

Geometrie
- Seminar -

Sp. vektoriale

Def $V \neq \emptyset$, K corp com.

$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$ adunare vek (cop. interno)

$\cdot : K \times V \rightarrow V$ inm vek cu scalari (cop. extern)

I $(V, +)$ gr com.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) v = \alpha_1 v + \alpha_2 v \\ 2) \alpha(v_1 + v_2) = \alpha v_1 + \alpha v_2 \\ 3) (\alpha_1 \alpha_2) v = \alpha_1 (\alpha_2 v) \\ 4) 1v = v \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \forall v_1, v_2 \in V \\ \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in K \end{array}$$

$(\frac{\mathbb{R}^n}{\mathbb{R}}, +, \cdot)$ sp. vek real

Apl
1. $(\frac{\mathbb{R}^3}{\mathbb{R}}, +, \cdot)$ sp. vek real

$+ : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(\mathbb{R}^3, +)$ commutativ

1) $a \otimes z$

$$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z) \text{ für } x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3) + (z_1, z_2, z_3) = (x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2, x_3+y_3) + (z_1, z_2, z_3)$$

$$= ((x_1+y_1)+z_1, (x_2+y_2)+z_2, (x_3+y_3)+z_3) = (x_1+(y_1+z_1), x_2+(y_2+z_2), x_3+(y_3+z_3))$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1+z_1, y_2+z_2, y_3+z_3)$$

2) Comutat.

$$x+y = y+x \text{ für } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2, x_3+y_3) = (y_1+x_1, y_2+x_2, y_3+x_3)$$

$$= (y_1, y_2, y_3) + (x_1, x_2, x_3) = y+x$$

3) Fel. n.

Teil a) $x+e = e+x = x$ für $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (e_1, e_2, e_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1+e_1, x_2+e_2, x_3+e_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e_1 = e_2 = e_3 = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

4) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ es existiert $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ mit $x+y = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ mit } x+y = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) = (x_1+x'_1, x_2+x'_2, x_3+x'_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -x'_1, x_2 = -x'_2, x_3 = -x'_3$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V = \alpha_1 V + \alpha_2 V \quad ; \forall V \in \mathbb{R}^3 \wedge \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~(2)~~ ~~$\alpha(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V_1 + \alpha_2 V_2$~~ ; ~~$V, V_1, V_2 \in V$~~

$$V = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V_2 = ((\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V_1, (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V_2, (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) V_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha_1 V_1 + \alpha_2 V_1, \alpha_1 V_2 + \alpha_2 V_2, \alpha_1 V_3 + \alpha_2 V_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha_1 V_1, \alpha_1 V_2, \alpha_1 V_3) + (\alpha_2 V_1, \alpha_2 V_2, \alpha_2 V_3) =$$

$$= \alpha_1 V + \alpha_2 V \quad \text{cancel}$$

2) $\alpha(V_1 + V_2) = \alpha V_1 + \alpha V_2 ; \forall V \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha(V_1 + V_2) = \alpha((x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3)) =$$

$$= \alpha(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha x_1 + \alpha y_1, \alpha x_2 + \alpha y_2, \alpha x_3 + \alpha y_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3) + (\alpha y_1, \alpha y_2, \alpha y_3) =$$

$$= \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \alpha(y_1, y_2, y_3) =$$

$$= \alpha V_1 + \alpha V_2$$

3) $(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) V = \alpha_1 (\alpha_2 V) ; \forall V \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)x_1, (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)x_2, (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)x_3) =$$

$$= (\alpha_1(\alpha_2 x_1), \alpha_1(\alpha_2 x_2), \alpha_1(\alpha_2 x_3)) = \alpha_1(\alpha_2 x_1, \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_2 x_3) =$$

$$= \alpha_1 (\alpha_2 V)$$

$T_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \in N_c(\mathbb{R})$ es weiterer Teil.

Def

Problema: Liniar dependentă sau liniară dependentă

V spațiu vectorial.

$S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq V$ este un sistem de vectori liniari dependent dacă și

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0_V \Leftrightarrow \text{Avem } \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0,$$

$$\alpha_i \in K, i \in \overline{1, n}$$

2. Clasificare: dacă următorul sistem de vectori sunt liniari independent sau liniari dependenți. În cazul celor liniari dep., ar trebui să se potrivească rezultatele de la lecția de liniară.

a)

$$S = \{v_1 = (2, 2, -1), v_2 = (1, 2, 3)\}$$

b)

$$S = \{v_1 = (1, 1, -1), v_2 = (1, 1, 1), v_3 = (2, 1, 2)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

c)

$$S = \{v_1 = (1, 1, 2), v_2 = (1, 2, 3), v_3 = (-1, 2, 1)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

d)

$$S = \{v_1 = (2, -1, 1), v_2 = (3, 4, -2), v_3 = (3, 2, 1), v_4 = (1, 2, 0)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

2. a) $\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\alpha_1(2, 2, -1) + \alpha_2(1, 2, 3) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ este liniar

?

Obezgropat din clasa 12

$$b) \alpha_1 V_1 + \alpha_2 V_2 + \alpha_3 V_3 = O_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\alpha_1(1, 1, -1) + \alpha_2(1, -1, 1) + \alpha_3(-2, 1, 2) = O_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

~~Es~~ evident $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$ solution

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right| = (-1)^4 (2 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 0) = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \text{ solution}$$

~~Die~~ Matrizee systemus linear omogent

$$c) S = \{V_1 = (1, 1, 2), V_2 = (1, 2, 3), V_3 = (-1, 2, 1)\}$$

$$\text{F.e } \alpha_1 V_1 + \alpha_2 V_2 + \alpha_3 V_3 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

~~S~~ es linear dependent
 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow$ s.t h u e det \Rightarrow ~~S~~ es linear dependent

$$A_p = M_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = 2$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rightarrow$ nec. prme.

$\alpha_3 = 2, 26 R$ nec. secundare

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 2 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = -22 \\ \alpha_2 = -32 \\ \alpha_1 = 42 \\ \alpha_3 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4V_1 - 3V_2 + 2V_3 = O_{\mathbb{R}^2} \\ \Rightarrow 4V_1 - 3V_2 + V_3 = O_{\mathbb{R}^3} \end{array} \right.$$

Regulär \mathbb{R}^n

$$S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline v_1 & v_2 & v_m \end{array} \right) \in M_{(m,n)}(\mathbb{R})$$

S este lin. indep dacă $rg A = m \leq n$

S este lin. dep dacă $rg A \neq m$

d)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

max{rg A} $rg A \leq 3 \Rightarrow rg A \neq 4$ (nr. red. dim set)

set red este lin. dependent

Teorema reductor de dependentă lin. nr.

3. Determinați valoarea parametrului real m astfel

$$S = \{v_1 = (1, m, 1), v_2 = (1, 2, 3), v_3 = (2, 0, -1)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

a) lin. dep
b) lin. indep

$$\# A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ m & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$$

a) lin. dep. dacă $rg A \neq 3 \Leftrightarrow \det A = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 + 6m + 4 + m = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow -6 + 7m = 0 \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{6}{7}$$

b) S. este lin. indep dacă $rg A = 3 \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow m \neq \frac{6}{7}$

syst de generators

Def $\frac{V}{K}$ sp vec posle K

$$S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\} \subseteq V$$

S syst de gen pt V dacor

$$\forall v \in V, \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in K \text{ a.t. } v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

Regula 2

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$S = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

S-syst de gen pt \mathbb{R}^n dacor rang ~~A~~ $n \leq m$

S-syst de gen pt \mathbb{R}^n dacor rang A $\neq n$

- nu este S-syst de gen pt \mathbb{R}^n dacor rang A $\neq n$

a. stabilita dacor S-syst vec. lin. lini.

sp vec din care fac parte

a) $S = \{v_1 = (1, 2, 1), v_2 = (-1, 3, 2)\}$

b) $S = \{v_1 = (1, -1, 2), v_2 = (2, 1, 3), v_3 = (-1, -2, -1)\}$

c) $S = \{v_1 = (1, 1, 1), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (1, 0, 0)\}$

a) $m = 2$
 $n = 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{(3,2)}(\mathbb{R})$$

rang A $\leq 2 \neq 3 \Rightarrow S$ nu este S-syst de gen pt \mathbb{R}^3

b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = 0$

$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A' = 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A = 2 \neq 3 \Rightarrow \text{nu este S-syst de gen.}$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det A = 0 + 0 - (-1) \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rang} A = 3 = n \Rightarrow A$ is eene satl de gen pt \mathbb{R}^3 .

Base

Def V_K - sp vectoriel pele K

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq V$$

B - base doos $\begin{cases} 1) B \text{ ist veel lin. auf} \\ 2) B \text{ ist de gen} \end{cases}$

Regula 3

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

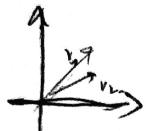
$$B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

B base $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$ unde $A = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{pmatrix}$

I Sisteme liniare independenți. Sisteme de generatoare. Bază

Def: Fie V_K un K -sp vectoriel, $A = \{v_1, \dots, v_p\} \subseteq V$. Să sună SL_1 .

Sunt independenți dacă și doar dacă $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p \in K$, $\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_p v_p = 0$ (\Leftrightarrow)

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_p = 0.$$


Def: $S = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ să sună SL_1 de generare dacă și doar

$$\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p \text{ cu } V \in \alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$$

Def Bază numește baza dacă este $\text{SL}_1 \wedge \text{SG}$

Ex (Teorema): $\forall V \in V$, $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ cu $V = \alpha_1 t_1 + \dots + \alpha_n t_n$

B este $\text{SL}_1 \wedge \text{SG}$

Obe: Bază canonica în $\mathbb{R}^n = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_n e_n$$

Ex: În \mathbb{R}^3 $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ sunt $\text{SL}_1, \text{SG}, \text{Bază}?$

$$P_p \text{ cor } \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_3 v_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 0\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 5\alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang } A=3$$

$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ len ender.

~~sist de gen-dim condens~~ $\xrightarrow{\text{Th.}} \text{base}$
 $\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$
 $\text{rang } A=3$

Ex c Free $V=\mathbb{R}^3$

$$V_1 = (1, 2, 3), V_2 = (5, -1, 2), V_3 = (3, 6, 1), V_4 = (4, 0, -1)$$

1) S.L.I., S.G., base?

2) Daer eske s.g. extragehoor o base.

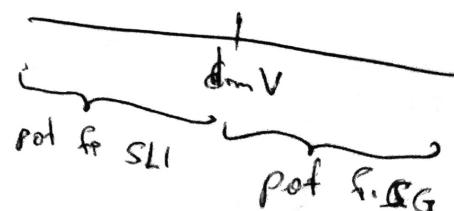
Ress

1) Nu e base, $|S|=4 \neq 3$

Nu e S.L.I. plw $|S|=4 \neq 3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$



sunt

$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ saent S.L.I. sunt $3 = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3) \neq 4$ fm o base, daer
 sq S.G. $\Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \cup \{v_4\}$ saent $B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \subseteq P_{\text{fp}}$

Ex: $\text{Fie } V = \mathbb{R}^4$

$$v_1 = (1, 0, -1, 2)$$

$$v_2 = (2, -3, 0, 2)$$

a) Să se arate că $A = \{v_1, v_2\} \in \text{SL}$

b) Completă A într-o bază a lui \mathbb{R}^4

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det M_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{f.m. SL}$$

Fie B_0 baza canonica. Folosind lema să schimbăm înlocuirea v_1 și v_2 cu v_1, v_2 .

Care?

În văzută

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

z) $\{v_1, v_2, e_3, e_4\}$ este baza

$$v_1 = 1e_1 + 0e_2 - 1e_3 + 2e_4$$

$$v_2 = 2e_1 - 3e_2 + 0e_3 + 2e_4$$

v_1 poate înlocui e_1, e_3 sau e_4

Coordonate

v_k sp. vec. a. $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$\# w \in V$, f! x_1, \dots, x_n astfel încât $w = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$

$w \xrightarrow{B} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{K}^n$ coordonatele lui w în baza B

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2, W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w \sim_{B_1} (1, 2)$$

$$V \dots B_1 = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$B_2 = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$$

$V \in V_s [v] \in \mathbb{R}^n$ coord în B_1

$$[v]_{B_1} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$[v]_{B_2} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n = v \leftarrow \text{rel în } V$$

$$\alpha_1 [w_1]_{B_1} + \dots + \alpha_n [w_n]_{B_1} = [v]_{B_1} \leftarrow \text{rel în } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{([w_1]_{B_1}, \dots, [w_n]_{B_1})}_{M_{B_1}^{B_2}} [v]_{B_2} = [v]_{B_1}$$

$M_{B_1}^{B_2}$ este matricea de trecere de la B_1 la B_2

B_1, B_2, B_3 baze

$$M_{B_1}^{B_3} = M_{B_1}^{B_2} \cdot M_{B_2}^{B_3}$$

Exercițiu $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

Teme

$$B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$M_{B_1}^{B_2} = M_{B_1}^{B_3} \cdot M_{B_3}^{B_2} = (M_{B_1}^{B_3})^{-1} (M_{B_3}^{B_2})$$

Subsp. Vectorspace

Def. $\frac{V}{K}$ s.m. Subsp. Vectorial, $w \in V$, w m. subsp. Vectorial

dass $\forall u, v \in w, u+v \in w$

$\forall u \in w, \lambda \in K, \lambda u \in w$

Ex $V = \mathbb{R}^3$. Finde $w = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x - 3y + z = 0; xy = 0; 5x + 7y - 6z = 0\}$

Denn w

Finde $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow u, v \in w, u = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$
 $v = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha u + \beta v &= (\alpha x_1, \alpha y_1, \alpha z_1) + (\beta x_2, \beta y_2, \beta z_2) \\ &= (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2, \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cdot 2. \quad (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) - 3(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) + \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2 \\ &= \alpha(2x_1 - 3y_1 + z_1) + \beta(2x_2 - 3y_2 + z_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} M_3 | w, & \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = 0 \\ xy = 0 \\ 5x + 7y - 6z = 0 \end{cases}\} \\ & \subset \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ & \subset \{u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0\} \\ & A(\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha A u + \beta A v = 0 \end{aligned}}$$

Th-1 In \mathbb{R}^n toate subsp. sunt de tipul

Ex: $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ $w = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid A \cdot v = 0\}$ pt m.A $\in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$

$$w = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2x + 5y - z = 0\}$$

Găsești o bază în w . Aflești dim_R w

$$\{2x + 5y - z = 0\}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = \beta \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\beta - 5\alpha}{2} \\ y = \alpha \\ z = \beta \end{cases}$$

$$w = \left\{ \left(-\frac{5}{2}\alpha + \frac{\beta}{2}, \alpha, \beta \right) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$V = \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, m) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 - m = 0 \\ x_1 + m + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases}\} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} W = 4 - \text{rang } W$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 - m = 0 \\ x_1 + m + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det M = 0 + 0 + 15 + 3 + 4 - 0 = 20 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 - m = 0 \\ x_1 + m + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

W

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 - m = 0 \\ x_1 + m + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad m = d, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$W = \{(0, 0, -d, d) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{\alpha(0, 0, -1, 1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

(hier ein Schreibfehler cod)

Geometrie
- Seminar -

Subspace in $\mathbb{K}^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $W = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A \cdot v = 0\}, A \in M_{k,n}(\mathbb{K})$

Dat W , gënnem Basis in W

Erl: For $V = \mathbb{R}^4$

$$V_1 = \left\{ (x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{array}{l} x+y=0 \\ z+t=0 \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$V_2 = \left\{ (x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{array}{l} x+z=0 \\ y+t=0 \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$$

a) Seien V_1, V_2 subspaces ale \mathbb{R}^4

b) Grösste base si def ~~one~~ subspace dim pt: $V_1, V_2, V_1 \cap V_2, V_1 + V_2$

c) Sont V_1, V_2 in summa directas?

Res

a) $V_1 = \left\{ (x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

For $v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, t_1)$

$v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, t_2)$

$A_1(\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = \alpha A_1 v_1 + \beta A_1 v_2 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow V_1$ subspace

Analog V_2 subspace

b) $V_2 = \{(\alpha, \alpha, -\beta, \beta) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\alpha(-1, 1, 0, 0) + \beta(0, 0, -1, 1)$

$v_1 \in \{\alpha(-1, 1, 0, 0) + \beta(0, 0, -1, 1) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow$

\Rightarrow Avem $B = \{(-1, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, -1, 1)\}$ basis ale V_2 .

$$V_2 = \{(\alpha, \beta, -\alpha, -\beta) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \alpha(1, 0, -1, 0) + \beta(0, 1, 0, -1) \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 = \{(1, 0, -1, 0), (0, 1, 0, -1)\} \text{ basis a/w } V_2.$$

pt $V_1 \cap V_2$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=0 \\ z+1=0 \\ x+z=0 \\ y+1=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=-z \\ x=-y=z \\ x=-\alpha \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} z=-1 \\ y=\alpha \\ x=-y=-z \\ y=\alpha \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cancel{(1, \alpha, -1, -\alpha)} \\ \cancel{(0, 1, 0, -1)} \end{array}$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{(-\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, -\alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{\alpha(-1, 1, 1, -1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Anew } B = \{(-1, 1, 1, -1)\} \text{ basis pt } V_1 \cap V_2$$

$$\text{Th Greenmann's } \quad \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = \{v_1 + v_2 \mid v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2\}$$

$$B = B_1 \cup B_2 = \{(-1, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, -1, 1), (1, 0, -1, 0), (0, 1, 0, -1)\} - \text{SG pt. } V_1 + V_2$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \{(-1, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, -1, 1), (1, 0, -1, 0)\} \text{ basis pt } V_1 + V_2.$$

c) Nu sont qm soms dimes

$$(V_1 \oplus V_2 \subseteq V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\})$$

Esercizio

Si considerino due sottospazi di \mathbb{R}^3 . Se ne determini la loro somma diretta.

V_1, V_2 - due sottospazi di \mathbb{R}^3 . Si ha $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \geq 1$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \leq 3 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \leq 3 \Rightarrow \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \geq 1$$

Esercizio 3: Si considerino i sottospazi

$$V_1 = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = A^t \} = \{ A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = -A^t \}$$

Generatore base per V_1, V_2 sia $V_1 \oplus V_2 = M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$A = A^t \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}e_{11} + a_{12}(e_{12} + e_{21}) + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}e_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}(e_{pj} + e_{qj})$$

$$\text{Not } e_{pq} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{1) base } B_1 = \{ e_{pp} \mid p=1, n \} \cup \{ e_{pj} + e_{qj} \mid 1 \leq j \leq n \} \\ \text{2) } \dim V_1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \{ e_{pq} - e_{qj} \mid 1 \leq j \leq n \}$$

$$\dim B_2 \cap V_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{ 0 \} \stackrel{\text{Gesuchtes}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = n^2 = \dim M_n(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2 = M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

Aplicații linare

Definim o funcție $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ (V_1, V_2 sunt K -spații) c.n. și aplicație liniară dacă $f(ax+by) = af(x)+bf(y)$, $\forall a, b \in K$

Ex.: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $\forall x, y \in V_1$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \\ x \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 3: Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x, y, z) = (x+y-3z, 2x-5y)$.

Să se arată că f este liniară

Observe că $f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

A_f = matricea lui f (în baza canonica) $A_f = [f]$

$$f(\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = A_f \cdot (\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = \underbrace{\alpha A_f v_1}_{f(v_1)} + \underbrace{\beta A_f v_2}_{f(v_2)} = \alpha f(v_1) + \beta f(v_2)$$

Prin urmare aplicația liniară $f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ este de forma ~~$f(v) \in \mathbb{R}^n$~~

$$f(v) = A_f \cdot v \text{ unde } A_f \in M_{m,n}(K)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^k$$

$g \circ f$

$$[g \circ f] = [g] \cdot [f]$$

Dad: $f: V \rightarrow W$ linear

$$\circ \text{Ker } f = \{v \in V \mid f(v) = 0\} \leq V$$

$$\circ \text{Im } f = \{w \in W \mid \exists v \in V, f(v) = w\} = f(V) \leq W$$

$$(f(\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = \alpha f(v_1) + \beta f(v_2) = 0)$$

Dad: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\sim [f]$, $\text{Ker } f = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid f(v) = 0\}$

Th rang-defidi: $\underbrace{\dim \text{Ker } f}_{\text{defekt/Null}} + \underbrace{\dim \text{Im } f}_{\text{rang } f \geq \text{rang } [f]} = \dim V$

Ex 4: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$: $f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z, -x-y-z)$

Gesrh: base au Ker f, Im f, f inj!, f surj?

$$[f] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang } [f] = 1 \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Im } f) = 1 \Rightarrow \dim(\text{Ker } f) = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_v \in \text{null } f \\ N_v \in \text{surj } f \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sol} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha - \beta \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$B = \{(-1, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1)\}$$

Imaginea uner hoo

~~stet~~

Obs. Imaginea uner habe a wo V par f estg. p. hoo

$$S = \{f(e_1), f(e_2), f(e_3)\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow B = \{(1, -1)\}$$

Diagonala rezulta aplicatilor linare

Recap: V, B_1, B_2 base
 $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$

$$M_{B_1}^{B_2} [V]_{B_2} = [V]_{B_1}$$

$$M_{B_1}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & \vdots & \\ [w_1]_{B_1} & \cdots & [w_n]_{B_1} \\ & \vdots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$f: V \rightarrow V$ aplicatie liniera

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R}^2 \ni (x, y) \mapsto f(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}, f(x, y) = ax + by \\ f(x, y) = \ln x, f(x, y) = y \\ |f(x_1, y_1) + f(x_2, y_2)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |f(y_2)| \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f: \frac{V}{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \frac{V}{\mathbb{R}}$$

Dacă avem o bază B a lui V , $[f]_B$ = matricea lui f în B bază B

$$B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$[f]_{B_1} = M_{B_1}^{B_2} [f]_{B_2} M_{B_2}^{B_1} \quad \boxed{\underbrace{M_{B_1}^{B_2} [f]_{B_2} \cdot (M_{B_2}^{B_1})^{-1}}_{\text{scris conjugate}}}$$

$$\boxed{[f]_B = \left(\begin{matrix} [f(e_1)]_B & \cdots & [f(e_n)]_B \end{matrix} \right)}$$

Ideea diagonalizarii e să găsim o formă „simplă” într-o bază

Def

$$[f]_{B_2} = \left(\quad \right) \xrightarrow{B_1?} [f]_{B_1} = \left(\begin{matrix} z_1 & 0 & & \\ 0 & z_2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \\ & & & z_n \end{matrix} \right)$$

Excl: $f: V \rightarrow V$ apl lin.

Amenaj f injectiv (=), f surj (=) f biunivoc (=) $\det(f) \neq 0$

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Dem

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

$f \in \text{eng} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0\} \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = \dim V \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = V, f \text{ surj}$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = \text{rang } f$$

nu dep de baza

$f \in \text{euf} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = V \Rightarrow \text{rang } f = \dim V \Leftrightarrow \det(f) \neq 0$

↑
maxim

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ liniar

Scop: Găsirea unei baze B în care

$$[f]_B = \left(\begin{matrix} z_1 & & & \\ & z_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & z_n \end{matrix} \right); B \subset V_1, \dots, V_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(v_i) = (0, \dots, z_i, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Def1: $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ nr valoare proprie a lui f dacă $f \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$v \neq 0$ astă $f(v) = \lambda v$

Def2 În acest caz, un $v \in V$ pt care $f(v) = \lambda v$ nr vector propriu asociat valoarei proprii λ .

Def3 Spec(f) = $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \lambda \text{ e val proprie}\}$ spectrul lui f

Def/Exc: $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ val p.s. $\Rightarrow f(\lambda) = \det(f - \lambda I_n) = 0$

$\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(v) - \lambda I_n(v) = f(v) - \lambda v$$

$$\det(f - \lambda I_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{no } v \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \text{s.t. } (f - \lambda I_n)(v) = 0 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \exists v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ s.t. } (f - \lambda I_n)(v_0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(v_0) = \lambda \cdot v_0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \text{ val prop}$$

Reformulat

$$\text{Spec}(f) = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid \det(f - \lambda I_n) = 0 \}$$

$|\text{Spec}(f)|$ cu multiplicitate $\leq n$

\uparrow
 $\Leftrightarrow \det(f - \lambda I_n)$ are red în R

Obs: f e diagonalizabil (i.e. $\exists B$ baza astăzi $[f]_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$)

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(f)} V_{\lambda, 1} = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Consecință: Dacă da, o baza B în care f e diagonalizabil = formă canonică bazei ale lui V ca vector

Ex. Vă sunt în sumă direct: $\text{Spec}(f) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$ atunci $V_{\lambda_1} \cap V_{\lambda_2}$ sunt în sumă direct $\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{V_{\lambda_j}}{\dim V_{\lambda_j}} \right) \cap V_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$

Dem: Probabil că $\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{V_{\lambda_j}}{\dim V_{\lambda_j}} \right) \cap V_{\lambda_2} \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow$

$\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{V_{\lambda_j}}{\dim V_{\lambda_j}}$
178

$f \text{ diag} \Leftrightarrow \bigoplus V_i = \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(f)$ sunt cu sună direct anum

Tenori $M_g(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq M_a(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Spec}(f)$

Dacă

Algo

a. Se arată $A_f = \bigcap_{B_0}^f$

1. Rec def $(A_f - 2I_n) = 0 \Rightarrow z_1, \dots, z_m$ val prop

Dacă $\bigcap_{B_0}^f \mathbb{R}$ nu este diagonalizabil

2. Prin cercare $g \in \mathbb{R}^m$, căle V_{21}

3. $V_{21} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A_p v = 2_1 v\} \sim$ o bază a lui B_1 ; $M_g(2_1)$

3. $B \supseteq B_1$ este o bază în care f este diagonalizabil

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} f \\ \hline B_0 \end{array} \right] = M_B^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} f \\ \hline B_0 \end{array} \right] \left(M_B^{B_0} \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} B \\ \hline B_0 \end{array} \right)^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} f \\ \hline B_0 \end{array} \right] M_B^{B_0}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{array} \right)$$

Ex. $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$; $f(x, y, z) = (2x+3y+z, -x+y+z, -3x+3y-z)$

Dacă f este diagonalizabil și ~~diagonalizabil~~ găsește o bază

în care f este diagonalizabil și în diag.

Diagonalisierung

Für $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ gesuchte Matrizen für f in Basis canonica

b) Darauf dass f e diagonalisierbar

c) Darauf dass f in Form diagonal, o Basis in
Form diag. Ond unter EFT_{B_0} in Form
diag.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3; f(x, y, z) = (2x, x+2y+2, -x+z)$$

$$a) \text{EFT}_{B_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \det(\text{EFT}_{B_0} - \lambda I_3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_{f_2}(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (2-\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) + 0 + 0 - 0 - 0 = (2-\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2 \quad m_g(\lambda_1) = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \quad m_a(\lambda_2) = 1$$

$$f) \lambda = 2 \text{ oven } V_{\lambda_1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+2=0 \\ -x+2=0 \\ x=-2 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{rang } A = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{rang } \lambda_1 = 2 = m_a(\lambda_1) \Leftrightarrow f \text{ dg.}$$

$$z = 2$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

$$b) V_{21} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{rang } A = 2 \Rightarrow m_1 g_1 = m_2 g_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \\ -x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-z \\ z=\alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_{21} = \left\{ \alpha(0, -1, 1) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$B_2 = \{0, -1, 1\} \rightarrow \text{base von } V_{21}$$

$\Rightarrow B = \{(-1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (0, -1, 1)\}$ base in care fără diagonale

$$[T]_B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[P]_{B_0} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = M_{B_0}^B \cdot M \cdot [P]_{B_0} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{B_0}^B$$

Formă bilineară

Def: V_H sp. vect $w: V \times V \rightarrow K$, S_n fm bilineară dacă

(liniaritatea cu argument): $-w(\alpha x + \beta y, z) = \alpha w(x, z) + \beta w(y, z)$
 $-w(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \alpha w(x, y) + \beta w(x, z)$

Ex. $g: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x, y) = (x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ - produsul scalar
 canonice pe \mathbb{R}^n

Def: $w: V \times V \rightarrow K$ bilingvă, spunem că

- w simetrică dacă $w(x, y) = w(y, x)$; $\forall x, y \in V$
- w antisimetrică dacă $w(x, y) = -w(y, x)$
- w nedegenerată dacă $w(x, y) = 0$; $\forall x \in V, y \neq 0$ (\Leftrightarrow)
 $(\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in V \setminus \{0\}, \exists y \in V \text{ cu } w(x, y) \neq 0)$

Obs: $w: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ și $\exists A_w \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ astfel încât $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $A_{ij} = w(e_i, e_j)$

Excl: $w: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$w(x, y) = x_1y_1 - x_1y_3 + x_2y_3 - 3x_1y_2 + x_2y_3$$

$w \sim A_w$?

$$A_w = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim w = ? \\ w(x, y) = x_1y_1 - 5x_1y_2 + 3x_2y_2 + 6x_2y_3 + x_3y_1 + x_3y_2 - x_3y_3 \end{array} \right.$$

Ex2 a) $\langle x, Ay \rangle = \langle Ax, y \rangle$; $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle x, Ay \rangle = \langle \underset{\substack{\oplus \\ \ominus}}{Ax}, y \rangle \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \oplus \\ \ominus \end{array}} \quad \langle Ax, y \rangle = \langle \overset{\oplus}{A}x, y \rangle$$

Prod scalar $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$
 sim ✓
 antisim ✗
 nedeg ✓ ($\langle x, x \rangle = \|x\|^2 \geq 0, \forall x$)
 $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle \overset{\oplus}{A}x, y \rangle$

b) $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\underset{\substack{\oplus \\ \ominus \\ w_A(x, y)}}{\langle x, Ay \rangle} = 0$; $\forall x, y \Rightarrow A = 0$

$$a_{ij} = w(e_i, e_j) = 0$$

c) w sim $\Leftrightarrow A = \overset{\oplus}{A}$

VII $w(e_1, e_j) = w(e_i, e_j) \quad (\rightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji} \Leftrightarrow A = \overset{\oplus}{A})$

VIII $w(x, y) = \langle x, Ay \rangle = \langle \overset{\oplus}{A}x, y \rangle = \langle y, \overset{\oplus}{A}x \rangle$
 $w(y, x) = \langle y, Ax \rangle$; $\forall x, y$

$$\Rightarrow \langle y, (A^t A)x \rangle = 0 \quad \text{b)} \quad A^t A$$

\Leftarrow analog

- c) ω antisym $\Leftrightarrow A = -A^t$
- d) ω neg $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

Def. $Q: V \rightarrow K$ este formă patrată dacă $f_{Q: V \times V \rightarrow K}$ este patrată și simetrică cu $Q(x) = Q(x)$

$$\omega = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \sim \quad Q(x) = \langle x, x \rangle = \sum x_i^2 (\geq \|x\|^2)$$

obs: Matricea formă patrată este matricea formă patrată din care provine.

$$\text{Ex: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim Q_A(x) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 8x_1x_3$$

$$Q(x) = 2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 9x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3 \rightsquigarrow A_Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 6 \\ -9 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Th: Pt Orice formă patrată, există o bază în care are formă diag

$$Q(z) = z_1 z_1 + \dots + z_n z_n; z_i \in K$$

Dem: (metoda Gauß) - Formă de patrată

$$Q(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n z_{ij} x_i x_j$$

Pt să cercăm x_1, \dots, x_n astfel

$$x_1: Q(x) = \frac{1}{z_{11}} (z_{11}^2 x_1^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n z_{1j} x_1 x_j) + \text{restul} =$$

(nu are x_1)

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j \right)^2 - \text{aceea adaugă + restul}$$

Dacă la etapa pt x_0 , $z_{00} = 0$

{ Dacă x_0 nu apare, se trece peste

{ Dacă apare $z_{00} x_0 x_0$, schimbare de variabilă $x_0 = y_0 + y_0'$

$$x_0 = y_0 - y_0'$$

$$\text{Ex: } Q(x) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3^2 - x_2x_3 + 2x_1^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} x_2^2 - 3x_2x_3 + \frac{3}{2} x_3^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 x_2^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3 x_2x_3 \right) + \frac{3}{2} x_3^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} x_2 - \frac{3}{2} x_3 \right)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 x_3^2 + \frac{3}{2} x_3^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} y_2^2$$

$$\text{Pentru: } Q(x) = 4x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 8x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 \quad \text{fără diag}$$

Seminar
 Geometrie
 - Seminar -

1. $Q(x) = 4x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 8x_1x_2 + 7x_2x_3$

Koeffizienten lahm dragn

~~$Q(x) = \frac{1}{4}(4x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - x_3^2)$~~

$$Q(x) = 4(x_1 + x_2)^2 - (x_2 - x_3)^2, \quad \frac{1}{4}y_1^2 - y_2^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}y_1\right)^2 - y_{12}^2 = z_1^2 - z_2^2$$

Forma canonica (in \mathbb{R}): $Q(z) = \sum_{i=1}^r z_i^2 + \sum_{j=r+1}^{n+r} -z_j^2$

[Th. Sylvester: Nr. de signum = invariant.]

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 8x_2x_3 =$$

$$= y_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 + 9x_3^2$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 \\ y_2 = b_2 \\ 3x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow Q(z) = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + z_3^2$$

niedegenerat (apertoek)

zu

$$2. Q(x) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$$

$\hookrightarrow Q(x) = \sum_i x_i^2$ fm canonisch

$$\text{Dor } Q(x) = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 = x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 = x_1 - x_3 \\ x_3 = x_2 - x_3 \end{array}$$

$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

nu esch de variabelen
sch de var = tonet m negatieve

Spatiale vect euklidische

Def: Un spatu ved V en bestrat cer un produs scalar ($g: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)
un sp. vect euklidian.

g produs scalar form bilin, simetria, pozitiv definito

In general, $V = \mathbb{R}^n$, $g = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$

$$\sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \|x\| \text{ norma } \|x\|$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

Def 2: O basă $B = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ a lăsă V s.m.

1) ortogonală dacă $\forall p, q \in \overline{1, n}$, $\langle f_p, f_q \rangle = 0$ ($\{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \in \mathcal{S}_1$)

$$f_p \neq f_q$$

$$P_p \text{ cu } \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i = 0 \quad \langle k, f_i \rangle = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \langle f_p, f_i \rangle = 0, \forall p \in \overline{1, n}$$

$$\alpha_p \parallel f_p, k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_p = 0$$

orthonormaler Basis d.h. $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ $\langle f_i, f_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

Th(Algo Gram-Schmidt)

$(\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) / (\mathbb{V}, \text{produkt scalar})$

Sei $\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ Basis in \mathbb{R}^n . Atunen $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ Basis orthonormal in \mathbb{R}^n
 $\Leftrightarrow \langle b_k, b_k \rangle = \langle f_k, f_k \rangle; \forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Denn:

$\{b_1, \dots, b_n\} \rightsquigarrow \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ orthogonal $\xrightarrow{\substack{f_1 = f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n = f_n \\ \|f_i\|}}$ $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ orthonormal

Ex: $f'_1 = b_1$
 $f'_2 = b_2 - \alpha f'_1$ da $\langle f'_2, f'_1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle b_2, f'_1 \rangle - \alpha \langle f'_1, f'_1 \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\langle b_2, f'_1 \rangle}{\langle f'_1, f'_1 \rangle}$

$$f'_2 = b_2 - \frac{\langle b_2, f'_1 \rangle}{\langle f'_1, f'_1 \rangle} f'_1$$

$$f'_3 = b_3 - \frac{\langle b_3, f'_1 \rangle}{\langle f'_1, f'_1 \rangle} f'_1 - \frac{\langle b_3, f'_2 \rangle}{\langle f'_2, f'_2 \rangle} f'_2$$

In general, $f'_{k+1} = b_{k+1} - \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\langle b_{k+1}, f'_j \rangle}{\langle f'_j, f'_j \rangle} f'_j$

Ex 3: Sei $B = \{(1, 2, 0), (1, -2, 1), (1, 2, 1)\}$ Basis in \mathbb{R}^3

$$f'_1 = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$f'_2 = (1, -2, 1) - \frac{\langle (1, -2, 1), (1, 2, 0) \rangle}{\|(1, 2, 0)\|^2} (1, 2, 0) =$$

$$= (1, -2, 1) - \frac{1-4}{5} (1, 2, 0) = (1, -2, 1) - \left(\frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-6}{5}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}, 1\right) = f'_2$$

$$f_3' = b_3 - \frac{\langle b_3, f_1' \rangle}{\langle f_1', f_1' \rangle} f_1' = \frac{\langle b_3, f_1' \rangle}{\langle f_1', f_1' \rangle} f_1' = (1, 2, 1) - (1, 2, 0) - \frac{5}{27} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}, 1 \right)$$

$$= (0, 0, 1) - \left(\frac{+8}{27}, -\frac{4}{27}, \frac{5}{27} \right) = \left(\frac{-8}{27}, \frac{4}{27}, \frac{16}{27} \right)$$

$$\|(1, 2, 0)\| = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow f_1' \in \frac{f_1'}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Def 3: $W \subseteq (\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $W^\perp = \{V \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle V, w \rangle = 0, \forall w \in W\}$

$$W \sim W^\perp ?$$

$$W \oplus W^\perp = \mathbb{R}^n$$

De ex) $W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} 5x - 2y = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}\} =$

$$\Rightarrow W^\perp = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} \langle (5, -2, 0), (x, y, z) \rangle = 0 \\ \langle (1, 1, 1), (x, y, z) \rangle = 0 \end{cases}\} =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow W^\perp = \langle (5, -2, 0), (1, 1, 1) \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \alpha (5, -2, 0) + \beta (1, 1, 1) \mid \sqrt{36} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$W \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are 2 prezente în

solut. unor sist de ec $W = \{V \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A \cdot V = 0\}$

Temă: 1) Aplic. algo G-S pt. sistem de ec $\begin{cases} 5x - 2y = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

2) Date $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ prezintă o bază w_1, w_2, w_3 ale lui \mathbb{R}^3

- w_1^\perp cu ambele prezente în

- w cu ambele prezente în