Seminar 5

§1. Tubertu vectoriale

O (M2(C),+,·)/C

a) R = { 3 + P1 = (0 0) 1 = (0 - 1) 1 = (0 - 1) 5 reper in M2(C) (matrice Pauli)

b) Ro A R , A =? Ro = reperul ranonic

e) La se afte roord. lui M= (1 2i) in raport ruil

d) $P_k^2 = J_2$, $\forall k = 1/3$, $E_b^2 = i E_b P_c$, $\tau = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{T}) = (-1)^m(\sigma)$

e) Dati exemple de subspatui vare verifica

(4)=V1+V2=W1+W2+W3=U1+U2+U3+U4

(R3,+1) R , S= { (1/23), (-1,1,5)}

a) $25 = 25^{\prime} = \{(1,5,11), (2,1,-2), (3,6,9)\}.$

b) Sa se descrie V' printe-un sidem de ec. liniare.
c) Sa se det. V'' ai $\mathbb{R}^3 = V \oplus V''$

(3) $(\mathbb{R}^3, t, \cdot)/\mathbb{R}$, $V = \{(xy,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{cases} x-y+2z = 0 \\ 2x+y+z = 0 \end{cases}$ Sa se descompuna x = (-1, 3, 4) in rajort eu $\mathbb{R}^3 = V \oplus V''$

d)
$$[f]R_0,R_0=A=?$$
, $R_0=$ reperul ranonic in \mathbb{R}^3

• (3)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $f(x) = (3x_1 - 2x_2, 2x_1 - x_1 - x_1 + x_2)$

a) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x) = (3x_1 - 2x_2, 2x_1 - x_1 - x_1 + x_2)$

d)
$$L_f^{-1}R_0, R_0' = A = ?$$
 R_0, R_0' reper canonice in R_0' respect to R_0'

$$\begin{array}{l} (\widehat{T}) \ f: \mathcal{R}_3[X] \to \mathcal{R}_2[X] \ , \ f(P) = P \\ a) \ [f]_{\mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0}' = A = ? \ , \ \mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0' \ repere \ canonice in \\ \mathcal{R}_0[X], \ resp. \ \mathcal{R}_2[X] \\ b) \ dim \ ker f \ , \ dim \ \mathcal{I}_m f. \end{array}$$

(5)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, -x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$
a) $Cf \mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0 = A = ?$

C)
$$V' = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \{x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0\} \}$$

 $f(V') = ?$

((R,+1)) R, R= {9-(40), 2(0,1)} CR= 19-4-4, 2-9-20 ((R) *+1') IR sp veit dual (R2)* - } f R2 - R/ f lineara 3. 2x -19*, 6 3 - (x') 19' y reque duale in specual ex(ej)-Sij, ei*(ej)-Sij, Vij=1,2, Sij={1,1=1,2} Precipate legitura dintre matricele C M D (F) Fre f = End(V) ai f=0 Ja x arate ca g = ldy + f EAut (V) (3) f R([X] → R3, f(ax+b) = (a, b, a+b) Fie $\mathcal{R}_{1} = \{2x-1, -x+1\}$, $\mathcal{R}' = \{(1,1,1), (1,1,0), (1,0,0)\}$ repere in $\mathcal{R}_{1}[x]$, resp. \mathcal{R}^{3} a) f limitara; $\frac{1}{2}$ det expressa analtica gentra f. b) [f/R,R'=#=? c) Kerf, Imf limitara (9) $q: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \bigvee_{j} g(v_i) = \mathcal{U}_{ij}, i = 1/3$ of = (-1,1,1), oz = (1,1,1), vz = (0,2,1) = 21/2 +3 1/2 - v3, M2 = v, +3 1/2 + v3, M3 = v3. b) UEglRo, Ro rsker[g], Im(g)

The
$$\mathcal{R}_{2}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{2}[X]$$
, $f(ax+b) = ax^{2} + (a+2b)x + a-b$.
The $\mathcal{R} = \{1, x\}$ si $\mathcal{R}' = \{x^{2}, x^{2} + x + 1, x^{2} + x\}$ report in $\mathcal{R}_{2}[X]$, try $\mathcal{R}_{2}[X]$.
b) $[f]\mathcal{R}_{1}\mathcal{R}'$
c) $\ker f_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{R}'$

(1)
$$f: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_1[x]$$
 limitara $f(x+2) = x+1$, $f(-x^2+3) = 2x+3$, $f(2x+5) = -x+1$. Determinating f .

(12)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $f(x) = (x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3)x_1 + x_2 + a_1 x_1 + x_3 + a_1$
 $a = ?$ ai f este agl. limitara.

(3)
$$f: R_1[x] \rightarrow R_1[x]$$
 limiara.
Sa se afle expression analitica fentru f daca
a) $[f]R_{0}_{1}R_{0} = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(4) & f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3 \\
f(x) &= (x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3, mx_1 + 3x_2 - x_3, x_2 - 3x_3)
\end{array}$$

a) m = ? où f inj b) It m = 1 sa be afte Im f

c) It $m = -\frac{8}{3}$ sa cafle din Imf

(15) Fix apl·lin $f_m: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $[f_m]_{R_0, R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ m & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ m=? ai fm = Aut(R3)

(16) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ limiara , $[f] \mathcal{R}_0, \mathcal{R}_0' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Kur f = ? Im f = ?. Precipati cate o baga in fixeare sub-paties