Deminar 3 4) Determinarea solutiilor de basa (S.B.) ale unu nistem liniar compatibil redeterminat on t.e ( a11x1+a15x5+ .....+ a11xx= p1 Fie misternal de ec. liviare (= nist. livier): (3.1)  $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + ---- + a_{2n}x_1 = b_2$ amix + amex+ --- + amixu = pm care verifice una tourele conditii: (\*) { m< n } { CA= m (= CA) - Cuseamne co roist. (3.1) ste un sieden compatibilisedeterminat in fara eausti <u>Obs:</u> secundare (!!) Decorece au presupus co riet. liv. (3.1) +(x) este compatibil redeterminat (=) are o infinidate de voluti, particulare. Vom numi multimea (totalitatea) acestor solutii porticulare, solutia generale à nistemmelui:  $S_6 = \{ \chi_0 = (\chi_1^0, \chi_2^0, --, \chi_n^0) \mid \chi_0 \text{ solutie particulars a nist. (3.1)} \}$ (.x...) = 36 = rol. gen. a mistemului (3.1) Defi: Munim forma explicità ("EF.E.) a rist. (3.1) con verifica conditiile (\*), in raport an variabile le principale 2:1, 2:21 --- , 21im, sovierca soluției generale a sistemului în vaport cu aastra (adica rezolvarea nistembri en raport ou variabile principale x;,,xiz,-,xim) Obs: i) recurosante ( xi, xiz) -- 1xim - variabile principale son basice restal ximm) -- 1xim - variabile secundare son rebasice Def2: Numin rolutie de baza (=5.8.) a nist. lin. (3.1)+(x), o solutie particulara afinita dintro forma explicità prin egalarea au zero a variabilebr recundare Obs:  $() \times = (0,0,0,0)^{\frac{2}{3}},0......0^{\frac{2}{3}},0.....0^{\frac{2}{3}},0.....0^{\frac{2}{3}}$ which are principals variabile secundare egale ar zono (i) aven: (3.3) 1 ≤ nr. 3.8 ≤ nr. F.E ≤ Cm iii) se poste a forme explicite distincte (X, ± Xz) sol, le bute coresp. so coincide (X=X Det3 0 solutie de sou a (3.1)+(x) re numerte: a) admisibile (S.B.A.), da co are toate componentale (principale) renegative (20); in car contr flace (7) componente (princip.) regalise (<0) + se nu meste neadmissibile (S.B.N) b) redegenerate (S.B. Nd), dace are took componentile principale nemule (40); in as contrar (doco (7) comp. primipale mule (=0)) solietia se mingté digenerata Obs: ordin de degenerare al unei S.B = nr. de comp. princip. egele ou sero

```
Ex: Determinati toote (F.E) n' (S.B) cores purta to are, pentre ur ma toance niet. Eviere:
=> A= (1 2 -1 5)
 Dem: Obs: evident conditiel (x) must verificate: [m=2<3=N. Nr. max. de FF resp. S.B
                                   este (3 = 3, coresponsator una boardor casuri: v. prine v. sec.
       i) X11X2 - variabile privajpale
     A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           X,=(-1+3d, 3-d, d) = X1 = (-1,3,0) ER

(rol. de boen readministe ni nedegen.
     ii) x,,x3 -variabile principale
     bora administra je vedega-
  (ii) x2, x3 - variabile principale
     065: puteur se procedeur vi astfel (followind ca privat inifiel pe -1 ")!

The second of the second of the second ca privat inifiel pe -1 ")!

The second of the second of
               obtinet acelori resultat (dar a calcule "ritel" mai rimple!).
\begin{cases} x' - 5x^{5} + \alpha N = -\theta \\ x' - x^{5} + 5x^{2} + 5x^{4} = -3 \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                      020 aven { m=5 in }= (1-1 5 5); origing cong. (x) { m < N
                                                                                                                                                                                   rent verificate. Ur. max. de EE (S.B) este (2 = 1/42) = 6
    i) 21,22 - 4.p (respectiv 23,224 4.5)
```

d=3=0  $X_1 = (0, 3, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^d - 3BAD & sol de son administration to the componented >0) or degenerate (existe o comp. princ. eyele ar zero + 21, =0)$ 

```
(i) x21x4-nb (m x11x2-n.s.)
         \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -4 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -4 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2
               Obs: Formele explicite munt diferite (X, $X2) dar sol de sate coresponto toare, coincid (X,=
    iii) x3,x4-1.p(x1,x2-1.8)
      α=0 X3 = (0,0, 2, -6) → S. B. N. Nd (ool. de boto readmisitale je redegenerato)
         Obs: de tre vivati voi FF n'SB in all labe 3 (posibile) careri.

\begin{array}{lll}
\underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)}_{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)}_{(2x_1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 0)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 3)}_{(2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 = 3)} & \underbrace{(2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_
         Dem: voi determina door una den alle (maxim) 10 S.B. Determinati voi alte S.B.
          () x51 x3 1x2 -15 (m x1)x4-1.8.)
     ~ (1 0 0 2 0) 5 | x = b . || 

\[ \lambda \lam
             Obs: Torresponde X_1 = (0, 7, 6, 0, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow S. B. A. N. (50. de boracolnis. n' neolg.)
                              \frac{1}{100}x_{1} + x_{2}
\frac{1}{100}x_{1} + x_
                                                                       de frec au serus solimbat
                                                        in membrul start al egalitation in
                                                             n' se atribuie valori reale courose
                                                            variabillar secundore: ) or, = & EIR
```

## I.I) Dependenta à independento liviara a vectorilor

Notivui teoretice:

i) Fie vectorii 21,122, --, 21 m eV. Daca, din combinația liviava a br:

(\*) 
$$\alpha_1 U_1 + \alpha_2 U_2 + \dots + \alpha_m U_m = 0$$
 =  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$  (A)  $\alpha_i = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$  (B)  $\alpha_i = \alpha_3 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$  (Li)

ii) Duce J=R", fie AEUI(R) matricea componentebr vectoribr u, u, u, -, um (soire pe coloane). Atunci, dace: Jas rang A=w (=nr.vect.) => 11,142, -nu (L.1)

Exemple: Sa se debernine natura urmatoarelor multimi (sectori din R: a)  $\begin{cases} x^{3} = (-5, 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ dem 2112 sent Li

ai) ou definita generale.

Fie: 
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$$
 (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (3)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (4)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (4)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (5)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (7)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (8)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (9)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (10)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (11)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (12)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (13)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (13)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (14)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (15)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (16)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (17)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (17)  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$  (18)  $\frac{1}{2} =$ 

92) au matricea componentebr

Vous de termina rangel matricei componente los vectorilos Ni, 22 (m 28 vous compara en nr. los)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{\downarrow} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \boxed{1} & -2 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{\downarrow} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{0} & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} \end{pmatrix} = A_{GJ} \Rightarrow \Upsilon_A = 2 = ur.vect \cdot = \sum u_1 u_2 - L.D.$ 

23) on prop 1 a vod. L.D + (m.r.a)

Pp. ca vectorii 11, 112 mut L.D (=) (3) deR a.i. 11, = d 12 (=) (1,-2) = d (-2,3) (=) {-2d=1 (=) }

1 1 1

(=> \d=-\frac{1}{2} > (F) (=) prosupure rea facuto esta falsa (=> vect. N1, N2 rount L.1

Obs: am demonstrat prèn o metale diferite pontre a vodea asemanosile respective de oschivite dinte metale; usual me come vecdoribre din TR" (cum ot copul vi aici) re aplica metode az), core est cea mai devecto.

Dem: 6) on definition:

File: \( \alpha\_1 \bar{\gamma\_1} + \alpha\_2 \bar{\gamma\_2} = 0\_3 \text{ (=> } \alpha\_1 \bar{\gamma\_1} + \alpha\_2 \bar{\gamma\_2} = \begin{array}{c} \delta\_1 - \delta\_2 = 0 \\ -\delta\_2 = 0 \end{array} = \frac{\delta\_1 \delta\_2 \delta\_2}{\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2} = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
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\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_1 + 2\delta\_2 = 0 \text{ (verificate de dipole)} \\
\delta\_2 + 2\de

\$2) au matricea comprenteror:

Aven: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_{GJ} = > 1_{E} = 2 = mr. \text{ vectorion } \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{1} \sqrt{2}$ 

(a3) cu prop. 1 a vect. L.D + (m.r.a)

B. o' in os - r. D (=) (7) Bell all: of = box (=) (-11-1/5) = B(101-1) (=) { = -1 (E) (=) So temper este false (= 1 1, 12-L.1

c) 
$$\begin{cases} w_1 = (1_1 - 1_1 - 1_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ w_2 = (-2_1 + 3_1 - 1_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ w_3 = (0_1 - 1_1 + 2_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$
  $\frac{dan}{dan} = w_1 3 w_2 1 w_3 - L \cdot i$ 

Dem: \$1) on def.

Fig.: 
$$\alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 + \alpha_3 w_3 = 0_3 (=) \alpha_1 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 0) + \alpha_2 (-2, 3, -1) + \alpha_3 (0, -1, 2) = (0, 0, 0) (=) \begin{cases} \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 & = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

where  $\alpha_1 w_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha_3 = 0$  and  $\alpha_4 = 0$  an

determinan rangel matrici componentelar:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  w....  $N \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A_G - \frac{1}{2} = 3 - \frac{1}{2}$ where calculates the series of the series

BB. 02 milmsim3-T.D (=) (A) xib GB a.2: ml=xm5+Bm3 (c) (11-110)=x(-5131-1)+B(01-115)

 $\begin{cases} x_1 = (1, -1, -2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ x_2 = (2, -1, -5)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ x_3 = (0, -1, 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$ dem x17x1x3-L.D {x3=2x1-x2 relatie de dependents liv.}

Dem: Aven: x1x1+x5x5+x2x3 ED3 (2) x1 (11-12)+x2 (21-11-2)+x3 (01-111)=(01010) (=) (x) \\ -\d1 - \d2 - \d3 = 0\\
\left( =) (x) \\ \dagger \d1 - \d2 - \d3 = 0 - ristem. lin. omgen, de ci ste compatibil (are solutie) Fig A = (1 2 0) - motione coeficientiles eigh. les. (x) = matricee componenteles vectoriles x1 x2, x3 Colculon of your die:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\sim \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A_{\epsilon}$ => TA = 2 < 3 = nr. voleur. (vectoriber) => oist. (x) competitoil redeterminet (=> ore o infinitate de solutii (=> (7) x; +0, i=15 (=> vectorii x; x; x3 - L.D. (=> (7) x; B \in \mathbb{R}ai) x2 = dx1+Bos (de exemplu) (=1 (2,-1,-5) = x(1,-1,-2) +p(0,-1,1) (=1 (=) (xx) { \frac{1}{\delta - \beta = -1}} =) \frac{p = -1}{p^2 - 1} (=) \tau = 2 \tau | -\text{x} \tau = 2 \tau | -\text{x} \tau \text{de depend. Chijori.}  $\frac{d\cdot 6\cdot q}{dx^{2}-x^{2}-x^{2}}=03 \quad \begin{cases} x^{2}-1 \\ (x) & |q^{2}-1 \end{cases}$ 6) A3= (-5'-5'1), A5= (1'519), A1= (5'9'-1), Dem: A= (3 2 -2 1) Ell314 => 1/4 = min {3,43 = 3 (=) < 4 < 3 < 4 = Nr. ved. => 31075173174 -L.D. ( 34= (1,1,2)T \$ \\ \frac{2}{2} = (1,0,0,-1), \\ \frac{2}{2} = (1,0,0,-1), \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} = (1,0,0,-1), \\ \frac{1}{2} = (1,0,0,0,-1), \\ \frac{1}{2} = (1 (3,1,-1,2) => 6 = 2 < 3 = Nr. vect. >> = 1,22,23 - L.D Obs cf. prop. 1 ((.2) => 23=21+22 (=> 2,+22+23=03 => rel. de dependente liviaro ca (toti) coeficienti romal 065:(111) 41=1, 45=1 47=-1.

repet, modul cel mai rimple pontre a destormina noterra vectorilor din 112 ot de a destormina ranguel matrici componentello acestuia ni compararreca ae numeral de vectori: [i] rang t = nr. vectori => vectori sunt [.i]

Sii) rang t < nr. vectori => vectori sunt [.i]

Obs: Voi presenta catara exemple prisond L.D/L.i a altor tipuri de vectori (matrici ri begincanos); (A) = (1-1) = 24 in (Es) Den: phr. a verifice notara alor dout matrice (ourt L.D. sauli) tour combinatio liviare  $\frac{d_{1} A_{1} + d_{2} A_{2} = O_{2,2}(=)}{d_{1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + d_{2}\left(\frac{0}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  $(=) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & -d_1 + 2d_2 \\ 2d_1 - d_2 & 3d_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (=) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 = 0 \\ -d_1 + 2d_2 = 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_1 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_2) = 2d_2 = 0$   $(2d_1 - d_$ (=) { d1=0 (=) A 1 A2 - L.1 (D) B1 = (5-11); B5 = (015); B3 = (010) en (15) Den: Den: 4)  $\alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 + \alpha_3 \beta_3 = 0$  = 0  $\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  (=)(2d, +2d3=0 1- xx + ds d, +2d2 +3d3 = 0 |d, -d2 22, -22 +23 =0 -x, +d2 =0

( m'abour de c ec. cu 3 vec.)

(=) {d, =- } | d<sub>2</sub>=- P (=> S= {(R, P, B) eR} | PETR } | d<sub>3</sub>= PER

este sistemal este compadibil redeterminat (are o infinidate de soluții) dia relația (x)

de exemple, ph. variable se condere  $\beta=1$ , aven solutio portionero (-1,-1,1), adice  $(\underline{x}) - B_1 - B_2 + B_3 = 0_{2,5}$  (=)  $B_3 = B_1 + B_2$  (se pools observe in prin calcul chrect)

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(X) & 3 P(X) = 2X+3 - 1 P(X) = -X+1 & B(X)
   Den: egoton au vedoral aplinomal) nul, combinatia liviaro a abor dono poliname;
            x_1, f(x) + d_2 f_2(x) = Q(x) (= x_1(2x+3) + d_2(-x+1) = 0.x+0 (= x_1(2x+3) + d_2(-x+1) = 0.x+0
     (=1 (2x1-x2)x + (3x1+x2) = 0x+0 (=) (2x1-x2=0
                                                                                                                              [3d,+d2=0]=3d2=0 (=> P,K) m P2K)-L.1
(D) O'(x) = x5+x-1, O'(x) = 5x5-2x+5, O3(x) = -x5+1x-3 63(x)
       Dow: Lew:
      q101(X)+ q505(X)+ q30(X) = 05(X) (=> x1(X5+X-1)+ q5(5X5-3X+5)+ q3(-X5+11X-3)=0X5+0X+0 (=)
 (=) (d,+2d2-d3)X2+ (d,-3d2+hd3)X+(-d,+2d2-3d3)=0.x2+0x+0 (=)
                                                                            a rist, ph. a vodea nature aartuie comp. (detormnet (12-3) medetormnet (12-3)
          A= (12-1/401) ~ (0-5) 5 | 1/5) 3 | 1 ~ (001) = A= = > T_= 2 < 3 (ne. wec.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                            mis. (x) este comp. realed. (=1
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (F) di + O solutie a comb. liu.
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8

(=) polinoanola Q,, Q2, Q3-L.D