

$$R' = \{ (0, 1, 1) \} \quad R' \text{ este SLi} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} R' \text{ este repere in } R \\ R' \text{ SG} \end{array} \right\}$$

## Seminar 4

Reprezentare. Coordonate. Repere cu subspații  
vectoriale. Formă directă.

1)  $(R^3, +, \cdot)$  /  $R$  și  $R_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  reprezentare canonică.

$$R' = \{ e'_1 = e_2 + 2e_3, e'_2 = e_1 + 4e_2 + e_3, e'_3 = -e_1 + e_2 + e_3 \}$$

a)  $R'$  reper în  $R^3$

$R_0 \xrightarrow{A} R'$  și? (matricea de trecere.)

b) coordonatele lui  $t = (3, 2, 1)$  în raport cu  $R'$

$$\begin{array}{l} a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{matricea componentelor } R' \\ \downarrow \\ R_0 \rightarrow R' \end{array} \quad \text{in raport cu } R_0$$

$$\text{det } A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \text{maxim.} \Rightarrow R' \text{ este un SLi} \\ &\text{card } R' = 3 = \dim_R R^3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{c.d. } R' \text{ este baza } \rightarrow \text{reper.} \end{array} \right\}$$

PBS:  $R_0 \circ R_1 \circ R_2$  want to fit orientation, degrees

that  $\theta > 0$

$$\text{b). } \mathbf{x} = (3, 2, 1) = x_1'(1, 2, 1) + x_2'(1, 4, 1) + x_3'(-1, 1, 1) = (x_1' + x_2' - x_3', 2x_1' + 4x_2' + x_3', x_1' + x_2' + x_3')$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' - x_3' = 3 \\ 2x_1' + 4x_2' + x_3' = 2 \\ x_1' + x_2' + x_3' = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_3' = -2$$

$$x_3' = -1$$

$$(x_1', x_2', x_3') = \left(\frac{11}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -1\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' = 2 \\ 2x_1' + 4x_2' = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$5x_2' = 1$$

$$x_2' = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x_1' = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$2) (\mathbb{R}_2[x], +, \circ) | \mathbb{R}, R_0 = \{e_1=1, e_2=x, e_3=x^2\}$$

$$R' = \{-1+2x+3x^2, x-x^2, x-2x^2\}$$

a)  $P$  reper in  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$R_0 \xrightarrow{A} R', A = ?$$

b) koordinatene bei  $P = 3 - x + x^2$  im reper mit

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rg } A = 3 = \max \star$

$$\mathbb{R}_2[x] \cong \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow R = \{(-1, 2, 3), (0, 1, -1), (0, 1, -2)\}$$

~~SL~~

$$\star \xrightarrow{\text{CL}} R' \text{ SLi, } |R'| = 3 \Rightarrow R' \text{ reg.}$$

$$\text{d)} (3, -1, 1) = a(-1, 2, 3) + b(0, 1, -1) + c(0, 1, -2) =$$

$$= (-a, 2a+b+c, 3a-b-2c)$$

$$-a = 3 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$2a+b+c = -1 \Rightarrow b+c = -1 + 6 = 5$$

$$3a-b-2c = 1 \Rightarrow -b-2c = 1 + 9 = 10 \quad \oplus$$

$$-c = 15 \Rightarrow c = -15$$

$$b = 20$$

$$(a, b, c) = (-3, 20, -15)$$

$$4). (\mathbb{R}_3[x], +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R}$$

$$V_1 = P \{ \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(0) = 0 \}$$

$$V_2 = P \{ \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(1) = 0 \}$$

$$V_3 = P \{ \mathbb{R}_3[x] \mid P(0) = P(1) = 0 \} = V_1 \cap V_2$$

$$\text{a). } V_i \subset \mathbb{R}_3[x], \quad i=1,3$$

b) reprez  $R_i$  in  $V_i$ ,  $i=1,3$

c) afilati coord lini  $P_1 = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3$  in raport cu  $R_1$ .

$$P_2 = 1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 \text{ in raport cu } R_2$$

$$P_3 = x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 \text{ in raport cu } R_3$$

$$\text{Up } P = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$P(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow P = a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 \in \langle \{x, x^2, x^3\} \rangle$$

$$R_1 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow R_1$  este SG pentru  $V_1$ .

$R_0 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\} \rightarrow$  baza  $\Rightarrow$  SLi  $\Rightarrow R_1 \subset R_0$  este SLi-  
 $\Rightarrow R_1$  reprez in  $V_1$

$$(+) \quad P, Q \in V_1, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow aP + bQ$$

$$a(a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3) + b(b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3)$$

$V_1 \subset \mathbb{R}_3[x]$  e subspațiu vectorial

$$P \in V_2 \Rightarrow a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -a_1 - a_2 - a_3$$

$$P = -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 = a_1(x-1) + a_2(x^2-1) + a_3(x^3-1)$$

$$P \in \langle \{x-1, x^2-1, x^3-1\} \rangle = R_2$$

$R_2$  S.G pentru  $V_2$

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

$\text{rang } A = 3 = \text{maxim} \rightarrow R_2 \text{ SLi } \Rightarrow R_2 \text{ reper in } V_2$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -a_2 - a_3$$

$$P = -(a_2 + a_3)x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$a_2(x^2 - x) + a_3(x^3 - x) \in \left\langle \underbrace{x^2 - x, x^3 - x}_R \right\rangle$$

$R_3 \text{ SG. in } V_3$

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

$\text{rang } A = 2 \Rightarrow R_3 \text{ SLi } \Rightarrow R_3 \text{ reper in } V_3$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \{x, x^2, x^3\} \quad \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_1 = 3$$

$$R_2 = \{x-1, x^2-1, x^3-1\} \quad \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_2 = 3$$

$$R_3 = \{x^2 - x, x^3 - x\} \quad \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_3 = 2.$$

Coordinates der  $P_1$  in rapport zu  $R_1$  sunt  $(1, 2, 3)$

$$P_1 = -3(x^3 - 1) + 2(x^2 - 1) + 0(x - 1)$$

Coordinates der  $P_2$  in rapport zu  $R_2$  sunt  $(0, 2, -3)$

$$P_2 = -4(x^3 - x) + 3(x^2 - x)$$

Coordinates der  $P_3$  in rapport zu  $R_3$  sunt  $(3, -4)$

d)  $R_3[x] = V_1 \oplus V_i$ ,  $i = \overline{1,3}$   $V_i$  subsp. complementare  
în  $V_1$

$V_i = ?$

e)  $R_3[x] = U_1 \oplus U_2 \oplus U_3 \subset W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3 \oplus W_4$

d)

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4 = \text{Max}$$

Am extin  $R_3$  la un reper în  $R_3[x]$

$V_1'$  e sp. generat de  $\langle \{1\} \rangle$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4 = \text{max}$$

$V_2' = V_1' = \text{sp. generat de } \langle \{1\} \rangle$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4 = \text{max}$$

$V_3'$  sp. generat de  $\langle \{1, x\} \rangle$

$R_0 = \langle 1, x, x^2, x^3 \rangle$ . partitionam  $R_0$  în  
3 submultimi, respectiv 4 submultimi

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_1 = \langle 1, x \rangle \\ V_2 = \langle x^2 \rangle \\ V_3 = \langle x^3 \rangle \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} W_1 = \langle 1 \rangle \\ W_2 = \langle x \rangle \\ W_3 = \langle x^2 \rangle \\ W_4 = \langle x^3 \rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

Q)  $(R^3, +, \circ) |_{\mathbb{R}}$

$$V' = \left\{ \vec{x} \in R^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad Y = S(A)$$

a) Precizati o bază în  $V'$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Precizati un subspațiu complementar  $V''$  lui  
 $V' \text{ și } R^3 = V' \oplus V''$

c) Se arăta că descompunerea  $\vec{x} = (1, 1, 2)$  în raport cu

$$R^3 = V' \oplus V''$$

d)  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V' = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} R^3 - \operatorname{rg} A = 3 - 1 = 1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = -4x_3 \end{array} \right. \therefore \vec{x} =$$

$$2x_1 = -8\alpha$$

$$\lambda_0 = 8\alpha$$

$$x_1 = -4\alpha$$

$(-4\alpha, 8\alpha, \alpha)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$V' = \langle \{(-4, 8, 1)\} \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}'$  rep in  $V'$

~~Max~~  $\left( \begin{array}{ccc} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = 3 = \max \Rightarrow V'' = \langle \{(0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\} \rangle$

$$X = (1, 1, 2) = \underbrace{x'}_{V'} + \underbrace{x''}_{V''} = a(-4, 8, 1) + b(0, 1, 0) + c(0, 0, 1)$$

$$= (-4a, 8a+b, a+c) = (1, 1, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} -4a = 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \\ 8a+b = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{4} = 3 \\ a+c = 2 \Rightarrow c = 2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x' = (1, -2, -\frac{1}{4})$$

$$x'' = (0, 3, \frac{9}{4})$$

$$8) (\mathbb{R}^4, +, \cdot) / \mathbb{R} \ni V = \langle \{(1, 2, -1, 0), (1, 0, 0, 3)\} \rangle \Rightarrow$$

a) Să se descrie  $V'$  printr-un sistem de ec. liniare

$$b) \mathbb{R}^4 = V' \oplus V'', V'' = ?$$

Să se descrie  $V'$  printr-un sistem de ec. liniare

$$\text{Rang} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 2 = \max \Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V' = 2$$

$\forall x \in V', \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  a.i.  $x = a(1, 2, -1, 0) + b(1, 0, 0, 3)$

$$x = (a+b, 2a, -a, 3b) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a+b = x_1 \\ 2a = x_2 \\ -a = x_3 \\ 3b = x_4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{SCJ}$$

$$\Delta_{C_1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & x_1 \\ 2 & 0 & x_2 \\ 0 & 3 & x_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & x_1 & \\ 0 & -2 & x_2 - 2x_1 & \\ 0 & 3 & x_4 & \end{array} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & x_2 - 2x_1 \\ 3 & x_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2x_4 + 6x_1 - 3x_2 = 0$$

$$Ax_0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & x_1 \\ 2 & 0 & x_2 \\ -1 & 0 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_3 + x_0 = 0$$

$$V' = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{array}{l} 6x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_4 = 9 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{C}_N \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) = 4 = \max$$

$$V'' = \left\{ (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1) \right\}$$

$\forall x \in V'', \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $x = a(0, 0, 1, 0) + b(0, 0, 0, 1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0, 0, a, b)$$

$$V'' = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$