

Endomorfisme diagonalizabele Forme biliniare Forme patratice

Reliminarii

Fix (V,+,·)/K sp. rectorial in feEnd(V).

• x \in V\{OV \for sn. \frac{\square}{\square} \text{propries} \arg \frac{\for \R}{\alpha} \text{ai } \frac{f(\pi) = \lambda \pi}{\for \text{sn.}}.

• $V_{\lambda} = \{x \in V \mid f(x) = \lambda x \}$ subspatial proposition rerespunyator $V_{\lambda} \subseteq V$ subspatin invariant al lui f (i.e. $f(V_{\lambda}) \subseteq V_{\lambda}$)

· P(x) = det (A-A In) = 0

 $\lambda^{m} - \nabla_{1} \lambda^{m-1} + (-1)^{m} \nabla_{n} = 0$ (polinomul caracteristic) Tr = suma minerilor diagenali de ordinul railuit (A = [f]R,R; R = reper in V)

J=Tr(A), Jm = det(A)

 $(\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)^{m_n} = 0, m_1 + \dots + m_n = n$

T(f)={ 21,..., 22} spectrul lui f. (21, , 2 r sunt rad distincte; cu multiplicitatile m1,.., m/2)

OBS a) Polinomul caraderistic este invariant la schimbarea de reper.

6) Daca 2 este palvare proprie, atunci 2 este radacina din IK a polinomului/ daraderistic

Prop. Vectorii proprii corespunzatori la valori proprii distincte formează un SLI.

From The $f \in End(V)$, $\lambda \in IK$ valoare proprie a lui f.

Attunce $dim V_{\lambda} \leq m_{\lambda}$,

unde V2 = subspatiul proprii corespungoitor valoru proprii a si ma est multiplicitatea valerii proprii

Dem. V2 € V subsepation vectorial. Notam na = dipn V2. Ry = {e1,..., eng Cum $V_{\lambda} = \{x \in V \mid f(x) = \lambda x\}, \text{ arem } f(e_i) = \lambda e_i, \\ \forall i = 1, m_i$ Extendem Ry la un reper R = {e1, engleng+11, eng in ∇_{3} dim V = m/. Att Fie $A = [f]_{R,R}$. Arem $f(e_1) = \lambda e_1$ $f(e_{n_A}) = \lambda e_{n_A}$ $f(e_j) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{kj} e_k$, $\forall j = m_A + 1, m$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & \lambda & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & |a_{n_1 + 1} - a_{n_1} \rangle \\ 0 & 0 &$ $P(x) = \det (A - x I_m) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - x & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - x & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - x \end{vmatrix}$ $= (\lambda - \times)^{m_{\lambda}} Q(x)$ Cum Q poate area 2 ra radacina multiplici-talea lui 2 verifica ma 7/M2. In concluyie dim V2 = m2. g.e.d.

Teorema (diagonalizare) Tre (Vi+i)/IN sp. rect si f & End (V). I un reper A= {e1, , en} in V ai A= [f]R, R este diagonala (-> 1) radacinile polinomului caracteristic apartir lui K i e. λ₁, λ_r∈ K, λ₁, λ_r = radacimi
 distincte.
 distin ie dim Vai = mi, ti=1/h / mi = multiglicitatea valorii proprii di, i=1,12 si m,+..+m= m=dimV. =>" Spoteza: IR={e1., en} reper in Vai A = EfJR, R = (M, O) YEMm(IK) Eventual schimband repeal, consideram:

A = (\lambda_1, \lambda_n, \text{out}) \lambda_n \text{ unde } \lambda_1, \lambda_n \text{ sunt } \

\[
\text{m_n ori} \quad \text{valorile distincte} \\
\lambda_n \quad \quad \lambda_n \quad \quad \lambda_n \quad $P(x) = \det(A - x I_n) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 - x \\ \lambda_1 - x \end{vmatrix}$ $= (\lambda_1 - \times)^{m_1} \dots (\lambda_m - \times)^{m_n}$ 211.) 21 sunt radacini (distincte) ∈ IK $\begin{cases} f(e_1) = \lambda_1 e_1 \\ \Rightarrow R \leq e_1 \dots, e_m, \end{cases} \subset \bigvee_{\lambda_1} \left(\Rightarrow \right)$ If (ema) = 21e1 R, este SLI $\dim V_{2}, 7/|R_{1}| = m_{1}$ $\operatorname{dar} \operatorname{dim} V_{2}, \leq m_{1} (\operatorname{prop})^{2} = \operatorname{dim} V_{2} = m_{1}$ Analog dim Vai = mi, Vi=2,2

Joteza: 1) nad 21, , In (distincte) EK 2) dim Va = mi, i=1/h, mi = multiplicitatea lui Ai, i=1/h jmj+..+m=m Tie Ri reper în Vai, i=1/h $R_1 = \{e_{1,...}, e_{m_1}\}_{1...}, R_n = \{e_{m_1+..+m_{n-1}+1}\}_{...} e_m\}$ 12, +++12x = m, +..+mx=n= dim 1KV. Fix $R = \{e_{1,...}, e_{m_{1},...}, e_{m_{1}+...+m_{k-1}+1},..., e_{n}\} \subset V$. Dem ca R esti reper in Aratam ca R esti SLI $\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i e_i + \dots + \sum_{j=m_1 + \dots + m_{k-1} + 1} a_i e_j = 0$ Daca $\exists 1 \leq i_1 \leq \ldots \leq i_p \leq n, p \leq n, \{i_1, i_p\} \subset \{1, \dots, i_p\}$ and $f_{i_1} \neq 0_{V_1} \dots f_{i_p} \neq 0_{V_p}$, atunei fi, +...+fip=0 => {fin,..., fip} SLD dar fis, fip sunt vectori snoprii corespunzatori la valori snoprii distincte = {fis, fip}SLI(2) Den (1),(2) = Contradictie Deci f=0v, -> f==0v => $\sum_{i=1}^{m_1} a_i e_i = 0_V \implies a_i = 0_1 \forall i = 1_1 m_1$ $\sum_{i=m_1+...+m}^{m} \alpha_i e_i = 0$ $R_{1} = 0, \forall i = m_1 + ... + m_{k-1} + 1/N$ $i=m_1+...+m_{n-1}+1$ $\mathcal{R}_2 5 L I$ $\Rightarrow \mathcal{R} 5 L I$ $\Rightarrow \text{even} |\mathcal{R}|=n \Rightarrow \text{reper}$ Arem $f(ei) = \lambda_1 e_1, \forall i = 1_1 m_1$ $f(ei) = \lambda_1 e_1, \forall i = 1_1 m_1$ $f(ei) = \lambda_1 e_1, \forall i = 1_1 m_1$ $\Rightarrow A = [f]_{R,R} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & m_1 \circ u \\ \lambda_1 & m_1 \circ u \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow A = [f]_{R,R} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & m_1 \circ u \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & m_1 \circ u \end{pmatrix}$ (matricea asrciata lui f este diagonala).

Exemplu Fie 4: R³ - R³, f(x) = (x4 + x2 + x3; 2x3)

Sa acarate ca 17 R-1000 27 Sandarate va 17 R= [4, e2, e3] reper in R3 ai $A = [f]_{R,R}$ este diagonală. $SOL = [f]_{R_0,R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $R_0 = repur canonic$ in R^3 . $P(\lambda) = 0 \implies \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \implies (1 - \lambda)^{2}(2 - \lambda) = 0$ $\lambda_{1} = 1, m_{1} = 2, \lambda_{2} = 2, m_{2} = 1. \quad \lambda_{1} = 0$ $\lambda_{2} = 2, m_{2} = 1. \quad \lambda_{1} = 0$ $V_{\lambda_1} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = 1 \cdot x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_1 x_{2,10} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x$ = < \((1,0,0),(0,1,0)\)> $\begin{cases} \chi_{4} = \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{2} + \chi_{3} = \chi_{2} \\ 2\chi_{3} = \chi_{3} = \chi$ $\begin{array}{l}
\sqrt{\lambda_{2}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} / f(x) = 2 \cdot \chi \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (0_{1} \chi_{2} / \chi_{2}) \middle| \chi_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \\ \chi_{1} = 2 \chi_{1} & = 1 \\ \chi_{2} + \chi_{3} = 2 \chi_{2} = 1 \\ 2 \chi_{3} & = 2 \chi_{3} \end{array} \right. \\
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\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc$ $R_2 = \{ (0_1 1_1 1) \}$ reper in $\sqrt{2}$ Din (1), (2) => FR = { (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,1,1) } ai matricea $A = [f]_{R,R} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Forme bilimiare Forme patratice. Sef (V,+i)/1K sp. vect Aplication q: VXV->1K s.n. forma biliniara =>
1) q(ax+by,z) = aq(x,z) + bq(y,z), 2) g(x, ay+bz) = ag(x,y) + bg(x,z), $\forall x,y,z \in V, \forall a_1b,c \in IK.$ OBS Not: $L(V,V;IK) = \{g: V \times V \rightarrow IK \mid g \text{ forma bilimiara}\}$ # Hill do No. veet. (L(V,V; K),+,·)/, are structural de sp. veet Defa) $g: \forall x \forall \rightarrow |K|$ s.n. forma simetrica $= g(x_1y) = g(y_1x)$ $\forall x_1y \in \forall \forall x_2y \in \forall y_1y_2 = g(x_1y_2) = g(x_1y_2)$ CBS L'S(V,V; IK) = { 9: V×V → IK | 9 forma bilimiara himetrica }

La(V,V; IK) = { 9: V×V → IK | 9 forma bilimiara antisimetrica } · L's (V, V; IK) & L(V, V; IK) subspatiu vect. • $L^{\alpha}(V,V;K) \subset L(V,V;K)$ OBS Daca q: VXV-> IK este forma simetrica, respectivo antisimetrica si limiara anti-un argument, atunci e este forma biliniara 1 Fie g' simetricat si g (ax+by,z)=ag(x,z)+bg/y,z) ∀x,y,z €V, ∀a,b ∈ IK -? simetrica => q(z,ax+by)=ag(z,x)+bg(z,y) g este limiara in al doilea argument Decid q esti biliniara Andlog pt carul & antitimetrica-

Matricea assirata unei forme bilimiare Fre R={e1, en} reper in V si g(ei, ej)=gij) $\forall i,j=1|m$. Notam G = (g,ij)i,j=1|m. $g(x,y) = g(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^{m} y_j e_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} x_i y_j g(e_i,e_j)$ $= \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} g_{ij} \chi_{i} \chi_{j} = X^{T}GY =$ $= (\chi_{1} ... \chi_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} ... g_{1n} \\ g_{n1} ... g_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_{1} \\ g_{n} \\ g_{n} ... g_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_{1} \\ g_{n} \\$ Modificarea matricei la schimbarea reperufiu Fire R= se1,.., en ? - R= se1,.., en y repere in V ej= 2 CKjek, Vj=1/n gij = g(ei, ej); grs = g(er, es) grs=g(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \infty \inf $\Rightarrow G' = C^TGC$ $\frac{OBS}{G'} = G^T = (C^TGC)^T = C^TG^T(C^T)^T = C^TGC = G'$ Analog pentru forme bilimiare antisimetrice $(G^T = -G)$ Let $f \in \mathcal{L}^{\infty}(V,V;IK)$ si $\ker g = \{x \in V \mid g(x,y) = 0, \forall y \in V\}$ g sn medegenerata (=> Kerg=10v3

OBS $f_{ix} = \{e_{i,j}, e_{i,j}\}$ reper $i_{im} = V$. $i_{i} \propto G \times G \times G$ $= \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} g(x, e_{i,j}) = 0 \\ g(x, e_{i,j})$ are sol unica mula (=> detG = 0 g nedegenerata ← GEGL(n, K) Exemplu q R3xR3 - R, q (xy)=xy1+xzyz+x3y3.

Fix Ro = {e1,e2,e3} reposal canonic. $g_{ij} = g(e_i, e_j) = S_{ij} / = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{i.i.f.} \Rightarrow G = I_{\mathbf{3}} \in GL(\mathbf{3}_1 R) \end{cases}$ (1) (1) (1) $\Rightarrow q \text{ medegenerata}$ $(5AU) \text{ Fie } x \in \text{Kurg} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q(x_1e_1) = 0 \\ q(x_1e_2) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ Def $g \in L(V,V; |K|)$, rog = rog G. rog G = invariant la schim barea reperului $rog G' = C^TGC$ OBS g nedegenerata => rg G = m (maxim)

Prop Fie q V x V -> K functie. $mg \in L(V, V, |K) \Longrightarrow \exists G \in \mathcal{M}_n(|K|)$ as coordonatele lui x, y in raport ou reperul $R = \{e_1, e_n\}$ al lui V verifica $g(x, y) = X^TGY$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}, x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$ $y = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j e_j$