```
Curs 2 Carportionalar "R" (L.D. roi L.i a vectorilar din R")
   Fie spotial liner I=R" in fie vedorii oorecore: \( \alpha_{1} = (a_{11}, a_{12}, --, a_{14})^{\text{T}} \\ \alpha_{2} = (a_{21}, a_{22}, --, a_{24})^{\text{T}} \\ \alpha_{2} = (a_{21}, a_{22}, --, a_{24})^{\text{T}} \\ \end{array}
                                                                                                                                                                                        Componentel
lor a; sunt
lanosante
                                                                                                                                   ( um = (am, jame, -- jam)
  Pentru a determina natura vectoribr (dace sunt L.D. san L.i.), impuyen ca combinatia liviarà a la roa fe equla ou vectoral nul on, adica:
    (1) of 11, + of 212+ ----+ dwy = 0, (xalarii of; i= 1, m sunt necensanti)
   Inbound expresib redoribe der (S.A) in conditio (A) obtinem:
( a 11 0 + a 21 0 2 + .... + 0 a m = 0
(=) (2.2) \ (12 ol, + a22 ol2 + --- + ol malm2 =0
                                                                                                     - risten liviar omogen cus, "" " " wecunescute
                   ( 11 de + a 2 n de + --- + de man = 0
Oss: ptim co orice risdem liniar omogen (termenii liberi =0) este compatibil (determinat sau necle terminat), avand intotalamnar to soluție, soluția banale: \kappa_1 = \kappa_2 = \cdots = \kappa_M = 0
   Fie matricea A = (a; ):= In - matricea coeficientilor risdemului (2-2), adice:
       (2.3) A = (21 --- amz) Ell(R)
                                                                                                       natricea este formate din componente le vectorilor
v, v, v, -, vu sorise pe colone (ef. 2.1)
                             (din den --- dim)
                                  21, Nz ---- Nm
      Cf. teoriei resolvarii ristemelor liviare de la liceu (vezi seminarul 2), daca:
     a) The (= The ) = M (= nr. de neaux.) => 850. (2.2) este compatibil de terminat, en volution unico
                                                                                     solutio banalo: x,=dz=--=dm=0
            Bu acost coop din (1) x12/4 -- xxmum=0n =) x1=--2xm=0 (=) vectorii 21/2/2/ 2/2/ 2/2/2/
      b) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \square \) \( \squar
    ran compat. redetern. (=) stabilirea rangului matricii componentelor A
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n' comparanea acostuia au m. de vectori, m.

## Condusie:

Pentre a determina natura unui set de vectori u, uz, -, um ER, al mai rimple ni direct mod de bron este unatoral:

- i) sociem matricea  $f \in U_{n,m}$  (cu "" livii ri " m" coleane) coresponda toase rotalui de vectori (componentele vectorilor se socie se coleane) un vector = o coleane)
- 2) determinan (au T.E.) rangul matrice A (rang 4 = 1 = 1)
- 3) da (a: (a) range A = m = nr. de vectori) => 11,212, --, 2m seent L.1. (b) rang & < m (= nr. de vertori) => 21,21= ,2m sunt L.D.

Ex: Estabilit natura urmatoarelor multimi de vectori:

a) 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = (1, 0, -1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ u_2 = (-1, 1, \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ u_3 = (0, -1, -2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$
 associety  $A = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{cases}$  vectorior

Determinan of at T.E.:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + A_{B-J} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_{B-J} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0$$

Aplicand def. generale pte. a studia natura rectorilar (L.D sou L.i) impurem condiția:

matricea nost. (\*) ste matricea A; decorece 
$$\Gamma_{A} = 3$$
 (=) det  $A \neq 0$  (=) sixt. comp. determinat or

b)  $\begin{cases} v_1 = (1, -1, -1)^T \\ v_2 = (1, -2, 1)^T \\ v_3 = (2, -3, 0)^T \end{cases}$ 
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 
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 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 &$ 

$$(=) & \alpha_1 (1_1 - 1_1 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \alpha_2 (1_1 - 2_1 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \alpha_3 (2_1 - 3_1 0)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (0_1 0_1 0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (=)$$

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ec pair. 1 - 2 + 2 = 0ec pair. 1 - 2 + 2 = 0 1 - 2 - 2 = 0 1 - 2 - 3 = 0 1 - 3 = 0

Deci muly solutilor est. este: S= {(-p,-p,p)/pER} = > (2=-1 - solutive particulare

Aven ature: - 2, - 12+13=03 (=) 13=1, +12 = rel. de dependente l'iniara (=) 1,1/2,1/3 -1.D

## I.3) Baze de vectori. Coordonatele unui vector într-o bazo

Def: Fie (V,+,·) un spațiu liviar carecare și A={U,1Vz,-, Nm} ÇV. Spunem ca multiu A formează un <u>nistem de generatori</u> (S.B.) al spațiului liviar V, dacă orice vector well se soile ca o combinație liviară de vectorii din A, adică:

(2.4) A={u, 2, -, 2, m}-5.G. (=) (+) web, (∃) ~; eR; i=1, 2, + 1, 2, + 1, 2, +1, +1, 2, 2, + ---+ × m2m

Obs:

vectoral w este "generat" de vectorii.

i) un spațiu limiar I are o infinitate de nisteme de generatori (diferite între de macar print-un singur vector);

ii) douà risteme de generation pot avea au numar de section

iii) vedocii care formeate un S.G. pot fi L.D san L.1

iv) Entreur sistem de generadori fixat, format din vectori L.D, un vector conecare al spatiale liniar, are o infinitate de descompuner diferite:

is) daca A= {u,uz, --, u, y - S.G, votan: [A] = I - mult. A genereate ex lin I

restant de vector vel se soie ca o comb. En. de vectori din A)

Def: O melline de vertori  $B = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\} \subset (T_1 + 1^*)$  se numerte bara in exp. lin. T (vot:  $B \leq T$ ) daca:

(2.5) {i) B-L.i. (2.4) (+) wet, (3) lien, i=1, i a.t.: (2.6) w= 1, 2, the 22+--+h, 24

Obs:

i) relația (2.6) se numește: descompunerce vectorului "v", în bara B; scalații 1; i=1, v din (2.6) se numesc coordonatele vectorului "v", în bara B.

ii) relația (2.6) poate fi soisa ni folosiud urma toarele notații:

(2.6") { WB = [h, hz, --, hn] } coordonatele vectoralui, w, in base B sunt h, hz, --, hn tw = [h, hz, --, hn] } fadica w are descompensed (2.6) }

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ii) pitem da dovo definiți edivolente ale bazei:
Def!: B & I (=) B-S.G. minimal (mult: B ste o boxo a sp. lin V (=) B ste un S.G. minimal (cu un nr. minim de verbri)
         Obs: condidie ca B se confine un m. minim de vectori (=> B-Li
 Defe: B&V (=) B-L.i. maximal / mult. Bot bate in sp. linter B st o mult. Li care confine un m. maxim posible de wodon
         Obs: cond. on B sã continã un ur max de voctor Li (=) B este S.G.
ividin once nisten de generatori A se poate extrage minim abaza BCA. Fie A={u,,u,,__,u,g_s,__,uing E.S. a alui V => (E) B = {u,,u,,__,uing_s,__,uing_s}.
i) întrum op. lin. I escisto o infinitate de base; toate basele dintrum sp. lin au aulari numar de vectori!!
   aular numar de vectori!)
    E_{X}: \begin{cases} B_{1} = \{u_{1}, u_{2}, ---, u_{n}\} \leq J \\ B_{2} = \{v_{1}, v_{2}, ---, v_{n}\} \leq J \end{cases}
vi) date B={u,uz,--,u,3≤+=> B={du,duz,--,dun3≤+, (4) deR*
    ladice didrobato carecare putem obtine o infinitote de alte boxe journalfind toti
Def Numin dimensione spatialei liniar (I,+,0) (not: dim V) numaral de vectori dintr-o
      bossa a lui I, adica:
         (2.7) dim V = card B = cardinabel multimi B = normarul de olem.
 i) dace B=\{L_1,L_2,...,L_n\} \le l=1 dim l=n (dimensioned sp. lin l sate n_n race tote un n_p. lin. n-dimensional)
 Lindaca B & I of eard B = + 00 => I op lin infinit dinantional
 iii) Fig B= {11,12, -1,14, } & cosdim b= N = 1(4) A= {4,12, -1,2m} Cot on m>n este L.D.

Decarece B-mot. L.i maximal
      Fie sp. lin (1,+, ) on dim J= 1 in ACI on card A= M. Atuning aco:
         (i) m>n => A-LD (card A > dim & => A-LD.)
         [ii) m & n => A < L.D. (card & & dimb => A < L.D.)
     Ex pp. dim l=7 m ACI. Daca:

(i) card A>7 => A-LD (daca A are mai mult de 7 vectori atuni este L.D)
            (ii) card 4 => A poste & L.D. sou L.i. (toebuie no verificou pres calcul)
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II: Coordonatela unui sector într-o bata sunt unice
Dem: Fie (1,+10) sp. air. n. B= {un u2,--, un} & I (dim 1=n)
         Pp. cà well oarecore are dona setem de coordonate, adica:
       \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{A}}{\partial r} = [x^{1/4}x^{1-1}, x^{1/4}] 
 \frac{\partial
  T2: dim R"= n (dimensioner sp. liniar R" este egalo ou """)
      Dem: Fie multimea: Bc = {e11e2, ...., eng CR" unde vectonit sunt de finigh astfel:
       - sunt coloanele natrici unitate In det (01...0)
                                                 (en=(0,0,--,1))
        Vom de monstra ca melfine e Bc < TR' (=) [i) Bc-Li (Bc + baza canonica din R')
         i) Bc - L.1
            a) <u>are matricea componentelor</u> (cf. cosalui particular al vodoribr de R")
         Matricea associate vectoribre eners -- , en ERY este:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & -0
              Atunci TA = rin = N = mr. rechrilor (=) Be-L.1
                  b) ou definitée goverale
         Der conditie: x18, + 22 82+ -- + du 84 = 01 (=) x1(1,0,--,0) + d2(0,1,--,0) + ---+ du (0,0,--,0) = (0,0,--,0)
         (=) (\delta_1,0,-1,0)\frac{1}{7} + (0,\delta_2,-1,0)\frac{1}{7} + \delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_2,-1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\delta_1,\de
                     ii) Be - S.G.
  of def(2.4): Bc-s.G. (=)(4) w=(w, w2, --, wt) ER, (3) \(\lambda\); (1) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\); \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) \(\lambda\) = \(\lambda\) \(\lam
   Dar w= (w, w2, ..., wh) = (w, 0, -70) + (@, 102, -70) + ---+ (0,0, --, 0,1) =
                                                                                                                                                                               = \omega_1 (1,01-1,0)\ + \omega_2 (0,1/1-1,0)\ + --- + \omega_1 (0,01-1,1)\ = e_2
                                                                                                                                                                                = w, e, + w2 e2 + --- + whey (2)
                  Cf. rel. (2) resulto a rel. (1) este satisfacuto, dia Bc-S.G; mai mult: Ni=W; (3), i=Tin
```

Air i)+ii) >> Be &R" => dim R"= card Be=N

```
: ed0
```

i)(!!!) conform demonstrațioi de mai sus: "coordonate le turni vector din Te" în baza anonice Bc, coincid cu componentele vectorului", adică:

(2.9) (4) 1=(04,04, --,04) = R, aven: UBC = [04,06,--,04] (=) V=04,0, +04,0, 22+--104,0,0

 $E_{x}$  a)  $B_{c} = \{e_{11}e_{2}\} \leq \mathbb{R}^{2}$  cu  $\{e_{1} = (1/0)^{T} \rightarrow bosa\ eavouica\ div \mathbb{R}^{2}\}$ 

Fie V= (3,-4) (=> V= 3e,-4e2 (=> V=[3,-4]

inhadovar: n= (314) = (310) + (01-11) = 3(110) -4(01) = 30, -402 (=) 12 = [3,4]

ii) Întrus sp. lis. carecare (t, +10), dacă curoaștem apriorie (dinainte) dimensiurea aastuia putem folosi următoarea definiție (eduivalente) a basei:

(2.10) B & V (=) {i) Rand B = dim V (adica m. de ved. L.i eta maximal) (2.10) B & V (=) {ii) B-Li.

iii) cf. To, decarece dim R'= u, vom fobri urma toarea definitive pentre a dem. co o meltine de veatri (vot. B) est (formesse) o base in R':

(Q.11) B < R' (=) Si) Rand B = N \( \) \(

iv) decarece din R"=1, attenci o multine (set) de vector A= { v, vz, ..., vz} CR" este:

(a) daca K>n => A-L.D (nefind recesare o alto domonstratio)

(b) daca K < n => A= L.D (do ci trobaic verificato prin calcul vatera vectorilar

Ex: a) Fie A= { v, v, v, v, o } CR? => A-LD doorde m. veckriber din A (card A=3) este strict
mai more docat dim R?=> ( um maxim are: L? du veckri

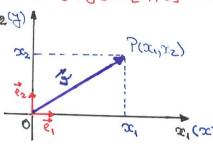
wai were do cat dim  $\mathbb{R}^2 = 2$  ( in maxim points? de vochoi b) Fie A:  $\begin{cases} u_1 = (1,0,1)^T \\ 2^2 = 5 \end{cases}$  do over cand  $A = 4 > d \lim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = 3 \land A - L \cdot D$   $\begin{cases} u_1 = (1,0,1)^T \\ 2^2 = 5 \end{cases}$  do over cand  $A = 4 > d \lim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = 3 \land A - L \cdot D$   $\begin{cases} u_1 = (3,-2,1)^T \\ u_2 = (3,-2,1)^T \end{cases}$ 

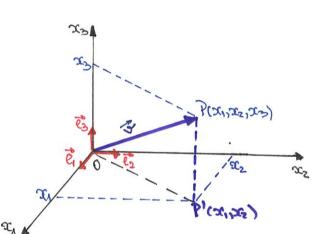
c) Fig. 4:  $\begin{cases} v_1 = (1, -1, -1)^T \\ v_2 = (0, 1, -1)^T \\ \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$ , decore card  $A = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = A = ? < L.i$   $\begin{cases} v_3 = (-1, -1, 2)^T \\ = 2A - L.i. \end{cases}$  for calcul, comparable componenteller = 3 = m. vect.

d) Fig A \$ \\ \( \mu\_{=} (1,2,0,-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) \\ \( \mu\_{=} (-1,5,2,-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) \( \mu\_{=} (-1,5,2,-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) \\ \( \mu\_{=} (-1,5,2,2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) \\ \( \mu\_{=} (-1,5,2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) \\ \( \mu\_{=

## Baze canonice en spații liniare particulare

a) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{ \vec{v} = \vec{A} \vec{B} \mid A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\} \rightarrow \text{sp. line al vectorior liber}$$





Obstructorii e, 18, 83 me numero n' <u>versori</u> ai axelor de coordonate, decarece: { e, 1 e, 1 = 11 e, 11 = 11 e, 11 = 1 e, 11 =

b) 
$$\frac{2}{2}(x) = \{P(x) / \text{gradul } P(x) \leq u\}$$
 - spetial linier of polinoamolor de grad al mult "" "

$$B_c = \{E_o(X), E_i(X)\}, E_i(X)\}$$
 -bara canonica din  $F_i(X) = 1$  din  $F_i(X) = 1$  (= card  $F_c$ )
unde:  $\{E_o(X) = X^o = 1 \ (polinounal constant 1)\}$ 

$$\begin{cases} E_1(X) = X^1 = X \\ E_2(X) = X^2 \end{cases}$$

(4) P(X) = an X"+an + X"+ --- + a2 X + a1 X + a0 € 3 n(X) are o descompunere unito in Bc, de forma:

$$P(X) = a_{1} \frac{E_{1}(X)}{E_{1}(X)} + a_{1} \frac{E_{1}(X)}{E_{1}(X)} + \cdots + a_{2} \frac{E_{2}(X)}{E_{2}(X)} + a_{1} \frac{E_{1}(X)}{E_{1}(X)} + a_{0} \frac{E_{0}(X)}{E_{0}(X)}$$

coeficienții polinomelui PX) sunt coordonatele vectorului (polin.) PX) în buta canonice Bc

```
c) Mmin = { + | A matrice au "m" livi is "n" about } -sp. for al matricelor detip (min).
    Bc={E11, E12, ---, Eij, ---, Emn}-base canonicie den Mun |=> den Mun = m·n (cord Bc)
      Matricile Eij ne numer matrice elementare n' ment de forma:

tantoche elementale egale ar "o" ar exceptia unui elem. egal

Ex:

cu "," aflat la interescipia limici, i" ar coloana "j" )
 1) Fie multimed B={M1, M23 en {M1=(1,-2)} ER? Se cere:
            Dem: (Bc) {e1=(1,0)} < B5
  a) of (211): B < R2 (=) (i) cand B = 2 = dim R2 (Adward)

(ii) B-Li (=) { = 2 (= nr. veet.), under A = (1 -2) (2. ~ (1 -2) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 1) => (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-1) (-2) ~ (0 E) (-2. 3) = 1 ~ (0 E) (-2. 
  b) b) evident coord. Qui "> in bosa covorice, coincid as compounded acordia, adica:

18c = [4,5] (=> V=48,+58 (= h(1,0)^{T} + 5(a1)^{T} = (4,0)^{T} + (a5)^{T} = (4,5)^{T})
            be) noten coord. Qui "o" in bosa (B) on dijde, adice VB=[di, de], deci:
                    ( Verificas colonis: 4=-251,-1345=-25(1)-13(-5/3)]=(-25/44)]+(26,-39)=(4,5)]-000001.)
  \frac{\Delta \rho_{M}}{\alpha}: \qquad \text{(i) cand } B = 3 = \dim \mathbb{R}^{3}(A) \qquad \text{(i) } U_{2} \ U_{3} \\ u_{3} B \leq \mathbb{R}^{3} = 1 \text{ (ii) } B - L.i. (=) \\ V_{A} = 3 (= m \text{ weed.}), \text{ on } A = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}
(=) \sqrt{2} - U_1 - U_2 + 3U_3 (=) \sqrt{8} = [-1, -1, 3] (Void: \sqrt{2} = -(1, -1, 0)^2 - (0, 1, -1)^2 + 3(1, -1, 1)^2 = (2, -3, 4)^2 - (4))
  c) w<sub>B</sub>=[1,-2,3] (=) \( \frac{\psi}{\psi} = \psi_1 - 2\pi_2 + 3\psi_5 = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 2\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 3\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \) \( \frac{\psi}{\psi} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 2\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 3\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 3\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \)
```