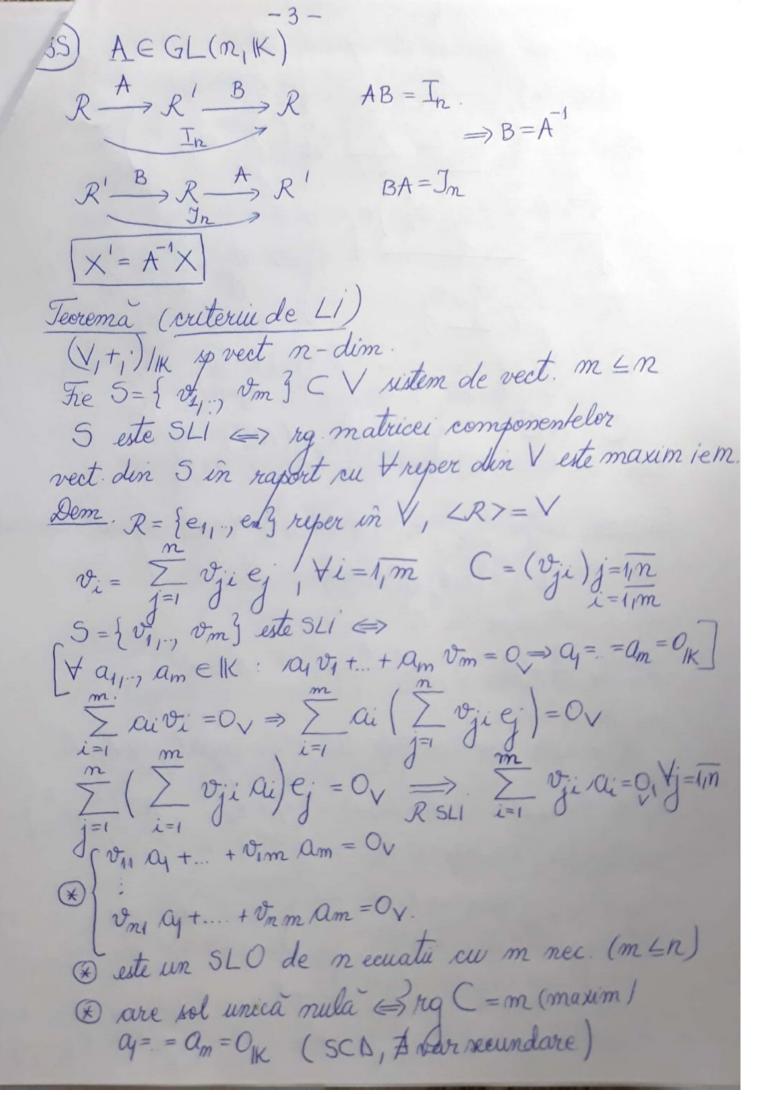
Repere. Coordonate. Tubspatii vectoriale Preliminarii (V,+;)/k spatiu vect, 5 CV subm + 0 · S este siftem liniar independent (5L1) => $\forall x_1, x_n \in S$ $L \neq a_{11}$, $a_{n} \in \mathbb{K}$: $a_{1} x_{1} + a_{n} x_{n} = 0_{V} \Rightarrow a_{1} = a_{n} = 0_{V}$ · S este sistem liniar dependent (SID) ⇔ LZay, an EK, nu toti nuti ai ayay+..+anan=Ov · 5 este sistem de generatori (SG) > V=25> i.e. $\forall x \in V$, $\exists x_1 ..., x_n \in S$ aî $x = a_1 x_1 + ... + a_n x_n$. $\exists a_1 ..., a_n \in \mathbb{K}$ Daca Seste finit, atunci Vs.n. finit generat · 5 este baza (=> 1) 5 este 54 2) S este SG. T(V,+i)/1K sp. vect f. generat B1, B2 bayle => |B1 = 1B2 |= n = dim/KV. m = nr. max de vect SLI = nr. min de vect SG. · V SLI se poate extinde la o baza · Den & 56 se goate extrage o baya (BS (V,+,1)/1K n-dim , B={v,,, vn} B este baya (=> Beste SLI (=> B este SG

Def (V,+i)/K & vect f.generat, dim V=n. Fie. R = { e, , eB baya R sn reper > R este o baya ordonata From Vie (V,+i)/K sp vect m-dim si 2= {q,, en 3 un reper $\Rightarrow \forall x \in V, \exists ! (x_n, x_n) \in \mathbb{K}^n (coordonatele)$ sau componentele lui x in raport cuR)

ai $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$ Dem. V = LR> $\forall x \in V$, $\exists x_1, ..., x_n \in \mathbb{K}$ aû $x = x_1 e_1 + x_n e_n$. $\exists x_1, ..., x_n \in \mathbb{K}$ aû $x = x_1 e_1 + x_n e_n$. $\exists x_1, ..., x_n \in \mathbb{K}$ aû $x = x_1 e_1 + x_n e_n$. $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} (z_i - z_i) e_i = 0 \Longrightarrow \underset{\mathcal{R} \in SLI}{}$ $=) z_i - z_i' = 0, \forall i = 1/n$ Modificarea coordonatelor la schimbarea reperului $\mathcal{R} = \{e_{i,i}, e_{n}\}$ \xrightarrow{A} $\mathcal{R}' = \{e'_{i,i}, e'_{n}\}$ repere, $A = (a_{ij})e_{ij} = i_{i}\bar{n}$ matricea de trecere de la \mathcal{R} la \mathcal{R}' ei = \frac{1}{j=1} aji ej | \frac{1}{m} $\chi = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \chi_i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \chi_i \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ji} e_j = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \chi_i \right) e_j$ $x = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (x_{j})^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n}$



Rangul nu depinde de reperul ales RG= {e1, eng / A R'= {e1, ., e'n s'repere. vi = \(\sum_{k=1} v_{ki} e_{k} = \sum_{k=1} v_{ki} \left(\sum_{j=1} a_{jk} e_{j} \right) = \) => vji= Z ajk Vki vi = \sum viej $C = (v_{ji})_{j=1/m}$ $C = (v_{ki})_{k=1/m}$ i = 1/mC = AC' $dar A \in GL(m_1K)$ $\Rightarrow rgC = rg(AC') = rgC$ Exemple $(R_1^2+1)_{1R}$, $R_0 = \{e_1 = (1/0), e_2 = (0/1)\}$ reperul canonic Fie R = { 9'=(2,1) 15(3,0) 9 a) R'este reper in R' b) Ro A/R', R' B) Ro c) Fie x = (1/2) La se afle coordonatele lui x în raport cu Ro, R! a) $e_1 = (2,1) = (2,0) + (0,1) = 2e_1 + e_2$ eg = (3,0) = 39+0e2 rg A = 2 = max => R'este SLI (=> R'este reper Jdim R = 2 = 1R1 $\mathcal{R}_{o} \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}'$, $\mathcal{R}' \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}_{o}$ $\det A = -3$; $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

x = (112) = (110) + (012) = 9+2e2. (1/2) coordonatele lui x in rap en Ro. $X' = A^{-1}X \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Verificare (1,2)=4'(2,1)+2'(3,0)=(24'+32,41) 22/+32/=1 => 2/= = 1 (1-4)=-1 (x1/2) = (2,-1) OBS R"= {e2, 919 coord lui x in rap ou ?" sunt (-1,2) Operatii cu subspatii vectoriale · (V,+/·)/1K sp. vect, V' C V subm. nevida V'CV subspatin vectorial => \tangel x, y \in V' : ax+by \in V' \tangel V'= {(xy) \in R^2 | x+y=1}. Este V subspatiu vectorial? Ov EV' (V'subspatin vert) Trop (1,+1) 1K sp vect Daca V₁₁V₂ subspatie vect, at V₁ ∩ V₂ e subsp. vect $\forall x_1 y \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow x_1 y \in V_1 \Rightarrow ax + by \in V_1$ $\forall a_1 b \in K$ $\Rightarrow ax + by \in V_2$ ¥a,b∈K =)axtby EVINV2

OBS In generat, V, UV2 CV nu este subspatiu vect-Def $\langle V_1 U V_2 \rangle = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i \end{cases}$, $x_i \in V_1 U V_2$, $a_i \in IK$ I most $V_1 + V_2 = sp. vect. generat de V_1 U V_2$ Prop $(V_1 + V_1) = sp. vect$ $V_1 + V_2 = sp. vect$ $V_1 + V_2 = sp. vect$ $V_1 + V_2 = \{ v_1 + v_2 | v_1 \in V_{11} \ v_2 \in V_2 \}$ =" Fie x \ V1 + V2 = < V1 U V2> $\Rightarrow \chi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \chi_i$, $\chi_i \in V_1 \cup V_2$, $i = \overline{l_1 n}$ Considerăm (eventual renumerotăm) $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{m} \in V_{1}, \alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_{n} \in V_{2}$ $\chi = \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i x_i + \sum_{j=m+1}^{m} a_j x_j' = x_1 + x_2$ $= \frac{V_1}{\pi e} \times = \frac{V_2}{2} \times \frac{V_2}{2} \times \frac{V_1}{2} \times \frac{V_2}{2} \times \frac{V_2}{2} \times \frac{V_1}{2} \times \frac{V_2}{2} \times \frac{V_2}{2}$ Teorema Grassmann (V1+1.) /III sp. vect finit general si fie V1, V2 (V sepvect. $\Rightarrow \dim (V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim (V_1 \cap V_2)$ $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n$, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V_1 = n_1$, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V_2 = n_2$, $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V_1 \cap V_2 = p$

Fie Bo - Lein, ep3 baya in VinV2 => Bo este SLI Extendem la B, = {e,,, ep, fp+s, ..., fm, y baya in 1 B2 = {e1, , ep, gp+1, , gm2} -11 - 12 Dem ca B = { e, , ep f p+1, fm_1, gp+1, , gn2 } baya in V+1/2 y ay, ap, bp+4, , bm1, Cp+4, , Ch2 ∈ Kai Easei + Shifi + Schafk = OV i=1 j=p+1 jfj + Left gk = OV $\sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{m_1} b_j f_j = -\sum_{k=p+1}^{m_2} c_k g_k \in V_1 \cap V_2 = 2$ $\sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{m_1} b_j f_j = \sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i' e_i \Rightarrow$ $\sum_{i=1}^{p} (a_i - a_i) e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_i} b_j f_j = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (a_i - a_i) e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_i} b_j f_j = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (a_i - a_i) e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_i} b_j f_j = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (a_i - a_i) e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_i} b_j f_j = 0$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} (a_i - a_i) e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n_i} b_j f_j = 0$ $-\sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} c_k g_k = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i e_i \Rightarrow$ ai=0, Vi=1, P => Qi = Qi = 0, \(\forall i = 11P\), \(\begin{align*} b_j = 0, \forall j = pt/\in\), \(\chi_k = 0, \forall k = pt/\in\) 2) B este SG pt $V_1 + V_2$ $\forall x \in V_1 + V_2 \Longrightarrow x = x_1 + x_2 =$

 $= \sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{m_1 \delta} b_j f_j + \sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i' e_i + \sum_{k=p+1}^{m_2} c_k g_k$ $V_1 = \angle B_1 ? \qquad i=1$ $V_2 = \angle B_2 ? \qquad 0$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{p} (a_i + a_i') e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{m_1} b_j f_j + \sum_{k=p+1}^{m_2} c_k g_k$ Deci B = {e1, , ep, fp+1, , fm1, gp+1, , gn2} baya in 1,+1/2 $dim(V_1 + V_2) = p + m_1 - p + m_2 - p = m_1 + m_2 - p$ = $dim(V_1 + dim(V_2 - dim(V_1 \cap V_2))$ Det V1+V2 s.m. suma directa si se noteaza V1 € V2 ⇒ V₁ ∩V₂ = {0√}. OBS dim {0/4=0. Cax particular T. Grassman dim (V1 = V2) = dim V1 + dim V2 OBS 1) $V_1 \oplus V_2$ Bi baya in $V_i \Rightarrow B = B_1 \cup B_2$ baya in $V_1 \oplus V_2$ 2) V sp. vect f. generat si B baya in V Partitionam B = B, UBz, V, = LB17, V2 = LB2> \Rightarrow $\forall = \forall_1 \oplus \forall_2$. From V_1+V_2 este suma directa \iff $\forall v \in V_1+V_2, \exists ! v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2 \text{ at } v = v_1+v_2$ Dem $\frac{\partial em}{\Rightarrow} \quad \forall p: \quad \forall_i \oplus \forall_2 \Rightarrow \forall_1 \cap \forall_2 = \{0 \vee \}$ $"Pp. \quad \text{prin absurd ca} \quad v = v_1 + v_2 = v_1 + v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 - v_1 = v_2 - v_2$ $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0 \vee \} \Rightarrow v_1 - v_1 = 0 \vee v_2 \Rightarrow \text{socience e unica}$

Vv∈V1+V2 se socie unic = v= v1+v2 3. abs. $\exists \alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow v = v_1 - \alpha + v_2 + \alpha + v_2$ Def (V,+i)/1/k f.generat, V1, V2 subsprect.

Daca V = V, \oplus V2, at V2 sn. subspatii complementar lui 1/2 CBS Subspatial complementar nu este unic

Exemplu $V = (R^3, +, \cdot)/R \quad | V_1 = \{(\alpha_1 y, 0), \alpha_1 y \in R^3\}$ $V_2 = \{(0, 0, Z), \exists \in R^3\}$ $V=V_1\oplus V_2=V_1\oplus V_2'=\{(t,t,t),\ t\in\mathbb{R}\}$ $V_1 = \{ x(1,0,0) + y(0,1,0), x_1 y \in \mathbb{R} \} = \angle \{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0) \}$ $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0) \}$ · completam la o baza in R 1) B₂ = {(0,0,1)} baya in V2 2) B2 = { (1/1/1) } bayà in 2 $rg\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \implies \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2 \in SL1 \quad \Rightarrow \mathcal{B} \text{ baya } \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3$ $dar \quad |\mathcal{B}| = 3 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^3$ $Analog \quad \mathcal{B}' = \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2 \text{ baya } \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = V_1 \oplus V_2 = V_1 \oplus V_2'$

To curs

Ext a) to se arate ca Mn(R) = Mn'(R) = Mn'(R) FMn'(R AEUM (R) (R) (R) A=AT; AEUM (R) (R) A=-AT

b) Precijati dim Mon (R) si dim Mon (R)

b) V = { f ∈ F(R) | f bij } CF(R) = { f : R → R / function} c) V = {P \in \mathbb{R}_3 [X] | grad P = 23 \in \mathbb{R}_3 [X]

Presizati dacă V', V", I'' sunt subsp. vect.

EX3. $(\mathcal{H}_{2}^{\Delta}(R), +, \cdot)$, $\mathcal{R}_{0} = \{ (00), (00), (01), (01) \}$

 $\mathcal{R}'=\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

a) R' reper in M's(R)

b) R / R', R' - Ro

c) Sa se afle coordonatele lui

 $M = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ in raport ou \mathcal{R}' .