## Jeminar 10 - GA

Transformari ortogonale

$$(E_{1}<;?) \text{ s.v.e.r.}, \quad f \in End(E)$$

$$f \in O(E) \text{ (transf. ortogonala)} \Leftrightarrow \angle f(z), f(y) ? = \angle z, y ? \Leftrightarrow \forall z, y \in E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \| f(z) \| = \| z \|_{1} \forall x \in E.$$

$$f \in O(E) \Leftrightarrow A = [f]_{R,R} \in O(n) \Leftrightarrow \text{ s.chumbare de}$$

$$\forall R = \text{ t.uper ortonormat. repere ortonormate}$$

$$f \in O(E) \Rightarrow \text{ val. proprii s.unt } \pm 1$$

$$Claudicare$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E}, -id_{E} \}$$

$$Oder E = 1 \Rightarrow O(E) = \{ id_{E},$$

(Ex) (R, go) sver, ou streuclidiana canonica  $f \in End(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ,  $A = [f]_{R_0,R_0} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$   $R_0 = \text{Minule normalise}$ Ro = reperul panonic. a) La se verate ca  $f \in O(R^3)$ , de spela 2 i.e  $f = SoR_{\varphi}$ b) La ce det. 4 de rotatie 9 si axa de simetrie c) Ja se det un ryer R=19, ez, ez j verbonormat ai  $[f]_{R,R} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ 0 & Aim \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$ (EX2) (R3,90) A.V.E.K, M= (1,110) a)  $\{u^3\}^{+}=?$ . Precigati un reper orbonormat. b) La se det transf. ortogonald, de spela 1, care este rotatie de 4 orientat 9 = I si axa < {u}>. (E, L', ?) AVe. 2 fe End (E)  $f \in Sim(E) \iff \langle \alpha, f(y) \rangle = \langle f(\alpha), y \rangle, \forall \alpha, y \in E$ ⇒ A = [f]R,R este simetrica (A=AT) +R = reper ortonormat (T) f∈ Sim (E) =>/ FR reper orhonormat ai [f]R,R este / diagonala. •  $f \in Sim(E) \Rightarrow \{1\}$  toate rad folin caract sunt reale 2)  $clim(X_{ij} = m_{ij})$ , i = 1, kAnn Dr val proprii dist  $m_1 + ... + m_r = n$ 

Scanned with CamScanner

•  $A = A^T$   $f \in Sim(E)$  f(x) = y; Y = AX  $Q: E \to R$  forma fatratica  $\langle x, f(x) \rangle = Q(x) = X^T A \times X$ .

 $(\mathbb{R}^{3}, g_{0}) \quad f \in \operatorname{End}(\mathbb{R}^{3})$   $A = [f]_{\mathcal{R}_{0}, \mathcal{R}_{0}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

a) Dem ca f & Sim (R3). Determinati f
b) Ta se afle Q: R3 - R forma fortratica assista
c) Ta se aduca Q la o forma canonica,
e fectuand o transformare ortogonala h
(i.e. o schimbare de sepere ottonormate)

Ex4)  $(\mathbb{R}^3, g_0)$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f(z) = g_0(z, u) u$ , unde u = (1, -1, 2)

a) sa ce arate ca f \in \lim(R^3); f = ?
b) sa ce afle Q: R^3 \rightarrow IR forma patratica assistata.

Sa ce aduca la la o forma canonica, efectuand
o transformace ortogonala h.

(Ex5)  $(E_1(17))$  sve. x,  $u \in E$ ,  $u \neq 0_E$ Fre  $s \in End(E)$ , s = simetria ortogonala fata de hiperplanul  $(\{u\}) \neq si$   $p \in End(E)$ , p = proientia ortogonala ge  $(\{u\}) \neq si$ Lat x arate ca: a)  $p(x) = x - \frac{\langle x, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle} u$ ,  $\forall x \in E$ b)  $S(z) = S_{\mu}L(z) = \alpha - 2 \frac{Cz_{\mu}U}{L\mu_{\mu}U}U$  $(s = 2p - id_{E})$ (6)  $F: R_n[X] \times R_n[X] \longrightarrow R_{en-3}[X],$ F(P,Q) = P" Q - P" Q + P' Q" - PQ" unde P', P", P",... sunt golin det de derivatele functiei folin. arr. hui P. a) F bilimiara si antitimetrica 6) Fie 9=xn  $f: \mathbb{R}_n[X] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{2n-3}[X]$  $f(P) = F(P_iQ)$ . Precipati matricea aplicatiei liniare f in raport ou referile ranonice. Cay particular m=3.

c) Este f endomorfism diagonalizabil (m=3)(7) Fre Q: R3 - R, Q(x) = 242+522+525+42/2-42/23 respection -8223 Q:R1 -> R, Q(x) = 24x2 +2x4x3 -2xx4 -2x2x3+ + 2X2X4 +2X3X4 Sa se aduca la forma sanonica, prin transformari ortogonalo.

$$\mathbb{R}^{3},g_{0}$$
,  $f \in End(E)$ 

a) 
$$A = [f]_{\mathcal{L}_0, \mathcal{R}_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

La se arate ca f reprezimba robatie. Precipati unghiul de hobatie s' axa. (R'90)

Vie planul 
$$\pi: \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0$$

The glanul  $\pi: \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0$ .  $f_a - \alpha$  determine rotation de  $f_a = 0$ .

The 
$$(R^3, g_0)$$
,  $M = (1/2/3)$   
 $f \in End(R^3)$ ,  $f(x) = M \times X$   
 $f \in End(R^3)$  antisimetric, nu se trate  
 $f \in End(R^3)$  antisimetric, nu se trate  
 $f \in End(R^3)$