CURS 8.

Toome ratratice Forma canonica. Teorema Gauss. Metoda Jacobs

Let Aplication Q:V - IK s.n. forma portratica -→ IK formā bilimiarā simet $I(x) = q(x, x) / \forall x \in V.$

Existà o corespondenta bijectiva intre multimea formelor patratice si multimea formelor bilimiare simetrice, asrciate unui spatiu vectorial (1/1)/K

→ IK forma biliniara simetrica Considéram $Q: V \rightarrow IK$, g(x, x) = Q(x), $\forall x \in V$

· tie Q: V→IK fortala patratica Construim g: VXV-1/K/formà biliniarà simetrica Q(x+y) = q(0x+y, x+y) = q(x,x) + q(y,y)Q(x+y) = Q(x) + Q(y) + 2Q(x,y)

(Q(x+y)-Q(x)-Q(y)), \x,y E forma polara assciata formei patratice 9

Aflication q: V×V->IK este forma beliniara -> IR reper in V, IG Ellom (IK) où roordonatele luix, y $\{e_{i,j}, fen \}$ in raport cuR verifica: $g(x_i, y) = X^TGY = \sum_{i=1}^{m} g(x_i, y) = X^TGY = \sum_{i=1}^{m} g(x_i, y)$), z=

> K forma fortratica => rg Q = rg G

Lef. (V,+i)/2 sp. vect real, 9:V-> R formà portration reala. Q ls.n. joxitiv de finita (=) 1) Q(x)70, 4 x E V\{OV} 2) Q(x)=0 () x=0. 9: VXV - R forma bilimiara simetrica s.n. position de finita (=) forma fortratica asseciata Uq:V-VR este for def. Exemple Fie 19: R3 x R3 -> R, 9(214) = 244, +22 yz+ 23 y3 La Cre determine de Roma forma fortratica assiasa" Este of fordef $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}', \quad \varphi(x) = g(x_1x) = 2y^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$. Q(x) >0, Y x eR3 0/0234 · Q(x)=0 => == x2=x3=0 => x=0 =3 ig, & sunt got def. Grow Tie g: VxV - R forma biliniara simetrica. Dara g feste sositiv/definità, atunci g este medegenerata (i.e. Ker g={0, 3 => G(EGL(m,R)) Fie ZE Kerg => 19(x,y)=0, tyeV $\Rightarrow x = 0_V \Rightarrow \text{Kerg} = \{0_V\}$ Lue y=x = 9 q(x)x) = 0. = => 9 este nedegenerata. Problema Fie 9: V-1K forma gottratica, Fun reper R in V ai matricka asrebata lui 9 este diagonala , r=rgQ=rgg. (invariant) $Q(x) = a_1 x_1^2 + ... + a_n x_n^2$ (forma canonica). Teorema Gauss Fie (V,+,·)/IK sp. vect, Q: V-IK forma portratica => I un reper/R=14, en 3 ûn V in raport cu care are & forma canonica.

Lem 1) Laca Q(x)=0, Vx EV (f. canonica) 2) Daca $Q(x) \neq 0$, Poulem considera $g_{II} \neq 0$ Intrum ruer arb, $G = \begin{pmatrix} g_{II} & g_{II} \\ g_{II} & g_{III} \end{pmatrix} = G^T$ a) \exists 0 i=2,n aî $gii \neq 0$. Renumereta m incliui (solumbare de rujer 0 \Rightarrow $gii \neq 0$ b) \forall i=1,n : gii = 0. $Q(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow G \neq 0_n \Rightarrow \exists (g_{ij} \neq 0_j) \neq j$ Fie schimbarea de reger: $\begin{cases}
y_i = x_i + x_j \\
y_j = x_i - x_j
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
x_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i + y_j) \\
x_j = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - y_j)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y_i = x_i \\
y_j = x_i
\end{cases} \neq \begin{cases}
y_i = y_j
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
x_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - y_j)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
x_i = \frac{1}{2}(y_i - y_j)
\end{cases}$ $2g_{ij} z_{i} z_{j} = 2 \cdot g_{ij}^{ij} (y_{i}^{2} - y_{j}^{2}) = (1 \cdot g_{ij} y_{i}^{2})$ Le aplica cazula) Deci 1911 + 0. 1 & m & n. Dem. Juni inductie dura nr. m) al coordonaklor lui x leare apar in Q , x = \(\int \text{xiei} \) Sasul de verificare: m = 1. Q(x) = 91, $x_1^2 = a_1 x_1^2$ (f. canonica) S_1 . acter. P: Luca Q contine $x_1,..., x_{k-1}$, obintre coordonatele lui $x \Rightarrow F$ un refer in V ai Q are o-forma ranonica Dem Ph-1 => Ph: Daca of nontine x1, ..., xx dintre roordonatele luix => I un reger în Vai gare o forma Q(z)=(g11)x12+2g12x1x2+...+2g1xx1xx,+Q(x) $= \frac{1}{g_{11}} \left(g_{11}^2 x_1^2 + 2g_{12}g_{11} x_1 x_2 + \dots + 2g_{1K}g_{1K} x_1 x_1 x_K \right) + Q'(x) =$ $= \frac{1}{g_{11}} \left(g_{11} x_1 + g_{12} x_2 + \dots + g_{1K} x_K \right)^2 + Q''(x) \leftarrow \text{contine } x_{2,...} x_K$

The school reper $\begin{cases} y_1 = g_{11}x_1 + \dots + g_{1K}x_K \\ y_i = x_i \end{cases}$, $\forall x = 2\pi$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{g_{11}}y_1^2 + Q(x)$ $\Rightarrow \text{ apar } y_2, \dots, y_k$. $\Rightarrow \text{ apar } y_2, \dots, y_k$. $\Rightarrow \text{ apar } y_2, \dots, y_k$. =) I un reper în V ai quare o forma canonica $Q''(x) = a_2 Z_2^2 + ... + a_h Z_h^2$ $Q(x) = \frac{1}{g_{11}} Z_1^2 + a_2 Z_2^2 + ... + a_h Z_h^2, n = n Q, G = \begin{cases} a_{1...} \\ a_{2...} \\ a_{2...} \end{cases}$ $Z_1 = y_1 \int_{S_1}^{S_1} Not \ a_1 = \frac{1}{g_{11}}$ Def $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma portratica reala $Q(x) = x_1^2 + ... + x_0^2 - x_{0+1}^2 - ... - x_n^2 \quad \text{forma normala}$ $(p, n-p) \quad \text{s.n. signatura}$ $mr_{11} + " \quad mr_{-}"$ Jevrema Fie Q:V→R forma jatratica reala -> Fun reper R in Vai 9 lare forma normala. Dem Cf. Th. Gauss : I un reper in Vai gare o forma canonica $Q(x) = Q_1 \chi_1^2 + ... + Q_n \chi_1^2$, $z = z_0 Q_1$ Renumerdam indice (i.e. schimbaim referul) ai $a_{1},..., a_{p} 70$; $a_{p+1},..., a_{r} 20$. $Q(x) = (\sqrt{a_{p}}x_{p})^{2} + ... + (\sqrt{a_{p}}x_{p})^{2} - (\sqrt{-a_{p+1}}x_{p+1})^{2} - (\sqrt{-a_{r}}x_{r})^{2}$ Consideram sch. de rejer: $y_{i} = \sqrt{a_{i}} \chi_{i}$, i = 1, p $y_{j} = \sqrt{-a_{j}} \chi_{j}$, $j = p+1, r \Rightarrow Q(x) = y_{i}^{2} + ... + y_{i}$ $y_{k} = \chi_{k}$, $k = r+1, r \Rightarrow Q(x) = y_{i}^{2} + ... + y_{i}$ Teorema de inertie Lybrester Fie Q: V - R forma patratica reala. Alinei mer de " + " olin ferma brermala este un invariant la solumbarea/de reper (=> mr, - "este invoir, signatura este en V)

Fie $\mathcal{R} = \{e_{1}, e_{1}\}$ report in V at G are forma overmala

• $G(x) = x_{1}^{2} + ... + |x_{0}|^{2} - x_{1} + ... - x_{1}^{2}$, $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{i} e_{i}^{i}$ Fie $\mathcal{R}' = \{e_{1}, e_{1}\}$ report in V at G are forma overmala

• $G(x) = x_{1}^{12} + ... + |x_{0}|^{2} - x_{1}^{12} - ... - x_{1}^{12}$, $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{i} e_{i}^{i}$ Fie $U_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_{1} + ... + |x_{0}|^{2} - x_{1}^{2} + ... + |x_{0}|^{2}$ $X \in U_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{1}^{2} + ... + |x_{0}|^{2}$ Fie $U_{2} = \{e_{1}^{i} + 1, ... + |x_{0}^{i}|^{2}\}$ $\subseteq V$ sup vect, clim $U_{1} = p+n-n$ $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, $G(x) = x_{1}^{2} + ... + x_{n}^{2}$ (1)

Fie $U_{2} = \{e_{1}^{i} + 1, ... + e_{n}^{i}\}$ $\subseteq V$ sup vect, dim $U_{2} = n-p^{i}$ $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = x_{n}^{i} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{n}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, where $X \in U_{2} \Rightarrow |x_{1}| = ... = |x_{1}|^{2} = 0$, 9p. abs p7p' n+p-p' ⇒ dim (VAU2) 71 ⇒ ∃x ∈ U1 ∩ U2. → 1 P(x) 7/0. 2 Q(x) 40 Analog ca $p \leq p'$ mu convine.

Consideram $U_1 = \mathcal{L}\left\{\begin{array}{l} e_{p+1}, \dots e_{k} \end{array}\right\} > \dim U_1 = k - p.$ $\alpha \in U_1 = P$ $\alpha \in U_2 = -\alpha_{p+1} - \alpha_{k} = \alpha_{$ $\alpha \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{2} \Rightarrow Q(\alpha) = 2 \frac{1^{2}}{\pi} + 2 \frac{1^{2}}{\pi} \left(2 \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{2} : 2 + 2 \frac{1}{\pi} = 2 \frac{1}{\pi} \right)$ dim (U, + U2) = dim U, +dim U2 -dim (U, NU2) Sp. abs. p'7p = Fx & U, OU2 = Q(x) LO (1') & Desi $p = p' \Rightarrow m_1 + 4$ este un invar \Rightarrow signatura este $m_1 - 4$

Exemple $\bigcirc g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forma bilimiara, $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea associatà in rap eu \mathbb{R}_0 . $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica associata $Q(x) = \frac{x_1^2 + 2x_2^2}{2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2} - 2x_2x_3$ Aplicam met. Gauss. $Q(x) = \chi_1^2 + 2\chi_1 \chi_2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 - 2\chi_2 \chi_3 = (\chi_1 + \chi_2)^2 + (\chi_2 - \chi_3)^2 - \chi_3^2$ $\begin{array}{lll}
Q(x) &= x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 + x_2 - 2x_2 x_3 = (y + x_2) + (x_2 - y)^2 \\
&= x_1 + x_2 \\
&= y_2 = x_1 - x_2 \\
&= y_3 = x_3
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}
(2) &= y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2 \\
&= y_3 = x_3
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}
(2) &= x_1^2 + x_2 + x_1 + x_2 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_3 + x_3 + x_4 + x_3 +$ $=2\left(\frac{1}{4}y_{1}^{2}+y_{1}y_{3}\right)-\frac{1}{2}y_{2}^{2}+2y_{2}y_{3}=2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{1}+y_{3}\right)^{2}-2y_{3}^{2}-\frac{1}{2}y_{2}^{2}+2y_{2}y_{3}^{2}$ $= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_2^2 + 2y_2y_3 - 2y_3^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}y_2^2 - y_2y_3\right) - 2y_3^2$ $Q(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_2 - y_3\right)^2 + 2y_3^2 - 2y_3^2$ $Q(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_2 - y_3\right)^2 = 2Z_1^2 - 2Z_2^2 = (\sqrt{2}Z_1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}Z_2)^2$ $Z_3 = y_3$ $Q(x) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 \qquad (11) \text{ signatura}, \text{ nu epdef.}$

repor in V. Laca matricea Garriara lui Q in raport u R are minorii diagonali Δ1=1911, Δ2=1911 912, ...
Δm = (det G) menuli, atunci I un reper 922 922, R=19, , en 3 in V ai 8 are forma la canonica $Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_{1}} \chi_{1}^{2} + \frac{\Delta_{1}}{\Delta_{2}} \chi_{2}^{2} + ... + \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n}} \chi_{n}^{2} \chi_{n}^{2} \chi_{n}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{i} e_{i}^{2}$ $G_{2i} G_{2i} G_{2i} G_{2i} G_{2i} G_{2i}$ OBS a) Met Jacobi este restrictiva (to $\Delta_1 \neq 0$, $\Delta_n \neq 0$)

b) Met Gauss se prate aglica întoteleauna

Exemplu $Q: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = x_1^2 + x_3^2 + x_4 x_2 + x_3 x_4$ $\Delta_1 = 1$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $G = \begin{pmatrix} A & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_{1} = 1 \quad \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{\Delta_{1}} = 1$; $\frac{\Delta_{1}}{\Delta_{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = -4$; $\frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta_{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4$; $\frac{\Delta_{3}}{\Delta_{L}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = -4$ $\exists \text{ un ruper } \mathcal{R}' \text{ in } \mathcal{R}^4 \text{ ai } Q(x) = x_1^{12} - 4x_2^{12} + x_3^{12} - 4x_4^{12} \\ \mathcal{R}'' = \left\{ e_1', e_2', e_3', e_4' \right\}$ $Q(x) = x_1^{12} + x_2^{12} - 4x_3^{12} - 4x_4^{12}$ $(2,2) \text{ signatura} , \text{ nue } f_7^2, \text{ def}.$

 $\frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Ema} 4}{\mathbb{O} \operatorname{Fic} 4} \cdot \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ endomorfism, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 3 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Sa se drate ca of este diagonalizabil.

2) Fix Q: R3->R, Q(x)=5xy2+6x2+4x32-4xyx2-4x4x3

a) sa ne det forma folara gatoriata; Ker g.
Este e me degenerata?

b) Sa se aduca o los o forma canonica utilizand
metrda Gauss, metada Jacobi, respectiv metrda

valoritor proprii.

(3) $Q: \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq 1} \chi_i \chi_j$ Sa se aduca la o forma canonica, utilizand. metrebele de la ex 2/b)