

## SEMINAR 3

## Spații vectoriale SLI, SLD, SG. Baze

## Preliminarii

$(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$ ,  $S \subset V$  subm.  $\neq \emptyset$

$$\bullet S \text{ s.n. SLI} \Leftrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \\ \forall a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{K} \end{array} : \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0_V \Rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0_{\mathbb{K}} \right]$$

SLI = sistem liniar independent

$\bullet S$  s.n. sistem liniar dependent (SLD)  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \\ \exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{K}, \text{ nu toti nuli} \end{array} \text{ ai } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0_V \right.$$

$\bullet S$  s.n. sistem de <sup>2</sup>generatori (SG)  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\forall x \in V, \exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \text{ ai } a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{K} \text{ ai } x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

Not  $V = \langle S \rangle$

Dacă  $S$  este SG finit, atunci  $V$  s.n. sp. vect. finit generat.

$\bullet S$  s.n. bază  $\Leftrightarrow$  1)  $S$  este SLI  
2)  $S$  este SG

(T) Fie  $(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$  sp. vect. finit generat.

$B_1, B_2$  baze  $\Rightarrow \text{card } B_1 = \text{card } B_2 = n = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} V$

OBS 1  $n = \text{nr. max de vect din SLI}$   
 $= \text{nr. min. de vect din SG}$

OBS 2 a)  $\forall$  subm.  $\neq \emptyset$  a unui SLI este SLI  
b)  $\forall$  supram. a unui SLD este SLD.  
c)  $\forall$  supram. a unui SG este SG  
d)  $\forall$  SG (finit) se poate extrage o bază  
e)  $\forall$  SLI (finit) se poate completa la o bază

OBS 3  $(V, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{K}$ ,  $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$ ,  $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

UAE 1)  $B$  bază ; 2)  $B$  e SLI ; 3)  $B$  e SG.

Ex1  $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot)_{/\mathbb{R}}$

a)  $S = \{(1, m, 1), (m, 1, 1), (1, 0, m)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3, m \in \mathbb{R}$

1)  $m = ?$  ai  $S$  este SLI

2)  $m = ?$  ai  $S$  este SLD

3)  $m = 2 \Rightarrow S$  este bază

b)  $S' = \{(1, a_1, a_1^2), (1, a_2, a_2^2), (1, a_3, a_3^2)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

$a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Ce relație verifică  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  ai  $S'$  bază

sol  
a)  $B_0 = \{e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, 0), e_3 = (0, 0, 1)\}$  bază canonică

în  $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$

1)  $S$  este SLI

$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $a(1, m, 1) + b(m, 1, 1) + c(1, 0, m) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} = (0, 0, 0)$

$(a, am, a) + (bm, b, b) + (c, 0, cm) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

$(a + bm + c, am + b, a + b + cm) = (0, 0, 0)$

(\*)  $\begin{cases} a + bm + c = 0 \\ am + b = 0 \\ a + b + cm = 0 \end{cases}$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 1 \\ m & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & m \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$

(\*) are sol unică nulă  $(a, b, c) = (0, 0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1-m & m & 1 \\ m-1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix}$

$\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{R}_1 - \mathcal{R}_2 = (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & m & 1 \\ 0 & m+1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = -(m-1)(m^2 + m - 1)$

$m_1 \neq 1, m_{2,3} \neq \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$S$  este SLI  $\Leftrightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}\right\}$

2)  $S$  este SLD  $\Leftrightarrow m \in \left\{1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}\right\}$



$$3) m=2 \Rightarrow S = \{(1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1), (1, 0, 2)\}$$

$$\textcircled{M_1} \text{ cf 1) } \Rightarrow S \text{ este SLI} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = \text{card } S \end{array} \right\} \xRightarrow{\text{OBS 3}} S \text{ e SG si} \\ \text{bază}$$

$\textcircled{M_2}$  Altfel, se dem. că  $S$  este SG i.e.

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3, \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai}$$

$$x = a(1, 2, 1) + b(2, 1, 1) + c(1, 0, 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{X} \textcircled{*} \begin{cases} a + 2b + c = x_1 \\ 2a + b = x_2 \\ a + b + 2c = x_3 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{X} \textcircled{*} \text{ este SCD } \Rightarrow \exists! (a, b, c)$$

$$b) S' = \{(1, a_1, a_1^2), (1, a_2, a_2^2), (1, a_3, a_3^2)\}$$

$$S' \text{ bază} \Rightarrow S' \text{ este SLI}$$

$$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai } a(1, a_1, a_1^2) + b(1, a_2, a_2^2) + c(1, a_3, a_3^2) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = c = 0_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 0 \\ aa_1 + ba_2 + ca_3 = 0 \\ aa_1^2 + ba_2^2 + ca_3^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{sist. este SCD} \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a_3 - a_2)(a_3 - a_1)(a_2 - a_1) \neq 0$$

$a_1, a_2, a_3$  sunt distincte 2 câte 2

### Ex2 $(\mathbb{R}^3, +, i)/\mathbb{R}$

$$a) S_1 = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, -1, -1), (2, 0, -1)\}$$

Să se extragă din  $S_1$  un SLI maximal  $S_1'$   
și să se extindă acesta la o bază

$$b) S_2 = \{(1, 2, 3)\} \quad -4-$$

Să se arate că  $S_2$  nu este SG și SLI

Să se extindă  $S_2$  la o bază

sol

$$a) \text{ Fie } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai } a(1, 1, 0) + b(1, -1, -1) + c(2, 0, -1) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b+2c=0 \\ a-b=0 \\ -b-c=0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 0 \quad (c_3 = c_1 + c_2)$$

$$\Delta_p = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \quad \Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

sistem SCN  $\Rightarrow$  are ni sol nenule.

$\Rightarrow S_1$  este SLD.

$S_1' = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, -1, -1)\}$  este SLI maximal.

$$\text{Fie } a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai } a(1, 1, 0) + b(1, -1, -1) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a-b=0 \\ -b=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

sist este SCN  $\Rightarrow a=b=0$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow B_1 \text{ este SLI} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = \text{card } B_1 = 3 \\ \text{OBS3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$B_1 = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, -1, -1), (0, 0, 1)\} \text{ bază}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} 3 = \text{nr. min de vect dim SG} \\ \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S_2 \text{ nu e SG}$$

$$|S_2| = 1$$

$$(1, 2, 3) \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Rightarrow \{(1, 2, 3)\} \text{ e SLI}$$



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$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow B_2 = \{ (1, 2, 3), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1) \} \text{ SLI}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 = \text{card } B_2 \xrightarrow{\text{OBS3}} \text{SG si bază.}$$

Ex3  $(\mathbb{R}_2[X] = \{P \in \mathbb{R}[X] \mid \text{grad } P \leq 2\}, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}.$

a)  $f = 2x^2 - 3x + 1 \Rightarrow B_1 = \{f, f', f''\}$  bază. Generalizare.

b)  $B_2 = \{1, x-1, (x-1)^2\}$  bază. Generalizare

SOL

a)  $B_0 = \{1, x, x^2\}$  bază canonică a lui  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$

$\Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}_2[X] = 3.$

$P = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \rightarrow (a_0, a_1, a_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1, f'(x) = 4x - 3, f''(x) = 4.$

OBS  $f = \tilde{f}$  (fctia polinomială asociată).

$B_1 = \{2x^2 - 3x + 1, 4x - 3, 4\}$  bază.

$\downarrow$

$$\{(1, -3, 2), (-3, 4, 0), (4, 0, 0)\}$$

•  $B_1$  este SLI

Fie  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $a(2x^2 - 3x + 1) + b(4x - 3) + c \cdot 4 = 0$

$a - 3b + 4c + x(-3a + 4b) + 2ax^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} a - 3b + 4c = 0 \\ -3a + 4b = 0 \\ 2a = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{SCD} \Rightarrow \text{sol unică nulă: } a = b = c = 0$

$\Rightarrow B_1$  este SLI

$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}_2[X] = 3 = \text{card } B_1 \} \xrightarrow{\text{OBS3}} B_1 \text{ SG si bază.}$

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SAU dem că  $B_1$  e SG cu def.

$$\forall P = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2, \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ aî } P = a f + b f' + c f''$$

$$\begin{cases} a - 3b + 4c = a_0 \\ -3a + 4b = a_1 \\ 2a = a_2 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{SCA} \Rightarrow \exists! \text{ sol } (a, b, c) \Rightarrow B_1 \text{ e SG.}$$

Generalizare  $P \in \mathbb{R}_2[X]$ ,  $\text{grad } P = 2$   
 $\{P, P', P''\}$  bază.

b)  $B_2 = \{1, x-1, (x-1)^2\}$  bază în  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ .

Dezvoltare în serie Taylor în jurul lui  $x_0$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}(x-x_0)^k + \dots$$

$$B_2 \text{ este SG} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[X] = \langle B_2 \rangle$$

$$\forall P = a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2 \in \mathbb{R}_2[X]$$

$$P(x) = P(1) + P'(1)(x-1) + \frac{P''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2; \begin{aligned} P(1) &= a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \\ P'(1) &= a_1 + 2a_2 \\ P''(1) &= 2a_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = a \cdot 1 + b(x-1) + c(x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \\ b = a_1 + 2a_2 \\ c = a_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 \text{ este SG. } \left. \begin{matrix} \text{OBS 3} \\ \Rightarrow B_2 \text{ e SLI} \\ \text{si bază} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}_2[X] = 3 = \text{card } B_2$$

Generalizare :  $\{1, x-a, (x-a)^2\}$  bază în  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$

Ex 4  $(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ .

a)  $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$   
 $\alpha = ?$  aî  $B$  este bază



$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

S este SLI și să se completeze la o bază

$$c) S' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$1) \dim \langle S' \rangle$$

2) Să se extragă din  $S'$  un SLI max și acesta să se extindă la o bază.

SOL

$$a) B_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ bază canonică în } M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M_2(\mathbb{R}) = 4$$

$$M_2(\mathbb{R}) \ni A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$B_0 \rightarrow \{(1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\} \text{ bază canonică în } \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\text{card } B = 4 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$B \text{ bază} \Leftrightarrow B \text{ SLI} \Leftrightarrow B \text{ S.G.}$$

$$B \text{ este SLI} \Leftrightarrow \{(1, 1, 1, -1), (0, 5, -1, -1), (-1, 0, 3, -1), (\alpha, 1, 1, -1)\} \text{ SLI în } \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a(1, 1, 1, -1) + b(0, 5, -1, -1) + c(-1, 0, 3, -1) + d(\alpha, 1, 1, -1) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^4}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \alpha \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a, b, c, d) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^4} \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \alpha-1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\alpha-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\alpha) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (\alpha-1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6(\alpha-1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\alpha \neq 1}$$

$$b) S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\{(1, 0, 1, 1), (2, 3, 1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \Rightarrow S \text{ este SLI}$$

$$\text{Fie } a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \begin{cases} a+2b=0 \\ 3b=0 \\ a+b=0 \\ a=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{SCA} \quad (a, b) = (0, 0).$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0.$$

$$B_1 = \text{SU} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ SLI } \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \right\} \xRightarrow{\text{OBS}_3} \text{SG si baza}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) = 4 = \text{card } B_1$$

$$c) S' = \left\{ \underset{\text{"B"}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{\text{"C"}}{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{\text{"D"}}{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{\text{"E"}}{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}} \right\}$$

$$D = B + C; E = B - C$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \langle S' \rangle = \langle \{B, C\} \rangle \\ \{B, C\} \text{ SLI} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \dim \langle S' \rangle = 2.$$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ SLI } \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \right\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) = 4 = \text{card } B_2$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2 \text{ baza}$$



$$\langle S' \rangle = \{bB + cC + dD + eE, b, c, d, e \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{\alpha B + \beta C, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$\{B, C\} \text{ e SG pt } \langle S' \rangle \Rightarrow \{B, C\} \text{ baza pt } \langle S' \rangle$$

$$\{B, C\} \text{ e SLI pt } \langle S' \rangle$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \langle S' \rangle = 2$$

Ex5  $(\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}), +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ .

a)  $S = \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  ,  $f_1(x) = 1$ ,  $f_2(x) = \sin x$ ,  $f_3(x) = \cos x$   
SLI

SOL Fie  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $a f_1 + b f_2 + c f_3 = 0$

$$a f_1(x) + b f_2(x) + c f_3(x) = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a + b \sin x + c \cos x = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1)  $x = 0 \Rightarrow a + c = 0$

2)  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow a + b = 0$

3)  $x = \pi \Rightarrow a - c = 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists! (a, b, c) = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow S$  este SLI

b)  $S' = \{g_1, g_2, g_3\}$  ,  $g_1(x) = 1$ ,  $g_2(x) = \cos x$ ,  $g_3(x) = \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$

$S'$  este SLD.

$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \underset{a}{1} \cdot \underset{b}{1} + \underset{c}{(-1)} \cos x + \underset{c}{(-2)} \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow S'$  este SLD

c)  $S'' = \{h_1, h_2, h_3\}$  ,  $h_1(x) = e^x$ ,  $h_2(x) = e^{-x}$ ,  $h_3(x) = \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$S''$  SLD  $h_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h_1(x) + h_2(x)) \Rightarrow h_1(x) + h_2(x) - 2h_3(x) = 0$   
 $a=1, b=1, c=-2$

Ex 6

a)  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ ,  $B' = \{1-i, 1+i\}$  bază

b)  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{C}$ ,  $B'' = \{2+i\}$  bază

sol

a)  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$ ,  $B_0 = \{1, i\}$

$$z = x + iy \rightarrow (x, y)$$

$$B_0 = \{1, i\} \rightarrow \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\} \text{ bază can. în } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = 2$$

Dem că  $B'$  este SLI.

Fie  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  ai  $a(1-i) + b(1+i) = 0$

$$a+b+i(-a+b)=0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ -a+b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists (a, b) = (0, 0).$$

$$|B'| = 2 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \text{SG}$$

Deci  $B'$  e bază.

b)  $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{C}$ ,  $B_0 = \{1\}$  b. canonică.

$$2+i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{2+i\} \text{ SLI}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C} = 1 \Rightarrow B'' = \{2+i\} \text{ bază.}$$