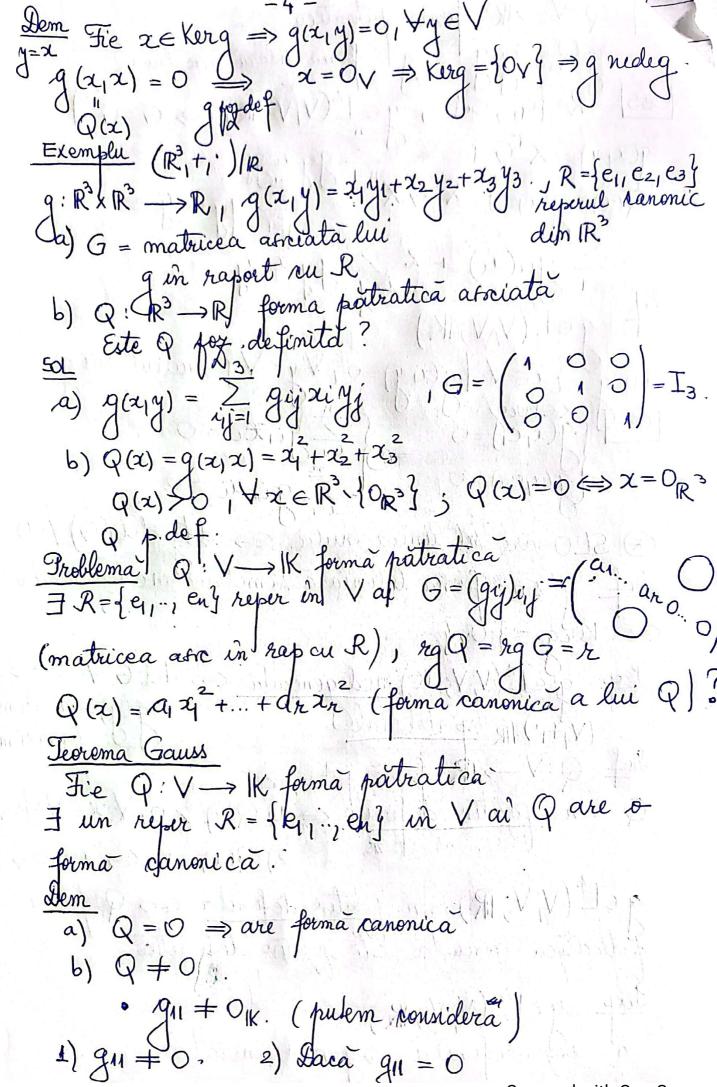


 $R = \{e_{1...}, e_{n}\}$ \xrightarrow{C} $R' = \{e_{1...}, e_{n}\}$ repere in VG=(gre) Re gre = g(ex,eem) gke = g(\(\sum_{\text{in}}\) \(\sum_{\text{cik}}\) \(\text{ei}\) \(\sum_{\text{in}}\) \(\text{cik}\) \(\text{gij}\) \(\text{gi Prop rang G = rang G = invariant la schimbarea Def Q:V -> IK s.n. forma / patratica => $q \in L^{*}(V, V; K)$ at $Q(\alpha) = q(\alpha, \alpha), \forall \alpha \in V$ (Osn. forma patratica assciated formei bilimiare corespondenta bijectiva intre mult formelos patratice si mult. Formelor biliniare simetrice (ch K + 2) Je q∈L(V,V; K), at construin Q:V→IK forma patratica ai Q(2)=g(2,x), YxeV · Fie Q: V→K forma patratica. Construin $g \in L^{2}(V_{1}V_{2}|K)$ at $g(x_{1}x) = Q(x_{1}, \forall x \in V)$ Q(2+y)=q(x+y,x+y) = g(x,x)+g(y,y)+2g(x,y) $Q(x+y) = Q(x)+Q(y)+2g(x,y) \Rightarrow$ $q(a_1y) = 2^{-1} [Q(a+y) - Q(a) - Q(y)]$ 9 = Forma polara asrciata lui Q

Q:V - IK forma patratica 19 = forma folara arc lui Q $\mathcal{R} = \{e_1, e_1\}, g \in L^b(V, V; K) (\Rightarrow G = G^T)$ $Q(x) = g(x_1x) = X^TGX^{[1]} = \begin{cases} 2i & \text{arg} \\ \text{m} \end{cases}$ g(x14) = X'GY. = \(\int gi(\ai)^2 + 2 \(\sum gy \ai \ay \) $q \in L^{\infty}(V, V; IK)$ Kerg = {ze \ | g(z,y) = 0, \ \ y \ \ \ nucleul luig. $= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ii} \mathcal{Z}_{i}} = 0$ L∑ ginai = C € ELO are bol unica nula => det(G) ≠ Det q sm. forma bilimiara simetrica ne degenerata € detG ≠ 0€ Trop q EL^(V, V; K) medegenerata rg (q) = n = dim Y (Viti) IR sp. vert reall (maxim Det Q:V->1R forma patratica Q s.n. foxitive definite (1) Q(x) > 0, \ x \ \ 10vf 2) $Q(x) = 0 \iff x = 0$. g ∈ L°(V, V; R) s.n. pozitir definita €> Q forma fatratica assista este positiv definità 9 EL (V, V; R) for definita => g nedegenerata

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2a) Daca 3 i e 21, n) ai qui + 0 Renumeratam indicii (sch de reper) ai gu 70 gi = 0 1 + i=1,nl 9 +0 => G+On => 3 gy +0,1+1 Tie schimbarea de reper (2 = = = (y+4) [] = = (] (] () yj = xi- y JK=XK, YKETI, ng Higgs Q(x) = 2 2 gij xizy gij zizj = gij 4 (yi-yj2) (razul 2a) Dem prin inductie dupa nr de componente ale lesi x, care agar for Q. 3p. ader PK-1 : Q contine 211.72K-1 I un reper in Vai que o forma canonica Dem PK: Q contine 211. 2KM, XK => 7 un reper in Val Q are o forma canonica. Q(x) = (911)4 1+ 291242+... + 291K41XK + Q(x) contine 221 , 2k = = = | g11 x12 + 2911912 x1x2+...+ 291191K x1xx + Q(a) = \frac{1}{911} (91124+91222+...+91x2x) + (9(x) Contine xzin

Fie schimbarea de reper: $\Rightarrow Q(\alpha) = \frac{1}{q_{11}} y_1^2 + Q'(\alpha)$ 11 = 911 24 t.. + 91K XK It Q" aflicam fasul Px-1 de inductie I un reper ai Q"(a) = a2Z2+...+anZn Det $Q:V \rightarrow R$ f. patratica reala $Q(x) = x_1 + \dots + x_p - x_{p+1} - \dots - x_n^2$, n = ngQsignatura lui Q forma normala d lui Q Shop Q: V -> TR & portratica reala. => I un reper in Vai Q are forma normala Dem cl R. Gaus ⇒ ∃R reper in V ai Qa= a, x,+...+a, xx, k= hqQ Skinti-o sch. de reper, putem considera a,70,0070 Fie sch. de reper apri 20,000 apri 20,000 ar 20 Fie schide reper yi = Vai at, 1=119 Q(2)= yi+ + yp - yp+1 - - yr yj = V-a; 2j /j=p+1/2 yr= ar, K= htin Teorema de inertie Tylvester -> R I. patratica reala. Nr "+" si vi " din forma mormala reprezinta invarianti la sch de reper. OBS Q: V -> R f. patratica reala positivo definita \Leftrightarrow $Q(x) = x_1^2 + ... + x_n^2 \Leftrightarrow signatura (n,0)$

matricea am in rap cu Ro=reperul canno 0 -1 a) 9 ∈ [(R3 R3 , R) b) Ita or det Q: R' -> R f postratica ascriata lui g c) Ja or adura Q la o formal canonica. Este Q por def? Solar Solar G=GT = $g \in L^{\delta}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ given: $G = G^{\mathsf{T}} = g \in L^{\delta}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R})$ 6) que = = gui xi + 2 = = gijxixj = xi + 2x2 + 2x1x2 - 2xx c) $Q(x) = \frac{\chi_1^2 + 2\chi_1\chi_2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 - 2\chi_2\chi_3}{(\chi_1 + \chi_2)^2}$ = $(x_1 + x_2)^{-1} + (x_2 - x_3)^{-1} - x_3^{-1}$ Fie sch. de rejer: $Q(x) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3$ $y_1 = x_1 + x_2$ Signatura (2,1) Q'nu este for det. $\frac{G_{35}}{a} g(x_1 y) = 2^{-1} [Q(x_1 y) - Q(x_1) - Q(y_1)]$ b) g(2,y) = xy y1 +2 x2y2 + xy 2 + x2y1 - x2y3 = 23 y2 = 2 gy 2ing Ex2) 9: R3 x R3 -> R, 9(214) = $G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times_{1} y_{2} + \chi_{1} y_{3} + \chi_{2} y_{1} + 2\chi_{3} y_{1}$ Sa se serie Q: R3 - IR forma patratico asochig Care este forma normala a lui Q

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()(x) = 2x1x2+4x1x3 912=1 =0 Fie sch. de ruper Q(x)== = (y2-y2) + 2 y1 y3 +2 y2 y3,0 Q(x)=2(+y12+y1y3)-12y2+2y2y3 $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3\right) - \frac{1}{2}y_2 + 2y_2y_3 - 2y_3$ $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}y_2^2 - y_2y_3\right) + 2y_3$ $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}y_2 - y_3\right)^2$ Fie sch. de reper: Q(x) = Z1 - Z2 $Z_1 = (2(\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_3))$ Signatura: (111) 72 = V2 (1 42 - 43) Que for def. £3 = 1/3 Metoda V Jacobi f. patratica reala Fie Run reper in V (arbitrar) . Daca matrica Garciata in rap cu R verifica minorii diagonali $\Delta_1 = \det(g_u), \Delta_2 = \det(g_{11} g_{12}), \Delta_n = \det G$ sunt menuli, atunci exista un reper ai $Q(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} x_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} x_2^2 + ... + \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_n} x_n^{1/2}$ Laca, in flus, Di>0, Vi=1,n, at peste go def.

a) metoda Jacobi este restrictiva b) metoda Gauss se frate aplica bot de auna.