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3trudura (în more) a aumului : { cap. I : Elemente de algebra liviara cap. II : Elemente de programare liviara cap. II : Elemente de analiza matematica
         CAP. I: Elemente de algebro liviaro (vectorialo)
                                                                          multimer
 II Spatii Ciniare (vectoriale)
                                               x=(a,b) + y=(b,a)
            Ex: {x= (45) => x+A
                      prime clement
al doilea clement
ii) Daca A=B (coincide), aven:
             Ax A wet 22 det by(a,b) /a,beA}
iii) Ceveralizand objiven meljimile: A3, A1, A5, ---, A, A1, ---.
    Ex A3 det A2xA = AxAxA det { x=(a,b,c) / a,b,c eA} + produs corte Aau a 3 multim
                                                                 (212, m, ....
 Fie V + $ 0 meltine ovecore revido, ou elementele votate cu: { Ni, Nz, Nz, - i vectori
                                                                  x13x51 x31-. (generie)
pr multimed (IR,+,0) + corpul comutation of no reall, as elementele
              ∫ a, b, c, ----
}a, az, az, ---- 

Scalari
notate cu:
              (x,) 45, 43) ---
Vous presupure ca putem de fini pe multime I dout experatii (legi de composité)
Notate: (x, y) = ot (x, y) (x) (x)
                               - aparatia de adervare a rectorilor (leze de composiçõe internã)
(**) {*: Rxt -> t
(x, 2) * xxx * x
                               - operation de remelère a rectoribre au scalair (reali)
Def! Spenen co multimea I formato un spetia liviar (vectorial), peste corpel m. reale,
     in raport au operation definide de relatible (x) i (xx) daca:
a) (V, 1) - gup abelian (commente), adica satisface proprietatile.
    (a,) (uo) o u = uo (uo u); to uo uo et - asscraturidadea op. de adurare a vactorilar
     a2) (31) u' 2000 et a. 1: uou = 0,00 = 2, to ue t from: nou = uf sexicle de clem. neutre
     (inversation)
     Law nov= vou ; (4) u, ve V -o comutativitadea og de adernar a vectoribr
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b) (VIR) *) satisface proprieto file (numbe axionale spatiului liviar)
     (p) x x (n@0) = (x x N) @ (x x ); (A) x 6 15 " (A) N' 0 E)
         (02) (d+B) x 1 = (dx) (F(B x 2); W) d, BER in W) NEV
      (69) (K.B) * N = x * (B*N) = B*(x*N); (A) x BER in A) NEV
      ( bu) 1+2 = 2 ; (4) net (1ER)
i) notom ou: (T, O, x) = (T, O, x) = (vectorial) V
                                                                                    data un exista perícol de confusie oragina aparafiilor @ m *
ii) 0, - rectoral mel (fato de adunnea vectoribr) al espatialia liviar );
ii) - U - opusul veatoralui "X" (vectoral opus veatoralui "X")
 is abouting : "(A)" - " (E)" (E)" (E)" (E)" (E)" (E)" (A) " 
is) en definirea notiuni de " spațiu liviar (rectorial), apar 4 operații și anume:
 pe IR: { "" - adunarea nr. reale pe V { " - adunarea vectorilor unui scalar en un voctor
       dar pentre a nu complice notațiile și socierea, conveniu vo renotore operatiile defini
 pe V ou aalon imbolun oa je operatiile de finite je R, adica: \ \ =+"
     Atuni vom folori nototica: (U_{R}, \Theta, \star) = (U_{R}, +)^{*} Lo innulfred vectorilor at scalari reali (U_{R}, \Theta, \star) = (U_{R}, +)^{*}
  alquir in them sinces nor se 1 fet vila visita de spotialisti el interior de 1 fet se vor resoure mult mai rimple
        astfel:
         (a) (u+4)+10 = 2+ (4+1); (4) 1,4 we)
           az)(4) ned, (3!) Orepai: x+0+=0++x=x
         103)(4) nel (3) - nel a:: 2+(-2)=(2)+2=0+
           (an) 84. 4= 840; (4) ME I
             respectie:
         (bi) & (u++) = & u+ & v
                                                                                              (4) 11 no p in (4) x b EUS
             b2) (2+B) N = dN + BN
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p2) (x B) x = x (Bx) = B(xx)

(p)1.x=x

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Exemple de spații liniore
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((13)+1.) - spatial liniar tridimensional al vectorilor liberi

() at 13 det {
$$\vec{n} = AB / unde A_1B \in IR^2 - princte whom spatial (afin) car 3 dimensioni)$$

("D =+ " - adenasea a soi vectori liberi (cu roquela para le logra mului /triingluiului)

"* " o umultired unu vector liber en un scalor real (multiplicana)

$$(x) \begin{cases} (x^{2}, x^{2}) \xrightarrow{\alpha+1} \vec{x} + \vec{x} \xrightarrow{\alpha+1} \vec{x}$$

$$(x^{2}, x^{2}) \xrightarrow{\alpha+1} \vec{x} + \vec{x} \xrightarrow{\alpha+1} \vec{x}$$

"Θ"="+" → adunarea a dout polivoane (as exoficienti reali)

"*" = " - inmelfirece unin polison en un ocalar (numer) real

(a)
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (+) : 3_{N}(X) \times 3_{N}(X) \longrightarrow 3_{N}(X) \\ (P(X), Q(X)) \xrightarrow{n+1} P(X) + Q(X) \xrightarrow{n-1} P(X) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{P(x)}, Q(x) \xrightarrow{\text{who}} P(x) + Q(x) \xrightarrow{\text{wot}} P(x)$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{P(x)} + Q(x) = (a_{1}x^{2} + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{0}) + (b_{1}x^{2} + \dots + b_{1}x + b_{0}) \xrightarrow{\text{wot}} (a_{1} + b_{1}) \times (a_{0} + b_{0})$$

= CNX,+ ---+ 61X+co may B(X)

 $(xx) \begin{cases} (x', 3x') & \longrightarrow 3x(x) \\ (x', 3x') & \longrightarrow 3x(x) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{not}} Q(x)$

(Mmin) +10) - sp. lin (m. u dinensional) al matricelor ou "m, linii ni "n" co bane

("*" = " " - op. de însultire a unei natici au un scalar (numar) real

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(x) \begin{cases} u^{+} : \mathcal{U}_{(R)} \times \mathcal{U}_{(R)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}_{(R)} \\ (A, B) \xrightarrow{n+n} A + B \xrightarrow{vol} C \end{cases}
                \frac{A+D}{b} = (a_{ij})_{i=1,m} + (b_{ij})_{i=1,m} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a_{ij}+b_{ij})_{i=1,m} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} (a_{ij})_{i=1,m} = C
\frac{b_{i}+b_{ij}}{b_{i}+b_{ij}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a_{ij}+b_{ij})_{i=1,m} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} (a_{ij})_{i=1,m} = C
   (**) \left \rangle \circ (**) : \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}}} (\mathbb{R}) \right \rangle
                                                               (a, A) mad B
                  L.A = d. (aij) i= 1 def (d.aij) i= 1 m mot (bij) i= 1 m = B
   (in acest spatiu om lucra pe tot parcural a centui curo!!!)
           V=R=R×R×...xR = { x=(xx, xz, ..., xn) | x; \(\mathreal{R}\) | \(\mathr
Obstina cap I (algebra liviaro) ni cap. II (programore liviaro) vom falori gentre vectori din R
                            sorierea (votafia) sor rest forma de vedori coloana (ana aper in aplicati, pe coloana)
                       allice vectorii vor fi de forma: X = (20, 20, -1, 20)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}
· in cap. III (analite matematice) vou foloni paierea vectorilor den IS" ca voctori livie,
                        adice de forma : X= (20,000, --, 000)
                resul de finide astfel:
(x) \begin{cases} (x'A) \xrightarrow{n_+ \dots} x + \lambda \xrightarrow{n_0} s or \begin{cases} (x'A) \xrightarrow{n_+ \dots} x + \lambda \xrightarrow{n_0} s \end{cases} or \begin{cases} (x'A) \xrightarrow{n_+ \dots} x + \lambda \xrightarrow{n_0} s \end{cases} or \begin{cases} (x'A) \xrightarrow{n_+ \dots} x + \lambda \xrightarrow{n_0} s \end{cases} or \begin{cases} (x'A) \xrightarrow{n_+ \dots} x + \lambda \xrightarrow{n_0} s \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              The state of the s
       \frac{E_{X}}{E_{X}} Fire vectorii \begin{cases} x = (1, 1, 3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \\ y = (-2, 0, 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = (2, -3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ y = (0, -3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \end{cases}
\[ \frac{51-3)}{x+7} = (\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1}\frac{1
   (x+y=(1,1,3)^T+(0,-3)^T=\frac{337}{333} (nu se pot admine vectori din abelii, diferite (hers? ...)
                                                                                                                                                                                                     un one sons (example un ste definité of. (*))
        bea, dans xell ni yell ou m+11, operation de adunare a br
              x+x=! nu ore sens!!!
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== (1,1,-1), EB, i vocapari, 9=51 B=-3
  Atama: (4x + 3)^{2} = (2,1,-1,3)^{2} = (4,2,-2,6)^{2}

(4x + 3)^{2} = (4,2,-2,6)^{2} + (0,-6,0,2)^{2} = (4,-4,2,18)^{2}
(4x + 3)^{2} = 2x - 3y = (4,2,-2,6)^{2} + (0,-6,0,2)^{2} = (4,2,2,6)^{2} + (-3,-3,3)^{2} = ???
(4x + 3)^{2} = 2x - 3y = (4,2,-2)^{2} = (2,2,-2)^{2}
(4x + 3)^{2} = 2x - 3y = 2(2,1,-4,3)^{2} - 3(1,1,-4)^{2} = (4,2,2,6)^{2} + (-3,-3,3)^{2} = ????
Elos:
(1) Opr = 0, det (0,0,-,0) - rectoral nel el spotialui is?
ii) (4) X= (x1, x2, -,x1, EB, - abrong ser expend -x det (-x61,-x2) --)-x1) EB,
             EX x= (31-5,4) => -x = (-3,5,-4)
iii) doi vectori x, y Eiz coincid (ount egali) (=> toate componente le lar coincid (ount egali)

ni au acceoni ordine!!
    adice, dace:
   | A= (51520) = x x + A (an aaray combonense gas no su su accessi orgine)

A= (210151) = x x + A (an aaray combonense gas no su su caccosi orgine)

| X= (210151) = x x + A (an aaray combonense gas no su su caccosi orgine)
| X= (211261-121) = x x + A (an aaray combonense gas no su su caccosi orgine)
| X= (211261-121) = x x + A (an aaray combonense gas no su su su caccosi orgine)
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1.2 Dependento in independento liviaro a vedorilor
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Teorema 1 Fie (V,+,.) un spațiu liviar (vectorial) ourecore. Atuni au loc relațiile:

Det 2 Numin combinatie liniara a um, rector den sp. lin. V, expressa:

i) combinația diniară a unui nr. oane care de vectori din Veste tot un medordin V, adică: Latinhampt -- + gumm not 1 est

ii) daca «i=0, i=1, m =) x, u, + -+ xm um=0+, (4) n; eV

tron: q' y' + q5y5+ -+ qmym = 0.5, + 0.5 + -- + 0.5 m = 0+ + 0+ -- + 0. = 0+

iii) reciproca nu ste adevarata, adica daca: d'il + de 2/2+ -- + dm um = 0 v / di=0, (4) i=1, m

<u>Dow</u>: dan un exemplu: fre vectorii {\(\lambda_1 = (2,2,-1)^{\tau} \) \\ \lambda_2 = (1,0,-3)^{\tau} \) \(\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 \) \(\lambda_3 = -\lambda_1 \) \(\lambda_3 = -\lambda_1 \)

(3: (0,0,0) motor cei 3 scalari my sero.

Acf 3:

Fie vedorii: 21,22,...,2m e V sq. Eu. ourecare. Spuren ca acesti vedori sunt:

a) liviar independenti (L.i.) daca combinative liviaro a la ste redord nul 0, door da co toti ocalarii der ombivație sunt vuli (=0), adică are loc reletia:

(1.3) din dilitazizt --- + dm 2m=0+ => di=dz= --- = dm=0

b) liviar dependenti (L.D.) daca combinatia liviara a lor este vectoral nul Ox ri pentru scolori revisi (40 macar unal dinto scolori), adico:

(1.4) (F) die R, i=Tim me the nuli at: dinit dellet -- + duit m=0+

- i) A={U1, N2, ..., Um}-1.1 (=)" x1U1+d2U2+...+dmum=04 =) d1=d2= ... = dm=0"
- iii) pentru a studia vatura (sunt L.D san L.i) unei multimi (set) de vectori cumoscutte 4, 15, -.., en se impune andida (au scalarii «; ; i=T, in necuroscuti inidial (aprioric)):

the =0, i=Tim => vedorii sunt diritale lec. vectorale

(vi) vectorii u, vez us de vai pus sent L.D (desore (E) scalarie of in cons. liv.) > (L) dit = svodorii sent L.D

Proprietati ale vectoriber LD n L.i

1: O multime de vectori este L.D. (=) al putir un vector re exprima ca o combinatio liviava de ceilalti vectori, adica:

(1.5) A= { M1, M2, ..., Mm} -L.D. (=) (A) Mie A (15ism) ai: (*) Mi= B1U1+ ...+ Birluin+ ...+ Birluin+ ...+ Bmum

Dem: () A-L.D => (*) adex

Daca A-LD def (14) (3) die R, i= him mutote meli, ai: (1) di 11, +d212+ + di-12:-1 + di 11; + din 14; + --- + din 14; = 0

(2) Ui = - di Ui - de Uz - - - - dit vin - di Uin - - di Uin - - di Uin - d

(21) Ni = BINI+BENZ+ --- + Bin 21 in + Bin

((*) (*) ader => A-L.D

din red. (x) => PIN, +B2 N2 +---+ Pi-1 Nin - Ni+ Pi+1 Ni+1 +---+ BMN M=OV

Not d=Bij --- jode-1 = Pi-1 j din = Pi+1 j --- j dm=Pm

(F)d:--1+0

(=) \(\alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 + --- + \(\alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alph

i) evidout: k= {21, --, 22m2 - L.i (=> vicional dintre vectori nu re poole sorie ca ni comb. lin. de est

ii) relatia (x) (des (1.51) se numerte relatie de dependenta l'esiara predent ui, depende limor 12: O multime de vedori ACV care contine vectoral nel sote LD., adico: vedoni)

" doca O, e A => A-L.D. "

Dam Fie Ove A = { 24,22, ---, 2m2, - corecore. Fara a restrange generalitated pp. 20:00 2,=0,

Atunci de (x) in (xx) arem: 2.01+4505+--tanken=1.00+0.05+--+0.01 =0+0.0+--+0.0 (=, A-L.D (cf. (1.4), existe in scalari venuli)

i) reciproce To un ot advanto, adiot: " dace fi L.D. si fare a contine record nul o);

ii) on alse curinte, dace: (a) Ove A => A-LD

{b) 0, \$ 4 = A \$ 1.0 ii) evident, date meltinea A-Li => Q & A

A-L.D \$\square\$ 0, e A, (o multime posts

3 13: Orice submelline revide (+ \$\phi\$) a unei multimi de vectori L.i. ste tot L.i., adece: " daca: ACV-Li. => B-Li. Dem: (m.r.a - metoda reducarii la absurd) Fie A = { 21, 22, -, 21 x, Ukn, --, Um} CV-Li in B={24, 36, -, 24, CA Vom pp. ca B-L.D () x; eR, i= Tik, mutotimbi, a.i: x, U, +x2l2+--+ Lx2k=0, (1) Fre scalarii dx1=--= dm = 0 EIR, deci aven: dx12x1+---+dm2m=0, (cf.1.1) (2) Din (1)+(2) obtinen: d, 21,+d2212+---+d221K+d21+--+dm21m = 01+01=01 (=) A-LD (F) Deci pp. facuto (B-L.D) ste falsa (=> B-Li (1) 0 + (3) d (40) (21 0, f(d) d;=0) 9.2.0 <u>Ops:</u> i) o multime formaté dintreux unic vedor venul ste Li (B={22}-Li (=) x+0) Dem: Fie A= {u,, v2, ..., ui, --, um }-Li => 0, \$A, dici (4) vi +0, , i=1, m Fie B={21;3CA | 13 B={21;4-Li il) 13 me este advarata in corel mulpinilor ale vectori L.D., adica: " daca A-LD => B<L.1" Ex: a) Fre vedorii $\begin{cases} x_1 = (x_1 x_1)^T \\ x_2 = (x_2 x_2)^T \end{cases} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ Se observa inediat ca: i) $u_2 = 2 u_1 (=) 2 u_1 - u_2 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$. ii) $u_3 = 3 u_1 (=) 3 u_1 - u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_3 - 1 \cdot D$ { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ } { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ } { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ } { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ } { coub. liu. de veol iii) $u_3 = u_1 + u_2 = u_3 = 0_2 (=) u_1 u_2 - 1 \cdot D$ } comb. lin, de vedon Fie (A = { 24, 26, 20 } - L.D ar scolari nevali $B = \{u_1, u_2\} - L.D \subset A$ $C = \{u_1, u_3\} - L.D \subset A$ (D= 1 1/2 g; E= 1237 - L.i (ef. dos.i) to Fre (A = for, u, of ct - Lip (confine or) B= {0,127 ch - Lip (confine or) (C= {22 c A - Li (colors. i)) iii) dava A-LD, atuni (4) A' > A est tot LD.

"include"