Wyllad 13. Odwrorowanie 2-Cinique i wield inique.

#A61/13

Physical (1)

$$A = (A_1, ..., A_n), A_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$det(A) = det(A_1, ..., A_n)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle X, Y \rangle = \sum_{i} x_{i} y_{i} \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Cg Ime:

V, W: p. Linione/IR

Def. 13.1 f: V×V->W jest 2-linioux, jeshi

(1)
$$f(x+x',y)=f(x,y)+f(x,y)$$
 (1)

(2)
$$f(tx, y) = tf(x, y)$$

 $(t \in \mathbb{R}, x, x', y \in V)$

limioworic na 1. wspatugdnej

Ugsling: f: Vx...xV -> W jest n-linsouve (wieldiniaux), gdy jest linderse na kailes wspolngdneg. · gdy W=1R (lub devolue auto K, gdy V: p. linterva /K/ f. funkcjonat n-liniowy (wieldiniary) Jenue ogalniej: $f: V_n \times ... \times V_m \longrightarrow V \quad n-liniouse...$ $L_{\Lambda}(V_{1,...,}V_{n};W)=\{\{V_{1}\times...\times V_{m}\longrightarrow W:$ prestren liviour ned R (v. v.) fige L(V,,,,Vn; W)~ (f+q)(v)=f(v)+g(v) $(t \cdot f)(\vec{v}) = f(tv_1, v_2, ..., v_n)$ $= \int (v_1, tv_2, ..., v_n)$ $dim (L(V_1,...,V_n;W)) =$ $= f(v_1, v_2, \dots, tv_n)$ = dim V, x... x dim Vn x dim W Évicanie.

. .

 $L_{2}(V; R) := L(V, V; R), L_{n}(V; R) := Alg I/13$ = L(V, ..., V; R)prestnerie = L(V, ..., V; R) = L(V, ..., V; R)

Macen funkcjonalu $f \in L_{z}(V, \mathbb{R})$: $\begin{array}{c} P_{nyl} \mathcal{L}_{ad} \\ A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad f : \mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad X_{i} \forall e \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \\ f(X,Y) = (\chi_{n,...,\chi_{n}}) A \begin{pmatrix} y_{i} \\ y_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \chi^{T} A Y = A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$

• $f \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$

 $\cdot f(tX,Y) = (tX^{T})AY = t(X^{T}AY) = tf(X,Y)$

• $f(X+X',Y) = (X+X')^T A Y = X^T A Y + X'^T A Y = f(X,Y) + f(X,Y).$

TW.13.2. Zotožiny, ie $f \in L_2(V, R)$, dim V = n, $B = \{b_1, ..., b_m\} \subseteq V$ baza. Weeky $\exists ! A \in M_{n \times n}(R)$ tie dla $\emptyset, W \in V$:

 $f(v, w) = [v]_{B}^{T} A[w]_{B} = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} v_{i} w_{j},$ gdie $[v]_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{i} \\ v_{n} \end{bmatrix}, [w]_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{i} \\ w_{n} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}.$

D-d. Nuch $a_{ij} = f(b_{i}, b_{j}) \in \mathbb{R}$. $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ dobre.

 $f(\Sigma v_i b_i, \Sigma w_j b_j) = \sum_{i,j} v_i w_j f(b_i, b_j) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} v_i w_j = 2 - \lim_{\delta \to 0} c_{ij} v_i w_j = [v]_B^T A [w]_B.$

Def. 13.3. Dla f, V, B jak w TW. 13.2: A: ma were fundayonatu f w bazie B.

Uwaga 13.4. $f \mapsto A$ deje $D: L_2(V, R) \xrightarrow{\cong} M_{n \times n}(IR)$ izomatism prestneni

line vide

D-d. (Af)ij = f (bij) f(bi,bj)
wynaz maweny Af w i-tym wersm i j-tej kolumnie.

 $f_{1}g \in L_{2}(V, \mathbb{R}) \qquad (A_{f+g})_{i,j} = (f+g)(b_{i},b_{j}) =$ $Podobnie: (A_{f})_{i,j} =$ $f(b_{i},b_{j}) + g(b_{i},b_{j}) =$ $f(b_{$

AG [/13 Venauenie & EL2(V, IR), B= { b, ..., b, 9 = V baza. ma (f): macren funky in a tuf w barie B.

dalej dewold TW. 43, Uwagi 13.4: \$\overline{\Pi}: "na".

dle A E Mnxn (R). fA: R"xR" ---> IR $f_A(X,Y) = X^T A Y$ $m_{\varepsilon}(f_{A}) = A$.

· \$9A: V × V -> 1R

dle $v = \sum_{i} v_{i} b_{i}, w = \sum_{i} w_{i} b_{i}$ $g_{A}(v_{i} w) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} v_{i} w_{j} = \sum_{i} a_{ij} v_{i} w_{j}$ $= \{ [v]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}} \land [w]_{\mathcal{B}} = f_{\mathcal{A}}([v]_{\mathcal{B}_{1}}[w]_{\mathcal{B}}).$

 $m_{\mathcal{B}}(g_{\mathcal{A}}) = \mathcal{A}.$

funligement versus forma limoura funkcjonat 2-limoury versus forma 2-limoura:

Funkjonat liniany f: V->R $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$

$$m_{B,E}(f) = [f(b_1), ..., f(b_n)] = [a_1, ..., a_n], \quad Alg I/13$$

$$E = \{14 \subseteq IR$$

$$f(v) = [a_1, ..., a_n] \begin{bmatrix} v_i \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + ... + a_n v_n, \quad v_i \in IR$$

$$[v]_B \quad a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + ... + a_n x_n :$$

$$formalization of the basis B.$$

Funkyonar 2-lineary: f: V x V -> IR B= \(\beta_1, ..., \b_n \end{aligned} \)

 $m_B(f) = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}, \quad a_{ij} = f(b_i, b_j)$

f(N,W)= Zaij viwj = [v]TAm(f)[W]B, [v]= [i] |G/R $\left[\omega\right]_{\mathcal{B}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \omega_{n} \\ \omega_{n} \end{array}\right] \mathcal{R}^{n}$ Zaijxiyj forma 2-liniona

funkyonatu f w bazie B.

Zat, re din V = n < 0. Uwaga 13.5. Hom (V, V*)= L2(V; R)

 $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}: \operatorname{Hom}(V, V^*) \longrightarrow L_2(V; \mathbb{R})$ $f \mapsto \mathcal{Q} (v, w) = f(w)(v).$

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· D: linione (ćw.)
                                                                      AgI/13
 · D: 1-1: Ker D = ?
    Zat, re f = Hom(V, V*). Tzn. f(w) \ V*\ \ \ \ 05.
                                           lla pennego v∈V.
                  Tzn. f(w)(w) # O dla pewnogo we V

\mathcal{Q}_{e}(w,v)
, where 
\mathcal{Q}_{e} \neq 0
 if 
\mathcal{Q}_{e}(w,v)
        Sted Ker Q = 809.
· O: "na": na q ELz(V; R). He niedn
                                               f: V->V*
                                                f(v) = \varphi(\cdot, v)
        Wtedy \varphi = \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{\mathbf{f}}
Uwage 13.6.
                   Niech B = { b, ..., b, 4 ∈ V baza
                           B^* = \{b_1^*, \dots, b_n^*\} \subseteq V^* baze sprigione
  f & Hom (V, V*)
  \varphi = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{f} \in L_{2}(V, \mathbb{R}). Whedy m_{\mathcal{BB}^{*}}(f) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{f}).
D-d. m_{BB^*}(f) = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}. Tzn. f(b_j) = \sum_i a_{ij} b_j^*.
      Zatem a_{ij} = f(b_i)(b_i) = \Phi_f(b_i, b_j),
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wec m (f) = m (De).

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BEV, yELz(V; IR) ~> mg(q)&Mn×n(IR)
     Jale znieure sis borsom (q) pry znienie bary B?
 Uwaga 13.7. Ned B, C = V bary, q & Lz(V; R).
 Whedy m_{\mathcal{C}}(\varphi) = m_{\mathcal{C}}(id)^{\mathsf{T}} m_{\mathcal{C}}(\varphi) m_{\mathcal{C}}(id)
  D-d. \varphi = Q_{\xi} dla pennego f: V \longrightarrow V^* linnavego.
   m_{\mathcal{C}^*}(f) = m_{\mathcal{B}^*\mathcal{C}^*}(id) m_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}^*}(f) m_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{B}}(id)
     m_{\mathcal{C}}(q) = m_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{B}}}(ia)^{\mathsf{T}} m_{\mathcal{B}}(p) m_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{B}}}(id), bo.
  W = (id) id = id_{V} = (id_{V})^{*}
   tw.12.11 => m<sub>B*c*</sub>(g*) = m<sub>eg</sub>(g)* dle g: V-> V
                                                              g*: V*->V*
     wisc m<sub>B*e*</sub>(id<sub>V*</sub>) = m<sub>eB</sub>(id)<sup>T</sup>.
Def. 13. 8.
Zat, ie dim V<0, \varphi \in L_2(V; \mathbb{R}).
    regd(q) = regd m_B(q) dla B \subseteq V bazy.
Uwage 13.9. Nech f: V - V* t-ie $\Psi = \psi.
 Whedy rod q = rod f. ( Curiume).
Dlatese real(q) nie zdeig od wybonu bazy B = V.
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Definique gdy rady = dvm V. AgI/13 (a) $f: V \xrightarrow{\cong} V^*$, gdrie $\varphi = \Phi_f$, $t \ge n$. $f(v) = \varphi(\cdot, v).$ Zadanie. Ned GELZ(V; R). Znalező bazs CEV tie me(+) me(q) "Tadua", mp. diagonalna? Def. 13.11. Zat, re $\varphi \in L_2(V; \mathbb{R})$ (1) q jest symetry cry , gdy q(v,w)=q(w,v) dla (2) φ jest dodatnio de restony, gdy $\varphi(v,v)>0$ dla wsysthich NEV. Uwage GELZ(V,R): ilongn shalarny, O q symetry or my i + - ohrestony. Def. 13.12 Nech A = [aij]nxn, aij & R. (1) A symetryona (=) aij = aji dle wszystkich i, j En.

(1) A symetryona (=) $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ dle wsysthich i', $J \leq n$.

(2) A dodatno direstore, $gdy \Phi_A \in L_2(IR^n, A): t-ohrestory,$ $t \geq n$: $X^TAX > 0$ dle wsysthich $X \in IR^n$.

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yeLz(V,IR)
Uwaga 13.13.(1) (β symetryany = m (φ) symetryana.
(2) \varphi: + - \text{okreslony} (=) m_{\mathcal{B}}(\varphi): + - \text{okreslonc}.
(1) =): Nied m_B(\varphi) = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}. t \times n. a_{ij} = \varphi(b_{i}, b_{j}) = \varphi(b_{i}, b_{j}) = \varphi(b_{i}, b_{j})
                                =\varphi(b_j,b_i)=a_{ji}.
€: Zat, te aij = aji dla wsnysthich 1 = i j = n.
  v = Ztibi, w = ZsibjeV
     \varphi(v, w) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} t_i s_j = \sum_{i,j} a_{ji} s_j t_i = \partial \varphi(w, v).
 (2) divineme.
Uwaga 13.14. Zat, ic \varphi \in L_2(V, IR) symetryonyi
    V: enthidesoura. Wtedy istrueje baza o.n. B S V
  tize m<sub>R</sub>(φ): diagonalma.
D-d. Nich C \subseteq V baza o.n. i A = m_e(q).
 A: symetry or na.
 Nuch f: V -> V tie mg (f)=A.
 Wedy & symetrycrny (hermitoushi) (falit 12.19(2))
Z Uwagi 2.24: istnige baza o.n. B = V t je
                               m<sub>B</sub>(f) diagonalna.
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 $m_B(f) = m_{e}(id) m_{e}(f) m_{e}(id)$ $[m_{Be}(id)]^{-1} = m_{Be}(id)^{T}, bo$ outagonama, bo $B, E \subseteq V$ bo B, C e V $m_B(\varphi) = m_B(id)^T m_C(\varphi) m_B(id)$ use diagonalma. TW.13.15. (Knytenum Sylvestera). Zat, ic A=[cij]n×n: mauer synetryona. Wedy A: +-ohreslanc (=>) det Ak > O dla wszystkid k = 1,..., n, [aij]_{1≤i,j≤k} & { Ak D-d =>: A: symetryona i +- okrestona, mgc DA: IR" × IR" -> IR: ilougn skalarny. Policie my , ie det A n > 0 dla corrystkich k=1,...,n. Nech E = { E1,..., Enh bare standarder R. $\mathcal{E}_{k} = \{ \mathcal{E}_{1}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{k} \}, k = 1, \dots, n, W_{k} = Lin(\mathcal{E}_{k}).$ W prestreni euklidesowej (R", DA) ortonormalizyenny bazg & do bazy o.n. E'= {E',..., En's, metoda Grama--Schmidta.

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Whenly E'_{k} = E'_{1,...,E_{k}}! baze o.n. prestrem W_{k} AGE, (k=1,...,n).
New que DATWK, What Wtedy An = m (qk).
                                                  I = m_{\epsilon_k}(\varphi_k)
Z Uwagi 13.7:
        I = m_{\varepsilon_{k}}(\varphi_{k}) = m_{\varepsilon_{k}'\varepsilon_{k}}(id)^{T} A_{k} m_{\varepsilon_{k}'\varepsilon_{k}}(id)
        1 = det ( [ ) = det (
                                     )·det(An)·del()=
           = d^2 \cdot det(A_n).
           \stackrel{\vee}{\circ} \Rightarrow \stackrel{\vee}{\circ}
E. Indukya urglødem n.
· m=1: teza ocryvista.
· krok indukcyjny np n+1.
                                            : symetryana i
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Zat, is $A = [a_{ij}]_{(n+1)\times(n+1)}$: symetry and i $\forall k=1,...,n+1$ det $(A_k)>0$. Pok. is $\bar{\mathbb{P}}_A: |\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow |\mathbb{R}: +-ohreslong$. Nucle $E = \{E_1,...,E_{n+1}\}, E_n = \{E_1,...,E_n\} \subseteq |\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, W = Lim(E_n),$

New Q = PATW. $m_{\mathcal{E}_m}(\mathcal{D}) = A_n \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}: squetry any i + -obsest ony$ Zat. indulec. ilongen skalarny er W. Noch $C = \{c_1, ..., c_n \}: baza o.n. prestreni(W, <math>\mathbb{Q}$). New WI = {v ∈ Rn+1: YweW DA(v, w) = 09. $W^{\perp} = \bigcap_{w \in W} \operatorname{Ker} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{A,w} < IR^{n+1}, \text{ gdrie } \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{A,w} = \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{A}(\cdot,w):V \rightarrow V$ $(*) \mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{W} \oplus \mathbb{W}^{\perp}$ bo: $W \cap W^{\perp} = \{0\}$ jeili ∇ , to $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{A}(v,v) = 0$, wisc v = 0, bo $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{A}(v)$ otherway • $W + W^{+} = IR^{n+1}$, bo: nech $v \in IR^{n+1}$. Nuch $v' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Phi_{A}(v_{i}c_{i})c_{i} \in W$ ("rut ortogonalmy")

When $v-v' \in W^{\perp}$... $Z(*): \dim W^{\perp} = 1.$

Nied v ElR". Pokaiemy, ie \$\overline{D}_A(v,v)>0. Alg \overline{I}_{13} 1. VEW: jasne, la BATW: doryn skedarny. 2°. $v \in W^{\perp}$: noeth $c_{n+1} = v$ i $a = \overline{Q}_{A}(v, v)$. Wtedy C'= EU { cn+19 : beza Rn+1 t. ie: - dla 1 = i < j = n+1, DA (ci,cj) = 0 - dla $1 \le i \le r$, $\Phi_A(c_i,c_i) = \Phi(c_i,c_i) = 1$ (60 C baza v.n. w(W, Q)) $m_{\mathcal{C}}, (\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ d'agonchea. stad det $(m_{e}, (\bar{Q}_A)) = a A$ $\det(m_{\mathcal{C}'\mathcal{E}}(ia)^{\mathsf{T}}m_{\mathcal{E}}(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{A}})m_{\mathcal{C}'\mathcal{E}}(id)) =$ = d det A >0, visc a >0, tu d=det (m (ad)) 3°. v \$ W i v & W ! Z (*): V = v + v", v & W, v " & W + DA (v', v")=0, DA (v', v')>0, DA (v', v")>0, ugc $Q_{A}(v,v) = Q_{A}(v'+v'',v'+v'') = Q_{A}(v',v') + Q_{A}(v',v'') + Q_{A}(v',$ $+2Q_{A}(v',v'')$