CURS 8

Forma canonica Teorema Gaus.

Jef (V,+1)/K up rect. Functia q: VXV → K sn. forma bilimiara => 1) g(ax+by, z) = a g(x,z) +bg(y,z) 2) g(x, xy+bz) = ag(x,y)+bg(x,z), YZ, MIZEV, Ya, b& K Not (L(V,V; K) = { g: VxV -> K / g formà biliniară J, +, ·)/K. Det q: VXV - K s.m. forma simetrica (resp. antisimetria) \Leftrightarrow g(x,y) = g(y,x) (resp. g(x,y) = -g(y,x), $\forall x,y \in V$ $L^{s}(V,V;K), L^{\alpha}(V,V;K) \subset L(V,V;K)$ subsp. vect ale formelor biliniare simetrice, resp. antisimetrice.

antisimetrica) si lineara intr-un argument, alunci q este forma bilimiara.

g simetrica si g(ax+by,z) = ag(x,z)+bg(y,z) g(z,ax+by) ag(z,x)+bg(z,y).

Matricea amiata unei forme biliniare trop Aflication q: VXV - IK este forma biliniara IR= {e1, .., en } in V. ∃G∈Mh(1K) bi coord lui x, y in rap cu reperul Reverifica $g(x,y) = X^TGY = \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ a_n}}^{m} x_i y_j$ unde $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_n \end{pmatrix},$ $x = \sum_{\substack{i = 1 \\ i \neq j}}^{m} x_i e_i, y = \sum_{\substack{j = 1 \\ j \neq j}}^{m} y_i e_j, y_j = g(e_i, e_j), \forall i,j = l_i n$ lem. <u>lem</u> ⇒ "Fie R={e₁, yeng reper in V Considerăm $g_{ij} = g(e_i, e_j)$ $g(x_i, y) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^{m} y_j e_j\right) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} x_i y_j g(e_i, e_j)$ = \(\frac{1}{4j=1} \) \(\frac{1}{3j} \) \(\frac{ $= (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \dots g_1 n \\ \vdots \\ g_{n_1} \dots g_{n_m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ = $q: \forall x \forall \rightarrow K$ $q(x,y) = X^TGY$. g(ax+bZ)=(aX+bZ)TGY=aXTGY+bZTGY $g(x_1ay+bz) = \alpha g(x_1y) + b g(z_1y)$ $g(x_1ay+bz) = \chi + G(a+bz) = \alpha \chi + G + b \chi + G Z$ $= \alpha g(x_1y) + b g(x_1z) + \chi + \chi + \chi + G Z$

a) ge L'(V, V, K) => G=GT (gleinei)=gleintij=lin) b) q & L (V, V; K) @ G = - GT Modificarea matriceo la sch reperului Fie R={e1,..., en} - R'-{e', le'n} repere in V ei = Eriej, Vi=IIn glei, ej) = gij, gler, es) = grs. $\Rightarrow |G' = C^TGC|$ UBS a) g forma bilin. simetrica $G = G^{T} \implies G' = G^{T}$ $G'^{T} = (C^{T}GC)^{T} = C^{T}G^{T}(C^{T})^{T} = C^{T}GC = G'$ b) Analog et g forma biliniarà antisimetrica Def Fie gel (V, V, IK) Kerg = $(\{x \in V \mid g(x, y) = 0_{1K}, \forall y \in V \}$ gs.n. nedegenerater => Kurg = 20vg $\frac{OBS}{\text{Fie } \mathcal{R} = \{e_1, e_1\} \text{ reper in } \forall \text{ si } x \in \text{Kerg}}{\left(g(x, e_1) = 0\right)}$ $\Rightarrow \left\{g\left(\frac{\sum |x| e_1}{e_1}, e_2\right) = 0\right\}$ g(x, en) = 0 (g(\frac{m}{2} x_i e_i , e_n) = 0. J L=1 ⊕SLO ou sol unica mula * } Zi Xi gin = 00 ≥ xi qin=0 detG + 0. (=> G ∈ GL(M, IK)

Exemple $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$ R= {4, e2, e3} répetul ramonic in gij = glei, ej), \xij=113 $g_{11} = g(e_{11}e_{1}) = g((1_{1}o_{1}o), (1_{1}o_{1}o)) = 1.$ $g_{22} = 1, g_{33} = 1, g_{ij} = 0$ $g_{ij} = g_{ij} = g_{ij} = g_{ij} = 0$ $g_{ij} = g_{ij} =$ $g(x_1y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} g_{ij} x_i y_j$ $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ q forma biliniara $\}$ $G = G^T \implies \text{simetrica} \implies q \in L^{s}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ det G = 1 +0 => q nedegenerata => Kerg={0R3} Det Aplicatia Q: V -> IK s.n. forma patratica ⇒ ∃ q: V×V → IK forma bilimiara simetrica ai Q(x) = q(x/x), $\forall x \in V$ Grop Exista o corespondenta bijectiva intre multimea formelor patratice si multimea formelor bilimare simetrice, asrciale unui sp vect V. 1 <u>Dem</u> Fie q: V×V→IK formā biliniarā sim. Consideramo $Q: V \rightarrow IK$, $Q(x) = q(x, x), \forall x \in V$ · Fie Q: V → K forma gatratica Construim q: VXV -> IK forma biliniara sim aî g(x,x) = Q(x), $\forall x \in V$

realat associated q:V-R este positiv definità.

Exemple $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$ $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = g(x_1x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3$ forma patratica atricatal 1.Q(x)70, YXER3 10R3} Q19 sunt positiv de finite 2. Q(x)=0 €> x1=x2=x3=0 Fre q: VXV -> 1R forma bilimiara simetrica Laca og este pozitiv definita, atunci og este medegerelata (lie. Kerg={Ov(=> G = GL(m, IR)) Den Tie ac Kurg => g(z,y)=0, tyeV $\chi = 0_V =$ Kerg=10v9 => g nedegenerata: Troblema Fie Q:V-K forma patratica I un reper R= {q, ., en} in V at matricea assiata/ lui Q este diagonala $G = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\ a_5 & a_5 & a_5 & a_5 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$ U, r=rq Q=rq g (in pariant) (4(x) = a, 2/2+... + an 2/2 (forma canonica) Teorema Gauss Fie (V,+,) / MK M. vect, Q: V-> K forma patratica. => Fun reper R=19, eng în V in raport cu sare y gre o forma sanonica 1) Daca Q(x)=0, \xeV (f. canonica) 2) Daca 9(x) = 0 G = (911) gin matricea in rap cu un reper Putern Considera 911 7 0 · Daca 911 = 0 a) 7 (1) = 2/n aî gii + 0.

Renum indicii (schimbare de reper) al gu + b) \ i = 1/n qui = 0 Q(x) +0=) G+On => 3 gij +0, i+1 Tie sch. de reper $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i + y_j) \\ \chi_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - y_j) \end{cases}$ yi = xi + x1/ yj= xi - x ye= 2e, #l=1/n, l+1, l+j Q(x) = 2 gij lizj = 2 2 gij lizj 2 gij zi zj = 2 · 4 gij (yi - yj) = 2 gij yi Le aplica a) Deci / 911 +0. Dem. Jun inductie dupa me m al coord lui z kare afak in Q, x = Zzili Q(k) = 911 42 = 14 242 (f. canonica) If ader Pr-1: De Q contine 21, , 2K-1, atunci I un reper in V ai 9 are o f. canonica. Dem PR-1 => PA Daca q contine x1,..., ak at I un reper ai Q are o f. canonica Q(x) = 911 42 + 2912 42+... + 291K x1 xK + Q(x) (gn x + 2g12gn x x2+... + 2g1kg11 212k)+Q(2) 911 (91124+912×2+.+91KXK)+Q"(2)

Fie sch. de ryere yi gu ; i gik xk Q(x) = 1 y12 + Q'(x) Gapar y21") yk. Aplicam Pa-1 st Q" =>] I un reper in Vai Q" are of canonica Q"(x) + 122 = + ... + Ar Zr Q(a) = 1 Z12 + a2 Z2+ ... + ar Zr, r= rg Q G = (a,) aro Det Q:V-> R f. patratica reala. Q(2) = 2/2+ + 2/2 - 2/2 - - 2/2 forma normala me, +" m, -" s.n. signatura! Teorema Q: V -> R f. jatratica reala => I un reper Rin V ai Q are forma normala cf T. Gauss => FR reper ai 9 are o format canonica Q(x) = | 9, x/2+...+ar xx/r=rg Q Renum indicié (sch. de reper) ai ay, ap 70 , ap+1, ax/20 Q(x)= (Vay 24)2+.... | (Vap 2p)2- (V-ap+12p+1)2-...(+1-ax 1x)2

Jeh de reper: Ji = Vai Li, 1=119 yj = V-aj zj , j = p+1/2 =>
yk = x/J , k = /2+1/2 Q(2) = y1+ ... + yp - yp+1 - ... - yr Teorema de inertie Tylvester Fie Q: V -> R forma patratica reala. => Nr de "+" dun forma normala este un invariar la sch. de reper Mai mult, | nr , - " este un invariant signatura Q:V -> R forma patratica reala Q pozitiv definità (=) Q(x) = x/+...+2n €) (m,0) signatura Aplicatu (1) g: R3xR3 - R Jorma biliniara, G= matricea atriata in rap cu Ro. a) Q: R3 -> R f. jatratica asrciata b) La readuca V la o forma canonica G=G = 9 9 simetrica gij xizj = 212+222+2x1x2-Aplicam met Gauss $Q(x) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2 - x_3^2$

-10 -Fre sch de reper => Q(x) = 41+42-40 (2,1) = signatura @ g:RxR -> R, g(xy) = x2y1 + x1 y2 + 2x3y1 + 2x1y3 = XGY l' canonica. Este p-def? b) Sãos adura gla o 7 $G = G^{T}$ g forma bilimiara sim $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = [2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 = \sum_{ij=1}^{n} g_{ij} \chi_{i} \chi_{j}]$ Fie sch de ruper $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = x_1 - x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} (y_1 + y_2) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - y_2) \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$ 9(x)=2.4(y12-y2)+4.12(y1+y2)y3 = 1 2 1 - 1 2 42 + 2 1 43 + 2 4 2 43 = 2 (1 y + y 3 y) - 1 y 2 + 2 y 2 y 3 = 2 (\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3) 2 - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 + 2y_2y_3 - 2y_3^2 = 2 (= y1 + y3) 2 - 2 (+ y2 - y2 y3) - 2 y3 = 2 (\frac{1}{2}y1+ y3)2 -2 (\frac{1}{2}y2- y3) $\begin{aligned}
\lambda_1 &= \frac{1}{2} y_1 + y_3 \\
Z_2 &= \frac{1}{2} y_2 - y_3 \\
Z_3 &= y_3
\end{aligned}$ Q(x)=2Z1-2Z2 signatura

Tema 4 (curs)

① Fie. L: R³ → R³ endomorfism, A=(1 -3 3 6 -6 4)

A = [f] Ro, Ro.

a) Ja se arate ra A se state diagonaliza.

b) Precifati reserved in sare se quate diagonaliza.

2) Fie Q: R³ → R; Q(x) = 5xj² + 6x2² + 4x3² - 4x4x2 - 4xx3

a) Ja se alet, forma polara atriciata q

kora =? Este a medegenerasa?

b) Ja se aduca Q la o sorma ranonica.

Este Q pozitiv definita?