Spatii vectoriale euclidiene Repere ortonormate (1) $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x,y) = ax_1y_1 + bx_1y_2 + bx_2y_1 + cx_2y_2$ a) $g \in L^5(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ b) g produs scalar $\iff \begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ ac-b^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$

② $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ forma biliniara $G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea asciata în raport ru \mathbb{R}_0 Este (R³g) spratiu vectorial euclidian real?

(3) (\mathcal{R},g_0) , $g_0: \mathcal{R}^3 \mathcal{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}$, $g_0(x_1y) = x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$ U = {x eR3 / 4+ 2 - 23 = 09

b) Sa se det un reper ortonormat $R = R_1 U R_2$ in R^3 , unde $R_1 = \text{reper ortonormat}$ in U_1 $R_2 = -1 - \frac{1}{2}$

(1) $(C_1+i)_{IR}$ $ig: C\times C \longrightarrow R$ forma biliniara si $G = \begin{pmatrix} 12\\25 \end{pmatrix}$ matricea asciata lui q in rap. au Ro = {1, i } a) (I,g) sp. vect. euclidean / real?

b) u=2-i este versor in raport aug c) < {u3>1

d) Fa se ortonormeze Ro in rap. cu q e) sa se alle intersectia dintre cercul unitate in (C,go) si in (C,g)

(5) (R^3, g_0) , $R = \{f_1 = (1, 2, 3), f_2 = (0, 1, 1), f_3 = (1, 2, 5)\}$ a) R reper in R^3 . La se ortonormeze b) fix \$2; C) f11 f21 f3 (6) $(R^3, 90)$, $U = \langle \{(1,0,1), (1,1,2)\} \rangle$ b) Ta $\propto \det R = R_1 U R_2$ reper ortonormat in R^3 -al R_1 = reper ortonormat lin U $R_2 = -7/ U^{\perp}$ $(7) \left(\mathbb{R}_{2}[X]_{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right) / \mathbb{R} / g : \mathbb{R}_{2}[X] \times \mathbb{R}_{2}[X] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R},$ $g(P_1Q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k b_k$, $P = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ $Q = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$ Ja-se ortonormeze $\{2, 3-2x, 1-2x+x^2\}$ in raport ou produsul scalar g. (3) (R^3, g_0) , $U = \{x \in R^3 \mid \{x_1 - x_3 = 0\}\}$ b) Sa se afte $R = R_1 U R_2$ ruper ortonormat in $R^3 ai^2$ R_1 ruper ortonormat in U $R_2 = -1$ Verif că $f \in O(\mathbb{R}^3) \iff \mathbb{R}_o \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}' = \{q'_1, e_2', e_3'\}$

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Schimbare de ryere ortonormate e_1' = (1_10_10)_1 e_2'' = (0_1 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{1}{2})_1 e_3' = (0_1 \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})_1.
        · (V,+i)/R , g: VxV -> R produs scalar =>1) g ∈ L^s(V,V;R)
           (19) spatiu vectorial suclidian real.
           R = \{e_{1:j}e_{n}\}\ \text{reper ortogonal} \iff g(e_{i},e_{j}) = 0, \forall i \neq j
\text{ortonormat} \iff g(e_{i},e_{j}) = \delta_{ij}, \forall ij = 1, n
               \mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}' \Rightarrow A \in O(n)
reporce ortonormate (AA^T = I_n)
          U \subseteq V \text{ sup vert} \Rightarrow U^{\perp} = \{ y \in V \mid g(x_1 y) = 0, \forall x \in U \}
Fie (R_{igo}) S = \{x_i, y_i\} SLI jRo = \{4_1e_2, e_3\} reper canonic
             a) \frac{7}{4} = \chi \chi \gamma = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \chi & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \end{vmatrix}
              produs vectorial J1 J2 y3
            b) u \wedge x \wedge y = g_0(u_1 \times xy) = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 \\ y_1 \end{vmatrix}
              Teorema Gram-Tchmidt
            (E, <, 7) , R = {f1, , fn} reper arbitrar
         \Rightarrow \mathcal{FR} = \{e_1, e_n\} reper ortogonal aî \{e_1, e_i\} = \{e_1, e_i\} = \{e_1, e_i\} = \{e_1, e_i\}
            e1=71
e2= f2- <f2/47 e1
                                                            4 fn, en-1> en-1.
            en=fn- 29,4> q
                                                              len-1, en-17
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UAE 1) ZIM 2) ||x-y|²=||x||²+||y||² 3) ||x-y|| = ||x+y||, \forall x, y \in E (11) $C([a_1b]) = \{f: [a_1b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ cont } f$ g(fig) = \int_a f(t)g(t) dt , \tau fig \in C([a,b]) · Este C([96]), g) sp. vert. euclidian? (12) (R4,90). Fie ryerul: $R = \left\{ f_1 = (-1/2/2/1), f_2 = (-1/1/5, -3), f_3 = (-3/2/8, 7), f_4 = (0/1/1/0) \right\}$ Sa se orbonormeze. (13) $(([0,2\pi])_1g)$ $([1,2\pi])_1g)$ $([1,2\pi])_1g)$ $f_{2n}(t) = \text{Sim}(nt)$, n = 1, 2, ...Sa ce areste ca 5 este mult. ortroponala. (14) (M2/R),g), g(A,B)=Tr(AT.B), YAIBEM2/R)

a) g e produs scaleir b) $R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ Sa ce vortonormeze regerul R,