

Forme patratice. Forma canonica Metodo Gauss. Metoda Jacobi

EXI Fie q: R3 -> R, Q(x) = 42+ 22+ 23 + 242+ 24 23 + 22 23.

a) G = matricea asrciata in raport cu Ro = [4, ez, ez].

b) g: R³x R³ → R forma folaka arriata

c) Sa se aduca q la so forma canonica, utilizand metoda Gauss, resp. Jacobi. Este q poz definita? Generalizare

Fre $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$. Sa or aduca la o forma canonica (met Gauss/Jacobi) Precipati signatura

 $\frac{5x^{3}}{5x^{2}} = 9 : \mathbb{R}^{4} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} , Q(x) = x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{3}^{2} - 2x_{4}^{2} - 2x_{1}x_{2} + 2x_{1}x_{3} - 2x_{2}x_{4}$ $+ 2x_{2}x_{3} - 4x_{2}x_{4}.$

La se aduca la of canonica.

 $\frac{\text{Ex4}}{G} = \begin{cases} 9: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R} & \text{forma patratica pi} \\ G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matricea assciata in kap. as } \mathbb{R} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac$

Ex5 Fie $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica $G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea arreiata in raport eu $\mathbb{R}^1 = \{e_1^1 = (1/11), e_2^1 = (0/10), e_3^1 = (1/0/0)\}$

Ja se adura qua o f. canonica. EX6. $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}_1$ $Q(x) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$ -a) G = ? in kap a Ro b) g: R3xR3 -> R f. polara asniata si sa ce verifice The inertie Tylvester Ex7. Fre $Q: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ forma potratica si $G = AA^T = matricea$ assciata in raport su \mathbb{R}_0 unde AEGL(n/R). La se arate sa q ete for definita The g: Mz(R) XMz(R) -> R g(XIY) = 2Tr(XIY) -Tr(XITr(Y), YXIYEMZ(R) a) g ∈ L° (Mz (R), Mz(R); R) b) G=? matricea in rap en Ro= Eij Jij=112 c) são a afle expresia conalitica a lui q: M2(1R) >R forma soitratica asriata d) sá x aduca q la o f. canonica. $\frac{E\times 9}{g\in L(\mathbb{R}^3,\mathbb{R}^3;\mathbb{R})}, G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matricea in stap ou } \mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{D}}.$ $Q: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patratica associata lui $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ (unde $G^{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2}(G+G^T)$ ete matr. associa rap cu R_0) La se aduca Q la o-f. canonica.

b) Precipati matricea G asscripto hui g in rap en Ro-19.65 c) kerg=? Este g nedegenerata? (B) Fre g: R3 KB - R, g(xy) = x18y - 22y - 2y - 2y + 22y 3 + 23y 2 a) q & L3 (R3, R3; R) (3 (xy) = x18y - 22y - 2y - 2y - 2y + 22y 3 + 23y 2 4) La on after matricea 6" abritata luig in kap ou reperul 2" { 9'= {1,1/1}, 2" - (1/2,1), 5" - (0,0,1) }. R. G. Sevez superul ranounce in R. 4 g(en 2) 5. Precezati matricea arro. lui g in edport en Ro. Fie g: R'x R" -> R forma biliniara Dimetuca Les romas en concerce

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Leg. Fie $f \in \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $g \in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ Fie $g \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $g \in (\alpha_1 y) = g(f(\alpha)_1 y)$, $\forall \alpha_1 y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ a) 9 € L(R3, R3; R) b) Daca $G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A + = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ sunt matricele asreiate lui g si f, in raport cu reperul ranonic Ro sa sa afle G matricea asreiata lui ge in raport ru Ro. Exto The $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x_1y_1) = x_1y_1 + x_1y_3 + 3x_2y_1 + x_2y_2 + 2x_2y_3 + 2x_3y_1 - x_3y_2 + x_3y_3$, G matricea asc. in hapculo. Fie $G^{\delta} = \frac{1}{2}(G + G^{T}), G^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(G - G^{T})$

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