1. a) \* spatiu vectorial: un triplet format din

L un corp comutation (K,+,·)
ex:(R,+,·)

2. un grup abelian (V,+)
ex:(R,+)

3. o operatie externa · : R x R > R (îmmultirea cu scalari)

Reste parte stabilité sota de « ( » « x eR + « eR

\* vectori limier imdependenti: se delimere sub forma  $V = [V_1, ..., V_m]$  si satisfac

relatia: pt.  $x_1 x_1 + ... + x_m x_m = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = ... = x_m = 0$ unde  $x_1, ..., x_m$  sunt scalari

ex: V = [(1)] îm R - sp-vec. perte R V = [(1,0), (0,1)] îm  $R \times R - sp$  vec. perte R

îm rap cu + vectorilor și · cu scalari

\* dimensiunea unui spatiu vedorial: numarul de elemente dintro-o baza a spatiului (toate au aciliași nor. de elemente)

ex: dim R=1 pentru ea <1>= &×1/×6R3=0

b) lema lui steinitz

fie v, w dout siteme de vedori dins V

daca v-limiar independent qi LW>= V => no «m

c) b? basā im R3

6-basa in R3 (=> [6]e-inversabila , unde e-basa in R3

 $|[b]_{e}| = |1 \ 0 \ 1| = 2 - 2 + 0 + 4 - 3 - 0 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{impersable} \Rightarrow b - base \text{ im } \mathbb{R}^{3}$   $|-4 \ 1 \ 2|$ 

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2. a) intersectia a 2 subsp. ale unui spatiu este un subspatiu

2. dacă x, ye unv} ? >> x x + pye unv

» Unv - subspatiu

b) b=[b, -, bm]t

dacā bazā-b » + x e V + [x, ..., x m] ek - unie pt. care
2, b,+ ... + xm bm = x

b-bazā » limiar independent generazā V

which de [ \lambda, ..., \delta\_m] \fill [ \di, ..., \dim ] \fill \corr \di, \b\_1 + ... + \dim \b m = X

\display \frac{1}{2} \\
\din \frac{1}{2} \\
\din \frac{1}{2} \\
\display \frac{1}{2} \\
\display \frac{1}{2} \\
\disp

(existenta) o ntim pentru ca b genureara V

C) Je Hom (V, W)

[X1, --, Xk] - bazā îm Kerf

[Y1, --, Xk, Xk+1, --, Xm] - bazā îm V

arātati ca [J(Xx), --, J(Xm)] - bazā îm Jm J

bazā (=> limiar independenta

agmereazā Jm f

 $(-\beta_1) \times_1 + ... + (-\beta_k) \times_k + \propto_{k+1} \times_{k+1} + ... + \propto_m \times_m = 0$  (comb lim. cu clem dim basea lui V)  $(-\beta_1) \times_1 + ... + (-\beta_k) \times_k + \propto_{k+1} \times_{k+1} + ... + \propto_m \times_m = 0$  (comb lim. cu clem dim basea lui V)  $(-\beta_1) \times_1 + ... + (-\beta_k) \times_k + \propto_{k+1} \times_{k+1} + ... + \propto_m \times_m = 0$  (comb lim. cu clem dim basea lui V)  $(-\beta_1) \times_1 + ... + (-\beta_k) \times_k + \propto_{k+1} \times_{k+1} + ... + \propto_m \times_m = 0$  (comb lim. cu clem dim basea lui V)  $(-\beta_1) \times_1 + ... + (-\beta_k) \times_k + \propto_{k+1} \times_{k+1} + ... + \propto_m \times_m = 0$  (comb lim. cu clem dim basea lui V)

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2 genereaza Im J
               < \( \( \xi_{R+1} \) \) , ... , \( \xi_{m} \) > = 5 m \( \xi_{m} \) (explitate de multimi » dubla împlicație)
                         @ evident à
                         ② Jmf ⊆ < f(xk+1), -, f(xm)>
                                           y e Jimf daca 3x eV: j(x) = y
                                                                                                  x e V => x = x , X, + ... + x m X m
                                                                                                           8(2, x,+ -+ 2 xxx+ -- + xmxm)= g
                                                                                                         { ( \( \times \) \
                                                                                        => < k+ f(xk+1) + - + < m f(xm) = y
                                                                                      => y - comb lin de elem din [ g(xp+1), ..., g(xm)]
                                                                                                .... genereazā Jon f
              dim (1) oi (2) » [ J(XkH), ..., J(Xm)]-bara im Jm J
3. S= {(x1, x2, x3) = R3 | x1-x2+x3=0}
                        T= f(x, x2, x3) eR3/2x, -x2+x3=0=-x,+x2+x3}
          a) S,T *RR° oi SOT-R°
                  SIRRS
               0 065 7 (0,0,0) eR3 01. 0-0+0=0 e5
                         x, y e 5 ? ? ~ (x, x2, x3) + p(y1, y2, y3) & 5
                                                                     (=) (xx,+By,, xx2+By2, xx3+By3) ES
              [ (x, +py, - xx2-py2+ xx3+py3=0 =) x(x,-x2+x3)+p(y,-y2+y3)=0
                                                                                                                                                           => x. 0 + p. 0= 0 V
```

S ⊕ T = R3 ( S+T = R3 SoT = 50}

 $\frac{S_0T = 503}{X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)}$ 

 $\begin{cases} x \in S \\ x \in T \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \times_1 - \times_2 + \times_3 = 0 \\ \times_1 - \times_2 + \times_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ - \times_1 + \times_2 + \times_3 = 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow sd. \text{ unica}$ 

x= (0,0,0) - solutie a risterrului => (0,0,0) - unica solutie => 50T=503 => dim 50T=0

1000 A 1

S+T = R3

1)  $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \in S \Rightarrow X_1 - X_2 + X_3 = 0$ Locautam o basa im  $S = X_3 - X_1 \Rightarrow X = (X_1, X_2, X_2 - X_1) \in S \forall X_1, X_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 

 $(x_1, x_2, x_2 - x_1) = (x_1, 0, -x_1) + (0, x_2, x_2) = x_1(1, 0, -1) + x_2(0, 1, 1)$ victor

viern [(1,0,-1),(0,1,1)] - basa îm 5 » sagnereasa 5 V (de la ada am pornit)

limiar ind:

>> [(1,0,7), (0, 1,1)] - bazā îm 5 >> dim 5 = 2

(2) 
$$x \in T = 3 (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in T$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = x_2 - 2x_1 \\ - \times_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow - \times_1 + x_2 + x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

$$2 \times_2 - 3 \times_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{2} \times_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times = (x_1, \frac{3}{2} \times_1, -\frac{1}{2} \times_1) \in T \quad \forall x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} \times_1 - 2x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \times_1$$

 $(x_1, \frac{3}{2}x_1, -\frac{1}{2}x_1) = x_1(1, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 

vrem [(1, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})] - basa -> fagenerias a T \ ( de la asa am porreit)
limiar ind \ ( lista cu um singur elem.)

=) dim T = 1

=> dim
$$T$$
 + dim $S$  =  $I + 2 = 3 = dim S + T + dim S = T =>$ 

$$dim T + dim S = dim R^3$$

$$S + T \ll R^3$$

$$S + T \ll R^3$$

$$pt ca S - Subs im R^3 si T - Subs. im R^3$$

dim T=1 basa = [(1, 3, - 2)] bazā = [ (1,0,-1), (0,1,1)] dim 5=2

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S=(2,3,1) ∈ S
     b=[(1,0,-1),(0,1,1)] -bazā îm S
       2-3+1=0 >> 5+5
     coordonatele în Junctie de b:
           (2, 3, 1) = (împartim cum am facut când am gasit baza) =
                        = (2, 3, 3-2) = (2, 0, -2) + (0, 3, 3) = 2(1,0,-1) + 3(0,1,1)
                       = 1 × 1 = 2 coordonatele cautale
     g: R4 → R3
      {(x1, x2, x3, x4) = (x1+x2 - x3+x48, -2x1-3x2+2x3+x4, -x1-2x2+x3+2x4)
  a) ge Hom (R1, R3)
       x, y e R
     { ( < (x1, x2, x3, x4) + p(y1, y2, y3, y4)) = < f(x1, x2, x3, x4) + pf(y1, y2, y3, y4)
    {(<(x1, x2, x3, x5) + p(y1, y2) y3, y4)) = {( < x1+py1, < x2+py2, < x3+py3, < x4+py)
 = ( \angle x_1 + \beta y_1 + \angle x_2 + \beta y_2 - \angle x_3 - \beta y_3 + \angle x_4 + \beta y_5 - 2 \angle x_1 - 2 \beta y_4 - 3 \angle x_2 - 3 \beta y_2 + 2 \angle x_3 + 2 \beta y_3 + \angle x_4 + \beta y_5 - 2 \angle x_2 - 2 \beta y_2 + 2 \angle x_3 + \beta y_3 + 2 \angle x_4 + 2 \beta y_5 ) =
 = \left( \angle (x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4) + \beta(y_1 + y_2 - y_3 + y_4), \angle (-2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4) + \beta(-2y_1 - 3y_2 + 2y_3 + 2y_4) + \beta(-y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 + 2y_4) = \frac{4y_4 + y_5 + 2y_5}{4y_5}
= ( (x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4), (-2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4), (-x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4) ) +
    (B(y,+y2-73+94), B(-29,-392+293+94), B(-9-1292+93+294))=
= & (--.) + B (--.) = & f(x1, x2, x3, x4) + B(y1, y2, y3, y3
```

b) 
$$[J]\bar{e}_{,e}$$
 $\bar{e}_{,e} - base canonice in R2  $\bar{g}_{i}R^{3}$ 
 $[J]\bar{e}_{,e} = [J(\bar{e})]^{t}_{e} \in \mathcal{M}_{1\times3}(R)$ 
 $J(\bar{e}) = [J(e_{i}), J(e_{2}), J(e_{3}), J(e$$ 

$$\beta(\bar{e}) = [g(e_1), g(e_2), g(e_3), g(e_4)] =$$

$$= [g(1,0,0,0), g(0,1,0,0), g(0,0,1,0), g(0,0,0,1)] =$$

$$= [g(1,-2,-1), (1,-3,-2), (-1,2,1), (1,1,2)] =$$

$$\begin{cases} \{3\} \bar{e}, e = \begin{bmatrix} (1, -2, -1) \end{bmatrix} e \\ [(1, -3, -2)] e \\ [(-1, 2, 1)] e \\ [(1, 1, 2)] e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1, 1, 2) \\ [(1, 1, 2)] \end{cases} e$$

 $[(1,-2,-1)]_e = 1(1,0,0) + (-2)(0,1,0) + (-1)(0,0,1) = (1,-2,-1)$ (baza canonica ru schimba vectorul)

c) 
$$\bar{b} = [(1,-1,0,2), (2,3,0,1), (1,1,-1,1), (2,3,-1,1)]^t$$
 $\bar{b} = [(1,-1,0,2), (2,3,0,1), (1,1,-1,1), (2,3,-1,1)]^t$ 

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

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{5+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)(-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1+6 = 5 \neq 0$$

b=[(1,0,1),(-2,1,3),(-4,1,2)] t b-bazā inR3 dacā [b]- inversabila -> detb+0

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & C_1 - C_3 - 5C_1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & | & -5 & 1 & | & -5 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 & | & -6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ -6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 + 6 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$[b]_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [b]_{e}^{-1} = \frac{1}{dt}[b]_{e} \cdot [b]_{e}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -8 & 6 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b \end{bmatrix}_{e}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 3 & 7 \\
6 & -12 & -2 \\
4 & -6 & 0 \\
7 & -14 & -3
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
-8 & 6 & -5 \\
2 & -1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
-12 & 13 & -10 \\
86 & -64 & 52 \\
44 & -32 & 26 \\
99 & -74 & 60
\end{bmatrix}$$