $ax + by \in V'$
 $\forall a, b \in K$

SLI

$(V, +, \cdot)/_K$ sp. rect; $S \subset V$ mesidă.

S un sistem liniar independent $\iff \left[\begin{array}{c} \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \\ \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in K \end{array} \right]$

$$a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0 \iff a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0_K$$

$$\rightarrow (V, +, \cdot)/_K$$
 sp. rect
 $x \in V$
 $x \in O_V$
 $\{x\} \in SLI$

Orice submult. a unui SLI este un SLI.
Orice supramultime a unui SLI este un SLD.

$S \subset G$

$(V, +, \cdot) /_{IK}$ sp. rect. S un sistem de generatori $\Leftrightarrow \langle S \rangle = V$

$S \subset V$ nevidă

$(\forall x \in V \exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \text{ at } x = a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n)$
 $\exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in IK$

\rightarrow A supra multime a unui sist... de generatori e un SG.

BAZĂ

$(V, +, \cdot) /_{IK}$ sp. rect. $B \subset V$ submult. nevidă.

B un bază a lui $B \Leftarrow$

1. $B \in SLI$
2. $B \in SG$.

TEOREMA SCHIMBULUI

Fie $(V, +, \cdot)/K$ sp. vectorial.

$\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subset V$ sist. de generatori.

$\{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \subset V$ sist. liniar indispl.

Atunci $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ este sistem de generatori.

DEM

$$\langle \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rangle = V \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in K \text{ a.t. } y_1 = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n \\ y_1 \in V$$

Dacă $a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0_K \Rightarrow y_1 = 0_V \in \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ SLI $\cancel{\propto}$.

Deci $\exists a_i \neq 0_K$ (eventual renumerotând).

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} (y_1 - a_2 x_2 - \dots - a_n x_n) \Rightarrow V = \langle \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rangle = \langle \{y_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists b_1, \dots, b_m \in K \text{ a.t. } y_2 = b_1 y_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_m x_n *$$

Dacă $b_2 = b_3 = \dots = 0_K$ 1) $b_1 = 0_K \Rightarrow y_2 = 0_V \cancel{\propto}$ (SLI).

$$2) b_1 \neq 0_K \Rightarrow y_2 = b_1 y_1 \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 y_1 - y_2 + 0 y_3 + \dots + 0 y_n = 0_V$$

dacă $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ SLI $\cancel{\propto}$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists, \text{ eventual renumerotând}, b_2 = 0_K \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{b_2} (y_2 - b_1 y_1 - b_3 x_3 - \dots)$$

$$V = \langle \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rangle = \langle \{y_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rangle = \langle \{y_1, y_2, x_3, \dots, x_n\} \rangle$$

Repetând rationamentul și după un nr. finit de pași avem:

$$V = \langle \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \rangle \Rightarrow \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \text{ este SG.}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Obs: } |\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}| = |\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}| = \underline{\underline{n}}$$

\forall două baze au același cardinal.

$(V, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$, sp. vectorial finit generat.

$B_1, B_2 \subset V$ baze. Atunci $|B_1| = |B_2|$

Dem

B_1, B_2 baze $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_1, B_2 \text{ SG} \\ B_1, B_2 \text{ SLI} \end{cases}$

$B_1 \text{ SG.}$ } $|B_1| \geq |B_2|$
 $B_2 \text{ SLI.}$ } $|B_1| = |B_2|$.

Analog $|B_2| \geq |B_1|$

\rightarrow Consecință: $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n =$ cardinalul unei baze.
= nr. max. de vectori liniari îndep.
= nr. min. de vectori care formează SG.

$B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \Rightarrow |B| = n$. UASE: $\begin{cases} 1) B \text{ bază} \\ 2) B \text{ SLI} \\ 3) B \text{ SG.} \end{cases}$

MODIF. COMP. UNUI VECTOR LA SCH. REPERULUI.

Fie $(V, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$ spatiu vect, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$; $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper.

$(*) x \in V \Rightarrow \exists$ se scrie un mod unic $x = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n$.

$(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$ componentele lui
x in rap. cu reperul R.

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{\substack{A = (a_{ij}) \\ i, j = 1, n}} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$$

$$e'_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i = 1, n$$

$$e'_1 = a_{11} e_1 + a_{21} e_2 + \dots + a_{n1} e_n \Rightarrow \text{coloana 1 a lui } A$$

$$e'_n = a_{1n} e_1 + a_{2n} e_2 + \dots + a_{nn} e_n \Rightarrow \text{coloana } n \text{ a lui } A$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ e'_1 & e'_2 & \cdots & e'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Deci } x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e'_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} x_i \right) e_j \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} x_i \quad \forall j = 1, n$$

$$X = A X'$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad X' = \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Un sistem de K vectori dintr-un spatiu vectorial ($n = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} V$) este SLI \Leftrightarrow matricea comp. vectorilor (in aceste reper) are go. maxim K.

OPERATII CU SUBSPATII VECTORIALE

$(V, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$ sp. vect.

V_1, V_2 - sp. vect.

$\rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2$ este sp. vect.

\rightarrow În general, $V_1 \cup V_2$ nu e subspaciu vect.

Atunci, construim $\langle V_1 \cup V_2 \rangle \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} V_1 + V_2 \hookrightarrow$ spatiu vect. generat de $V_1 \cup V_2$ sau acoperirea liniară a lui $V_1 \cup V_2$

$V_1 + V_2 = \{v_1 + v_2 \mid v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2\}$ unde V_1, V_2 sp. vect.

Def V -sp. vect; V_1, V_2 sp. vect $\hookrightarrow V$.

Suma $V_1 + V_2$ s.m. sumă directă și se not $V_1 \oplus V_2 \Leftrightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_V\}$

$\rightarrow v \in V_1 \oplus V_2$ se scrie unic $v = v_1 + v_2$ cu $v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2$.

Dem "Suma e directă $\rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_V\}$ "

Pp. prin RA. că $\forall r \in V_1 + V_2$ se poate scrie $r_1 + r_2 = v_1 + v_2$, cu $v_1, v_1' \in V_1$ și $v_2, v_2' \in V_2$.

$\underbrace{v_1 - v_1'} = \underbrace{v_2 - v_2'} \in V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1 = v_1' \\ v_2 = v_2' \end{cases} \rightarrow$ scrierea este unică

$\in V_1 \quad \in V_2$

în mod unic.

" $\left(\forall r \in V_1 + V_2\right)$ se scrie $r = v_1 + v_2$ cu $v_1 \in V_1$ și $v_2 \in V_2$ "

Dem. că $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_V\}$.

Pp. prin RA că $\exists x \neq 0_V, x \in V_1 \cap V_2$.

$$r = v_1 + v_2 = (\underbrace{v_1 + x}_{\in V_1}) + (\underbrace{v_2 - x}_{\in V_2}) \quad \cancel{x}$$

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TH. GRASSMAN $\dim(V_1 \oplus V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = (\dim(V_1) + \dim(V_2))$

Fie $(V, +, \cdot)/K$ spatiu vectorial finit generat. $V_1, V_2 \subseteq V$ sp. vect.

$$\Rightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2).$$

DEM: $\dim V = n$; $\dim V_1 = n_1$; $\dim V_2 = n_2$; $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = p$.

Fie $\{e_1, \dots, e_p\}$ reper in $V_1 \cap V_2$. Extindem la $R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_p, f_{p+1}, \dots, f_n\}$ reper in V_1 . Extindem la $R_2 = \{e_1, \dots, e_p, g_{p+1}, \dots, g_{n_2}\}$ reper in V_2 .

$$\rightarrow \text{Dem. că } \dim(V_1 + V_2) = n_1 + n_2 - p.$$

Dem că $R = \underbrace{\{e_1, \dots, e_p, f_{p+1}, \dots, f_n\}}_{p \text{ vect.}} \cup \underbrace{\{g_{p+1}, \dots, g_{n_2}\}}_{(n_2-p) \text{ vect.}}$ reper in $V_1 + V_2$.

\rightarrow Arătăm că R e SLI.

Fie $a_1, \dots, a_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_n \in K$ astfel încât $\sum_{i=1}^p a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j + \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s = 0$

c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{n_2}

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \left[\begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^p a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j = - \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s \in V_1 \cap V_2 = \langle \{e_1, \dots, e_p\} \rangle \\ \stackrel{EV_1}{=} \sum_{i=1}^p a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j = \sum_{i=1}^p a_i' e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p (a_i - a_i') e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j = 0 \\ R_1 \text{ SLI} \Rightarrow a_i - a_i' = 0, \forall i = \overline{1, p} \\ b_j = 0, \forall j = \overline{p+1, n_1} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} - \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s = \sum_{i=1}^p a_i' e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p a_i' e_i + \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s = 0 \xrightarrow{R_2 \text{ SLI}} \begin{cases} a_i' = 0 \\ \forall i = \overline{1, p} \\ c_s = 0, \forall s = \overline{p+1, n_2} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow a_i = 0, \forall i = \overline{1, p}, c_s = 0, \forall s = \overline{p+1, n_2}, b_j = 0, \forall j = \overline{p+1, n_1} \end{array} \right]$$

Deci R e SLI.

\rightarrow Dem. că R e SG.

$$\forall v \in V_1 + V_2 \xrightarrow{?} \exists a_1, \dots, a_p, b_{p+1}, \dots, b_n, c_{p+1}, \dots, c_{n_2} \quad a_1 v = \sum_{i=1}^p a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j + \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s.$$

$$v \in V_1 + V_2 \rightarrow v = v_1 + v_2 \Rightarrow v = \left(\sum_{i=1}^p a_i' e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^p a_i'' e_i + \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p (a_i' + a_i'') e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_1} b_j f_j + \sum_{s=p+1}^{n_2} c_s g_s. \quad \text{Deci } v \in \langle R \rangle$$

R reper pt $V_1 + V_2$. $|R| = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$

TH. DIM. PT. APPLICATII LINIARE:

$f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicație liniară.

$(V_1, +, \cdot)/_K \cong (V_2, +, \cdot)/_K$ spații vectoriale. Atunci $\dim V_1 = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$

(PDM)

Fie $R_0 = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ reper în $\text{Ker } f \subset V_1$ sp. vect.

Extindem-l la $R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n\}$ reper în V_1 .

$\dim \text{Ker } f = k$, $\dim V_1 = n$, $k \leq n$.

Arătăm că $R = \{f(e_{k+1}), \dots, f(e_n)\}$ reper în $\text{Im } f$.

R SLI

Fie $\alpha_j \in K$, $j = \overline{k+1, n}$ și $\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j) = 0_{V_2} \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}} f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) = 0_{V_2}$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j \in \text{Ker } f = \langle R_0 \rangle$

$\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i$, $\alpha_i \in K$, $i = \overline{1, n}$.

$\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i - \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0, \dots, \alpha_k = 0 \Rightarrow R \text{ SLI.}$

$\in \langle R_1 \rangle$ și R_1 SLI.

R SG

$\forall y \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in K$ astfel încât $y = \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j)$.

$y \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow (\exists) x \in V_1 = \langle R_1 \rangle$ astfel încât $f(x) = y$.

$\Rightarrow (\exists) \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in K$ astfel încât $x = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j$.

$f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right)$

$\xrightarrow{f \text{ lin.}} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i\right) + f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) =$

$y = f(x) = f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) = \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j)$. Deci $R = \{f(e_{k+1}), \dots, f(e_n)\}$ reper în $\text{Im } f$.

$\dim \text{Im } f = |R| = n - k$

$\dim V_1 = n = k + n - k = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$

TH. DIM. PT. APPLICATII LINIARE.

$f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara.

$(V_1, +, \cdot)/_K$ si $(V_2, +, \cdot)/_K$ spatiu vectoriale. Atunci $\dim V_1 = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$

(DEM)

Fie $R_0 = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ reper din $\text{Ker } f \subset V_1$ rap. vect.

Extindem la $R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n\}$ reper din V_1 .

$\dim \text{Ker } f = k$, $\dim V_1 = n$, $k \leq n$.

Aratam ca $R = \{f(e_{k+1}), \dots, f(e_n)\}$ reper din $\text{Im } f$.

R SLI

Fie $\alpha_j \in K$, $j = \overline{k+1, n}$ si $\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j) = 0_{V_2} \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}} f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) = 0_{V_2}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j \in \text{Ker } f = \langle R_0 \rangle$$

$$\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i, \quad \alpha_i \in K, \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i - \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j}_{\alpha_{k+1} = 0, \dots, \alpha_n = 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0, \dots, \alpha_k = 0 \Rightarrow R \text{ SLI.}$$

$\in \langle R_1 \rangle$ si R_1 SLI.

R SG

$\forall y \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in K$ si $y = \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j)$.

$y \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow (\exists) x \in V_1 = \langle R_1 \rangle$ si $f(x) = y$.

$\Rightarrow (\exists) \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in K$ si $x = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j$.

$$f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right)$$

$$\stackrel{f \text{ lin.}}{=} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_i\right) + f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) =$$

$$y = f(x) = f\left(\sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j e_j\right) = \sum_{j=k+1}^n \alpha_j f(e_j). \quad \text{Deci } R = \{f(e_{k+1}), \dots, f(e_n)\} \text{ reper in } \text{Im } f.$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = |R| = n - k$$

$$\dim V_1 = n = k + n - k = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f.$$

$\hookrightarrow f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ linear transformation du spatio-temporel $\hookrightarrow V_1 \sim V_2$.
 Aq $\forall v_2 \in V_2 \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in k$ a.s.t $v_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i \hookrightarrow f(v_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f(e_i)$
 f bijective:

$$f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f(e_i)$$

Recherchons f pour linéarité: $f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f(e_i)$
 $R_2 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ base de V_2 .
 $R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ base de V_1 . $f(e_i) = e_i \quad \forall i = 1, n$
 Considérons $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ linear transformation du spatio-temporel
 $\Rightarrow \dim V_1 = \dim V_2$
 Dim. th. $\dim V_1 = \dim \ker f + \dim V_2 = 0 + \dim V_2 = \dim V_2$.
 $\{\dim \ker f = \dim V_2$
 $\ker f = \{0_{V_1}\} \Rightarrow \dim \ker f = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow V_1 \sim V_2 \hookrightarrow \exists f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ linear transformation du spatio-temporel \hookrightarrow f linéaire
 $\dim_k V_1 = \dim_k V_2$ (TH)

APLICATII LINIARE.

$(V_1, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}, (V_2, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$; $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara \iff

$$\begin{cases} f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2) \\ f(\alpha x) = \alpha f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\iff f(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2) = \alpha_1 f(x_1) + \alpha_2 f(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in V_1 \\ \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{K}.$$

Def $(V_1, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}, (V_2, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$ sp. vect si $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara.

$$\text{Ker } f = \{x \in V_1 \mid f(x) = 0_{V_2}\}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in V_2 \mid \exists x \in V_1 \text{ ai } f(x) = y\}.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Ker } f \subset V_1 \text{ sp. vect}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Im } f \subset V_2 \text{ sp. vect.}$$

Th $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara.

$$a) f \text{ injectiva} \iff \text{Ker } f = \{0_{V_1}\}$$

$$b) f \text{ surjectiva} \iff \dim \text{Im } f = \dim V_2.$$

TH. DIM. PT. APLICATII LINIARE

$f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara.

$(V_1, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$ si $(V_2, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{K}}$ sp. vect.

• Atunci $\dim V_1 = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$.

$\rightarrow f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ izomorfism de spatii vectoriale \iff

1) f liniara

2) f bijectie \iff a) $\text{Ker } f = \{0_{V_1}\}$ si $\dim \text{Im } f = \dim V_2$.

$\rightarrow f: V \rightarrow V$ endomorfism (i.e. $f \in \text{End } V$)

$\dim V = \dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$. $\vdash V = \text{Ker } f \oplus \text{Im } f$.

$\text{Ker } f, \text{Im } f \subset V$ sp. vect

CARACT. APLICATIILOR LINIARE
INI, BIJ, SURJ.

$f: V \rightarrow V'$ aplicație liniară.

[a) f injectivă $\Leftrightarrow f$ transformă orice SLi din V într-unul SLi din V'

(DEM) \Rightarrow " f inj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SLi $\xrightarrow{?} S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\}$ SLi

Fie $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ aș. $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot f(e_i) = 0_{V'}$ $\xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) = 0_{V'}, \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \in \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i = 0 \xrightarrow{S \text{ SLi}} a_i = 0, \forall i = 1, k.$

$\Rightarrow S$ SLi.

\Leftarrow " $\forall S \subset V$ cu SLi $\Rightarrow S' = f(S) \subset V'$ cu SLi. Dem. f inj., i.e. $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$.

Pp. prin RA. că $\exists x \neq 0_V \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow \{x\}$ SLi $\rightarrow \{f(x)\}$ SLi

$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0_V$, dar $f(x) = 0$ ($x \in \text{Ker } f$) $\Rightarrow x = 0$.

Deci $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow f$ inj.

[b) f surj $\Leftrightarrow f$ transformă orice SG din V într-un SG din V'

(DEM) \Rightarrow " f surj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SG $\rightarrow V = \langle S \rangle$. Dem. că

$S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \subset V'$ SG. i.e.

$(\forall y) \in V'$, $\exists a_1 \dots a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ aș. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i)$.

f surj: $\forall y \in V'$, $\exists x \in V = \langle S \rangle$ aș. $y = f(x) \Rightarrow y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin.}}$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) \in \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_k$ aș. $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i$.

$V' \subset \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow S'$ SG.

\hookrightarrow din construcție

\Leftarrow " $\forall S \subset V$ aș. $V = \langle S \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle f(S) \rangle$. Dem. f surj. $\Rightarrow \forall y \in V'$

$\exists x \in V$ aș. $f(x) = y$.

$y \in V' = \langle \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \rangle \rightarrow \exists a_1 \dots a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ aș. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) =$

$= f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right)$. Considerăm $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \rightarrow f$ surj.

CARACT. APLICATIILOR LINIARE
INI, BIJ, SURJ.

$f: V \rightarrow V'$ aplicație liniară.

[a) f injectivă $\Leftrightarrow f$ transformă orice SLi din V într-un SLi din V'

(DEM) \Rightarrow " f inj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SLi $\xrightarrow{\quad ? \quad} S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\}$ SLi

Fie $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ ast. $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot f(e_i) = 0_V \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) = 0_V \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \in \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{SLi}} a_i = 0, \forall i = 1, k.$

$\Rightarrow S$ SLi.

\Leftarrow " $\forall S \subset V$ um SLi $\Rightarrow S' = f(S) \subset V'$ e SLi. Dem f inj., i.e. $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$.

Pp. prin RA. că $\exists x \neq 0_V \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow \{x\}$ SLi $\Rightarrow \{f(x)\}$ SLi

$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0_V$, dar $f(x) = 0$ ($x \in \text{Ker } f$) $\Rightarrow x = 0$.

Deci $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow f$ inj.

[b) f surj $\Leftrightarrow f$ transformă orice SG din V într-un SG din V'

(DEM) \Rightarrow " f surj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SG $\rightarrow V = \langle S \rangle$. Dem. că

$S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \subset V'$ SG. i.e.

$(\forall y) \in V'$, $\exists a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ ast. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i)$.

f surj: $\forall y \in V'$, $\exists x \in V = \langle S \rangle$ ast. $y = f(x) \Rightarrow y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}}$

 $= \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) \in \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_k$ ast. $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i$.

$V' \subset \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow S'$ SG.

\supset din construcție

\Leftarrow " $\forall S \subset V$ ast. $V = \langle S \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle f(S) \rangle$. Dem. f surj. $\Rightarrow \forall y \in V'$

$\exists x \in V$ ast. $f(x) = y$.

$y \in V' = \langle \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \rangle \rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ ast. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) =$

$= f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right)$. Considerăm $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \rightarrow f$ surj.

$\Rightarrow f + \text{id}_V$ este un homomorfism de dim V într-un bază dim V'

CARACT. APPLICATIILOR LINIARE
în V, Baza, SURJ.

$f: V \rightarrow V'$ aplicatie liniara.

[a) f injectiva $\Leftrightarrow f$ transforma orice SLi din V intr-un SLi din V'

(DEM) $\Rightarrow f$ inj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SLi. $\xrightarrow{\quad ? \quad} S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\}$ SLi

Fie $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ astfel încât $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot f(e_i) = 0_V \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) = 0_V \Rightarrow$

$\xrightarrow{\quad ? \quad} \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \in \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i = 0 \xrightarrow{S \text{ SLi}} a_i = 0, \forall i = 1, k.$

$\Rightarrow S$ SLi.

$\Leftarrow \forall S \subset V$ um SLi $\Rightarrow S' = f(S) \subset V'$ e SLi. Dem. f inj., i.e. $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$.

P.p. prin RA. că $\exists x \neq 0_V \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow \{x\}$ SLi $\rightarrow \{f(x)\}$ SLi

$\Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0_V$, dar $f(x) = 0$. ($x \in \text{Ker } f$) $\Rightarrow \infty$.

Deci $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow f$ inj.

[b) f surj $\Leftrightarrow f$ transforma orice SG din V într-un SG din V'

(DEM) $\Rightarrow f$ surj. Fie $S = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ SG $\rightarrow V = \langle S \rangle$. Dem. că

$S' = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \subset V'$ SG. i.e.

$(\forall y) \in V'$, $\exists a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ ast. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i)$.

f surj: $\forall y \in V'$, $\exists x \in V = \langle S \rangle$ ast. $y = f(x) \Rightarrow y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right) \xrightarrow{f \text{ lin}}$

 $= \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) \in \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_k \text{ ast. } x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i.$
(103)

$$V' \subset \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow S'$$

SG din constructie

$\Leftarrow \forall S \subset V$ ast. $V = \langle S \rangle \Rightarrow V' = \langle f(S) \rangle$. Dem. f surj. $\forall y \in V'$

$\exists x \in V$ ast. $f(x) = y$.

$y \in V' = \langle \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_k)\} \rangle \rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{K}$ ast. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i f(e_i) =$

$= f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i\right)$. Consideram $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i \rightarrow f$ surj.

[c) f bij $\Leftrightarrow f$ transforma orice baza dim V intr-o baza dim V'

dim $V = \dim V' = m$.

MATRICEA ASOCIAȚĂ UNEI APLICAȚII LINIARE

$$\dim V = n ; \dim V' = m$$

$f: V \rightarrow V'$ aplicație liniară. $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ și $R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$ reperuri în V și V' .

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$$

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} e'_j \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$A = (a_{ji}), j = \overline{1, m}, i = \overline{1, n}$$

TH. DE CARACT. A APLICAȚIILOR LINIARE:

f liniară $\Leftrightarrow \exists A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(K)$ astfel încât oricărui vector $x \in V$ să corespundă $f(x) \in V'$ în rap. cu reperurile $R \in V$, resp. $R' \in V'$ verifică

$$Y = AX, \text{ unde } Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, A = (a_{ji}), j = \overline{1, m}, i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i, f(x) = y = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j e'_j, R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}, R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$$

Modif. matricei la sch. reperelor.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{A=(a_{ji})} & R' \\ C \downarrow & & \downarrow C' \\ R'_1 & \xrightarrow{A'} & R'_1 = \{h'_1, \dots, h'_m\} \\ \parallel & & \\ & & \{h_1, \dots, h_m\} \end{array} \quad AC = C'A'$$

→ PROP.: Rangul matricei asociate unei aplicații liniare este invariант la schimbarea reperelor.

(DEM) $AC = C'A' \Rightarrow A' = C^{-1}AC$
 C, C' inversabile.

$$\text{rang}(A') = \text{rang}(C^{-1}AC) = \text{rang } A.$$

$$\rightarrow \dim \ker f = m - \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ inj} \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ surj} \Leftrightarrow \dim V' = \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ bij} \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \dim V' = \text{rang } A.$$

MATRICEA ASOCIAȚĂ UNEI APLICAȚII LINIARE

$$\dim V = m ; \dim V' = m$$

$f: V \rightarrow V'$ aplicație liniară. $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ și $R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$ reprezintă repere în V și V' .

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}.$$

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} e'_j \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$A = (a_{ji}), \quad j = \overline{1, m}, \quad i = \overline{1, n}.$$

TH. DE CARACT. A APLICAȚIILOR LINIARE:

f liniară $\Leftrightarrow \exists A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(K)$ astfel încât oricărui vector $x \in V$ și corespondentului său $f(x) \in V'$ încorespondă reperul $R \in V$, respectiv $R' \in V'$ verifică

$$Y = AX, \text{ unde } Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = (a_{ji}), \quad j = \overline{1, m}, \quad i = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i, \quad f(x) = y = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j e'_j, \quad R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}, \quad R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$$

Modif. matricii la schimbarea reperelor.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{A=(a_{ji})} & R' \\ C \downarrow & & \downarrow C' \\ R_1 & \xrightarrow{A'} & R'_1 = \{h'_1, \dots, h'_m\} \\ \parallel & & \\ & & \{h_1, \dots, h_n\} \end{array} \quad AC = C'A'.$$

→ PROP.: Rangul matricii asociate unei aplicații liniare este invariant la schimbarea reperelor.

(DEM) $AC = C'A' \Rightarrow A' = C^{-1}AC$

C, C' inversabile.

$$\text{rang}(A') = \text{rang}(C^{-1}AC) = \text{rang } A.$$

$$\rightarrow \dim \ker f = m - \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ inj} \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ surj} \Leftrightarrow \dim V' = \text{rang } A.$$

$$f \text{ bij} \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \dim V' = \text{rang } A.$$

DEF:

$f \in \text{End}(V)$; $x \neq 0_V \in V$ se numește vector propriu $\Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ (λ s.n valoare proprie) cu $f(x) = \lambda x$.

$V_\lambda = \{0_V\} \cup$ mult. vectorilor proprii coresp. val. propriei λ s.n.
subspațiu propriu coresp. val. propriei λ .

Prop.

$$a) V_\lambda \subset V \text{ sap. vect.}$$

$$b) f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda \quad (\text{i.e. } V_\lambda \text{ subspațiu invariant al lui } f).$$

(DEM) a) $\forall x, y \in V_\lambda$ i.e. $f(x) = \lambda x$, $f(y) = \lambda y$ arătăm $\alpha x + \beta y \in V_\lambda$

$$\text{i.e. } f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

$$f \text{ liniară} \Rightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = \lambda \alpha x + \beta \lambda y = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y).$$

$$b) \text{ Fie } x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda.$$

$V_\lambda \subset V$ subspațiu invariant.

POLINOM CARACTERISTIC

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = 0$$

→ Valoare propriei ale unui endomorfism sunt rădăcinile din \mathbb{K} ale polin. caract.

Prop Polinomul caract. este un invariant la schimbarea de reper.

DEM

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$$

$C \downarrow$

$$R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} \xrightarrow{A'} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$$

$$AC = C'A' = CA' \Rightarrow A' = C^{-1}AC$$

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$C^{-1}AC - C^{-1}\lambda C = C^{-1}(AC - \lambda C) = C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C.$$

$$e'_i = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} e_k, \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$\det(A' - \lambda J_n) = \det(C^{-1}AC - \lambda C^{-1}C) = \det[C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C]$$

$$= \det C^{-1} \cdot \det(A - \lambda J_n) \cdot \det C = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = \text{invariantă}$$

$f \in \text{End}(V)$; $\lambda \neq 0 \in \mathbb{K}$ se numește vector propriu λ și $x \in V$

(λ s.n valoare proprie) cînd $f(x) = \lambda x$.

$V_\lambda = \{0\} \cup$ mult. vectorilor proprii coresp. val. propriei λ s.n.
subspațiu propriu coresp. val. propriei λ .

Prop. \rightarrow a) $V_\lambda \subset V$ sp. vect. C este subsp. sub. în locul subspacei M31

b) $f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda$ (i.e. V_λ subspațiu invariант al lui f)

(DEM) a) $\forall x, y \in V_\lambda$ i.e. $f(x) = \lambda x$, $f(y) = \lambda y$ arătăm $\alpha x + \beta y \in V_\lambda$

$$\text{i.e. } f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

f liniară $\Rightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = \lambda \alpha x + \beta \lambda y = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y)$.

b) Fie $x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda$ A9

$V_\lambda \subset V$ subspațiu invariант.

POLINOM CARACTERISTIC

$$P_\lambda = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = 0$$

\rightarrow Valoare proprie ale unui endomorfism sunt rădăcinile din \mathbb{K} ale polin. caract.

Prop | Polinomul caract. este un invariант la schimbarea de reper.

DEM $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$C \downarrow$$

$$R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} \xrightarrow{A'} R' = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$AC = C'A' = CA' \Rightarrow A' = C^{-1}AC$$

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$e'_i = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} e_k, \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$C^{-1}AC - C^{-1}\lambda C = C^{-1}(AC - \lambda C) = C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C$$

$$\det(A' - \lambda J_n) = \det(C^{-1}AC - \lambda C^{-1}C) = \det[C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C]$$

$$= \det C^{-1} \cdot \det(A - \lambda J_n) \cdot \det C = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = \text{invariантă}$$

DEF:

$f \in \text{End}(V)$; $x \neq 0_V \in V$ se numește vector propriu $\Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in K$ (λ s.n valoare proprie) cu $f(x) = \lambda x$.

$V_\lambda = \{0_V\} \cup$ mulț. vectorilor proprii coresp. val. propriei λ s.n. subspațiu propriu coresp. val. propriei λ .

Prop. a) $V_\lambda \subset V$ sp. vect. C mănuște să nu fie o subspațiu (DEM)
b) $f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda$ (i.e. V_λ subspațiu invariант al lui f)

(DEM) a) $\forall x, y \in V_\lambda$ i.e. $f(x) = \lambda x$, $f(y) = \lambda y$ arătăm $\alpha x + \beta y \in V_\lambda$

$$\text{i.e. } f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

f liniară $\Rightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = \lambda \alpha x + \beta \lambda y = \lambda(\alpha x + \beta y)$.

b) Fie $x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda x \in V_\lambda \Rightarrow f(V_\lambda) \subset V_\lambda$. A9

$V_\lambda \subset V$ subspațiu invariант.

POLINOM CARACTERISTIC

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = 0$$

\rightarrow Valoare propriei ale unui endomorfism sunt rădăcinile din K ale polin. caract.

Prop Polinomul caract. este un invariант la schimbarea de reper.

DEM $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$C \downarrow$$

$$R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} \xrightarrow{A'} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$$

$$AC = C'A' = CA' \Rightarrow A' = C^{-1}AC$$

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$e'_i = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} e_k, \quad \forall i=1, n$$

$$C^{-1}AC - C^{-1}\lambda C = C^{-1}(AC - \lambda C) = C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C$$

$$\det(A' - \lambda J_n) = \det(C^{-1}AC - \lambda C^{-1}C) = \det[C^{-1}(A - \lambda J_n)C]$$

$$= \det C^{-1} \cdot \det(A - \lambda J_n) \cdot \det C = \det(A' - \lambda J_n) = \text{invariантă}$$

PROP $f \in \text{End}(V)$, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$.

Dacă $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \subseteq V$ ($k \leq n$) sistem de k vectori coresp. la valori proprii distincte

$$f(v_i) = \lambda_i v_i, \quad i = \overline{1, k} \text{ și } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \text{ distincte.}$$

Atunci S e SLD.

DEM inducție după nr. de vectori din S .

$$S = \{v_1\} \Rightarrow S \text{ LD}$$

$$v_1 \neq 0_V$$

Pp. prop. ader. pt k valori.

Dem că prop. rămâne adevărată pt $k+1$ valori.

Fie $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}\}$ vect. proprii coresp la val. proprii distincte.

Pp. prin RA că S e SLD.

Considerăm $a_1 \neq 0_{\mathbb{K}}$ (altfel renumerotăm), $a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0_V$

$$f(a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_{k+1} v_{k+1}) = f(0_V) = 0_V$$

$$f(a_1 v_1) + \dots + f(a_{k+1} v_{k+1}) = 0_V \text{ cu } a_1 f(v_1) + \dots + a_{k+1} f(v_{k+1}) = 0_V$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 \lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + a_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0_V. \quad (1)$$

Consid. $\lambda_{k+1} \neq 0$ (altfel renumerotăm).

$$a_1 \lambda_{k+1} v_1 + \dots + a_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0_V. \quad (2)$$

$$(1-2) : a_1 (\underbrace{\lambda_1 - \lambda_{k+1}}_{\neq 0} v_1 + \dots + \underbrace{a_k (\lambda_k - \lambda_{k+1})}_{\neq 0} v_k) = 0_V$$

(λ_1 și λ_{k+1} erau diferite)

$\Rightarrow \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ SLD \Rightarrow cu Pk.

PROP $f \in \text{End}(V)$; λ -val proprie; V_λ sp. propriu coresp val propriei λ .

Atunci, $\dim V_\lambda \leq m_\lambda$, unde m_λ e multiplicitatea lui λ ca răd. a polin. caract. P_λ .

DEM $V_\lambda \subseteq V$ sp. vect.

$$m_\lambda = \dim V_\lambda;$$

$R_0 = \{e_1, \dots, e_{n_\lambda}\}$ reper în V_λ .

Extindem la $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_{n_\lambda}, e_{n_\lambda+1}, \dots, e_n\}$ reper în V .

$$f(e_i) = \lambda e_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$f(e_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k, \quad \forall j = \overline{m_\lambda+1, n}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \dots & x & | & \diagup & \diagup \\ \hline 0 & \dots & 0 & | & \diagup & \diagup \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_n) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-x & \dots & x & | & \diagup & \diagup \\ \hline 0 & \dots & 0 & | & \diagup & \diagup \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - x)^{n_\lambda} Q(x). \quad m_\lambda \geq n_\lambda = \dim V_\lambda.$$

TH. CONDIȚIILE NEC. & SUF. CA MATR. ASOCIAȚĂ UNUI END SĂ FIE DIAGONALĂ.

$f \in \text{End}(V)$; $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$;

\exists un reper în V aî matricea asociată lui f în raport cu R e diagonală \iff 1. rădăcinile polinomului caracteric $\in \mathbb{K}$.

2. $\dim \text{ssp. propriu} = \text{multiplicitatele rel. proprii}$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ răd. dist. ale polin. caracteric.

m_1, \dots, m_k multiplicități

$$P(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{m_k}$$

$$\implies \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{K}$$

$$\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i \quad \forall i = \overline{1, k}.$$

(DEM) \Rightarrow : $\exists R = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ reper în V aî matricea asociată lui f e diag.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & m_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K})$$

Eventual renumeroare, avem:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & 0 \\ & & \lambda_1 & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \lambda_k & \\ & & & & & \lambda_k \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{cu } m_1 + \dots + m_k = n.$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda J_n) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 - \lambda & & & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \lambda_1 - \lambda & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \lambda_k - \lambda & \\ & & & & & \lambda_k - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda_1 - \lambda)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda_k - \lambda)^{m_k}$$

① $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{K}$

② Cf. prop precedente, $\dim V_{\lambda_i} \leq m_{\lambda_i}, i = \overline{1, k}$ ①

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(e_1) = \lambda_1 e_1 \\ \vdots \\ f(e_{m_1}) = \lambda_1 e_{m_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(e_i) = \lambda_i e_i \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n} \\ V_{\lambda_1} = \{x \in V \mid f(x) = \lambda_1 x\} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_1} \geq m_1 \quad ②$$

$$R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_{m_1}\} \text{ SLi}$$

$$R_1 \subset V_{\lambda_1}$$

$$\text{①, ②} \Rightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_1} = m_1$$

Analog, $V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$ pt $i = \overline{2, k}$.

\Leftarrow " $f \in \text{End}(V)$

" 1) $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ răd. dist. ale polin. caracteric. $\in \mathbb{K}$

2) $\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i, i = \overline{1, k}$.

Construim un reper în V cu A diagonală.

Teorema: $R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_{m_1}\}$ reper în V_{λ_1} .

$$R_K = \{\underbrace{e_{m_1} + \dots + e_{m_{K-1}}}_{f_1}, \dots, e_K\} \text{ reper în } V_{\lambda_K}$$

$$R = R_1 \cup \dots \cup R_K.$$

Dem că R reper în V :

$$|R| = m = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} V.$$

Dem că $R \in SL_1$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_1} a_i e_i + \dots + \underbrace{\sum_{j=m_1+1}^m a_j e_j}_{f_K} = 0.$$

f. K

P. prin RA $\exists f_1, \dots, f_m$ ($m \leq k$) nemele.

* $f_1 + \dots + f_m = 0$; $\forall f_1, \dots, f_m$ y vectori proprii coresp. la val.

proprii dist $\Rightarrow S \in L_1$ (contradicție cu *)

Deci $f_1 = 0, \dots, f_K = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} a_i q_i = 0$. $a_1 = \dots = a_{m_1} = 0$.

$$\therefore \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ j=m_1+1 \dots + m_{K-1}+1}}^m a_j e_j = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{R_K \text{ reper}} a_j = 0 \quad \forall j = \overline{m_1+1 \dots + m_K}$$

$\rightarrow R \in SL_1 \rightarrow R$ reper în V .

$$f(e_i) = \lambda_1 e_i, \quad i = \overline{1, m_1}$$

$$f(e_j) = \lambda_K e_j, \quad j = \overline{m_1+1 \dots + m_{K-1}+1, n}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \underbrace{\dots}_{m_1} & 0 \\ \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_K & \underbrace{\dots}_{m_K} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_K \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A \text{ diag.} \Rightarrow V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k V_{\lambda_i}$$

Proiecții și simetrii

$$P: V_1 \oplus V_2 \rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$$

P proiecție pe V_1 de-a lungul lui V_2 dacă

$$P(v_1 + v_2) = v_1.$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Prop} \quad P \in \text{End}(V)$$

P proiecție $\Rightarrow P \circ P = P$.

$$(Dem) \quad "P(v) = P(v_1 + v_2) = v_1"$$

$$(P \circ P)(v) = P(P(v)) = P(v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P \in \text{End}(V)$$

$P: V \rightarrow V$ liniară

$$P \circ P = P$$

Considerăm: $V_1 = \text{Im } P ; V_2 = \text{Ker } P ; V = V_1 \oplus V_2$.

$$v = \underbrace{P(v)}_{V_1} + \underbrace{v - P(v)}_{V_2}$$

$$P(v_2) = P(v - P(v)) = P(v) - P^2(v) = P(v) - P(v) = 0. \Rightarrow v_2 \in \text{Ker } P.$$

$\forall v \in V \in \text{Im } P \cap \text{Ker } P$.

$$P(v) = 0.$$

$$P(v) = P(v) ; P(v) = P \circ P(v) = P(v) = v \Rightarrow v = v.$$

$$\dim V = \dim \text{Ker } P + \dim \text{Im } P.$$

Dacă $v = v_1 + v_2$.

$$P(v) = P(v_1 + v_2) = v_1.$$

$$\rightarrow s \in \text{End}(V)$$

$\wedge s \cdot n \text{ simetrie / involution }$ $\iff \wedge os = id_V$

FORME BILINIARE

$(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$

ApliCatie $g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ s.m forma biliniara \Leftrightarrow

$$1) g(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha g(x, z) + \beta g(y, z)$$

$$2) g(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \alpha g(x, y) + \beta g(x, z) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{K}$$

i.e. g este liniara in fiecare argument. $\forall x, y, z \in V$.

Not: $L(V, V, \mathbb{K}) = \{g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \mid g \text{ forma bilin}\}$

$L^s(V, V, \mathbb{K}) = \{g \in L(V, V, \mathbb{K}) \mid g \text{ simetric}\}$ $\mathbb{K} \leftarrow V: D$

$$\text{i.e. } g(x, y) = g(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in V.$$

$L^a(V, V, \mathbb{K}) = \{g \in L(V, V, \mathbb{K}) \mid g \text{ antisimetrica}, \text{i.e. } g(x, y) = -g(y, x)$
 $\forall x, y \in V\}$

MATRICEA ASOC. UNEI FORME BILIN.

$g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ forma bilin., $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ repere in V .

Not. $g(e_i, e_j) = g_{ij} \quad \forall i, j = \overline{1, n}$.

$G = (g_{ij})$, $i, j = \overline{1, n}$ matricea asociata lui g in rap. cu R .

$$g(x, y) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j e_j\right) = \sum_{i, j=1}^n (x_i y_j g_{ij}) = x^T \cdot G \cdot y.$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ repere in V .

$$e'_i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow \text{faza urmatoare} \quad \mathbb{K} \leftarrow V: D$$

$$G' = (g'_{rs}) \quad r, s = \overline{1, m}, \quad g'_{rs} = g(e'_r, e'_s) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ri} e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj} e_j\right).$$

$$g_{rs} = \sum_{j, i=1}^n (a_{ri} a_{sj} g_{ij}) \Rightarrow \text{faza urmatoare} \quad (\mathbb{K}, V, V)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$\boxed{G' = A^T G A.}$$

$R_g G' = r_g G = r_g g$ este un invariant la schimbarea reperei.

DEF : $g \in L^s(V, V, \mathbb{K})$.

Definitie: nucliu g.

$\text{ker } g = \{x \in V \mid g(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in V\}$ nucliu lui g.

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{d.e. formă biliniară simetrică nedegenerată} \Leftrightarrow \\ \text{ker } g = \{0_V\}. \end{array} \right]$

OBS $\rightarrow g$ nedeg $\Leftrightarrow \det G \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } g = n = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} V$ (maxim)

$$\text{d.e. simetrică} \Leftrightarrow G = G^T.$$

DEF $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ s.n. formă patratică $\Leftrightarrow \exists g \in L^s(V, V, \mathbb{K})$
aș. $g(x, x) = Q(x) \quad \forall x \in V$

TH Există o coresp. bijectivă între mult. formelor biliniare simetrice și mult. formelor patratice.

Dem 1) $g: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ formă patratică $\Leftrightarrow \text{chr } \mathbb{K} \neq 2 \quad (1+1 \neq 0)$

Construim $Q: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ formă bilin. simetrică
 $Q(x+y) = g(x+y, x+y) = g(x, x) + g(x, y) + g(y, x) + g(y, y)$
 $= Q(x) + Q(y) + 2g(x, y)$

$g(x, y) = 2^{-1} (Q(x+y) - Q(x) - Q(y))$ forma polară asociată formei patratică

2) Fie $g \in L(V, V, \mathbb{K})$.

Construim $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ $Q(x) = g(x, x) \quad \forall x \in V$.

$$Q(x) = g(x, x) = x^T G x.$$

$Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$. Q s.n pozitiv def $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Q(x) > 0 & \forall x \in V \setminus \{0_V\} \\ Q(x) = 0 & x = 0_V. \end{cases}$

$g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ formă polară asociată lui Q .

Dacă g poz def $\Leftrightarrow Q$ pozitiv def.

$g \in L^s(V, V, \mathbb{K})$

g poz def $\Leftrightarrow g$ e nedegenerată

(Dem) Fie $x \in \text{ker } g \Rightarrow g(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in V$. Consid. $y = x$. \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow g(x, x) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q(x) \\ \text{Q poz def} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 0_V \Rightarrow \text{ker } g = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow g$$
 nedeg.

Q poz def

TEOREMA GAUSS

Fie $Q : V \rightarrow IK$ formă patratică $\Rightarrow \exists$ un reper $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ în V și Q are o formă canonica și.e. $Q(x) = g_{11}x_1^2 + \dots + g_{rr}x_r^2$, $r = rg Q = \text{rg } R$

$$r \leq n = \dim_{IK} V$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & & & \\ & \ddots & & 0 \\ & & g_{rr} & \\ 0 & & & \ddots & g_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dem : 1) $Q(x) = 0, \forall x \in V$ are formă canonica

2) Dacă $Q(x) \neq 0$:

Aplicăm inducție matem. după nr. m de coor. ale lui x care apar în Q , $m \leq n$.

Pt pas 1 $\Rightarrow Q(x) = g_{11}x_1^2$ (f. canonica)

P.p. prop. adev. pt $m-1$ coord. Dem. că e adev. pt m :

$$Q(x) = g_{11}x_1^2 + 2g_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + 2g_{1m}x_1x_m + Q'(x)$$

\hookrightarrow conține $x_2 \dots x_m$

a) $g_{11} \neq 0$.

b) $g_{11} = 0$

b1) $\exists g_{kk} \neq 0, k = \overline{2, n}$ renumerotare indică (de fapt, sch. de reper)

c) $g_{11} \neq 0$.

b2) $g_{kk} = 0, \forall k = \overline{1, n}, \exists g_{ik} \neq 0$

Considerăm schimbarea de reper:

$$y_i = x_i + x_k$$

$$y_k = x_i - x_k$$

$$y_j = x_j, \quad \forall j = \overline{1, n}, j \neq i, j \neq k$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i + y_k) \\ x_k = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - y_k) \\ x_j = y_j, \quad \forall j = \overline{1, n}, j \neq i, j \neq k. \end{cases}$$

$$2g_{ik}x_i x_k = \frac{1}{2}g_{ik}(y_i^2 - y_k^2) = \frac{1}{2}g_{ik}y_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_{ik}y_k^2.$$

coef. cui y^2 e $\frac{1}{2}g_{ik} \neq 0$. Renumerotările indică că coef. lui y^2 este nenul,

deci $g_{11} \neq 0$.

$$Q(x) = g_{11}x_1^2 + 2g_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + 2g_{1m}x_1x_m + Q'(x).$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{11}}(g_{11}^2x_1^2 + 2g_{11}g_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + 2g_{11}g_{1m}x_1x_m) + Q'(x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{11}}(g_{11}x_1^2 + g_{12}x_2^2 + \dots + g_{1m}x_m^2) + Q''(x)$$

\hookrightarrow cont. $x^2 \dots x_m$

Fie schimbarea de reper

REUARD AMBERGET

$$y_1 = g_{11}x_1 + \dots + g_{1m}x_m, \forall m = 2, n.$$

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{1}{g_{11}}\right)^{\alpha_1} y_1^2 + Q''(x)$$

↳ conține $y_2 \dots y_k$.

Aplicăm Pasul m-1 pt $Q'' \Rightarrow \exists$ un reper în V , așa că $x = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i e_i$

$$Q(x) = q_1 z_1^2 + q_2 z_2^2 + \dots + q_m z_m^2$$

TH. DE INERTIE SYLVESTER

Fie $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ formă patratică reală.

Atunci nr "dim formă normală a lui Q este un invariant la schimbarea de reper.

Mai mult, $(p, r-p)$ = semnatura este un invariant la sch. de reper

\downarrow \downarrow
 nr " + " nr " - "

(DEM) Fie $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$ reper în V .

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_r^2 \text{ forma normală}$$

rg $Q = r$.

$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper în V , $Q(x) = x_1^2 + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_r^2$, $r = \text{rg } Q$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$$

$R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ reper în V :

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x'_i e'_i$$

$$Q(\vec{x}) = x'_1^2 + \dots + x'_p^2 - x'_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x'_r^2$$

$$\text{Dem. } p = p'$$

Pp. prin RA $p' < p$.

Consid. $U_1 = \langle \{e_1, \dots, e_p, e_{p+1}, \dots, e_n\} \rangle$.

$$\dim U_1 = p + n - r.$$

$$U_2 = \langle \{e_{p+1}, \dots, e_r\} \rangle$$

$$\dim U_2 = r - p$$

$$\dim (U_1 + U_2) = \underbrace{\dim U_1}_{p+n-r+p-p'+r} + \underbrace{\dim U_2}_{>n} - \dim (U_1 \cap U_2)$$

$$= \underbrace{n+p-p'}_{>n} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$U_1 + U_2 \subseteq V \Rightarrow \dim (U_1 + U_2) \leq n \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \exists x \in U_1 \cap U_2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \in U_1 \Rightarrow Q(x) > 0 \\ \text{și} \\ x \in U_2 \Rightarrow Q(x) < 0 \end{array} \quad \text{X}$$

Pp. facută e falsă

Analog $p' > p$, deci $p = p'$.

SPATII VECT. EUCLIDIENE

$$\boxed{\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}, \forall x \in V}$$

NORMA.

$(V, +, \cdot)_{\mathbb{R}}$ sp. vect. real

s.n produs scalar pe V o aplicatie $g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ care verifică

1) g e formață biliniară

2) g e pozitiv definită (i.e. $g(x, x) > 0 \forall x \in V \setminus \{0_V\}$)

$$g(x, x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0_V$$

$$(V, g) = (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) = (V, (\cdot, \cdot)) = (E, g)$$

Spațiu vect euclidian; g s.n. struct. euclidiană.

Prop $\rightarrow (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vect. euclidian; $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V = n$.

$$S = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \subset V$$

rist. de vect. nenuli, mutuali ortogonali.

(ortgo. 2 către 2) i.e. $\langle x_i, x_j \rangle = 0 \forall i, j \in \{1, k\} i \neq j, k \leq n \Rightarrow$

$S \in \text{SLI}$

(Dem)

$$\text{Fie } a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_k x_k = 0_V$$

$$\langle a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_k x_k, x_1 \rangle = \langle 0_V, x_1 \rangle = 0_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$a_1 \langle x_1, x_1 \rangle + a_2 \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle + \dots + a_k \langle x_k, x_1 \rangle = 0_{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow a_1 = 0_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\|x_1\|^2 \neq 0.$$

"

$$\text{Analog } \langle a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_k x_k, x_2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$\langle a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_k x_k, x_k \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a_k = 0.$$

Deci $S = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \in \text{SLI}$.

(DEF) $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp.v. euclreal.

$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper în V .

a) R s.n reper ortogonal $\Leftrightarrow \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = 0 \forall i \neq j, i, j = \overline{1, n}$.

b) R s.n reper ortonormat $\Leftrightarrow \langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \forall i, j = \overline{1, n} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$
 (e_1, \dots, e_n) versori mutuali ortog.

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. e. real.

a) $x \in V$

$$X^\perp = \{y \in V \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 0\}$$

b) $U \subseteq E$ sp. vect

$$U^\perp = \{y \in V \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 0, \forall x \in U\}$$

TH. CAUCHY - BUNIACOVSKI - SCHWARTZ

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

$$\forall x, y \in V \Rightarrow |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

$$\| \cdot \| \hookrightarrow \{x, y\} \in SLD$$

Dem) Dacă $x = 0_V$ sau $y = 0_V$ atunci $|\langle x, y \rangle| = 0_{IR}$ și $\|x\| \|y\| = 0_{IR}$ și $|\langle x, y \rangle| = \|x\| \|y\|$.

2) Dacă $x \neq 0_V$ și $y \neq 0_V$.

Fixează $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ și $\langle x + \lambda y, x + \lambda y \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (pr. def.).

$$\lambda^2 \|y\|^2 + 2\lambda \langle x, y \rangle + \|x\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 4 \langle x, y \rangle^2 - 4 \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle^2 \leq \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 \Rightarrow |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|.$$

Dacă $|\langle x, y \rangle| = \|x\| \|y\| \Leftrightarrow \{x, y\} \text{SLD}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ cu proprietatea } \langle x + \lambda_0 y, x + \lambda_0 y \rangle = 0 \stackrel{\text{p. def.}}{\Rightarrow} x + \lambda_0 y = 0 \Rightarrow \{x, y\} \text{SLD}$$

$$\{x, y\} \text{SLD} \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^* \text{ așa că } y = \lambda x.$$

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| = |\langle x, \lambda x \rangle| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|^2.$$

$$\|x\| \cdot \|y\| = \|x\| \cdot \|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha x\| &= \sqrt{\langle \alpha x, \alpha x \rangle} = \\ &= \sqrt{\alpha^2 \|x\|^2} = \\ &= |\alpha| \cdot \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

PROCEDEUL DE ORTOGONALIZARE GRAN-SCHMIDT.

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$; $R = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ reper.

$\exists R' = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper ortog.

$$\langle \{f_1, \dots, f_i\} \rangle \subset \langle \{e_1, \dots, e_i\} \rangle \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n}.$$

(Dem) Metoda inducțivă.

f dat. Considerăm $e_1 = f_1 \neq 0_V$.

$\{f_1, f_2\}$ date. Consid. $e_2 = f_2 + a_{12}e_1$

$$\langle e_2, e_1 \rangle = 0.$$

$$\langle f_2 + a_{12}e_1, e_1 \rangle = \langle f_2, e_1 \rangle + a_{12}\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle \Rightarrow a_{12} = -\frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle}.$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = f_1 \\ e_2 = f_2 - \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} \cdot e_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1 = e_1 \\ f_2 = \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 + e_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \text{Sp}\{f_1, f_2\} = \\ &= \text{Sp}\{e_1, e_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

P.P. construită $\{e_1, \dots, e_i\}$ sunt ortog. și $\langle \{e_1, \dots, e_k\} \rangle = \langle \{f_1, \dots, f_k\} \rangle \quad \forall k = \overline{1, i}$

$$\text{Fie } e_{i+1} = f_{i+1} + \sum_{k=1}^i a_{ki+1} e_k$$

$$\langle e_{i+1}, e_j \rangle = 0 \quad \forall j = \overline{1, i}$$

$$\langle f_{i+1}, e_j \rangle + \sum_{k=1}^i a_{ki+1} \langle e_k, e_j \rangle = 0.$$

$$\langle f_{i+1}, e_j \rangle + a_{ji+1} \cdot \langle e_j, e_j \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a_{ji+1} = -\frac{\langle f_{i+1}, e_j \rangle}{\langle e_j, e_j \rangle} \quad \forall j = \overline{1, i}$$

$$e_{i+1} = f_{i+1} - \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\langle f_{i+1}, e_j \rangle}{\langle e_j, e_j \rangle} \cdot e_j.$$

$$f_1 = e_1$$

$$f_2 = \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} \cdot e_1 + e_2.$$

$$f_{i+1} = \frac{\langle f_{i+1}, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} \cdot e_1 + \dots + \frac{\langle f_{i+1}, e_i \rangle}{\langle e_i, e_i \rangle} \cdot e_i + e_{i+1}$$

$$\text{Sp}\{f_1, \dots, f_k\} = \text{Sp}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\} \quad \forall k = \overline{1, i+1}$$

$$R = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \xrightarrow[\text{reper}]{} R' = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow[\text{reper ortog.}]{} R'' = \left\{ \frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|}, \dots, \frac{e_n}{\|e_n\|} \right\} \xrightarrow[\text{reper orton.}]{} \text{Sp}\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$$

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\langle f_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} & \dots & \frac{\langle f_n, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{\langle f_n, e_{n-1} \rangle}{\langle e_{n-1}, e_{n-1} \rangle} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det C^{-1} = 1$$

$$\det C = \frac{1 \cdot \text{sign}(R \cap R')}{\det C^{-1}} = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow R, R' \text{ sont le fel' orientate}$$

TH. COMPLEMENT ORTOGONAL

$(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. euclidian real

$$U \subseteq V \text{ subsp.} \rightarrow V = U \oplus U^\perp$$

U^\perp = complementul ortogonal al lui U (unic)

Dem Fie $x \in U \cap U^\perp \rightarrow x \in U$
 si $\xrightarrow{x \in U^\perp} \langle x, x \rangle = 0_{IR} \Rightarrow x = 0_V \rightarrow \oplus$ e suma directă.

$$U, U^\perp \subseteq V \text{ sp. rect} \rightarrow U \oplus U^\perp \subseteq V$$

Dem că $V = U \oplus U^\perp$

Fie $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ reper ortonormal în V .

Fie $v \in V$.

$$\text{Considerăm } v' = v - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^k \langle v, e_i \rangle \cdot e_i}_{v'' \in U}$$

$$v = v' + v''.$$

Dem că $v' \in U^\perp$

$$\langle v', e_1 \rangle = \langle v, e_1 \rangle - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^k \langle v, e_i \rangle \cdot \langle e_i, e_1 \rangle}_{\langle v, e_1 \rangle \cdot 1} = 0$$

$$\langle v', e_k \rangle = \langle v, e_k \rangle - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^k \langle v, e_i \rangle \cdot \langle e_i, e_k \rangle}_{\langle v, e_k \rangle \cdot 1} = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \langle v', v \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x \in V.$$

$$x = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_k e_k.$$

$$\langle v', x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_k e_k \rangle = \underbrace{\langle v', e_1 \rangle}_{=0} + \dots + \underbrace{\langle v', e_k \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

$$v = v' + v'' \underset{U}{\underset{U}{\oplus}} \rightarrow v \in U \oplus U^\perp \Rightarrow V \subseteq U \oplus U^\perp$$

Deci $V = U \oplus U^\perp$ unic.

PRODUS MIXT

(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) ; $S = \{x, y\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

Fie $z \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $z^x \times y^y = \langle x \times y, z \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$

Prop.

a) $z^x \times y^y = \langle x \times y, z \rangle = -z^y y^x = y^y z^x$

b) $x \times y = -y \times x$

c) $(x \times y) \times z = \langle x, z \rangle y - \langle y, z \rangle x$

d) id. Jacobi

$$(x \times y) \times z + (y \times z) \times x + (z \times x) \times y = 0$$

PRODUS VECTORIAL

Considerăm (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)
 $S = \{x, y\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ produs scalar canonic.

$R = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ reper canonic

Construim $w = x \times y$ (produs rect). astfel:

1. Dacă $S = SLD$ at $w = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$
- 2) Dacă $S = SLI$ at. w verifică

a) $\|w\|^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \langle x, x \rangle & \langle x, y \rangle \\ \langle y, x \rangle & \langle y, y \rangle \end{vmatrix}$

b) $w \perp x, w \perp y$

c) $\{x, y, w\}$ reper pozitiv orientat (la fel orientat cu rep. can.).

PRODUS MIXT

(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0) ; $S = \{x, y\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

Fie $z \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $z^x x^y = \langle x \times y, z \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$

Prop.

a) $z^x x^y = \langle x \times y, z \rangle = -z^y y^x$

b) $x \times y = -y \times x$

c) $(x \times y) \times z = \langle x, z \rangle y - \langle y, z \rangle x$

d) id. Jacobi

$$(x \times y) \times z + (y \times z) \times x + (z \times x) \times y = 0$$

APLICATIE ORTOGONALĂ

Fie $(E_1, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $(E_2, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ spații vect. euclidiene reale.

Apli. $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ s.m. aplic. ortog. $\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1$
 $\forall x, y \in E_1$

Prop: Fie $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ ap. ortog. Atunci:

- 1) $\|f(x)\|_2 = \|x\|_1, \forall x \in E_1$
- 2) f injectivă

Dem 1) $\|x\|_1^2 = \langle x, x \rangle$

$$\|f(x)\|_2^2 = \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle_2$$

~~U~~ \Rightarrow f ap. ortog. $\langle f(x), f(y) \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1, \forall x, y \in E_1$ $\Rightarrow \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle_2 = \langle x, x \rangle_1$

$$Pt y = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(x)\|_2^2 = \|x\|_1^2 \xrightarrow{\text{Ine. triunghi. b.v.}} \|f(x)\|_2 = \|x\|_1$$

2) f liniară

f lin. $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_{E_1}\}$.

Fie $x \in \text{Ker } f \rightarrow f(x) = 0_{E_2}$.

$$\|f(x)\|_2 = \|x\|_1 \rightarrow \|x\|_1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \text{ poz def}} x = 0_{E_1}$$

"

TRANSFORMARE ORTOGONALĂ

Def $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. rect. euclidian real și $f \in \text{End}(E)$.

f s.m. transf. ortogonală $\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y \in E$.

Not. $O(E)$ - mult. transf. ortog.

Prop: MATRICEA ASOC. LUI f IN RAP. CU UN REPER DIN E E ORTOG.
 ORTONORMAT.

Prop $\boxed{\forall \text{ transf. ortogonale e echivalentă cu o schimbare de reper ortonormat}}$

Dem $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \longrightarrow R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$ reper ortonormat în E
 $\rightarrow A \in O(n)$

Considerăm $f \in \text{End}(E)$, $f(e_i) = e_i' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j$.

$A = \text{matr. as. lui } f \text{ în raport cu } R \Rightarrow \langle f(e_j), f(e_k) \rangle = \delta_{jk} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$

$f \in O(E)$. Fie A matricea assoc. lui f în raport cu $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$
 $f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_j$. Consid. $R' = \{e_1', \dots, e_n'\}$, $e_i' = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_j$

$R \xrightarrow{A} R' \Rightarrow R'$ reper ortonormat.

$A \in O(n)$

(Prop) Fie $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. rect. real și $f \in O(E)$.

Dacă $U \subseteq E$ un sp. vect. invariant al lui f i.e. $f(U) \subseteq U$,
atunci 1. $f(U) = U$ $\hookrightarrow f(x) = \lambda x \rightarrow f(v_x) \subseteq V_x$.

2. $U^\perp \subseteq E$ subsp. vect invariant al lui f .
3. $f|_{U^\perp} : U^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp$ e o transf. ortog.

(Dem) 1. $f: U \rightarrow f(U)$ izomorfism de sp. rect.

$f: U \rightarrow f(U)$ bij. și liniară $\rightarrow \dim U = \dim f(U)$ căr

$f(U) \subseteq U \Rightarrow f(U) = U$

2. $U^\perp = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 0 \ \forall y \in U\}$

Arătăm că $f(U^\perp) \subseteq U^\perp$. Fie $x \in U^\perp$ și $y \in U$. Dacă

$\langle f(x), y \rangle = 0$

$$f(x) \perp y \Rightarrow \exists z \in U \text{ astfel încât } y = f(z).$$

$$\langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle f(x), f(z) \rangle \stackrel{f \in O(E)}{=} \langle x, z \rangle = 0$$

Deci $U^\perp \subseteq E$ e un sp. vect. invariant al lui f .

3) Din (1) și (2) $f(U^\perp) = U^\perp$ și mai mult $f|_{U^\perp} : U^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp$ transf. ortog.

CLASIFICARE TRANSFORMĂRI ORTOGONALE.

(1) $(E; \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vct. euclidian real, $\dim E = 1$.

$R = \{e\}$ reper în E , $e \neq 0_E$

$f \in O(E)$, $f(e) = \lambda e \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$.

$$O(E) = \{ \text{id}_E, -\text{id}_E \}$$

(2) $\dim E = 2$, $f \in O(E)$, $A = \text{matricea asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu un reper ortonormat.} \Rightarrow A \in O(2)$

a) $\det A = 1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos f & -\sin f \\ \sin f & \cos f \end{pmatrix}$

f = rotație de $\angle f$ în planul E

b) $\det A = -1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos f & \sin f \\ \sin f & -\cos f \end{pmatrix}$

f = schimbare de reper ori $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $f = \pi \Rightarrow f = \text{simetrie ortog.}$

(TH) $\dim E = 2$, $f \in O(E) \rightarrow f$ se poate scrie ca o compunere de cel mult 2 simetrii ortogonale

Dem Fie $A = \text{matricea asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu } R = \text{reper ortonormat}$.

a) $\det A = -1 \rightarrow f = s = \text{sim. ortog.}$

b) $\det A = 1 \rightarrow f = \text{rotație.}$

Fie $s \in \text{End}(E)$ sim. ortog.

$$s \circ f = s' \text{ sim. ortog.}; \underbrace{s \circ s}_{\text{id}_E} \circ f = s \circ s' \Rightarrow f = s \circ s'$$

(3) $\dim E = 3$, $f \in O(E)$

$R = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ reper ortonormat în E și $A = \text{matr.}$

CLASIFICARE TRANSFORMĂRI ORTOGONALE.

① $(E; \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vct. euclidian real, $\dim E = 1$.

$R = \{e\}$ reper în E , $e \neq 0_E$

$f \in O(E)$, $f(e) = \lambda e \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$.

$O(E) = \{\text{id}_E, -\text{id}_E\}$

② $\dim E = 2$, $f \in O(E)$, $A = \text{matricea asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu un reper ortonormat.} \Rightarrow A \in O(2)$.

a) $\det A = 1$; $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

$f = \text{rotatie de } \varphi \text{ în planul } E$

b) $\det A = -1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & -\cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

\exists schimbare de reper astăzi $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $T = \pi \Rightarrow f = \text{simetrie ortog.}$

TH) $\dim E = 2$, $f \in O(E) \rightarrow f \text{ se poate scrie ca o compunere de cel mult 2 simetrii ortogonale}$

Denumire Fie $A = \text{matricea asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu } R = \text{reper ortonormat}$.

a) $\det A = -1 \Rightarrow f = s = \text{sim. ortog.}$

b) $\det A = 1 \Rightarrow f = \text{rotatie.}$

Fie $s \in \text{End}(E)$ sim. ortog.

$$s \circ f = s' \text{ sim. ortog.}; \frac{s \circ s \circ f}{\text{id}_E} = s \circ s' \Rightarrow f = s \circ s'$$

③ $\dim E = 3$, $f \in O(E)$

$R = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ reper ortonormat în E și $A = \text{matricea asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu } R$.

$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$. Polinomul este de grad 3 $\Rightarrow f$ are cel puțin o rad. reală.

Fie $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ rad. reală $\Rightarrow \lambda \in \{-1, 1\}$.

Fie e_1 versor propriu coresp. valoarei proprii λ , i.e. $f(e_1) = \lambda e_1$.

$\langle \{e_1\} \rangle$ subsp. invariант al lui f , $\langle \{e_1\} \rangle^\perp$ subsp. inv. al lui f .

$$\langle \{e_2, e_3\} \rangle = \langle \{e_1\} \rangle^\perp$$

rezultă că dim. subsp. invariante ale lui f sunt 1 sau 3.

$\forall \langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp} : \langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp} \rightarrow \langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ transf. ortog.

Fie A matr. cons. asociată lui $f/\langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ în rap. cu $\{e_2, e_3\} \Rightarrow \tilde{A} \in O(2)$

I) $\det A = 1$

a) $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow f(e_1) = e_1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\tilde{A}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det \tilde{A} = 1 \Rightarrow f/\langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ = rotație și

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow f(e_1) = -e_1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\tilde{A}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det \tilde{A} = -1 \Rightarrow f/\langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ = simetrie

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ în rap. cu reperul } R\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}.$$

În rap. cu reperul $R' = \{e_3, e_1, e_2\}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \pi & -\sin \pi \\ 0 & \sin \pi & \cos \pi \end{pmatrix}$

II) $\det A = -1$

a) $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow f(e_1) = e_1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\tilde{A}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det \tilde{A} = 1$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ în rap. cu } R = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

În rap. cu $R' = \{e_2, e_1, e_3\}$: $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 0 & -\sin 0 \\ 0 & \sin 0 & \cos 0 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow f(e_1) = -e_1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\tilde{A}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \det \tilde{A} = -1$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

TH $n=3$: \exists un reper orton. în E at:

1) dacă $\det A = 1 \Rightarrow$ atunci $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$. f = rotație de φ în planul $\langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ de axă $\langle e_1 \rangle$

2) dacă $\det A = -1$ atunci $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Tr } A = 1 + 2 \cos \varphi$
invariant la sch
de reper.

f = rotație de φ în planul $\langle e_1 \rangle^{\perp}$ de axă $\langle e_1 \rangle$

$\text{Tr } A = -1 + 2 \cos \varphi$ invariant la sch de reper

ENDOMORFISME SIMETRICE

Def $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. rect. euclidian real

$f \in \text{End}(E)$.

f s.n endomorfism simetric $\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle \forall x, y \in E$

Prop $f \in \text{Sim}(E) \Leftrightarrow$ matr. asociată lui f în raport cu reper orton. e simetrică.

Dem:

Fie $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper orton.

$A = \text{matr. asociată lui } f \text{ în raport cu } R$.

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i = 1, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(e_i), e_k \rangle &= \langle e_i, f(e_k) \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j, e_k \right\rangle = \langle e_i, \sum_{r=1}^n a_{rk} e_r \rangle \\ \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}}_{a_{ki}} \underbrace{\langle e_j, e_k \rangle}_{\delta_{jk}} &= \underbrace{\sum_{r=1}^n a_{rk}}_{a_{ik}} \underbrace{\langle e_i, e_r \rangle}_{\text{fir}} \Rightarrow a_{ki} = a_{ik} \quad \forall i, k = 1, n \Rightarrow A = A^T \end{aligned}$$

Prop Fie $f \in \text{Sim}(E)$ și $U \subseteq E$ sp. invariant al $f \Rightarrow U^T \subseteq E$ e sp. invariant al lui f .

Dem: $U \subseteq E$ sp. invariant al lui $f \Rightarrow f(U) \subseteq U$.

Dem că $f(U^\perp) \subseteq U^\perp$.

Fie $x \in U^\perp$ și $y \in U$. Dem că $\langle f(x), y \rangle = 0$.

$$\langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \in U^\perp, \forall x \in U^\perp \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow f(U^\perp) \subseteq U^\perp. \text{ Mai mult } f|_{U^\perp}: U^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp \text{ e endom. sim.}$$

Prop Fie $f \in \text{Sim}(E) \Rightarrow$ Vectorii proprii coresp. la valori proprii distincte sunt ortogonali.

Dem: Fie $x, y \in E \setminus \{0_E\}$ așă $f(x) = \alpha x$ și $f(y) = \beta y$.

$$f(y) = \beta y$$

Arătăm că $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$.

$$\langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \alpha x, y \rangle = \langle x, \beta y \rangle \Rightarrow \alpha \langle x, y \rangle = \beta \langle x, y \rangle$$

ENDOMORFISME SIMETRICE

Def $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. rect. euclidian real

$f \in \text{End}(E)$

f s.n endomorfism simetric $\Leftrightarrow \langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle \forall x, y \in E$

Prop $f \in \text{Sim}(E) \Leftrightarrow$ matr. asociata lui f in raport cu rper orton. e simetrică.

Dem:

Fie $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ rper orton

$A =$ matr. asociata lui f in raport cu R .

$$f(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j \quad \forall i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(e_i), e_k \rangle &= \langle e_i, f(e_k) \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j, e_k \right\rangle = \left\langle e_i, \sum_{r=1}^n a_{rk} e_r \right\rangle \\ \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}}_{a_{ki}} \underbrace{\langle e_j, e_k \rangle}_{fjk} &= \underbrace{\sum_{r=1}^n a_{rk}}_{a_{ik}} \underbrace{\langle e_i, e_r \rangle}_{fir} \Rightarrow a_{ki} = a_{ik} \quad \forall i, k = \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow A = A^T \end{aligned}$$

Prop Fie $f \in \text{Sim}(E)$ si $U \subseteq E$ sp. invariant al $f \Rightarrow U^T \subseteq E$ e sp. invariant al lui f .

Dem: $U \subseteq E$ sp. invariant al lui $f \Rightarrow f(U) \subseteq U$.

Dem că $f(U^\perp) \subseteq U^\perp$.

Fie $x \in U^\perp$ si $y \in U$. Dem că $\langle f(x), y \rangle = 0$.

$\langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \in U^\perp, \forall x \in U^\perp \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f(U^\perp) \subseteq U^\perp$. Mai mult $f|_{U^\perp}: U^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp$ e endom. sim.

Prop Fie $f \in \text{Sim}(E) \Rightarrow$ Vectorii proprii coresp. la valori proprii distincte sunt ortogonali.

Dem: Fie $x, y \in E \setminus \{0_E\}$ cu $f(x) = \alpha x$ cu $\alpha \neq \beta$.

$$f(y) = \beta y$$

Arătam că $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$.

$$\langle f(x), y \rangle = \langle x, f(y) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \alpha x, y \rangle = \langle x, \beta y \rangle \Rightarrow \alpha \langle x, y \rangle = \beta \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta) \langle x, y \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = 0$$

dor $\alpha \neq \beta$

TH

Teorema proprietatei proprietății.

Dem: Fie $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ un sistem ortonormal, A - matricea asociată lui f și raport αR ;
 $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0$.
Fie sistemul

: det

TH: $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $f \in \text{Simm}(E)$. $\rightarrow \exists$ un reper ortonormat format din valori proprii ai. matr. asociata lui f e diagonală

Dem: Fie $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ valoare proprie. Fie $e_1 =$ versor proprie.

$$f(e_1) = \lambda_1 e_1 \in V_1.$$

$V_1 = \langle \{e_1\} \rangle$ e subsp invariant al lui $f \Rightarrow V_1^\perp = \langle \{e_1\} \rangle^\perp$ e ssp.

IV) $f|_{V_1^\perp}: V_1^\perp \rightarrow V_1^\perp$ e endom. simetric. propriu al lui f

2) Fie $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ val proprie pt $f|_{V_1^\perp}$ și e_2 versor proprie

$$f(e_2) = \lambda_2 e_2.$$

$$V_2 = \langle \{e_1, e_2\} \rangle.$$

Din 1,2 $\rightarrow V_2$ ssp. invariant al lui $f \Rightarrow V_2^\perp$ ssp. al lui f .

Repetăm rationamentul și după n pași construim
 $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, $f(e_i) = \lambda_i e_i$, $i = \overline{1, n}$, $n = \dim E$. R format din versori ortogonali 2 căte 2 $\rightarrow R$ sist lin. $\Rightarrow R$ reper orton.

În rap. cu R matricea as. lui f este:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & & & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & x_m & \end{pmatrix} \quad f(e_1) = \lambda_1 e_1 + 0e_2 + \dots + 0e_n.$$

$(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i; x_1, \dots, x_m) =$ second parameter also true Pm shape will stay

$R_C = \{0, e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ in higher coordinate system data is $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ in j-space
 $\text{Obs: } APE \Delta t \Rightarrow \Delta P = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i; (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ second coordinate also true
 $\text{Param report also } P_C.$

$\dim \Delta t = \dim V = n$ (Vap. rect. joint segment)
 $(A, V(k), T) \text{ ap. obj.}$

REPEATE AFFINE & CATERZIENE

$\text{affine independent (SA)}$
 $\text{basis } \{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \text{ mu}\ddot{\text{e}} \text{ SAD now } n=1 \text{ dimension ext. w. M system}$

at $P_1 =$ basis point all relative points on boundary!
 $\Rightarrow \{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \text{ CA ext. system affine dependent (SAD) acc. E} = 1, n$

$\leftarrow \text{MCA}$ → MCA
 $Af(M) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m a_i P_i, \sum_{i=1}^m a_i = 1, P_1, \dots, P_m \in \mathcal{A}, m \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\} - \text{spans}$
 generate M

$\text{Plan Vectorial Space, } \Delta P = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \Delta P_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1.$
 $\text{data } P = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i P_i, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1. \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{if } a_i > 0 \\ \text{if } a_i < 0 \end{array} \right)$
 $\leftarrow P = \text{boundary all pos } \{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \text{ on boundary } a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{K}$

$f_0 \in Af \text{ if } f_0: A \rightarrow V(B)$
 $f_0: A \rightarrow V(B) \text{ if } f_0(A) = f_0(A, A)$

$\text{Not } f(A, B) = AB$
 $\text{neutruca } a) f(A, B) + f(B, C) = f(A, C)$
 $\text{f: } A \times A \rightarrow V \text{ applicability case}$
 $\text{f: } A \times B \times C \rightarrow A$
 $\text{1. A multi } \neq \emptyset$
 $\text{2. } (V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K} \text{ sp. vector space}$

(BEE) $(A, V(k), T)$ spatial affine data

SPATII AFFINE

SUBSPATI ALINE

SWARTA ITIA

~~(A, V/k, f)~~ der affine, $A' \subseteq A$ aufbaubar.

$A \subseteq A$ an. aber nicht $\exists V \subseteq V$ der rekt. mit $f/A \times A$ so dass $\text{Im}(f/A \times A) \subseteq V$ & $(A, V/k, f/A \times A)$ exakt aufbaubar sein soll

$$A' = \emptyset$$

TH: $(A, V/k, f)$ der affine, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ der affine, $V_1 = \text{der vec}$

affector ft A_1, A_2

$$V_1 = \{V_1 + V_2 + \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle, A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset\}$$

$A_1 \in A_1 + A_2$

Not $V_1 = \text{subpotiu. affector}$ aussat tui $A_1 + A_2 \cdot [A_1 + A_2, V_1, f]$ (P)

Point

Dem set $V_1 \subseteq V_1 + V_2$

$$A_1 \in A_1 + A_2 \quad V_2 \subseteq V_1 + V_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_1 + V_2 \subseteq V_1 + V_2$$

$\cap A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$:

$\langle V_1 \cup V_2 \rangle$

The r $\in V_1$ der. vect direction ft $A_1 + A_2$ $\exists O \in A_1 \cap A_2, f_O : A_1 + A_2$

$\hookrightarrow V_1$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i P_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Q_j \quad P_i, \dots, P_n \in A_1 \quad i=1, \dots, m \in A_2 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i O_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Q_j = P_i, \dots, P_n \in A_1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

$\text{bijection} \rightarrow \exists ! P \in A_1 + A_2 \text{ at } f_O(P) = O \overline{P} = v$

~~KEINER SACHE~~

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i O_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Q_j = P_i, \dots, P_n \in A_1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i O_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Q_j = P_i, \dots, P_n \in A_1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

Dacă $V_{12} \subseteq V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$

Fie $r \in V_{12}$, $\exists! P \in A_1 + A_2$ așa că $\vec{O_1 P} = r$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{O_1 P_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}, \quad P_1, \dots, P_n \in A_1$$
$$a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{R}, \quad Q_1, \dots, Q_m \in A_2$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

$$r = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{O_1 P_i}}_{V_1} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{\langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{V_2}$$

\downarrow

$r \in V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$. Deci $V_{12} = V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$ și director pt
 $A_1 + A_2$ dacă $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$.

Dacă $V_{12} \subseteq V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$

Fie $r \in V_{12}$, $\exists! P \in A_1 + A_2 - \alpha$ $\vec{O_1 P} = r$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \vec{O_1 P_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}, \quad P_1, \dots, P_m \in A_1, \quad Q_1, \dots, Q_m \in A_2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

$$r = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \vec{O_1 P_i}}_{V_1} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{\langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{V_2}$$

$r \in V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$. Deci $V_{12} = V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$ sp. director pt
 $A_1 + A_2$ dacă $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$.

Dacă $V_{12} \subseteq V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$

Fie $r \in V_{12}$, $\exists! P \in A_1 + A_2$ așa că $\vec{O_1 P} = r$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{O_1 P_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}, \quad P_1, \dots, P_n \in A_1$$
$$a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{R}, \quad Q_1, \dots, Q_m \in A_2$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m b_j = 1$$

$$r = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \vec{O_1 P_i}}_{V_1} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{\langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m b_j \vec{O_2 Q_j}}_{V_2}$$

$r \in V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$. Deci $V_{12} = V_1 + V_2 + \langle \vec{O_1 O_2} \rangle$ și directorul
lui $A_1 + A_2$ daca $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$.

$$\dim(A_1 + A_2) = \dim V_{12} = \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

(Zem 1) $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$

$$\dim(A_1 + A_2) = \dim V_{12} = \dim(V_1 + V_2) - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 4, \quad A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset.$$

wurde $(A, V/k, f)$ jederweise offen, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ resp. offene.

$$\dim(A_1 + A_2) = \dim(A_1) + \dim(A_2) - \dim(A_1 \cap A_2), \quad A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$$

$$\dim(A_1 + A_2) = \dim(A_1) + \dim(A_2) - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 4, \quad A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset.$$

TEOREMA DIM. FT SPATIIL AFFINE

TEOREMA DIM. PT SPAJII AFINE

$$\dim(A_1 + A_2) = \begin{cases} \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(A_1 \cap A_2), & A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \\ \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1, & A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

unde $(A, V_{/K}, \mathcal{T})$ spațiu afin, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ spații affine.

Dem

$$1) A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(A_1 + A_2) &= \dim V_{12} = \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \\ &= \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(A_1 \cap A_2). \end{aligned}$$

$$2) A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(A_1 + A_2) &= \dim \overrightarrow{V_{12}} = \dim(V_1 + V_2 + \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \\ &\quad + \dim(\langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) - \dim((V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \\ &= \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1 - \dim((V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \\ &= \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dem că } (V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle = \{O_V\}$$

$$\text{Pp prim RA că } \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \in V_1 + V_2.$$

$$\overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} = \overrightarrow{V_1 + V_2} = \overrightarrow{O_1 P_1} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2} = \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_1} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ V_1 & V_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$O_1 P_1 \in A_1, O_2 P_2 \in A_2$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1 O_2} = \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2} \in V_2 \Rightarrow P_1 \in A_2 \quad \text{dar } P_1 \in A_1 \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle = 0.$$

Def $(A, V_{/K}, \mathcal{T})$ sp. afin, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ spații affine

Spunem că $A_1 \parallel A_2 \Leftrightarrow V_1 \subseteq V_2$ sau $V_2 \subseteq V_1$.

$$A_1 \parallel A_2 \Leftrightarrow \dim A_1 = \dim A_2 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2$$

TEOREMA DIM. PT SPAJII AFINE

$$\dim(cA_1 + cA_2) = \begin{cases} \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(A_1 \cap A_2), & A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \\ \dim A_1 + \dim A_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1, & A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

unde $(A, V_{/K}, \mathcal{T})$ spațiu afin, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ sp. affine.

Dem 1) $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(cA_1 + cA_2) &= \dim V_{12} = \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \\ &= \dim cA_1 + \dim cA_2 - \dim(A_1 \cap A_2). \end{aligned}$$

2) $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(A_1 + A_2) &= \dim \overrightarrow{V_{12}} = \dim(V_1 + V_2 + \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \\ &\quad + \dim(\langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) - \dim((V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \\ &= \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1 - \dim((V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = \\ &= \dim cA_1 + \dim cA_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Dem că $(V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle = \{O_V\}$

Pp prim RA că $\overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \in V_1 + V_2$.

$$\overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} = \overrightarrow{V_1} + \overrightarrow{V_2} = \overrightarrow{O_1 P_1} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2} = \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_1} + \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $V_1 \quad V_2$

$O_1 P_1 \in cA_1$, $O_2 P_2 \in cA_2$

$\overrightarrow{P_1 O_2} = \overrightarrow{O_2 P_2} \in V_2 \Rightarrow P_1 \in cA_2$
 $O_2 \in cA_2 \quad \text{dar } P_1 \in cA_1 \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset \times$

$$\Rightarrow \dim((V_1 + V_2) \cap \langle \overrightarrow{O_1 O_2} \rangle) = 0.$$

Def $(A, V_{/K}, \mathcal{T})$ sp. afin, $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A$ sp. affine

Suntem că $A_1 \parallel A_2 \Leftrightarrow V_1 \subseteq V_2$ sau $V_2 \subseteq V_1$.

$A_1 \parallel A_2$ și $\dim A_1 = \dim A_2 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2$

ECUAȚII SUBSPAȚIILOR AFINE

$(A, V|_K, \mathcal{F})$ spațiu afin.

$R_C = \{O; e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ reper cartezian, $\dim_{|K} A = n$.

Ecuatia unei drepte affine D ($\dim D = 1$)

a) $R_C' = \{P_0, u\}$, $P_0 \in D$, $V_D = \langle \{u\} \rangle$

$$\overrightarrow{OP_0} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{0i} e_i, \quad u = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i e_i$$

$$D: \frac{x_1 - x_{01}}{u_1} = \dots = \frac{x_n - x_{0n}}{u_n} = t.$$

b) $R_{af} = \{P_0, P_1\}$, $P_0 \neq P_1$, $\overrightarrow{P_0 P_1} = u$.

$$\overrightarrow{OP_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} e_i$$

$$D: \frac{x_1 - x_{01}}{x_{11} - x_{01}} = \dots = \frac{x_n - x_{0n}}{x_{1n} - x_{0n}} = t$$

Ecuatia unui hiperplan ($\dim H = n-1$)

a) $R_C' = \{P_0, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}\}$ reper cartezian în H .

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij} e_j, \quad i = \overline{1, n-1}, \quad P_0 \in H.$$

$$H: \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_{01} & u_{11} & \dots & u_{n-11} \\ \vdots & & & \\ x_n - x_{0n} & u_{1n} & \dots & u_{n-1n} \end{vmatrix} = 0. \quad V_H = \langle \{u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}\} \rangle$$

spațiu director

b) $R_{af}' = \{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1}\}$ reper afin în H .

$$\overrightarrow{P_0 P_i} = u_i, \quad i = \overline{1, n-1}$$

$\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1}\}$ n puncte afin indep.

$$\overrightarrow{OP_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} e_j, \quad i = \overline{1, n-1}.$$

$$H: \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_{01} & x_{11} - x_{01} & \dots & x_{n-11} - x_{01} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n - x_{0n} & x_{1n} - x_{0n} & \dots & x_{n-1n} - x_{0n} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

sau $H: \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_{01} & x_{11} & \dots & x_{n-11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n & x_{0n} & x_{1n} & \dots & x_{n-1n} \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$H: a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0 \quad (\text{ec. generală hiperplan})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 > 0$$

APLICATII AFINE

Definitie: (A_i, V_i, f_i) , $i=1,2$ spatiu affine.

$\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ s.m. aplicatie afina $\Leftrightarrow \exists O \in A_1, \exists T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniara astfel. $T(\overrightarrow{OA}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)}$; $f_1(O, A) = \overrightarrow{OA}$

$$f_2(\overrightarrow{OA}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)}$$

Prop: $\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ aplicatie afina este unic det. de perechea $(O, \bar{G}(O))$ si aplicatia liniara $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ curma lui \bar{G} .

Dem: Fie $A_1 \in A_1$. Construim $A_2 \in A_2$ astfel $\bar{G}(A_1) = A_2$.

Fie $O \in A_1$

$$T(\overrightarrow{OA}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)} = w \in V_2.$$

$f_2: A_2 \times A_2 \rightarrow V$ str. afina $\Rightarrow f_2(\bar{G}(O), A_2) : A_2 \rightarrow V_2$ apl. bij \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \exists! A_2 \in A_2 \text{ astfel } f_2(\bar{G}(O), A_2) = w$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)A_2} = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)} \Rightarrow \bar{G}(A_1) = A_2$$

TH: $\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ aplicatie afina si $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ curma lui \bar{G} .

- a) \bar{G} inj $\Leftrightarrow T$ inj
- b) \bar{G} surj $\Leftrightarrow T$ surj
- c) \bar{G} bij $\Leftrightarrow T$ bij

Dem: $D \Rightarrow \bar{G}$ inj. Dem T inj $\Leftrightarrow \ker T = \{O_{V_1}\}$.

Fie $v \in \ker T \Rightarrow T(v) = O_{V_2}$.

$$v = \overrightarrow{AB}, A, B \in A_1$$

$$T(\overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(A)} \cdot \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(B)} \Rightarrow \bar{G}(A) = \bar{G}(B) \xrightarrow{\bar{G} \text{ inj}} A = B \Rightarrow v = O_{V_1} \text{ deci } T \text{ inj.}$$

\Leftarrow ' T inj. Dem \bar{G} inj'.

Fie $A, B \in A_1$ astfel $\bar{G}(A) = \bar{G}(B)$

$$\overrightarrow{\bar{G}(A)\bar{G}(B)} = O_{V_2} \xrightarrow{T \text{ inj}} \overrightarrow{AB} = O_{V_1} \Rightarrow A = B.$$

$$\overline{T(\overrightarrow{AB})}$$

APLICATII AFINE

Def: $(A_i, \mathbb{V}/\mathbb{K}, f_i)$ $i=1,2$ spații affine.

$\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ s.m. aplicatie afină $\Leftrightarrow \exists O \in A_1, \exists T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie liniară a.t. $T(\overrightarrow{OA}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)}$; $f_1(O, A) = \overrightarrow{OA}$

$$f_2(\overrightarrow{AO}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A)}$$

Prop $\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ aplicatie afină este unic det. de perechea $(O, \bar{G}(O))$ și aplicatia liniară $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ (urmă lui \bar{G}).

Dem Fie $A_1 \in A_1$. Construim $A_2 \in A_2$ a.t. $\bar{G}(A_1) = A_2$.

Fie $O \in A_1$

$$T(\overrightarrow{OA_1}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A_1)} = w \in V_2.$$

$f_2: A_2 \times A_2 \rightarrow V$ str. afină $\rightarrow f_2 \bar{G}(O) : A_2 \rightarrow V_2$ apl. bij \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \exists ! A_2 \in A_2 \text{ a.t. } f_2 \bar{G}(O)(A_2) = w$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)A_2} = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(O)\bar{G}(A_1)} \Rightarrow \bar{G}(A_1) = A_2$$

TH: $\bar{G}: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ aplicatie afină și $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ urmă lui \bar{G} .

- a) \bar{G} inj $\Leftrightarrow T$ inj
- b) \bar{G} surj $\Leftrightarrow T$ surj
- c) \bar{G} bij $\Leftrightarrow T$ bij

Dem: \bar{G} inj $\Leftrightarrow T$ inj. Dem T inj $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } T = \{O_{V_1}\}$.

Fie $v \in \text{Ker } T \rightarrow T(v) = O_{V_2}$.

$$v = \overrightarrow{AB}, A, B \in A_1$$

$$T(\overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(A)} \cdot \overrightarrow{\bar{G}(B)} \Rightarrow \bar{G}(A) = \bar{G}(B) \xrightarrow{\bar{G} \text{ inj}} A = B \Rightarrow v = O_{V_1} \text{ deci } T \text{ inj}$$

\Leftarrow ' T inj. Dem \bar{G} inj'.

Fie $A, B \in A_1$ a.t. $\bar{G}(A) = \bar{G}(B)$

$$\overrightarrow{\bar{G}(A)\bar{G}(B)} = O_{V_2} \xrightarrow{T \text{ inj}} \overrightarrow{AB} = O_{V_1} \rightarrow A = B.$$

$$\overline{T(\overrightarrow{AB})}$$

G_1, G_2 ope ofime cu urma T_1 , cap $T_2 \rightarrow \text{G}_2 \circ \text{G}_1$ ope ofime

$$w \xrightarrow{\text{G}(A)} = C.$$

$$T(v) = T(\overline{OA}) = \overline{G(O)G(A)}$$

\Rightarrow $v \in V_1$ at $T(v) = w$.

$$w = \overline{G(O)C} \in V_2 \quad T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \text{ suj upr}$$

The O EA₁

$$\forall C \in \mathcal{A}_2, \exists A \in \mathcal{A}_1 \text{ at } \overline{G(A)} = C \text{ (dum)}$$

$$G: \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2.$$

$\Rightarrow T_{\text{surj}}.$ Denum \in surj

$$T(\overline{AB})$$

$$\overline{G(A) G(B)} = \overline{CD} = w \quad v = \overline{AB}$$

$G: \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ surj, $\exists A, B \in \mathcal{A}_1, \exists i \quad \overline{G(A)} = C \quad \overline{G(B)} = D.$

$$w = \overline{CD}, CD \in \mathcal{A}_1$$

Denum $\in A, w \in V_2, \exists v \in V_1 \text{ at } T(v) = w.$

$T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ ope funilaria

a. \Rightarrow Denum. Denum T_{surj}

GRUPUL AFIN

Def $\bar{G}: A \rightarrow A$ aplicație afină & bijectivă s.m. transfaționă.

NOTĂM $(AGL(A) = \{\bar{G}: A \rightarrow A \mid \bar{G} \text{ transf. afin}\}, \circ)$
grupul afin; el. sale s.m. afinități.

$$\Theta: (AGL(A), \circ) \rightarrow (GL(V), \circ)$$

$$\Theta(\bar{G}) = T \text{ maf de grupuri}$$

→ Fie $O \in A$.

Not. $AGL(A, O) = \{\bar{G} \in AGL(A) \mid \bar{G}(O) = O\}$. i.e pe pt. fixpt \bar{G}
mult. transf. centro affine de centru O .

$AGL(A, O) \leqslant AGL(A)$ subgrup în grupul afin

Def $\bar{G}: A \rightarrow A$ aplicație afină.

\bar{G} s.m. translație afină \Rightarrow urmă sa $T: V \rightarrow V$, $T = \text{id}_V$.

$T(A) = \text{mult. translațiilor affine}$.

TH1: $\forall T \in AGL(A) \Rightarrow \exists! t \in T(A)$

$\Theta \in AG(A, O)$ așt $T = t \circ \Theta$

↑ translație

↑ transf. afină

↑ centro-afinitate

Dem

Fie $t \in T(A)$ cu vect $\vec{r}_t = \overrightarrow{OT(O)}$

$O \in A$, $\bar{T}: A \rightarrow A$ transf. afină

Considerăm $\Theta = t^{-1} \circ \bar{T}$. Dem că $\Theta(O) = O$, i.e O = pt. fixe.

$$\overrightarrow{OT(O)} = \vec{r}_t = \overrightarrow{At(A)} = \Theta(O) \xrightarrow{\bar{T}(O)} \Theta(O) \Rightarrow \Theta(O) = O.$$

Unicitate:

P prin RA $\exists t, t' \in T(A)$, $\Theta, \Theta' \in AG(A, O)$ așt

$$\bar{T} = t \circ \Theta = t' \circ \Theta' \Rightarrow t^{-1} \circ t' = \Theta' \circ \Theta^{-1}$$

$$\overset{\wedge}{T(A)} \quad \overset{\wedge}{AGL(A, O)}$$

$$t^{-1} \circ t = \text{translație cu un punct fix } O \rightarrow t^{-1} \circ t = \text{id}_V \Rightarrow t^{-1} = t \quad \Theta' = \Theta$$

ambele multipli

in fct. du dm

a) Ca va dm ca două mult. du vectori perpendiculari pe cu alii
făcesc (du) vectori perpendiculari. du care să - și acela pe cu alii

Ca și calculând scorul sumă rest. în raport cu aceste multe rapor.

fct. formula $X' = AX$

dacă și calculează transpusă să aibă matricea A
← acordată să fie matricea formăp. să reține că este amea nesigură,
← sau coeficientul să îl trece pe secundă obț. coloana lui ei, a tuncii etc
și și fiecăruia săbătăi
← ca și după matricea A săiu e_1, \dots, e_n în fundație său e_1, \dots, e_n
← e_1, \dots, e_n vor fi date ca multe sume du vectori.

$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

1) Schimbare de rapor:

$\dim \text{Träf} = \text{rg } A$. A ist opl. linear

$\dim \text{Kerf} = n - \text{rg } A$

$\dim V_1 \times V_2 = m+m$

APLICATII LINIARE

$$a: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3; \quad f(x) = (x_1 + x_2 - x_3, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$

a) f liniară

b) $\text{Ker } f, \text{Im } f = ?$

Sol:

a) f liniară:

$$f(x) = y \iff Y = AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow f \text{ liniară}$$

$$\det A = 0, \text{rg } A = 2.$$

sau

$$a) f(x+y) = (x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + y_1 + y_2 - y_3, x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad &= (x_1 + x_2 - x_3, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + (y_1 + y_2 - y_3, y_1 + y_2, y_1 + y_2 + y_3) \\ &= f(x) + f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② \quad f(ax) &= (ax_1 + ax_2 - ax_3, ax_1 + ax_2, ax_1 + ax_2 + ax_3) = \\ &= (a(x_1 + x_2 - x_3), a(x_1 + x_2), a(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)) = \\ &= a(x_1 + x_2 - x_3, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = a f(x). \end{aligned}$$

f liniară

$$b) \text{Ker } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - \text{rang } A = 3 - 2 = 1 \\ \dim \text{Ker } f = n - \text{rang } A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = -x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{(-x_2, x_2, 0) \mid x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$R_1 = \{(-1, 1, 0)\} \text{ reper Im } f.$$

$$y = \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ aș } f(x) = y.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = y_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = y_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Sistem compatibil nedet.}$$

$$\Delta_C = \begin{vmatrix} +1 & -1 & y_1 \\ 1 & 0 & y_2 \\ 1 & 1 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_2 & y_1+y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 + y_3 - 2y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = 0 \}$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$y_1 = 2y_2 - y_3$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ (2y_2 - y_3, y_2, y_3) \mid y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ y_2(2, 1, 0) + y_3(-1, 0, 1) \mid y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$R_C = \{ (2, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1) \} \text{ reper in } \text{Im } f$$

TEST

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(x) = (x_2, -4x_1 + 4x_2, -2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3)$$

$$\text{a)} \quad \text{Ker } f, \text{Im } f = ?$$

b) valoare propriu, după proprietatea lui f diag.?

\rightarrow VERIFICĂM DĂCA $\det A \neq 0$.

Dăca $\det A \neq 0$ atunci sistemul

componențe lui f (x_1, x_2, x_3) și se obține mereu sistem omogen
compatibil.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 9 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 4 = 8.$$

$\rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0\}$ $\Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker } f = 0$.

$$3 = 0 + \dim \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = 3$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}^3.$$

b) Calculăm $\det(A - \lambda I_3)$.
Obținem $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ cu m_1, \dots, m_n ord. de multipl.

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$$

$$P(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4-\lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(2-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \cdot (-\lambda \cdot (4-\lambda) + 4)$$

$$= (2-\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) = (2-\lambda)^3; \boxed{\lambda_1 = 2, m_1 = 3}$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 2x\} \quad V_{\lambda} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \lambda x\}$$

Egalăm fiecare comp. dim $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ cu λx
L. rezolvăm sistemul și dob. x_1, x_2, x_3 :

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 2x_1 \\ -4x_1 + 4x_2 = 2x_2 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2x_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$V_{\lambda_1} = \{x_1(1, 2, 0) + x_3(0, 0, 1) \mid x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ $\dim V_{\lambda_1} \rightarrow$ calculăm \dim . dim format din vect. astăuia.

$$R_1 = \{(1, 2, 0), (0, 0, 1)\} \quad g \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

($\dim V_{\lambda_1} = 2$) $\neq (3 = m_1) \Rightarrow$ Anu se poate diagonaliza

Ex2: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $f(x) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2)$

Matr. asociată lui f în raport cu reperul $R' = \{(1, 1), (-1, 0)\}\}$.

$$A' = \boxed{C^{-1}AC}$$

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

$$\det C = +1$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det C} C^* = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= +1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ex3}} \quad R_3[x] \cong \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$S = \{x+5, x(x-1), x^3-x\}$$

$$\text{a)} \dim \langle S \rangle = ?$$

$$\text{b)} (R_3[x]) = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3.$$

$$R_0 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\} \xrightarrow{(1, 0, 0, 0)} \{5, X, -x+x^2, x^3-x\}$$

$$(0, 1, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{(0, 0, 1, 0)} (0, -1, 1, 0) \xrightarrow{(0, 0, 1, 0)} (0, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \text{ (maximum)} \Rightarrow S \in \text{SLI}.$$

$$\dim \langle S \rangle = 3.$$

b) Scriem reperul ca reuniune (parastări) de submulțimi
 $\langle \{1, x\} \rangle \cap \langle x^2 \rangle \cap \langle \{x^3\} \rangle$

$$\begin{array}{c} " \\ V_1 \\ " \\ V_2 \\ " \\ V_3 \end{array}$$

Ex 4 $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$Q(x) = 7x_1^2 + 7x_2^2 + 10x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$

a) în la forma canonice.

Q poz. def?

b) Forma polară asociată? Jacobi:

a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 7 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 7$
 $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 48$

$$\Delta_3 = \det A \neq 0.$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} x_3^2.$$

Signatura $(3, 0) \rightarrow Q$ poz. def.

Dacă $\Delta_1 / \Delta_2 / \Delta_3 = 0$.
Gauss: $Q(x) = 7x_1^2 + 7x_2^2 + 10x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$

Subliniem termenii care conțin x_1 .

Dim căi 3 termeni vreau să fac un patrat perfect.

Lăț fel x_2, x_3 și vreau să dobîn 3 patrate

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= \frac{1}{7} (7x_1^2 - 14x_1x_2 - 28x_1x_3) + 7x_2^2 + 10x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \cdot (7x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - (x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3) + 7x_2^2 + 10x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 = \\ &= \frac{1}{7} (7x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - \frac{1}{7} [x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 + 7x_2^2 + 7 \cdot 10x_3^2 - 7 \cdot 4x_2x_3] \end{aligned}$$

Ex 5 $U = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}\}$

a) $\mathbb{R}^3 = U \oplus W$

b) $p: U \oplus W \rightarrow U$

$$p(x+x') = x.$$

$$p(0, -1, 0) = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 + x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 - x_1 = 3x_3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(+)}$$

$$2x_2 = 4x_3 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_3$$

$$x_1 = -x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim U = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

$$U = \{(-x_3, 2x_3, x_3) \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{x_3 (-1, 2, 1) \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$U = \langle \{(-1, 2, 1)\} \rangle.$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

$$W = \langle \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0)\} \rangle$$

b) $p(0, -1, 0) = ?$

$$p(x+x') = x$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ U \end{matrix}}_{\text{W}} \quad \underbrace{\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ e \end{matrix}}$$

$$(0, -1, 0) = \underbrace{x_1 (-1, 2, 1)}_{= x} + \underbrace{x_2 (1, 0, 0)}_{= x'} + \underbrace{x_3 (0, 1, 0)}_{= x''} =$$

$$= (-x_1, 2x_1, x_1) + (x_2, 0, 0) + (0, x_3, 0) =$$

$$= (-x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 + x_3, x_1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$p(0, -1, 0) = (0, 0, 0)$ die Vektoren sind linear unabhängig und somit nicht auf einer Ebene liegen

EX 4b FORMA POLARĂ

$$g : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\{ g(x, y) = g(y, x) \hookrightarrow G = G^T$$

g liniară în fiecare argument.

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} (Q(x+y) - Q(x) + Q(y)).$$

$$Q(x+y) =$$

SEMINAR 5

$$\longrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_0 : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$g_0(x_1, y_1) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2$ produs scalar canonice.

$g : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ formă biliniară simetrică.

$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea asociată în raport cu riperul canonice.

- a) (\mathbb{R}^2, g) sp. vect. euclidian.
- b) $u = (2, -1)$. u este versor în raport cu g .
- c) u^\perp în raport cu g , rap g_0 .
- d) $\{f_1 = (1, 0), f_2 = (0, 1)\}$ să se ortonormeze în raport cu g .
- e) intersecția dintre cercul unitate în (\mathbb{R}^2, g_0) și (\mathbb{R}^2, g) .

a) $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ produs scalar $\iff g$ formă biliniară simetrică și poz. definită.

$$\underline{G = G^T}.$$

$$G^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = G \Rightarrow g \text{ simetrică.}$$

$$Q : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad Q(x) = g(x, xe) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 4x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M. Gauss: } Q(x) &= x_1^2 + 4x_1 x_2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_2^2 + 5x_2^2 = \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2)^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{poz. def.} \\ Q(x) = 0 &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow g \text{ e poz. def.}$

$$g(x_1, y_1) = x_1 y_1 + 2x_1 y_2 + 2y_2 x_1 + 5x_2 y_2$$

$$b) \|u\|_g = \sqrt{g(u,u)} = \sqrt{Q(u)} = \sqrt{2^2 + 5 \cdot (-1)^2 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)} = 1.$$

$$u = (2, -1)$$

$$\text{zu versor im rap. zu } g \quad \|u\|_g = \sqrt{g_0(u,u)} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}.$$

c) In rapport zu g_0 , u^\perp

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

$$= \{x_1(1, 2) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$v^\perp = \langle \{(1, 2)\} \rangle$$

In rapport zu g

$$u^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g((x, u) = 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 0\} \\ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid -x_2 = 0\} = \{(x_1, 0) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{x_1(1, 0) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ v^\perp = \langle \{(1, 0)\} \rangle.$$

d) $\{\mathbf{f}_1(g), \mathbf{f}_2(g) = (0, 1)\}$ seien orthonormierte vektoren rapport zu g .

Applikation Gram-Schmidt:

$$e_1 = f_1 = (1, 0)$$

$$e_2 = f_2 - \frac{g(f_2, e_1)}{g(e_1, e_1)} \cdot e_1 = (0, 1) - \frac{2}{1} (1, 0) = (0, 1) - (2, 0) = (-2, 1).$$

$$g((1, 0), (0, 1)) = 2, \quad g((e_1, e_1)) = g((1, 0), (1, 0)) = 1 = \|e_1\|^2$$

$$g((1, 0), (0, 1)) = 2, \quad g((e_1, e_1)) = \frac{\|e_1\|^2}{\|e_1\| \|e_2\|}, \quad \frac{e_2}{\|e_2\|} = \frac{(-2, 1)}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-2, 1)$$

$\{\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2\}$ rapport koercive $\Rightarrow \{e_1, e_2\}$ rapport orthogonal \Leftrightarrow $\{e_1, e_2\}$ rapport orthonormiert



$$\mathbb{R}^4 / \mathbb{R}$$

$$U = \{(x_1, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{cases} x - y + 2z + 4t = 0 \\ 2x + y - 3z + t = 0 \end{cases}\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = U \oplus U^\perp$$

$$P: U \oplus U^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp$$

$$P(u+v) = v \quad P(0, 1, 1, 0) = ?$$

REZ. SISTEMUL

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{\text{rang } A = 2}, \quad \dim U = 4 - \text{rang } A = 2.$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = -2z - 4t \\ 2x + y = 3z - t \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 3x &= z - 5t \\ y &= 3z - t - \frac{2}{3}(z - 5t) \\ x &= \frac{1}{3}(z - 5t) \\ y &= \frac{1}{3}(7z + 7t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Deci } U = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(z - 5t, 7z + 7t, 3z, st) \mid z, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$R = \{(1, 7, 3, 0), (-5, 7, 0, 3)\} \text{ rupere } m \cup.$$

Scriem vectorii pe coloana $\mathbf{2}$ compată și matricea $\mathbf{2}$ următoare.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det M \neq 0.$$

$$U^\perp = \langle \{e_3, e_4\} \rangle \quad \text{cu } e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0), e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1).$$

$$P(u+v) = v \quad \underbrace{U}_{U^\perp}$$

$$P(0, 1, 1, 0) = a(1, 7, 3, 0) + b(-5, 7, 0, 3) + c(0, 0, 1, 0) + d(0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Calculăm } a, b, c, d \text{ și } P(0, 1, 1, 0) = \underline{c} \cdot (0, 0, 1, 0) + \underline{d} \cdot (0, 0, 0, 1)$$

SEMINAR 7

Spatii affine

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(x, y) = y - x$$

$\boxed{\text{Ex 1}}$ $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{R}, f)$ spatiu afin cu str. canonica. Si

a) $A_1 = (1, 1, -1, -1)$

$$A_2 = (2, 2, 0, -1)$$

$$A_3 = (3, 1, -1, 0)$$

$$A_4 = (2, 0, -2, 1)$$

b) $p_1 = (1, -1, 2, 3)$

$$p_2 = (2, 1, 1, 0)$$

$$p_3 = (-1, 0, 6, 8)$$

$$p_4 = (0, 7, 7, 4)$$

Aflate
ponderele lui

p_2 in rap cu

$$\{p_1, p_3, p_4\}$$

$M = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ afin indep $\Leftrightarrow \{\overrightarrow{A_1 A_2}, \overrightarrow{A_1 A_3}, \overrightarrow{A_1 A_4}\}$ SLI

$\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$ afin dep $\Leftrightarrow \{\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_3}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_4}\}$ SLD.

a) $\overrightarrow{A_1 A_2} = (1, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 A_3} = (2, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 A_4} = (1, -1, -1, 2)$$

$$rg \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow M \text{ e SLI}'$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ SAJ (sistem afin indep).

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2} = (1, 2, -1, -3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_3} = (-2, 1, 4, 5)$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_4} = (-1, 8, 5, 1)$$

$$rg \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \{\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_3}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_4}\}$ SLD $\Rightarrow \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$ SAD

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 10 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 20 = 0$$

①

SEMINAR 7

Spatii affine

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(x, y) = y - x$$

Ex 1 $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{R}, f)$ spatiu afin cu str. canonica. Si

a) $A_1 = (1, 1, -1, -1)$

$$A_2 = (2, 2, 0, -1)$$

$$A_3 = (3, 1, -1, 0)$$

$$A_4 = (2, 0, -2, 1)$$

b) $p_1 = (1, -1, 2, 3)$

$$p_2 = (2, 1, 1, 0)$$

$$p_3 = (-1, 0, 6, 8)$$

$$p_4 = (0, 7, 7, 4)$$

Aflati
ponderile lui
 p_2 in rap cu

$$\{p_1, p_3, p_4\}$$

$M = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ afin indep $\Leftrightarrow \{\overrightarrow{A_1 A_2}, \overrightarrow{A_1 A_3}, \overrightarrow{A_1 A_4}\}$ SLI

$\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$ afin dep $\Leftrightarrow \{\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_3}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_4}\}$ SLD.

a) $\overrightarrow{A_1 A_2} = (1, 1, 1, 0)$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 A_3} = (2, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{A_1 A_4} = (1, -1, -1, 2)$$

$$g \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow M \text{ e SLI}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ SAJ (sistem afin indep).

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2} = (1, 2, -1, -3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_3} = (-2, 1, 4, 5)$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_1 p_4} = (-1, 8, 5, 1)$$

$$rg \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \{\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_3}, \overrightarrow{p_1 p_4}\}$ SLD $\Rightarrow \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}$ SAD

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 10 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 20 = 0$$

①

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 & \\ -3 & 5 & 1 & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{R2} \cdot 2, \text{R3} + 3\text{R1}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow -10 + 10 = 0$$

b)

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = a\overrightarrow{P_1P_3} + b\overrightarrow{P_1P_4} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{P_1P_3} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\overrightarrow{P_1P_4} + \left(1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\right)\overrightarrow{P_1P_1}$$

$$(1, 2, -1, -3) = (-2a, a, 4a, 5a) + (-b, 8b, 5b, b)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = -2a - b \\ 2 = a + 8b \\ -1 = 4a + 5b \\ -3 = 5a + b \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a - b = 1 \\ a + 8b = 2 \\ 4a + 5b = -1 \\ 5a + b = -3 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2a - b = 1 \\ 2a + 16b = 4 \\ 15b = 5 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{1}{15}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = \frac{1}{3} \\ a = -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

\hookrightarrow sist. compatibil determinat:

$$P_2 = -\frac{2}{3}P_3 + \frac{1}{3}P_4 + \frac{4}{3}P_1 \quad (P_2 \text{ este baricentru pt } P_3, P_4, P_1 \text{ cu ponderile } -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$$

sumă scalarilor este 1.

De la vectorii trece că poate să arătă că suma scalarilor este 1.

Ex2 $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F})$

$$E_0 = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$E_1 = (0, 3, -1)$$

$$E_2 = (1, 2, 1)$$

$$E_3 = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$R_{af} = \{E_0, E_1, E_2, E_3\} \text{ reper afim} \iff R_c = \{E_0, \overrightarrow{E_0E_1}, \overrightarrow{E_0E_2}, \overrightarrow{E_0E_3}\} \text{ reper cartesian.}$$

Coord. carteziene / baricecente ale lui A(1, 2, 0).

$$\overrightarrow{E_0E_1} = (-1, 2, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_0E_2} = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_0E_3} = (-2, 0, -1)$$

$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \Rightarrow \{\overrightarrow{E_0E_1}, \overrightarrow{E_0E_2}, \overrightarrow{E_0E_3}\}$ este SLI
 \Rightarrow reper $\rightarrow R_C$ este reper cart.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0$$

E_0 U reper

$$\overrightarrow{E_0A} = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_0A} = x_1 \overrightarrow{E_0E_1} + x_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{E_0E_2} + x_3 \cdot \overrightarrow{E_0E_3}$$

$$(0, 1, 0) = (-x_1, 2x_1, -x_1) + (0, x_2, x_2) + (-2x_3, 0, -x_3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = -x_1 - 2x_3 \\ 1 = 2x_1 + x_2 \\ 0 = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 \\ x_2 = 4x_3 - 1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{5} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$$
 coord. carteziane

$$\overrightarrow{E_0A} = \frac{-2}{5} \overrightarrow{E_0E_1} - \frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{E_0E_2} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \overrightarrow{E_0E_3} + \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{-2-1+1}{5}\right)}_{\frac{7}{5}} \overrightarrow{E_0E_0}$$

$$A = x_1 E_1 + x_2 E_2 + x_3 E_3 + (1 - x_1 - x_2 - x_3) E_0$$

$$\underbrace{(1 - x_1 - x_2 - x_3, x_1, x_2, x_3)}_{\text{coord baricentrice}} = \left(\frac{7}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

Geometrie analitică afină

Ex 1: $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F})$

$R_C = \{0, e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ reper cartesian canonice.

Să se scrie ec. dreptei affine \mathcal{D} astfel:

a) $P_0(1, 2, 3) \in \mathcal{D}$ și $V_{\mathcal{D}} = \langle 3e_1 + e_2 - e_3 \rangle$

b) $P_1(1, 1, 1)$, $P_2(3, 2, 5) \in \mathcal{D}$.

a) $\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - 1}{3} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{1} = \frac{x_3 - 3}{-1} = t$.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3t + 1 \\ x_2 = t + 2 \\ x_3 = -t + 3 \end{cases} \text{ ec. parametrice.}$$

b) $\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = (2, 1, 4)$.

$V_{\mathcal{D}} = \langle (2, 1, 4) \rangle$

$\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - 1}{2} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{1} = \frac{x_3 - 3}{4} = t$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2t + 1 \\ x_2 = t + 1 \\ x_3 = 4t + 1 \end{cases} \text{ ec. parametrice.}$$

Ex 2 $(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F})$

Să se scrie ecuația planului afin astfel:

1) $P(1, 1, 1) \in \Pi$, $V_{\Pi} = \langle e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_1 - e_2 + e_3 \rangle$

2) $P_0(4, -3, 1) \in \Pi$, $\Pi \in \mathcal{D}_K$, $K = \overline{1, 2}$.

$\mathcal{D}_1: \frac{x_1}{6} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_3}{3}$

$\mathcal{D}_2: \frac{x_1 + 1}{5} = \frac{x_2 - 3}{4} = \frac{x_3 - 4}{2}$

3) Π conține \mathcal{D} : $\frac{x_1 - 3}{2} = \frac{x_2 + 4}{1} = \frac{x_3 - 2}{-5}$; $\Pi \parallel \mathcal{D}$: $\frac{x_1 + 5}{4} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{7} = \frac{x_3 - 1}{2}$.

4) Π trage prin \mathcal{D} : $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 1 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ și

$\Pi \parallel \mathcal{D}$: $\frac{x_1 - 1}{1} = \frac{x_2 + 1}{-1} = \frac{x_3 - 2}{2}$

5) $\Pi \parallel \Pi'$: $x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 15 = 0$ sie contiene

$$\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1+3}{4} = \frac{x_2-2}{2} = \frac{x_3-1}{5}$$

6) $P_1(0, 1, 0), P_2(1, -1, 1), P_3(2, 0, 0) \in \Pi$

1) $\Pi: \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_01 & u_1 v_1 \\ x_2 - x_02 & u_2 v_2 \\ x_3 - x_03 & u_3 v_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 - 1 & 1 & -1 \\ x_3 - 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$P_0 \in \Pi$

$\langle \{u, v\} \rangle = V$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ x_3 - x_1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x_3 - x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = x_1$$

2) $u_1 = (6, 2, -3)$

$u_2 = (5, 4, 2)$

$V_{\Pi} = \langle \{u_1, u_2\} \rangle$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - 4 & 6 & 5 \\ x_2 + 3 & 2 & 4 \\ x_3 - 1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (x_1 - 4) \cdot 16 - (x_2 + 3) \cdot 27 + (x_3 - 1) \cdot 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{16x_1 - 27x_2 + 14x_3 = 159}.$$

3) $M(3, -4, 2) \in \mathcal{D} \subset \Pi$

$u_1 = (2, 1, -5)$

$u_2 = (4, 7, 2)$

$V_{\Pi} = \langle \{u_1, u_2\} \rangle$

(5)

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 - 3 & 2 & 4 & \\ x_2 + 4 & 1 & 7 & \\ x_3 - 2 & -5 & 2 & \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$-37 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 24 = \\ = 227$$

$$(x_1 - 3) \cdot 37 - (x_2 + 4) \cdot 24 + (x_3 - 2) \cdot 10 = 0$$

$$37x_1 - 24x_2 + 10x_3 = 227$$

4) $x_3 = t : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 1 - t \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 2 \\ 3x_4 = 3 - t \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (1+2) \\ x_1 = 1 - \frac{t}{3} \end{array} \right.$

$$x_2 = 1 - t - 1 + \frac{t}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{2t}{3}}$$

$\mathcal{D} : \boxed{\frac{x_1 - 1}{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{x_2}{\frac{2}{3}} = x_3 = t}$

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

$$u^* = (1, -1, 2)$$

$$P(1, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{D} \subset \pi$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 - 1 & -1 & 1 & \\ x_2 & -2 & -1 & \\ x_3 & 3 & 2 & \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$(x_1 - 1) \cdot (-1) - x_2 \cdot (-5) + x_3 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$-x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + 1 = 0$$

5) Arătăm că $\mathcal{D} \parallel \pi'$

$$\pi' : \boxed{x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 15} = 0$$

$$V_{\pi'} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0\}$$

$$u = (4, 2, 5)$$

$$4 + 3 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_{\mathcal{D}} \subset V_{\pi'}$$

$$\pi : x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + b = 0$$

$$P(-3, 2, 1) \in \pi \Rightarrow -3 + 6 - 2 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ x_1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ x_2 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ x_3 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow 0. \Rightarrow$ Pt 3 points are not in plan

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{5}{-x_1 + 3x_2} \\ -5b &= -2x_1 + x_2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{-2x_1 + x_2}{-5} \quad (4) \\ 2a + b &= 2e_2 \quad (5) \\ -2a + 6b &= -2x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}^2, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that a, b are additive

$$|2 \ 1| = 1 - 6 = -5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{not compatible with } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (a+3b, 2a+b) \subseteq \{a+3b = 2e_1 / (-2)\} \quad (6)$$

② Basis SG: $A \in \mathbb{R}^2, x = (x_1, x_2) \in a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $x = ae_1 + be_2$

$$\text{det } A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 6 = -5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = b = 0 \text{ for additive}$$

$$(2a+b = 0) \text{ ist ein trivialer mengenkt } \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a(1,2) + b(3,1) = 0 \quad (7) \subseteq (a, 2a) + (6b, b) = 0 \subseteq (a+3b, 2a+b) = 0$$

$$\text{③ } B \in SL: A, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } au + bv = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = 0.$$

$$B = \{(1,2), (3,1)\} \text{ basis in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^2/\text{I} = 2 = |B_0|$$

$$\text{all } x = ae_1 + be_2.$$

$$B_0 \in SG: A \in \mathbb{R}^2, x = (1,2) \in a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = 0$$

$$B_0 \text{ basis canonical i.e. } B_0 - SL: A, a, b \in \mathbb{R}: ae_1 + be_2 = 0$$

$$\text{ex: } (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot, \text{I}) \quad B_0 = \{e_1 = (1,0), e_2 = (0,1)\} \text{ basis canonical}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ hence $A=2 \rightarrow S \in SL_1$

(a) $(A, 1, 0) \neq O/\text{le}^2 \rightarrow S \in SL_1$

$$S'' = S \cup \{(0, 1, 0)\}$$

$$S' = S \cup \{(1, 1, 1)\}$$

$$S = \{(1, 1, 0)\}$$

b) S'' looks like le^3 ?

(a) S, S', S'' SL_1/SL_2 ?

common acc

Ex 4: $(\text{le}^3, +, \cdot) / \text{le}^2$; $B_0 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$ looks

Block $\alpha = \alpha \leftarrow S_{SL_2}$
 $\alpha \neq -T \leftarrow S_{SL_1}$

$$\boxed{T - \alpha} \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{(a+b=0)}{(a-b=0)}$$

$$\{\alpha a - b = 0 \rightarrow \det A \neq 0\}$$

$$(\alpha a, a) + (-b, b) = 0 \rightarrow (\alpha a - b, a + b) = 0/\text{le}^2$$

$$S \in SL_1 \leftarrow A, b \in \text{le}^2 \ni a(\alpha, 1) + b(-1, 1) = 0 \quad //$$

$$S = SL_2$$

$$\alpha = ? \quad \alpha \in S = SL_1$$

$$\text{Ex 3} \quad (\text{le}^2, +, \cdot) / \text{le}^2 \quad S = \{(1, 1), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$S \in SG \leftarrow S' = S \cup \{(1, 1)\} \text{ etc } SG$$

$$\text{card } S' = 3 \leftarrow S' \in SL_2$$

$$\dim \text{le}^2 = 2$$

$Z = \text{nr max. the rect. size formed by } SL_1$
 $S = \text{the min. size the rect. size formed by } SG$

$$S = S \cup \{(1, 1)\}$$

$$S = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

$$\text{Ex 2: } (\text{le}^2, +, \cdot) / \text{le}^2$$

$$S \in SL_1, SL_2, SG?$$

1

3

$$\begin{aligned} a - 2b + 4c &= 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \\ b - 4c &= 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \\ c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow ax^2 + cx(b - 4c) + a - 2b + 4c = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow a + bx - 2b + cx^2 - 4cx + 4c = 0 \\ &a + bx - 2b + cx^2 - 4cx + 4c = 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ if } a \cdot 1 + b(x - 2) + c \cdot (x - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = c = 0,$$

a) $B_{\text{basis}} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{S}_G$.

$$b) B' = \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}_{\text{basis}}, f_1 = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$a) B = \{1, x - 2, (x - 2)^2\}_{\text{basis}}$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}_2[x] = 3$$

$(\mathbb{R}_2[x], +, \cdot)$ is a field, $B_0 = \{1, x, x^2\}$ basis concerning

$$\text{Ex 5: } \mathbb{R}_2[x] = \{P \in \mathbb{R}[x] \mid \deg P \leq 2\} = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\hookrightarrow A \times \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ exists } (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ result in a system of equations}$

$$\begin{aligned} &a + b = x_1 \\ &a + b + c = x_2 \\ &a + b + cx = x_3 \end{aligned}$$

determinant
e. compactible

$$x = a(1, 1, 0) + b(1, 1, 1) + c(0, 1, 0) = (a+b, a+b+c, b) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$S'' = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1), (0, 1, 0)\}$$

$$b) S'' \subset \mathcal{S}_G. \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = au + bv + cw$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{rank } B = 3 \text{ (maximal)} \subseteq S'' \in \mathcal{L}_1$

$$\text{det } B = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 = 1 \neq 0.$$

$$S'': B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

B^e SG $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ astă $a \cdot p_1 + b \cdot p_2 + c \cdot p_3 =$

$$a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (x-2) + c \cdot (x-2)^2 = p, \quad (1)$$

Obs $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \frac{(x-x_0)}{1!} + f''(x_0) \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!} + \dots$

Dezv. în serie Taylor în jurul lui x_0 .

$$f \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] \Rightarrow f(x) = f(2) + f'(2) \cdot \frac{(x-2)}{1!} + f''(2) \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{2!} \quad (2)$$

1) + 2) \rightarrow Identificăm termenii și obț. pt. $p = f(x) \in \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ că B^e SG

$$\begin{cases} a = f(2) \\ b = f'(2) \\ c = f''(2) \end{cases}$$

b) B³ bază:

$$B^3 \text{ SLI: } a(x^2+x+1) + b(2x+1) + xc = 0$$

$$ax^2 + ax + a + 2bx + b + xc = 0$$

$$ax^2 + (2b+a)x + a + b + xc = 0 \quad \text{com}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a+2b=0 \\ a+b+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \\ c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B^3 \text{ SLI'}$$

B³ SG: $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x], \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ astă $p = af + bf' + cf''$

$$\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma$$

Identificăm coef. termenilor cu același grad și obținem sist:

Not. $\begin{cases} a = \alpha \\ 2b + a = \beta \\ a + b + c = \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \\ c = \frac{1}{4}(2\gamma - \alpha - \beta) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{"compatibil determinat" și adică } \forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

"avem } (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ soluție a sist } \Rightarrow B^3 \text{ e SG}

unica

Ex 6 $V = M_2(\mathbb{R}) = \{A \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = A^T\}$.

a) $V \subset M_2(\mathbb{R})$ subsp. rect.

b) $B^3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ bază în V

$V' \subset V$ subsp. vect \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} 1. \forall x, y \in V' \Rightarrow x+y \in V' \\ 2. \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in V', ax \in V' \end{cases} \hookrightarrow \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ și $\forall x, y \in V'$ $ax + by \in V'$

$$a) A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = A^T \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$V' = \left\{ A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{Fie } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad A' = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ b' & d' \end{pmatrix} \in V'$$

Fie $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\alpha A + \beta A' = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a + \beta a' & \alpha b + \beta b' \\ \alpha b + \beta b' & \alpha d + \beta d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'' & \beta'' \\ \beta'' & \gamma'' \end{pmatrix} \in V' \Rightarrow V' \text{ sp.}$$

b) B este bază $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B \text{ SH} \\ \text{si} \\ B \in SG \end{cases}$

$$\text{SLI: } \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ astfel incat } a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}_V \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = b = c = 0 \\ \text{Be} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+b+c & 2b \\ 2b & 2a+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c=0 \\ 2b=0 \\ 2a+c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \\ c=0 \end{cases} \text{ SLI}$$

$$SG: \forall A \in V, A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ astfel incat } A = \begin{pmatrix} a+b+c & 2b \\ 2b & 2a+c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c=\alpha \\ 2b=\beta \\ 2a+c=\gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow Sist. compatibil cu det., deci pt $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ avem soluția unică $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ex7}}} \quad V' = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x - 2y = 0\}$$

$$a) V' \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ sp.}$$

$$b) \text{ O bază în } V'$$

$$9) \text{ i) } \text{Fie } (x,y), (x',y') \in V \Rightarrow ? (x,y) + (x',y') \stackrel{?}{\in} V.$$

$\begin{matrix} \\ \parallel \\ (x+x', y+y') \end{matrix}$

$$\therefore x + x^2 - 2y - 2y^2 = \frac{x - 2y}{0} + \frac{x^2 - 2y^2}{0} = 0$$

$$2) \text{ Fre}(x,y) \in V' \exists a \in \mathbb{R}; a(x,y) \in V'?$$

\Downarrow

$$(ax, ay).$$

$$V \text{ e s.p.} \quad ax - 2ay = a(x - 2y) = 0 \Rightarrow a(x, y) \in V'$$

$$b) x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2y$$

$$V' = \{(2y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{y(2, 1) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\},$$

$\{(2, 4)\}$ este SG.

$\{(2,1)\}$ este SGI.
 $(2,1) \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Rightarrow \{(2,1)\}$ e SLI. $\nmid \{(2,1)\}$ e base.

$$\text{Ex8} \quad V' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x - y + z = 0\}$$

a) $V' \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ e ssp.

b) Det. \circ bzw. im V'

a) 4) Viele (x, y, z) mit $(x', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^3$ auf $x - y + z = 0$

$$x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0$$

Denn es ist $(x, y, z) + (x', y', z') \in V$.

$$(x, y, z) + (x', y', z') = (x+x', y+y', z+z')$$

$$x+x^2 - y-y^2 + z+z^2 = \cancel{x-y+z} + \cancel{x^2-y^2+z^2} = 0. \quad (1)$$

2) Dem $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

avem $a(x,y,z) \in V'$

$$a(x, y, z) = (ax, ay, az)$$

$$ax - ay + az = \underbrace{a(x-y+z)}_0 = 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow V \text{ e ssp.}$$

SEMINAR 2

EXA

$$V = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x - y + z = 0 \} = \{ (x, x+z, z) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$x - y + z = 0 \Rightarrow y = x + z.$$

$$= \{ (x, x, 0) + (0, z, z) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ x(1, 1, 0) + z(0, 1, 1) \mid x, z \in \mathbb{R} \},$$

$B = \{(1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)\}$ este SG. } \Rightarrow B este bază

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rang } M = 2 \Rightarrow \text{B e SLI'}$$

maximum

A

b)

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$- x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$$

ord Cui

SEMINAR 2

Exa $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}$

$R = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$ reperul canonic.

$$\begin{cases} e_1' = e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3 \\ e_2' = e_1 + 7e_2 + e_3 \\ e_3' = -e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \end{cases}$$

$$R' = \{e_1', e_2', e_3'\} \text{ reper}$$

$$R \xrightarrow{A} R'$$

a) $A = ?$

b) Fie $v = (3, 2, 1)$. Cea de la care se reportă în R' .

a) $e_i' = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ji} \cdot e_j \Rightarrow \forall i = \overline{1, 3}$

$$e_1' = a_{11} e_1 + a_{21} e_2 + a_{31} e_3$$

$$X = AX' \Rightarrow X' = A^{-1}X$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $v = x_1' e_1' + x_2' e_2' + x_3' e_3'$

grupez în funcție de
 e_1, e_2, e_3

$$\begin{aligned} &= x_1' (e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3) + x_2' (e_1 + 7e_2 + e_3) + x_3' (-e_1 + e_2 + e_3) \\ &= e_1 (x_1' + x_2' - x_3') + e_2 (2x_1' + 7x_2' + x_3') + e_3 (x_1' + x_2' + x_3') \\ &\quad \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ (1, 0, 0) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ (0, 1, 0) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ (0, 0, 1) \end{matrix} \\ &= (x_1' + x_2' - x_3', 0, 0) + (0, 2x_1' + 7x_2' + x_3', 0) + (0, 0, x_1' + x_2' + x_3') \\ &= (x_1' + x_2' - x_3', 2x_1' + 7x_2' + x_3', x_1' + x_2' + x_3') = (3, 2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' - x_3' = 3 \\ 2x_1' + 7x_2' + x_3' = 2 \\ x_1' + x_2' + x_3' = 1 \end{cases} \quad (1+3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' = 2 \\ 2x_1' + 7x_2' = 3 \\ 5x_2' = -1 \Rightarrow x_2' = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow x_1' = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$2x_1' + 2x_2' = 4 \Rightarrow x_1' + x_2' = 2$$

$$2 + x_2' = 2 \Rightarrow x_2' = -1$$

Cea de la care se reportă în R' sunt $(x_1', x_2', x_3') = \left(\frac{11}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -1\right)$.

Ex2 $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)$

$$S = \{(1, 1, 1)\} ; S' = \{(1, 0, -1), (2, 1, 3), (1, 1, -1), (-1, 2, 0)\}$$

Notări: /

a) Să se completeze S la o bază în \mathbb{R}^3 .

b) Să se extragă dim S' o bază în \mathbb{R}^3 .

c) $S \in SLi$ (contine un vector nul)

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

$$v_2 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$B = S \cup \{v_1, v_2\} = SLi?$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 3 \text{ maxim} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow B \in SLi$

$|B| = 3, \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 \Rightarrow B \text{ este}$
BAZĂ.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{R_3 + R_2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right| = -1 \cdot 1 = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang } C = 3$$

(maxim).

$$B' = \{(1, 0, -1), (2, 1, 3), (1, 1, -1)\} \in SLi'$$

$$\text{card } B' = 3 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\Rightarrow B' \in SLi$.

Ex3 $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)/_{\mathbb{R}}$; $S = \{u_1 = (1, 5, 3), u_2 = (2, 0, 6)\}$

$$S' = \{v_1 = (-1, 7, 3), v_2 = (4, 5, 12)\}$$

a) $\langle S \rangle = \langle S' \rangle, \dim \langle S \rangle = ?$

b) Prelungiti S si S' la baze B si B' în \mathbb{R}^3 .

Notăm: $\begin{cases} u = (1, 0, 3) \\ v = (0, 1, 0) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u_1 = u + 5v \\ u_2 = 2u \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} v_1 = -u + 7v \\ v_2 = 4u + 5v \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle S \rangle &= \{a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 \mid a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \{a_1(u + 5v) + a_2(2u) \mid a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \{(a_1 + 2a_2)u + 5a_1 v \mid a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle S' \rangle &= \{b_1 v_1 + b_2 v_2 \mid b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \{b_1(-u + 7v) + b_2(4u + 5v) \mid b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ &= \{(4b_2 - b_1)u + (-b_1 + 5b_2)v \mid b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{rang } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$ $\Rightarrow \{u, v\} = \text{bază}$
 $\dim \langle S \rangle = 2$

$\{u, v\} = \text{SLI} \text{ și } \text{card } \{u, v\} = 2$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{matrix} 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 \end{matrix} \right| = 30 \neq 0 \Rightarrow S \cup \{(1, 0, 0)\} = B \text{ "SLI"} \Rightarrow$$

$\text{card } B = 3, \text{ volim } \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$

$\Rightarrow B \text{ bază}.$

ex4: $(V_1, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$, $B_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ bază în $V_1 \Rightarrow$
 $(V_2, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$, $B_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ V_2

$B = \{(e_1, 0_{V_2}), \dots, (e_n, 0_{V_2}), (0_{V_1}, f_1), \dots, (0_{V_1}, f_m)\}$
 bază în $V_1 \times V_2$.

$\dim V_1 = m$, $\dim V_1 \times V_2 = n+m$
 $\dim V_2 = m$

B SLI $\Leftrightarrow \forall a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_m \in K$ at

$$a_1(e_1, a_{12}) + a_2(e_2, a_{12}) + \dots + a_n(e_n, a_{12}) + b_1(f_1, f_m) + \dots + b_m(f_m, f_m) = 0_K$$

$$\left[\rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_n = b_1 = \dots = b_m = 0_K \right]$$

$$(a_1e_1 + a_2e_2 + \dots + a_ne_n, b_1f_1 + \dots + b_mf_m) = (a_{11}, a_{12}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ne_n = 0_{V_1} \\ b_1f_1 + \dots + b_mf_m = 0_{V_2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{SLI} \\ \text{SLI} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} a_{11} = 0_K \\ b_{11} = 0_K \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Be SLI}$$

Be SG

$$\forall (v_1, v_2) \in V_1 \times V_2 \Rightarrow \exists a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_m \in K \text{ at}$$

$$(v_1, v_2) = a_1(e_1, a_{12}) + a_2(e_2, a_{12}) + \dots + a_n(e_n, a_{12}) + b_1(f_1, f_m) + \dots + b_m(f_m, f_m)$$

$$(v_1, v_2) = (a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ne_n, b_1f_1 + \dots + b_mf_m) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ne_n & \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \\ v_2 = b_1f_1 + \dots + b_mf_m & \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{add. dim. faptul } v_1 \\ \text{Be } B_1 \in SG \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{add. dim. faptul } v_2 \\ \text{Be } B_2 \in SG \end{matrix}$$

\downarrow Be bază în $V_1 \times V_2$. □.

Obs: Consider $V_1 = V_2 = K$.

$$B_1 = B_2 = \{(1)\} \text{ bază în } K.$$

$$B = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\} \text{ bază în } K^2.$$

$$\text{Ex 5. } V' = \{(x, y, z) \in K^3 \mid \begin{cases} x + y - z = 0 \\ x - y + z = 0 \end{cases}\} \quad \begin{matrix} z = x + y \\ x - y + z = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{a) } V' \subseteq K^3 \text{ și.}$$

$$\text{b) O bază în } V', \text{ și dim } V' = ?$$

$$V' = \{(0, y, z) \in K^3 \mid y, z \in K\}.$$

$$V' = \{(0, y, z) \in K^3 \mid y \in K\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a, b \in K \text{ și } x, y \in K^2 \quad & V \rightarrow ax + by \in K \\ ax + by &= a(0, x_1, x_2) + b(0, y_1, y_2) = (0, ax_1, ax_2) + (0, by_1, by_2) \\ &= (0, \underbrace{ax_1 + bx_1}_{\alpha}, \underbrace{ax_2 + bx_2}_{\beta}) = (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) \in V' \Rightarrow V' \text{ e sp.} \end{aligned}$$

$$-1 \cdot \gamma(0, 1, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\{(0, 1, 1)\} \text{ este SG. Si } \{(0, 1, 1)\} \text{ este SLI (vector neutral)} \rightarrow$$

$$\{(0, 1, 1)\} = \text{bază în } V$$

$$\dim V = 1.$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 6}} \quad (\mathbb{R}_4[x], +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}, \quad P \in \mathbb{R}_4[x], \quad \deg P \leq 4$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}_4[x] = 5.$$

$$V_1 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_4[x] \mid P(0) = 0\} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \langle \{x, x^2, x^3, x^4\} \rangle.$$

$$V_2 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_4[x] \mid P(1) = 0\} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \langle -1+x, -1+x^2, -1+x^3, -1+x^4 \rangle.$$

$$V_3 = \{P \in \mathbb{R}_4[x] \mid P(0) = P(1) = 0\} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \langle -x+x^2, -x+x^3, -x+x^4 \rangle$$

$$\text{Fix } P = a_4x^4 + \dots + a_0$$

$$\rightarrow P \in V_1 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = \langle \{x, x^2, x^3, x^4\} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow P \in V_2 \Rightarrow a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$$

$$a_0 = -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - a_4$$

$$\rightarrow P = a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_1x - a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - a_4 \\ + a_2x^2$$

$$= a_4(x^4 - 1) + a_3(x^3 - 1) + a_2(x^2 - 1) + a_1(x - 1).$$

$$V_2 = \langle \{x - 1, x^2 - 1, x^3 - 1, x^4 - 1\} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow P \in V_3 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0 \\ a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + (-a_4 - a_3 - a_2)x \end{array} \right. \quad a_1 = -a_2 - a_3 - a_4$$

$$P = a_4(x^4 - x) + a_3(x^3 - x) + a_2(x^2 - x),$$

$$V_3 = \langle \{x^4 - x, x^3 - x, x^2 - x\} \rangle$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex 7}} \quad (\mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}; \quad B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{21} \ a_{22}) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\text{at } B = \underline{\text{bază}}$$

SEMINAR 4

Ex 1 Fie $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma patratice

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 4x_3^2$$

a) Să se scrie matricea asociată lui Q în rap. cu reperul cartezian.

b) Forma polară asociată a $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

c) $\text{Ker}(g) = ?$ Este g nedeg?

d) Să se aducă g la forma canonică utilizând
Procesul reperul.

e) E Q poz. definită?

$$\text{a) } Q(x) = 1 \cdot x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ forma biliniară simetrică}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x, y) = g(y, x) \Leftrightarrow G = G^T \\ g \text{ liniară în fiecare argument} \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} (Q(x+y) - Q(x) + Q(y))$$

$$g(x, y) = x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_2 + 2x_3y_3 + 2x_3y_2$$

$$\text{c) } \text{Ker } g = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3\}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x, e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \\ g(x, e_2) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0 \\ g(x, e_3) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det G = -4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

$$\text{Ker } g = \{\mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3}\} \Rightarrow g \text{ e medej.}$$

d) $Q(x) = \underline{x_1^2} + 3\underline{x_2^2} + 4\underline{x_3^2}$

GAUSS $= x_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} (9x_2^2 + 12x_2x_3)$

x_1, x_2, x_3

$$x = \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(3x_2 + 2x_3) \\ x_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x_3 \end{cases}$$

Fie schimbarea de reper.

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(3x_2 + 2x_3) \\ y_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$Q(x) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2 \quad (\text{formă normală})$$

Signature: $(2, 1) \rightarrow Q$ nu e poz. def.

JACOBI $\begin{array}{c|cc|c} & \Delta_1 = 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & = 3 & \neq 0 \\ & \Delta_3 = -4 & & \neq 0 \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \text{ un reper în } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ astfel} \\ Q(x) &= \frac{1}{\Delta_1} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} y_3^2 \\ &= y_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} y_2^2 + \frac{-3}{4} y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

MET. VAL. PROPRII

$$\begin{aligned} P_G(\lambda) &= \det(G - \lambda J_3) = 0 \\ \det(G - \lambda J_3) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

c) $((-\lambda) + [(\lambda - 1)(-\lambda) - 4]) = 0 \Leftrightarrow ((\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1, 4$

c) $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 4$

$m_1 = 1$

$m_2 = 1$

$m_3 = 1$

$$\lambda_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \lambda_1 x\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (G - J_3)x = 0\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(x) = (x_1, 3x_2 + 2x_3, 2x_2)$$

$f \in \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, G mat. assoc.

$$G - J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rg}(G - J_3) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dim \lambda_1 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$(G - J_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = x_3 = 0.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \{(x_1, 0, 0) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (1, 0, 0) \rangle$$

$$\lambda_2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \lambda_2 x\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (G + J_3)x = 0\}$$

$$G + J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Rg}(G + J_3) = 2$$

$$\dim \lambda_2 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 = 0 \\ 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = -2x_2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \{(0, x_2, -2x_2) \mid x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (0, 1, -2) \rangle$$

$$\lambda_3 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \lambda_3 x\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (G - 4J_3)x = 0\}$$

$$G + 4J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Rg}(G - 4J_3) = 2$$

$$\dim \lambda_3 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_3$$

$$\lambda_3 = \{(0, 2x_3, x_3) \mid x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (0, 2, 1) \rangle$$

$$\text{Ostium} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) \quad Q(x) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$$

$$R = R_1 \cup R_2 \cup R_3 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, -2), (0, 2, 1)\}$$

Ex 2 $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x, y) = x_1y_2 + x_2y_1 - 3x_1y_3 - 3x_2y_3 - 3x_3y_1 - 3x_3y_2$$

- a) forma biliniară simetrică
- b) Q forma pătrată asociată
- c) $Q \rightarrow$ forma canonică

a)

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad ***$$

*** \rightarrow forma canonică numerică

b) $Q(x) = g(x, x) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$

c) Teoria Gauss: Fie schimbarea de referință

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = x_1 - 3x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(y_1 - 3y_2) \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_1 + y_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - 3y_2) - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + y_2) \cdot y_3 - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - 3y_2) \cdot y_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (y_1^2 - y_2^2) - 3y_3(y_1 + y_2 + y_1 - 3y_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (y_1^2 - y_2^2) - 6y_3y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{4}y_1^2 - 3y_1y_3 \right] - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 = 3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot x \Rightarrow x = 3 \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{4}y_1^2 - 3y_1y_3 + \left(-y_3^2 \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 - 18y_3^2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 - 3y_3 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 - 18y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

Fie schimbarea de referință $\begin{cases} z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 - 3y_3 \right) \\ z_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y_2 \\ z_3 = 3\sqrt{2}y_3 \end{cases}$

$Q(x) = z_1^2 - z_2^2 - z_3^2$ - forma canonică

Siguranța $(1, 2)$ - nu e pozitiv definită

Ex3 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
forma biliniară antisimetrică \leftarrow nu îl pot asocia cu Q

$$R = \{e_1, e_2\} \text{ raport im } \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$g_{12} = g(e_1, e_2) = 5.$$

$$\frac{g(x, y) = -g(y, x)}{\text{G}} \Leftrightarrow G = -G^\top$$

$$g_{ij} = -g_{ji} \\ g_{ii} = -g_{ii} \Rightarrow g_{ii} = 0.$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b=5$$

$$g(x, y) = 5x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1$$

Ex4 $f \in \text{End}(V)$

$\lambda = \text{valoare proprie}$.
 $x \in V$ astfel că $f(x) = \lambda x$.

#

a) $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \underset{\substack{\text{def} \\ \text{Ker}}}{} \quad x \in \text{Ker } f$.
b) $\lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \lambda x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{f linear}} x = f(\frac{1}{\lambda} x) \in \text{Im } f$

Ex5 $f \in \text{End } V$, $f^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f = f + fV$ automorfism.

$$\hookrightarrow A^2 = 0_n \Rightarrow A + J_n \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$J_n = J_n^2 - A^2 = (J_n - A)(J_n + A)$$

$$(J_n + A)^{-1} = J_n - A.$$