O fie (B) $\begin{cases} x_1 = (-1, 1, -1)^T \\ x_2 = (-1, 2, 0)^T \\ x_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T \end{cases}$ Deferminati coordonatele vectorului $X = (0, -1, 1)^T$ $X = (0, -1, 1)^T$ in accordonatele.

Dem

a) au definifice (metode los Gouss)

View sã de terminam ocalarii: Ni hz, hz ER añ: (#= hx + hz xz + hz xz

Nocaine in relative (#) expressible vectoriber: 7, x1, x2, x3

g = [hy hz, hz]

in definem:

(3,-4,2) = 1, (-1,1,-1) + 12(-1,2,0) + 13(0,-1,1) (=)

(=) \ \ \ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = -4 \quad \text{care este un sistem patratic, Quiar ou sec.} \ \ \ \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = \lambda \quad \text{n'} \ \ \ \ \lambda_1 \quad \text{ + 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = \lambda \quad \text{n'} \quad \text{ necunocoute, pe care \dark retoften ver mataba \ \lambda_1 \quad \text{ Gauso.} \end{array}.

 $\overline{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\
1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$ $\Lambda_1 \quad \Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_1 \quad \Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_1 \quad \Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_1 \quad \Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_1 \quad \Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$ $\Lambda_2 \quad \Lambda_3$

Verificare calcula

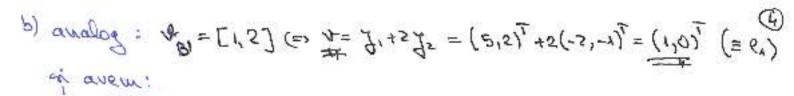
A=-5x1-x5=-5(-1,1)-(-1,210)=(51-52)-(-1,510)=(31-1,5)

Obs:
- Demnificația elementelor din metriale din Gours este doar de coe ficienti ai variabilelor h, h, h, h.

Ops: growers ofin combonenter recognizer 2,x12,x3 (0) din coordonabele lor in baza canonica din 123: (80) [4=(1,0,0)] (combonenter = coordonater in pasa cononice) adica : (4=(3,-4,2) (=1 4=38,-482 +283 (=) 40=[3,-4,2] x1=(-1,11-1) (=1x1=-6++65-63 (=1 x1=[-1,1]-1]BC x5 = (-11510), (=1 x5 = -614565 (=) x5 = [-11510]BE x3=(0,-1,1) (=1 x3=-e2+e3 (=1 x3=[0,-1,1] ac de aceca vour folosi ca bosa inifiala, bosa ravouisa de 23 B & X1 X2 X3 CONT Coordonatell vectoralisi "A" coordonalde woodocilor 1 1 (20)(20) A=-8x1-x5+0-x3 (=> A=[-51-10]

Obs: semmification numeralor din tabal ate de coordonate ale uschonilor (y, x1, x3, x3) in ale 4 base (see inifiale, dans intermediare ni cra frale)!!!

1 Fie (B) {x= (-2,1) } {R2 = (6) } {3,-1) } {R2 = (6) } {3,-1) } {R2 = (-2,-1) } {R2 = (-2,-1) } {R2 = (-2,-1) } {R3 = (-2,-1) Se agre: a) shind on 20=[3,-1] affali 201=?; b) plind ca vo =[1,2] a flati 0 = ?; Dem Vom folder numai lama substitution. Dace vom Encerca so folderin besall B ni B' in mod direct ca boxe initiale respects finale avour nevoce de matricile solvinbrici al losso SB'1B ni S'BIB' pe come un le amoasteur, adice: Ar = prix1 + prex5 => 88,18 = (pri pres) i Waspear B) W X1 X2 31 1 D' D' D' UNDE (X1 = D' 71 + D' 72 =) SB1B' = (DIA D'2) 32 2 D'2 D'2 UNDE (X2 = D' 71 + D' 72 72 =) SB1B' = (DIA D'2) \$055 : evident S'= 3-1 \$ Den acest motive (positive a nu after matricele 5,5') vous folosi ca bora initiale, bora canonica din 22: (Bo) [8=(1,0)] a) ostfal: Darone afine of 1 = 3x1-x5 = 3(-51+1) - (31-1) = (-0,4) 100=[-314](=) 11 = -3814485 + e2 4 2 -1/(-1)/(-2) 11/2 38 0 1 110-1771-3875 (e) 110, = [-17,-38]



Obs: i) UB 5(19) UB, (complicent, avent veroise de S)

ii) us 181 (simple, un aven verois de S)