

ex)  $(\mathbb{R}^3, +)$ ,  $V' = \langle (1, 5, 11), (2, 1, -2) \rangle$

- a)  $V'$  primitive S.E.L.  
 b)  $V'' = \mathbb{Z}$  at  $\mathbb{R}^3 = V' \oplus V''$  ?

a)  $V' = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } (x, y, z) = a(1, 5, 11) + b(2, 1, -2) \}$

$$(x, y, z) = (a + 2b, 5a + b, 11a - 2b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b = x \\ 5a + b = y \\ 11a - 2b = z \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 11 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg } A = 2$$

soit une solution

car

$$\text{rg } \overline{A} = 2$$



$$\text{rg } A = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & x \\ 5 & 1 & y \\ 11 & -2 & z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} z - 10x + 22y - 11x + 2y - 10z &= 0 \\ -21x + 24y - 9z &= 0 \quad | :3 \\ -7x + 8y - 3z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid -7x + 8y - 3z = 0\}$$

b) 1 Dimensional  $\Rightarrow \dim V'' = 1$

$\mathcal{R}' = \{(1, 5, 1), (2, 1, -2)\}$  bases in  $V'$   
 extending to a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 11 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \text{ max rank} \Rightarrow \text{SLI} \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}' \cup \{e\} \text{ basis in } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$V'' = \langle \{(1, 1, 0), (2, 1, -2)\} \rangle$$

$\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = \text{card}(\mathcal{R}' \cup \{e, ?\})$



# Teorie

## Proiecții și Simetrii

$P: V_1 \oplus V_2 \rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2$  liniară.

$P$  proiecție pe  $V_1$  de-a lungul lui  $V_2$  dacă  $P(v_1 + v_2) = v_1$   $\forall$

$P$  proiecție  $\Leftrightarrow P \circ P = P$

$S \in \text{End}(V)$ ,  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

$S$  se numește simetric/involutiv  $\Leftrightarrow S \circ S = \text{id}_V$

$P$  proiecție  $\Leftrightarrow S = 2P - \text{id}_V$   $\textcircled{3}$  simetric

## Problema - part 2 -

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \Rightarrow b=-3/2 \\ 2a=5 \Rightarrow a=5/2 \\ 3a+c=0 \Rightarrow c=-15/2 \end{cases}$$

$$(1, 5, 0) = \frac{5}{2}(1, 2, 3) + \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)(1, 1, 0) + \left(\frac{-15}{2}\right)(0, 0, 1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{15}{2}, \frac{15}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{-3}{2}, 0, \frac{-15}{2}\right)$$

$$P(1, 5, 0) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{15}{2}, \frac{15}{2}\right)}_{V_1} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{-3}{2}, 0, \frac{-15}{2}\right)}_{V_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) S(1, 5, 0) &= 2P(1, 5, 0) - (1, 5, 0) = (5, 10, 15) - (1, 5, 0) \\ &= (4, 5, 15) \end{aligned}$$



Ex 2  $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)_{\mathbb{R}}, V_1 = \{(1, 2, 3)\}$

a)  $p(1, 5, 0), p: \mathbb{R}^3 = V_1 \oplus V_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = V_1 \oplus V_2$   
 $p = \text{projectia pe } V_1 \text{ de-a lungul lui } V_2$

b)  $D(1, 5, 0), S = \text{simetrie fata de } V_1$

a)  $\text{Rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \text{ maxim} \Rightarrow \mathcal{R} = \{(1, 2, 3), e_1, e_3\} \text{ S.C.I.}$

$\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = \text{card}(\mathcal{R})$

$\frac{15}{2} / (0, 0, 1) \quad (1, 5, 0) = \underbrace{a(1, 2, 3)}_{V_1} + \underbrace{b(1, 0, 0) + c(0, 0, 1)}_{V_2} = (a+b, 2a, 3a+c)$

Problema  
Part 1

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R} = \text{refer in } \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $\mathcal{R}_1 = \{(1, 2, 3)\} \text{ refer in } V_1$   
 $\mathcal{R}_2 = \{e_1, e_3\} \text{ refer in } V_2$



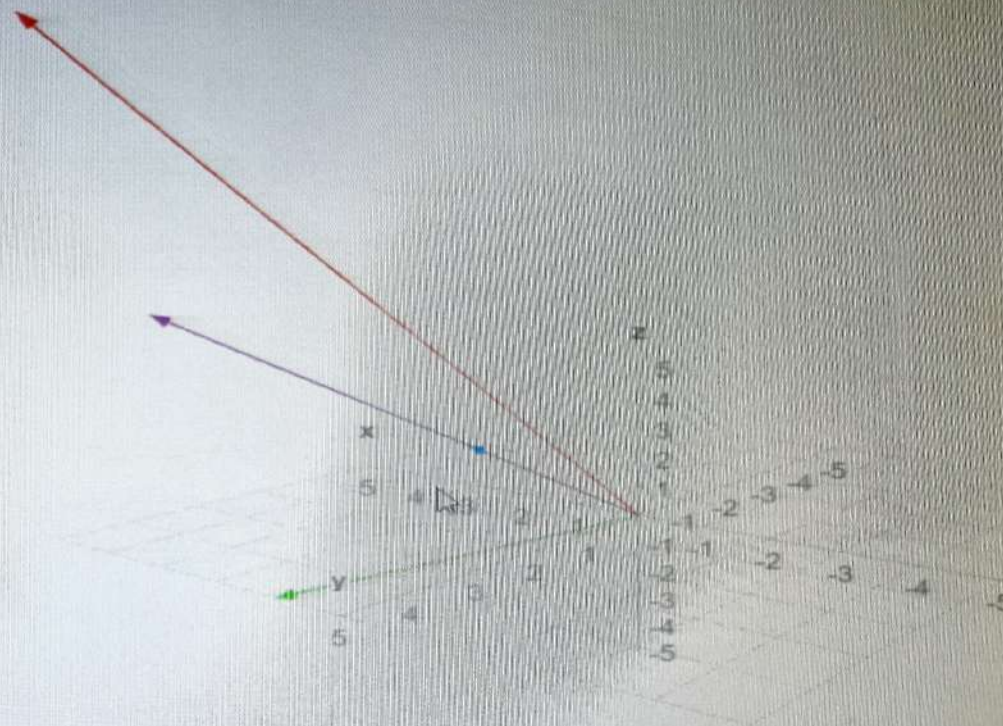
Main Axes &amp; Camera + Add Object

▼	A Folder	×
●	Vector [1,5,0]	×
●	Vector [2.5,5,7.5]	×
●	Vector [4,5,15]	×
●	Vector: By default, vectors have their tails at the origin [1,2,3]	×

VECT. DIN  
CERINTĂ

PROIECTIE

SIMETRIE

V0 (subspațiu  
din cerință)



## Vectori și valori proprii

Problema Diagonalizării:  $f \in \text{End}(V)$ ,  $f \in \text{End}(V)$   
 $\exists B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  reper în  $V$  cu

$$[f]_{B,B} = A \text{ diagonală}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} f(e_1) &= \lambda_1 e_1 + 0e_2 + \dots + 0e_n \\ f(e_2) &= 0e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + 0e_n \\ &\vdots \\ f(e_n) &= 0e_1 + 0e_2 + \dots + \lambda_n e_n \end{aligned}$$

Def.  $f \in \text{End}(V)$ ,  $x \in V$  vector propriu ( $\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in K$  cu  $f(x) = \lambda x$ )  
 $\lambda =$  valoarea proprie asociată vectorului propriu

$V_\lambda = \{x \in V \mid f(x) = \lambda x\}$  = spațiul propriu asociat val. proprii  $\lambda$

Polinom caracteristic:  $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \cdot I_n) = 0$

Val. propriu = rădăcinile  $\frac{1}{\dim V}$  polinomului caracteristic

$S = S_0$   
T de diagonalizare: fie  $f \in \text{End}(V)$ ,  $\exists \mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  în  $V$  ai

$[f]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}} = A$  diagonalizabilă  $\Leftrightarrow \dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$  (multiplicitate)

de câte ori apare  
soluția  $\lambda$  în  $P(\lambda)$



Vectores y valores propios

Ex 3)  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x) = (x_1, x_2 + 2x_3, 2x_3)$   
 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

Repre in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  en  $[f]$  diagonalizable  
 $\mathbb{R}^3$

Notăm  
 Pe linie

$\mathcal{B}_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  rep cano.

$A = [f]_{\mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{B}_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Notăm pe linie

$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$

$\det \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 2 \det \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-\lambda=0 \\ 1-\lambda=0 \\ 2-\lambda=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\lambda_1 = 1, m_1 = 2$   
 $\lambda_2 = 2, m_2 = 1$



$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \lambda_1 x\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 1 \cdot x\}$$

$$A \cdot x = 1 \cdot x \Rightarrow Ax - x = 0_{3,1}$$

$$(A - I_3)x = 0_{3,1}$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_3 = 0$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} = \{ (x_1, x_2, 0) \mid x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \rangle$$

$$(x_1, 0, 0) + (0, x_2, 0)$$

$$B_1 = \{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \} \text{ repr of } V_{\lambda_1}$$

$$\dim V_{\lambda_1} = 2 = m$$

$$V_{\lambda_2} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 2x\}$$

$$Ax = 2x \Rightarrow Ax - 2x = 0_{3,1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - 2I_3)x = 0_{3,1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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



Vecturi și valori proprii

$$V_{R_2} = \{ (0, x_2, x_3) \mid x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle \{ (0, 2, 1) \} \rangle$$
$$R_2 = \{ (0, 2, 1) \} \text{ reprezintă } V_{R_2}$$
$$\dim V_{R_2} = 1 < m_2$$

$$R = R_1 \cup R_2 = \{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 2, 1) \} \text{ reprezintă } R$$

$$A = [f]_{RR} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Four billion

Forme biliniare

Def. formă biliniară  $g: V \times V \rightarrow K \Leftrightarrow g$  linear în fiecare argument  
 $\forall a, b \in K$   
 $\forall x, y, z \in V$   
$$\begin{cases} g(ax+by, z) = ag(x, z) + bg(y, z) \\ g(x, ay+bz) = ag(x, y) + bg(x, z) \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{net}}} \quad L(v, r; k)$$

Def f. biliniară simetrică:  $(L^s(V, V, K)) \hookrightarrow g(x, y) = g(y, x)$   
ex:  $g(x, y) = x \cdot y$

ex  $g(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + 2x_1 y_2 + 2x_2 y_1 - 4x_2 y_2$

$\frac{1}{2}$  bilinear symmetric

$$g(x, y) = 2x^2y - 2xy^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g(x, y) = -g(y, x)$$



Def:  $f \in L(V, V; K)$   
 $\ker g = \{x \in V \mid g(x, y) = 0 \forall y \in V\}$   
 $\ker g = \{0_V\} \iff g \text{ nongenerat.}$

Mat. asociată f. bilineare.  
 $f \in L = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$g(e_i, e_j) = g_{ij} \Rightarrow G = (g_{ij})_{i,j=1,n}$$

$$G = G^T \iff G \text{ simetrică}$$

Ex 4)  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $g(x, y) = x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 - x_1 y_3 - x_3 y_1 + 2x_2 y_3 + 2x_3 y_2$

G asociată lui  $R_0$ : 
$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix} = G, \quad G^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = G \Rightarrow G \text{ simetrică}$$