

$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (produs scalar)

e număr
nu clujește

$$\langle (x^1, \dots, x^n), (y^1, \dots, y^m) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m x^i y^i =$$

$$= x^1 y^1 + \dots + x^n y^m, \text{ și } (x^1, \dots, x^n), (y^1, \dots, y^m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

→ formă biliniară, simetrică și pozit. definită.

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Seminar 8

1.1) Vectors legati în plan, cu o origine fixata

1.2) Vectors liberi în plan

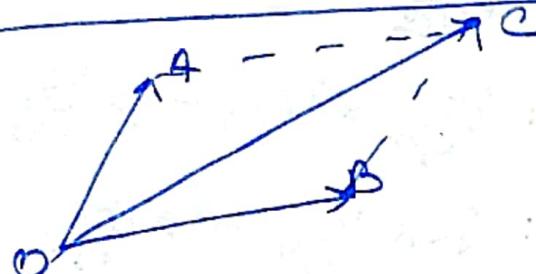
2.1) Vectors legati, cu origine fixata, în spațiu bidimensional

2.2) Vectors liberi în sp. tridim.

1.1) $P, V_{P,0}$

2.1) $f, V_{f,0}$
spațiu tridim.

$\overset{\longrightarrow}{A} \quad \overset{\longrightarrow}{B}$



$(O, A), (O, B)$

$(O, A) + (O, B) = (O, C)$ a.i. $OACB$ - paralelogram. de.

O, A, B - necolineare

Așa că $A = 0 \quad (O, A) + (O, B) = (O, B)$

$B = 0 \quad (O, A) + (O, B) = (O, A)$

O, A, B - coliniare și distincte ; $(O, A) + (O, B) = (A, B)$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda(0, A) = (0, \lambda A)$$

$\lambda = 0$, dann $|x| = 0$ und $A = 0$

- $0, A, A'$ ord \rightarrow

- $A' \in (0A)$, da $x > 0$

- $\circlearrowleft 0 \in (AA')$, da $x < 0$

$d(0, \lambda A) = |\lambda| \cdot d(0, A)$

i.) $+ : V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \times V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}$; $(V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}, +)$ - grup abelian
def first

$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}$

① a) $\lambda[(0, A) + (0, B)] = \lambda(0, A) + \lambda(0, B)$

b) $(\lambda + \mu)(0, A) = \lambda(0, A) + \mu(0, A)$

c) $(\lambda \cdot \mu)(0, A) = \lambda(\mu(0, A))$

d) $1 \cdot (0, A) = (0, A)$

$\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \forall A, B \in P$

$(0, A) (0, B)$ Notation

$a b$

2.) $+ : V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}$

$+ : V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \times V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}$

$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}$

def first

② a, b, c, d

- II -

Analog

unde

$$V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} = \{(0, A) : A \in P\}$$

$$V_{\mathbb{R}, 0} = \{(0, A) ; A \in \mathcal{T}\}; (V_{\mathbb{R}, 0}, +) \text{ grup abelian}$$

$(V, +, \cdot)$ sp. I, II

$$+: V \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$\cdot: R \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$I, II \in \mathbb{R}, \mu \in R; +, \cdot \in V$$

\sim re. de echivalență a vectorilor legați
(este o rel. de echivalență în $P \times P$)

$$(A, B) \sim (C, D)$$

$A \xrightarrow{\quad} B \rightarrow ABCD\text{-paralelogram}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AB \parallel CD \text{ - incercul generic} \\ AC \parallel BD \\ A, B, C, D \text{ oricare 3 necoliniare} \end{array} \right.$$

$\equiv ?$

tenziile celelalte cazări posibile :)))



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \{ (C, D) \in P \times P \mid (C, D) \sim (A, B) \}$$

pt. liber pt. legat

nu mai corespunde
originea
doar dir, secul, mărimea.

$$N_p = \{ \overrightarrow{AB} ; A, B \in P \}$$

Lemma

$$\text{Fixând } O \in P; V_p = \{ \overrightarrow{OA}; A \in P \}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{(O, A) + (O, B)}$$

$$2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{2(O, A)}$$

$$1.1.1. (\overline{V_p}, +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}$$

sp. punctelor
vectoriale

$$(\overline{V}, +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{K}}$$

sp. vectorial pe un corp \mathbb{K}

$$2.1.2.2. (\overline{V_p}, +, \cdot) /_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Spatii vectoriale

Def. Ex. Propri. Baza algebrică.

Endomorfisme

Forme multilinearare

Cat. part.: Forme biliniare parțiale.

$$(\mathbb{V}_K, +, \cdot) ; +: V \times V \rightarrow V \quad (N, +)$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V \quad 0_V$$

$$0 \cdot \alpha = 0_V$$

$$(\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot) \quad 0, 1$$

l.cmp.
interne

$$x \cdot 0_V = 0_V$$

sistem liber de vectori din V . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{base din } V \\ \text{sistem de generatori in } V \end{array} \right.$

! Într-un sp. vectorial \mathcal{F} ob base sunt în bijectie
(au același cardinal)

! În orice sp. vect. \mathcal{F} base.

— Sp. vect. finit-dimensionale: care admet
base finite

Într-un sp. vect. finit-dimensional \mathcal{F} ob base au același
nr. de elemente.

→ s.m. dimensionea (peste corpul de scalar respectiv)
a sp. vect.

$\Delta \subset \beta = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\} \subset V$ este o bază, at. pt. orice $v \in V$

($\exists!$) $(x^1, \dots, x^n) \in \mathbb{K}^n$ și sunt unici scalari $x^1, \dots, x^n \in \mathbb{R}$, ast. $v = x^1 u_1 + \dots + x^n u_n$

$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i u_i = x^i u_i$ cind apare ind.

cndc. de semnare al lui Einstein (când apare indic. de zori sau sub jos)

Exemplu: Fie $(\mathbb{K}, +, \cdot)$ un corp.

$(V = \mathbb{K}^n, +, \cdot)$ str. canonica de spațiu vectorial peste \mathbb{K} .

$$(x^1, \dots, x^n) + (y^1, \dots, y^n) = (x^1 + y^1, \dots, x^n + y^n)$$

$$\lambda(x^1, \dots, x^n) = (\lambda x^1, \dots, \lambda x^n)$$

$$0_V = 0_{\mathbb{K}^n} = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_{n \text{ ori}}$$

$\lambda \dots \lambda^n$ = coordonatile vect. v în baza β

Bază canonica $\{e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), e_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0), \dots, e_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1)\}$

$$(x^1, \dots, x^n) = x^1 e_1 + \dots + x^n e_n$$

Caz particular: $n=1 \Rightarrow V = \mathbb{K} \quad \beta_1 = \{1\}$

$$\beta_2 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$$

$$\beta_3 = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$$

Formule de schimbare a bazați într-un
spatiu vectorial m-dimensionat

$$f(\lambda^1 x_1 + \lambda^2 x_2, y) = \lambda^1 f(x_1, y) + \lambda^2 f(x_2, y)$$

\Rightarrow L - dimensiune într-o variabilă

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \beta_{11}, \dots, \beta_{1n} \\ \beta &= \{\beta_{11}, \dots, \beta_{1n}\} \\ \alpha_i &= \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_{ij} \beta_{ij}, i = \overline{1, m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta \xrightarrow{L} \beta \quad \det(L) \neq 0 \Rightarrow L^{-1}$$

$$L = (\lambda_{ij})_{i,j=1,m}$$

$$M = L^{-1} = (\mu_{ij})_{i,j=1,m}$$

$$\alpha_i = \mu_{i1} \beta_1 \Rightarrow \mu_{i1}$$

! Neces $R = \mathbb{R}$ ac. $\det(L) > 0$
principiu nr. niciu. $(\det(M) > 0) \Rightarrow \det(M) = \frac{1}{\det(L)}$

Spunem că baza β și β sunt la fel orientate

$f: V \rightarrow V$ funcție

Endomorfism de $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ și $f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x)$ și $x, y \in V$
 (dom coincide cu codom.)



$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2) = \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2)$$

($\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_1, x_2 \in V$)

(liniera)

$$f: \underbrace{V \times \dots \times V}_{\text{de } p \text{ ori}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

formă multilineară

Dacă $f(\text{liniera})$ (în raport cu fiecare variabilă)

$p = 1 \Rightarrow$ formă liniară
 $p = 2 \Rightarrow$ formă biliniară

Forme multilinearare · Forme liniare

Forme biliniare, Forme patratică

Def. 1: Dat un sp. vect. V/R , o funcție liniară
 $f: V \rightarrow R$ s.m. formă liniară.

Def. 2: Dat un sp. vect. V/R , o funcție $f: V \times V \rightarrow R$, biliară
se m. formă biliniară.

Def. 3": fct. $f: \underbrace{V \times V \times \dots \times V}_{\text{poi; } p \in \mathbb{N}^*; p \geq 2} \rightarrow R$ s.m. multilineară
(p -liniară)

s.m. formă multilineară d.c. este liniară în fiecare variabilă.

Def. 4: Dc. $f: V \times V \rightarrow R$ este o formă biliniară, și i se
asociază o formă patratică $\varphi = \varphi_f: V \rightarrow R$; $\varphi(x) = f(x, x)$,
 $\forall x \in V$

! Obs. $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda^2 \cdot \varphi(x)$; $\forall \lambda \in R$, $x \in V$

Prop. 1: Dc. forma bil. f este și simetrică și $\forall \neq 2$
at f e unic def. de φ .

$$x, y \in V; f(x+y, x+y) = f(x, x) + f(y, y) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, x+y) + f(y, x+y) = f(x, x) + f(x, y) + f(y, x)$$

$$+ f(y, y) = \cancel{f(x) + f(y) + f(x, y)}$$

$$= \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) + 2f(x, y) \Rightarrow \varphi(x+y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x+y) - \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) = 2f(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} [\underline{f(x+y)} - \underline{f(x)} - \underline{f(y)}] *$$

Problema 2: Ac. $f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ și $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sunt legate prin rel. $*$, ce condiție impun că φ este liniară?

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \\ &= f(\alpha x, \alpha x + \beta y) + f(\beta y, \alpha x + \beta y) \\ &= \alpha^2 f(x, x) + f(\alpha x, \beta y) + f(\beta y, \alpha x) + \beta^2 f(y, y) \\ &= \alpha^2 f(x) + \alpha f(\alpha x, \beta y) + \beta^2 f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= \\ &= \underline{\alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) - \alpha^2 f(x) - \beta^2 f(y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha x, \beta y) = \frac{1}{2} [f(\alpha x$$

$$1) * \frac{1}{2} [f(x_1 + x_2, y) - f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= (?) \times [f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_1) - f(x_2)]$$

$$f(\lambda x, y)$$

$$f(\lambda x + y)$$

$$f(\lambda(x+y))$$

$$f(\lambda x, y) = \lambda f(x, y)$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2, y) =$$

$$= f(x_1, y) + f(x_2, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) f(x_1 + x_2, y) &= f(x_1, y) + f(x_2, y) \\ &= f(x_1, y) + f(x_1, y) - f(x_1) - f(x_2) - f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 0 \quad \text{d}\Rightarrow f(x, 0) = 0$$

f(linie).

$$f(x, 0) = f(x, 0+0) = f(x, 0) + f(x, 0) \Rightarrow f(x, 0) = 0$$

$$y$$

$$1) pt. y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, 0) - f(x, 0) - f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x_i, x_j) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x^i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n x^j e_j\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x^i \cdot f(e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n x^j e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x^i x^j f(e_i, e_j)$$

* $\rightarrow f(e_i, e_j) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} f_{ij} \in k$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n f_{ij} x^i x^j$$

$$f(e_i, e_j) = f(e_j, e_i) \Rightarrow f_{ij} = f_{ji} \text{ en } M = (f_{ij})_{i,j=1,n} \text{ simetrisch}$$

$$f(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x^i x^j \cdot f_{ij}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n f_{ij} x^i x^j$$

k corp. ($V = k^n$, +, \cdot)
econ. sh. econ.
 $k = R$

β bază economică

$$e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \quad (i=1, n)$$

$$e_n = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

$$F = (f_{ij})_{i,j=1,n} = M(f) ; \beta = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset V/k \text{ bază}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n f_{ij} x^i x^j = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{ii}(x^i)^2 + \sum_{i < j} f_{ij} x^i x^j$$

$$+ \sum_{i > j} f_{ij} x^i x^j$$

$$F = I_m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{ii}(x^i)^2 + 2 \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ i,j \in \overline{1,m}}} f_{ij} \cdot x^i \cdot x^j$$

~~$f(x,y)$~~ $\rightarrow F = R$

$F = I_m$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n f_{ij} \cdot x^i \cdot y^j$$

$$d_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

~~$f(x,y)$~~ \rightarrow ~~scalar prod. bilinear form~~ $\langle x, y \rangle$ of V

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n d_{ij} \cdot x^i \cdot y^j = \sum_{i=j}^n x^i \cdot y^i \stackrel{\text{not. prod. scalar std/canoic}}{\stackrel{\text{per } \mathbb{R}^n}{=}} \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m (x^i)^2$$

10
01

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{f(x)} \quad \text{fc. normă pe } V$$

$$d(x,y) = \|x-y\| \quad \text{fc. distanță în } V.$$

$$\text{pt. } m=2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^2 (x^i)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 d_{ij} \cdot x^i \cdot y^j = x^1 y^1 + x^2 y^2$$

$$\text{Obs. } f(x) \geq 0; \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\text{și } f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \left(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_m \right) = (0_{\mathbb{R}^m})$$

pot. def. biliniar, simetrică \rightarrow prod. scalar

$$\text{Definiție pt. } x, y \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}^m}; \cos(\widehat{x, y}) = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = \|x\| \cdot \|y\| \cdot \cos(\widehat{x, y})$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sqrt{(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(y^1)^2 + (y^2)^2} \cdot \cos(\widehat{x, y}) = x^1 y^1 + x^2 y^2$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (x^i)^2 = (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2 \dots$$

Curs 10:

Spatii euclidiene

I Fie $(V, +, \cdot)$ un \mathbb{K} -sp. vect., \mathbb{K} corp com $\rightarrow \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$

Def. Un subsp. vect. in $(V, +, \cdot)$ este orice multime

$$U \subset V \text{ ast. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U \neq \emptyset \\ x, y \in U \Rightarrow x+y \in U \\ (\lambda \in \mathbb{K}, x \in U) \Rightarrow \lambda x \in U \end{array} \right.$$

P $U \subset V$ subsp. vect. $\Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{K}, \forall u_1, u_2 \in U \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 \in U \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\forall \mu_1, \dots, \mu_p \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i u_i \in U$$

Def. Un subsp. afin $(V, +, \cdot)$ este orice translatat de subsp. vect. in $(V, +, \cdot)$, ie orice multime de forme $a+U$, $a \in V$, $U \subset V$ subsp. vect.

$T_a : V \rightarrow V$ translatiile vector a

$$T_a(x) = a+x, \forall x \in V$$

$$A := a+U = \{a+x; x \in U\}$$

Lema: \hat{J}_m cond. de mai sus

$\Rightarrow U = \{x-y : x, y \in A\} = \{x-a ; x \in A\}$, si este unic definit de A

$$\text{d) Dacă } b \in A, \text{ at. } A = b+U = a+U$$

$(V, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ s.m. sp. vect. euclidian

$\lVert x \rVert = \langle x, x \rangle$ forma patrată

Se arată $\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[\lVert x+y \rVert^2 - \lVert x \rVert^2 - \lVert y \rVert^2 \right]$

$\lVert x \rVert = \sqrt{\lVert x \rVert^2}$ - f.c. normă $\parallel \parallel : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

$d(x, y) = \lVert x-y \rVert$; $d: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, distanță.

$\lVert x \rVert \geq 0$ și $\lVert x \rVert = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0_V$

$\lVert x+y \rVert = \sqrt{\lVert x+y \rVert^2}$

$\lVert x+y \rVert \leq \lVert x \rVert + \lVert y \rVert$

$\lVert x-y \rVert = \lVert y-x \rVert$

$d(x, y) = d(y, x)$

$d(x, y) \geq 0$ și $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$

$d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z) \Rightarrow$ (In. triunghiurilor)

$\lVert x-y \rVert + \lVert y-z \rVert \geq \lVert x-z \rVert$ (C.B.S.)

? : g iunie ; ora 10 : 00 -

Geometrie euclidiană

Fie $E = (V, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vect. euclidian

Notatie abuzivă: $E = V$; $\dim_E E = \dim_E V = n$

$$= \dim_{\mathbb{R}} (V, +, \cdot) = n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$

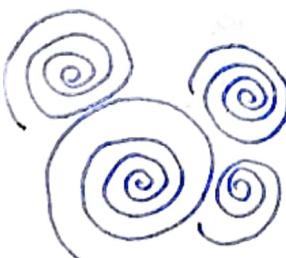
$\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ } prod. scalar e

bilin. (lin. în fiecare
sire)

poz. defin.

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x, x \rangle \geq 0; \forall x \in V \\ & \text{și } \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0_V \end{aligned}$$



- de def.!
- 1) Forma patratica $\Rightarrow \varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $\varphi(x) = \langle x, x \rangle$
 - 2) Norma $\Rightarrow \| \cdot \| : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \sqrt{\varphi(x)}$, $\forall x \in V$
 $\| \cdot \|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$

- 3) Functie distanta $\Rightarrow d = d_{\mathbb{R}^n}: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
 $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$; $\forall x, y \in V$

Proprietati:

pt. 1) $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda^2 \varphi(x)$; $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}; x \in V$
 $\varphi(x) \geq 0; \forall x \in V$

pt. 2) $\| \lambda x \| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in V$
 $\|x\| \geq 0, \forall x \in V$ si $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$; $\forall x, y \in V \Rightarrow$ ineq. triunghiului.

pt. 3) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$; $\forall x, y \in V$

$d(x, y) \geq 0$ si $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$; $\forall x, y \in V$

$d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$; $\forall x, y, z \in V$

ineq. triunghiului pt. dist.

$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\| \Rightarrow$ Ineq. Cauchy-B-S

$\hookrightarrow \langle x + \lambda y, x + \lambda y \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x, y \in V$

$\hookrightarrow \|y\|^2 \lambda^2 + 2\lambda \langle x, y \rangle + \|x\|^2 \geq 0, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

Definitie: I Se numeste baza ortogonală în E orice bază $B = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ cu proprietatea $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = 0$

Definitie: Orbi-un sp. vectorial euclidian cu vectoarele u, v astfel încât $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$

S.m. perpendiculare dacă $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$: $u \perp v$

Obs.: Jău $\cos u, v \neq 0$ au definit

$$\cos(u, v) = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|}$$

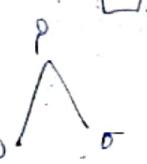
$\Rightarrow \text{dici } \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \cos(u, v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \mu(u, v) = 0$

$$\langle (x^1, \dots, x^n), (y^1, \dots, y^n) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

Neg.: Pă. $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $\cos(u, v) = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|}$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^n \text{ cu } \langle u, v \rangle \in [-1, 1]$$

Neg.: $\mu(u, v) = \operatorname{arcos} \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|} \in [0, \pi]$



Neg.: arbitr. $a \neq c$; $\angle b-a, c-a >$

$$\cos(bac) = \cos(cab) = \frac{\|b-a\| \cdot \|c-a\|}{\|b-a\| \cdot \|c-a\|}$$

$$! \quad \text{Definitie} \quad \text{O varia ortogonală } B \text{ s.n.}$$

ortogonalitatea da., supus $\|u_i\|=1$ pt. că $u_i = \frac{v_i}{\|v_i\|}$
 i.e. $\langle u_i, v_i \rangle = \frac{\langle v_i, v_i \rangle}{\|v_i\|^2} = 1/m$.

Teorema

În spa. vec. eucl. există bază ortonormală.

(Pp. dim $V \in \mathbb{N}^*$)

Principiu de ortogonalizare Gram-Schmidt:

Def. o bază $B = b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ într-un sp. vec. eucl.

$E = (\vee, +, \cdot, \leftarrow, \rightarrow)$, există o bază \rightarrow ortogonală $\text{def. } B'$

$B' = b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n$ astfel încât $b'_i = \text{supp. vec. } b_i, \dots, e_p, \text{ apoi}$

⑤ Baza B și B' sunt

de fapt identice (dici $M > 0$, unde $M = \lambda_{\min} - \lambda_{\max}$)

Ex. de sp. vec. eucl. n-ari NEMT
 $E^m = E_m = (\mathbb{R}^m, +, \cdot, \leftarrow, \rightarrow)$ cu coorsice pe \mathbb{R}^m (std. standar)

$$(x^1, \dots, x^m) + (y^1, \dots, y^m) = (x^1+y^1, \dots, x^m+y^m)$$

$$\lambda(x^1, \dots, x^m) = (\lambda x^1, \dots, \lambda x^m)$$

$$\langle (x^1, \dots, x^m), (y^1, \dots, y^m) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i y_i$$

Neg.: Pă. $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^m$. $\cos(u, v) = \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|}$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^m \text{ cu } \langle u, v \rangle \in [-1, 1]$$

Neg.: $\mu(u, v) = \operatorname{arcos} \frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|} \in [0, \pi]$



Dоказ.: $(0_v = 0_e)$ notatii

1) $\forall a \in E \setminus \{0_V\}$, avem $a \perp \text{def. } \{x \in V; \langle a, x \rangle = 0\}$

este subsp. vec. în E .

2) Dic. $m \neq 0_V$, at. $m^\perp = m - m$.

Dоказ.: Teorema

Principiu: Not. $U \subset \bigvee$ subsp. vec. \rightarrow def. $U^\perp = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, U \rangle = 0\}$

Că putem spune cărpe U^\perp ?

Dоказ.

Def. $f_1, \dots, f_m \in E$ este o bază ortogonală astfel:

$$\begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{f_1}{\|f_1\|}, e_2 = \frac{f_2}{\|f_2\|}, \dots, e_k = \frac{f_k}{\|f_k\|}, \dots, e_m = \frac{f_m}{\|f_m\|} \end{cases}$$

că este să

$$\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \frac{1}{\|f_i\|} \cdot \frac{1}{\|f_j\|} \langle f_i, f_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, i \neq j \\ 1, i = j \end{cases}$$

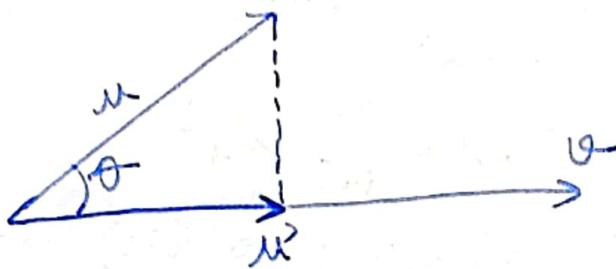
Def. + argument.

Construim o bază ortogonală $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ care săifice

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = u_1 \\ f_2 = u_2 + \lambda_{u_1} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m = u_m + \lambda_{u_{m-1}} f_{m-1} + \dots + \lambda_{u_1} f_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_m = -\frac{\langle f_1, u_m \rangle}{\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2 = u_2 - \frac{\langle f_1, u_2 \rangle}{\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle} f_1 = u_2 - p_{f_1}^{u_2}$$

↓
proiecția lui f_2 pe f_1
proiecția lui u_2 pe f_1

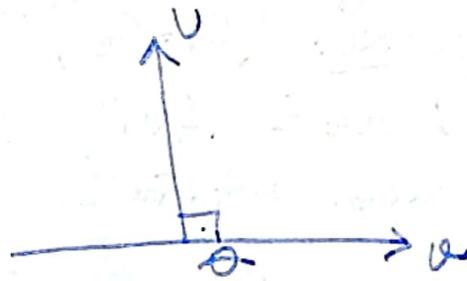


$$u' = \dots \frac{1}{\|u\|} \cdot \theta$$

scalar versor



θ și θ' → măsuri scalar negative



$$u' = \|u\| \cdot \cos(\hat{v}, \hat{u}) \frac{1}{\|u\|} \cdot \theta$$

$$= \|u\| \frac{\langle v, \theta \rangle}{\|u\| \cdot \|v\|} \cdot \frac{1}{\|u\|} \cdot \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{f_1} u = \frac{\langle u, \theta \rangle}{\langle \theta, \theta \rangle} \cdot \theta = \frac{\langle u, \theta \rangle}{\|\theta\|^2} \cdot \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} f_3 = u_3 + \lambda_{31} f_1 + \lambda_{32} f_2 \\ \langle f_3, f_1 \rangle = 0 \\ \langle f_3, f_2 \rangle = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{31} = \frac{\langle f_1, u_3 \rangle}{\langle f_1, f_1 \rangle} \\ \lambda_{32} = \frac{\langle f_2, u_3 \rangle}{\langle f_2, f_2 \rangle} \end{cases}$$

$$f_3 = u_3 - p_{f_1} u_3 - p_{f_2} u_3$$

pr. linii f_1 pe f_3
pr. linii u_3 pe f_1

pr. linii u_3 pe f_2

Procedură inducțivă: obținem $f_p = \mu_p - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \text{pr}_{f_i} f_p$

$$\rightarrow f_{p+1} = \mu_{p+1} - \dots$$

$$\text{În final, } f_m = u_m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \text{pr}_{f_i} u_m$$

se arată că $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ este o bază ortogonală în prop. 2 și 3).

Se consideră în final $\tilde{\beta} = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, unde

$e_i = \frac{1}{\|f_i\|} \cdot f_i$, $i = 1, m$, care satisfac ①, ② și ③ din teorema.

în E^d :

1) $\beta = \{(1,0), (1,1)\}$

în E^3

2) $\beta = \{(1, -1, 2), (0, 1, 0), (0, 2, 3)\}$

dă se orthogonalizează fol. procedură GS.

Definiție: Dat. $E = (V, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ un sp. vect. eucl. un endomorfism $f: V \rightarrow V$ - s.m. automorfism al lui E dacă 1) f este bijectivă

2) f^{-1} este bijectivă

3) $\langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$; $\forall x, y \in V$

4) $\langle f^{-1}(x), f^{-1}(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$; $\forall x, y \in V$

Obs.: f liniară $\left| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f^{-1} \text{ liniară} \\ \text{d)} \end{cases}\right.$

not. $\text{Aut}(E)$

Teorema: Fie $E = (V, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ un sp. vect. eucl. și $\beta = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ o bază ortonormală fixată. Dacă

$E^m = (\mathbb{R}^m, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ canonice / standard,
 $\Rightarrow \{(1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, (0, \dots, 0, 1)\}$ ortonormală

$$\mathbb{R}^m \quad \langle (1,0), (0,1) \rangle = 0$$

$f \in \text{End}(V, +, \cdot)$ at. sunt echivalente:

i) $f \in \text{Aut}(E)$

ii) $\langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$; $\forall x, y \in E$

iii) $\|f(x)\| = \|x\|$; $\forall x \in E$

iv) $d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y)$; $\forall x, y \in E$

v) $\text{Dc. } A = M_B(f)$, at. $A \cdot A^t = I_m$
 $(a_{ij}^*)_{i,j=1,m}$ $\Leftrightarrow \exists A^{-1}$ și $A^{-1} = f^t$

vi) $\text{Dc. } f = M_B(g)$, at. $A^t \cdot A^{\#} = I_m$ ($\Leftrightarrow \dots$)

vii) $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot a_{ik}^* = \delta_{jk}$, $\forall j, k \in \overline{1, m}$

viii) $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot a_{ik}^* = \delta_{jk}$, $\forall j, k \in \overline{1, m}$

rel. echiv. v-viii s.m. rel. de ortogonalitate
dim core resp. că mat. e ortogonală.

Multimea mat. ortog. = O(Cu)

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(V, +, \cdot) = m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

Seminar

Teorema: Fie $E = (V, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ sp. vect. eucl. și
 $B = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ o bază ortonormală
Fie $f \in \text{End}(V, +, \cdot)$ și $A = M_B(f)$

Sunt echivalente:

i) $f \in \text{Aut}(E)$

ii) $x, y \in E \Rightarrow \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$

iii) $x \in E \Rightarrow f(f(x)) = x$

iv) $x \in E \Rightarrow \|f(x)\| = \|x\|$

v) $x, y \in E \Rightarrow d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x, y)$

vi) $A \cdot A^t = I_m$

vii) $A^t \cdot A = I_m$

viii) $\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \cdot a_{ik}^* = \delta_{jk}$, $\forall j, k \in \overline{1, m}$

ix) $\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \cdot a_{ik}^* = \delta_{jk}$, $\forall j, k \in \overline{1, m}$

(Obs.) $\{(vi) \Leftrightarrow \exists A^{-1} \text{ si } A^{-1} = A^t\}$

$\{(vii) \Leftrightarrow \exists A^{-1} \text{ si } A^{-1} = A^t\}$

$\left\{ A \in M_m(\mathbb{R}) ; A^t \cdot A = I_m \right\} = O(n)$

multimea matr. ortogonale Notatii
 $i: \text{superior} \rightarrow \text{linie}$
 $i, j: \text{primele} \rightarrow \text{linie}$

Ex.: echiv. vi - ix; viii - vii

$$A = (a_{ij}^i)_{i,j=1, m}$$

$$f(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}^i \cdot e_i ; j = 1, m$$

$$\begin{aligned} &y = f_m(x) \\ &x = \sum_{j=1}^m x^j e_j \\ &y = \sum_{j=1}^m y^j e_i \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y^i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^i x^j \\ \text{cu } i = 1, m$$

$$y = Ax \quad (3)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y^1 \\ \vdots \\ y^m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

In cazul $E = E^m$ si B baza canonica

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^m x^j e_j = (x^1, \dots, x^m)$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^m y^i e_i = (y^1, \dots, y^m)$$

Exemplu:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x^1, x^2) = (2x^1 - x^2, x^1 + 3x^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} y^1 \\ y^2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x^1 - x^2 \\ x^1 + 3x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_1) = f(1, 0) = f(2, 1) \quad M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_2) = f(0, 1) = f(-1, 3)$$

$$A = (a_{ij}^i)_{i,j=1}^m$$

$$B = (b_{jk}^j)_{j,k=1}^n$$

$$A \cdot B = C$$

$$C = (c_{ik}^i)_{i,k=1}^m$$

$$c_{ik}^i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^i \cdot b_{jk}^j = \langle A^i, B_k \rangle$$

liniai
dim A

col. k
dim B

$$A \cdot A^t = J_m$$

$$A = (a_{ij}^i)_{i,j=1}^m$$

vi \rightarrow ix

$$A^t = (a_{ij}^i)_{i,j=1}^m \quad a_{ij}^i = a_{ji}^i$$

$$(A \cdot A^t)_k^i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^i \cdot a_{jk}^i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j^i \cdot a_j^i$$

$$(J_m)_k^i = f_k^i \quad A \cdot A^t = J_m$$

$$(A \cdot A^t)_k^i = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^i \cdot a_{ij}^k = f_k^i = f_k^i$$

$$(A^t \cdot A)_k^j = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}^i \cdot a_{ik}^i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}^i \cdot a_{ik}^i = f_{jk}^i$$

vii - viii

$$(J_m)_k^i = f_k^i = f_{ik}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^t \cdot A = J_m$$

$m=2$

(viii)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1^1 & a_1^2 \\ a_2^1 & a_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a_1^1)^2 + (a_1^2)^2 = 1$$

rel. de ortogonalidade
pt. mat. de $m=2$

$$(a_2^1)^2 + (a_2^2)^2 = 1$$

$$a_1^1 a_2^1 + a_1^2 a_2^2 = 0$$

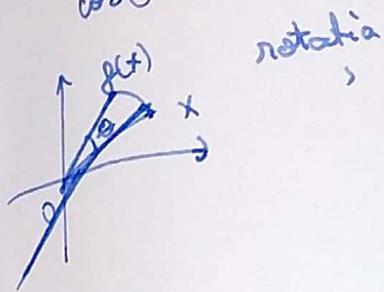
$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \theta \text{ a.i. } a_1^1 = \cos \theta & \quad | \quad \text{if } \theta' \text{ a.i. } a_2^1 = \cos \theta' \\ a_1^2 = \sin \theta & \end{aligned}$$

$$a_2^2 = \sin \theta'$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta & \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \varphi + \sin \theta \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\cos(\theta - \varphi) = 0$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \text{ rotation in } \text{jetzt um } \theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$S_0(2)$

gruppe spezielle orthogonale

$$S_0(2) \subset O(2)$$

$$S_0(n) = \{A \in O(n); \det(A) = 1\}$$



Seminar 12

Teoreme fundamentale ale geometriei euclidiene:

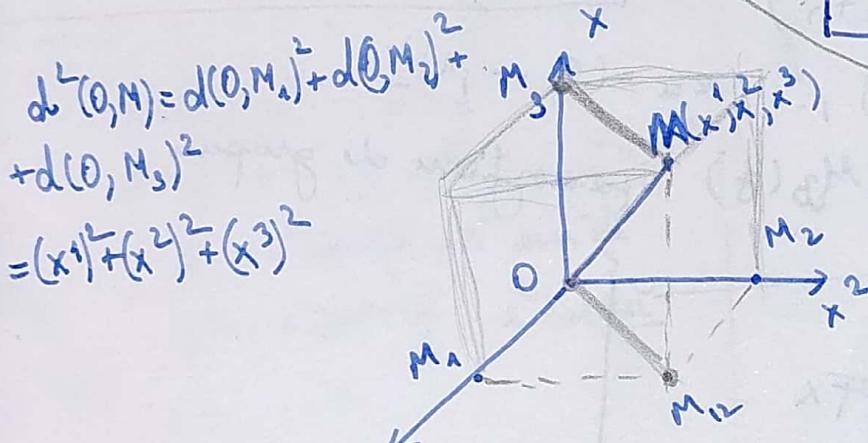
$E^n = (\mathbb{R}^n, +, \cdot, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ st. canonica de sp. metr. eucl.

$\mathbb{E}_0^n = (\mathbb{R}^n, d = d_E = d_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle})$; $d: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$; $d(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|x - y\|$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\epsilon(x)} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

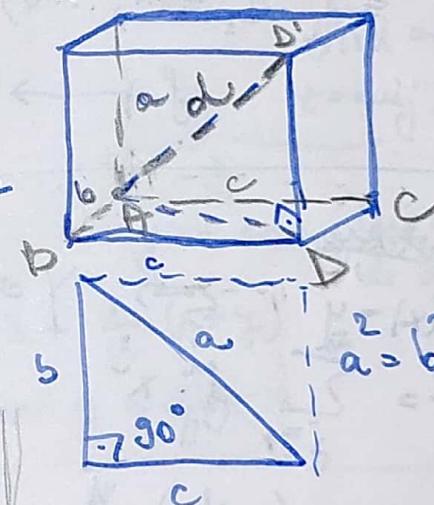


• în refer. hib. să
repr. puncte în $xoyz$

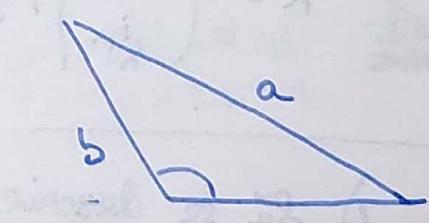
$$M_i = \text{pr}_O x_i M$$

$$M_{ij} = \text{pr}_{Ox_i} x_j M$$

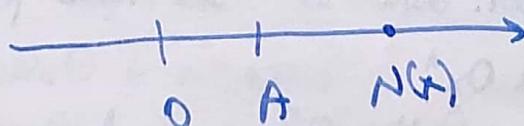
$$d^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2; d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos(\beta)$$



$$x = \pm d(O, N)$$

+ , $N \in OA$
 $O, N = 0$
 $- , N \in AN$

Teorema: Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ o funcție, atunci f este izometrică.
 $(f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{E}^n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists A \in O(n)$ și $a = (a^1, \dots, a^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
a.e. dacă $x = (x^1, \dots, x^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $y = (y^1, \dots, y^m) = f(x)$

pentru $y^i = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j^i x^j + a^i, i = 1, \dots, m$

$$A \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y^1 \\ \vdots \\ y^m \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a^1 \\ \vdots \\ a^m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = Ax + a$$

$$O(n) = \{ T \in M_m(\mathbb{R}) : T \cdot T^T = I_m \}$$

$$(\text{Aut}(\mathbb{E}^n), \circ) \cong (O(n), \cdot)$$

\mathcal{B} = bază canonică $(\mathbb{R}^n, +)$

$$= \{ e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, e_n = (0, \dots, 1) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\mapsto Ax : f_0 \\ x &\mapsto x + a : f_a \\ f &= f_a \circ f_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f \mapsto M_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \text{ ierarhia de grupuri}$$

Notări:

$$f(x) = y \iff Y = Ax$$

$$y^i = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j^i x^j$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y^1 \\ \vdots \\ y^m \end{pmatrix}$$

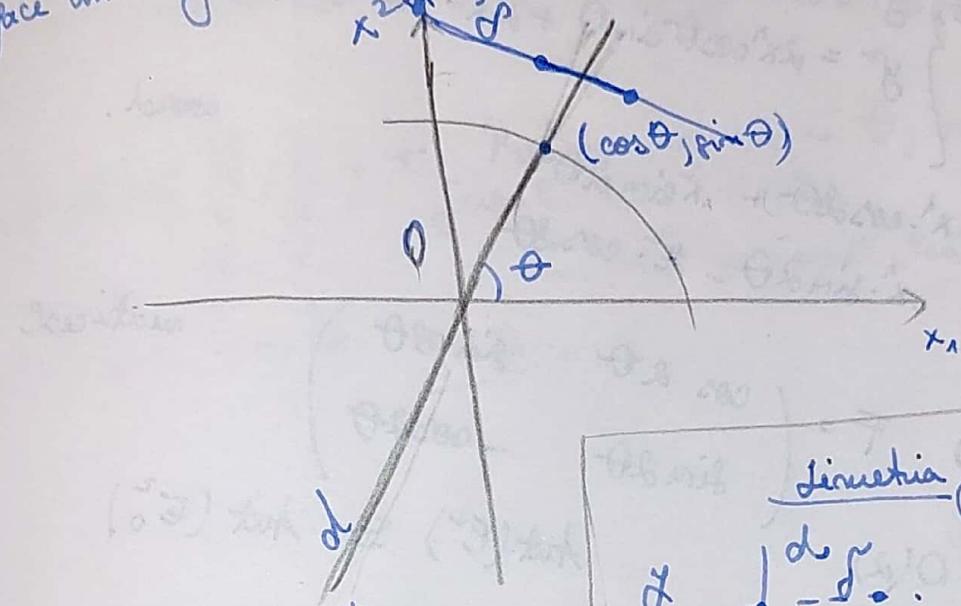
Probleme:

- I) Să se descrie a) în coordonate
b) matricial

- i) simetria față de dr. din \mathbb{R}^2 care trece prin $(0,0)$ și face un unghi de $\frac{\pi}{3}$ cu Ox^1 .
- ii) simetria față de dr. din \mathbb{R}^2 care trece prin $(1,1)$ și face un unghi de $\frac{\pi}{6}$ cu Ox^1 .

iii) simetria față de o dreaptă în \mathbb{R}^2 ce trece prin $O(0,0)$
și face un unghi θ cu Ox_1

iv) simetria față de o dreaptă care nu se face prin $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$
și face un unghi θ cu Ox_1 în \mathbb{R}^2



$$\begin{aligned} x &= (x_1, x_2); X = x^t \\ y &= f(x) = (y_1, y_2); Y = y^t \\ \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \cos \frac{\theta}{3} + x_2 \sin \frac{\theta}{3} \\ y_2 = x_1 \sin \frac{\theta}{3} - x_2 \cos \frac{\theta}{3} \end{cases} \\ y &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

Simetria față de o dr.:

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \perp d \\ z = \dots \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} d \perp d \\ f \ni x \\ d \cap d = \{z\} \\ z = mij. [x, y] \end{array} \\ y &= \sin. lui x față de d. \\ z &= \frac{1}{2}(x+y) \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= 2z-x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } d: \begin{cases} x_1 = t \cos \theta \\ x_2 = t \sin \theta, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \\ z \end{aligned}$$

$$S: \cos \theta (X_1 - x_1) + \sin \theta (X_2 - x_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{z\} &= d \cap S \\ y &= 2z-x \end{aligned}$$

$$t \cdot \lambda = \dots$$

$$\cos \theta (t \cos \theta - x_1) + \sin \theta (t \sin \theta - x_2) = 0$$

$$t_z = x_1 \cdot \cos \theta + x_2 \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = (x_1 \cdot \cos \theta + x_2 \cdot \sin \theta) \cos \theta \\ z_2 = (x_1 \cdot \cos \theta + x_2 \cdot \sin \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^1 = x^1 \cos \theta + x^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ x^2 = x^1 \cos \theta \sin \theta + x^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$y = 2x - \rightarrow \begin{cases} y^1 = 2x^1 \cos^2 \theta + 2x^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - x^1 \\ y^2 = 2x^1 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 2x^2 \sin^2 \theta - x^2 \end{cases}$$

worrd.

a) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^1 = x^1 \cos 2\theta + x^2 \sin 2\theta \\ y^2 = x^1 \sin 2\theta - x^2 \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$

matriceal

b) $Y = FX, F = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$

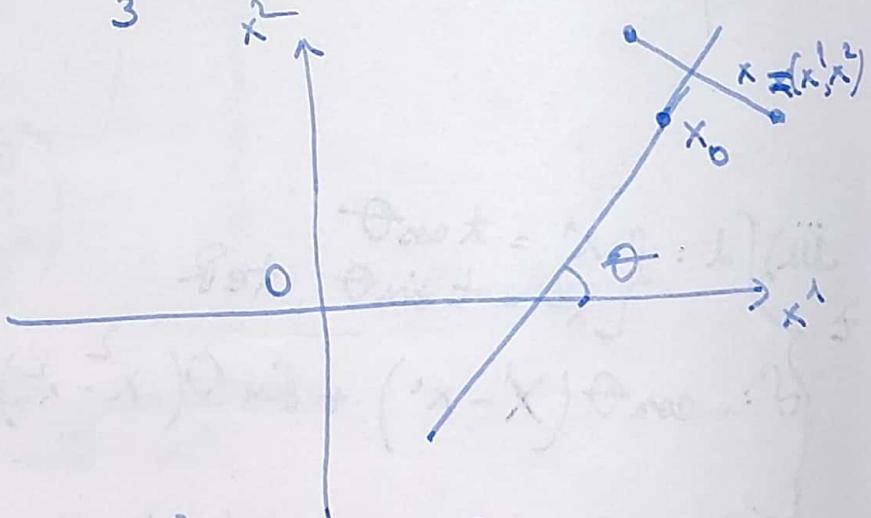
$$\text{Aut}(E^2) \subseteq \text{Aut}(E_0^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} F \in O(2) \\ \det F = -1 \end{cases}$$

↳ generalizarea pt. i)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^1 = x^1 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ y^2 = x^1 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} - x^2 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases} = \dots$$

ii)



$$\cos \theta (x_0^1 + t \cos \theta - x^1) + \sin \theta (x_0^2 + t \sin \theta - x^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t_x = x^1 \cos \theta - x_0^1 \cos \theta + x^2 \sin \theta - x_0^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow t_y = \cos \theta (x^1 - x_0^1) + \sin \theta (x^2 - x_0^2)$$

$$z = \dots$$

$$y = 2z - x$$

$$x = Fx + A$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = x_0^1 + (-\cos\theta \cdot x_0^1 - \sin\theta \cdot x_0^2 + x_0^1 \cos\theta + x_0^2 \sin\theta) \cos\theta \\ z_2 = \dots \end{cases}$$

Rotatia de unghi θ , in \mathbb{R}^2 , in
jurul lui $O(0,0)$.
+ -1 in jurul lui x_0
simpl. + mat. Pb. 2

Clasificarea cuadricelor în E_0^3

Dacă o quadrică H_2 : $2(x^1, x^2, x^3) = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^i x^j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 a_{i0} x^i + a_{00} = 0$
 se transformă $\tilde{x} \in \text{tut}(E_0^3)$ în $\tilde{g} \circ f$ cu forma

$$\text{(I)} \quad \lambda_1(x^1)^2 + \lambda_2(x^2)^2 + \lambda_3(x^3)^2 + p = 0$$

Sau [nu (exclusiv)]: $\lambda_1 \neq 0$

$$\text{(II)} \quad \lambda_1(x^1)^2 + \lambda_2(x^2)^2 + 2px^3 = 0, \text{ cu } p \neq 0$$

(spec(a) $\neq 0$)
 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, p \in \mathbb{R}$ (notatii cunoscute)

* Notatie: $x = f(\tilde{x})$, $x = (x^1, x^2, x^3)$, $\tilde{x} = (\tilde{x}^1, \tilde{x}^2, \tilde{x}^3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 → vom nota $(g \circ f)(\tilde{x})$ tot cu var. x.

$$a = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1,3}$$

$$f = \det a$$

$$I = \text{Tr} a = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{10} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{20} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{30} \\ a_{10} & a_{20} & a_{30} & a_{00} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} & a_{00} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \det A \\ \text{Spec}(a) - \text{Spec}(f_a) &= \\ &= \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3\} \text{ invariante relativi ai} \\ &\text{cuadricei} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_a(x) = \det(a - xI_3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - x & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - x & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} - x \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow multimea soluțiilor pol.

$$\text{Spec}(a) = \text{Spec}(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; P_a(x) = 0\}$$

$$f = f_a \in \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^3, +)$$

$$\text{endomorfismul de corecteare } M_B(f) = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= y \\ x &= (x^1, x^2, x^3) \\ y &= (y^1, y^2, y^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ y^i = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^j ; i = 1, 2, 3 \right.$$

$$f(x) = \lambda x \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^j = \lambda x^i$$

$\approx W_{\text{f}}$

Spec \rightarrow multimea valoilor prop.

$$f(x) = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow f(x^1, x^2, x^3) \neq (0, 0, 0) \text{ a.i. } \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x^j = \lambda x^i$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^3 (a_{ij} - \lambda \delta_{ij}) x^j = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \right.$$

Clasificarea matricilor în faza:

1) Cu centru unic de. $f \neq 0$

E.c. centrului $c = (c^1, c^2, c^3)$ $\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} c^j + a_{0j} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \right.$

2) Nedegenerat: $\Delta \neq 0$ / Degenerat: $\Delta = 0$

I \star

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \\ f = a_{11}(x^1)^2 + a_{22}(x^2)^2 + a_{33}(x^3)^2 + a_{12}x^1 x^2 + a_{23}x^2 x^3 + a_{31}x^1 x^3 + a_{13}x^1 x^2 + a_{21}x^1 x^3 + a_{32}x^2 x^1 + a_{12}x^2 x^3 + a_{31}x^1 x^2 + a_{23}x^3 x^1 + a_{13}x^3 x^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{centru unic: } \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 \neq 0$$

$$\text{I} = \text{Tr}(a) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 f$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \neq 0)$$

Nedegenerat \Rightarrow toate val.
dif. de 0

$f \neq 0$ (centru unic la nedegen.)
 $0 \notin \text{spec}(a)$.

Centru

- I³

$$\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} c^j + a_{i0} = 0 \right. \\ \left. i=1, 2, 3 \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 c^1 + 0 = 0 \\ x_2 c^2 + 0 = 0 \\ x_3 c^3 + 0 = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow (c^1, c^2, c^3) \right. \\ \left. (0, 0, 0) \right.$$

+ refrat

deseu formula

I 1) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \neq 0$ - ndeg. cu centru unic (0,0,0)

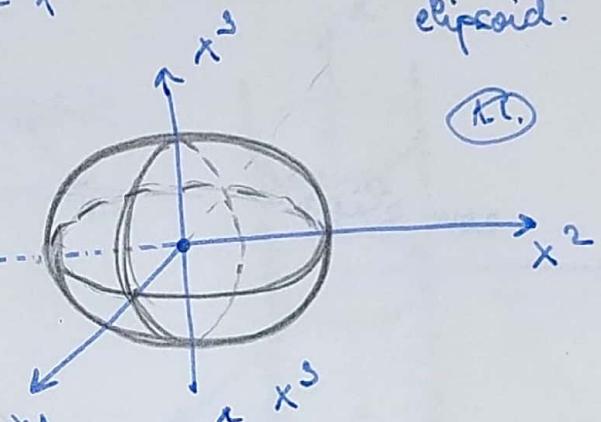
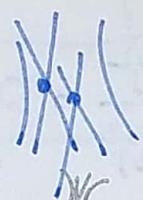
$$1.1) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} + \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 1$$

Jn tersec. cu p. de coordinate
Sunt ellipse

$$1.2) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 1$$

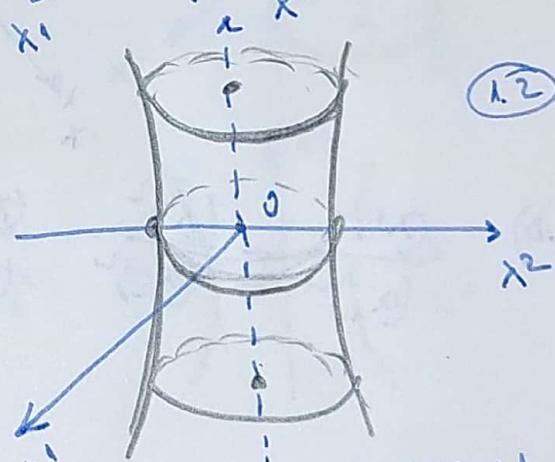
hiperboloïd cu o pâră
(rigată)

→ prim și pct. truc. cîte 2 dr.
care sunt. generatoare →
rectiliniu



ellipsoid.

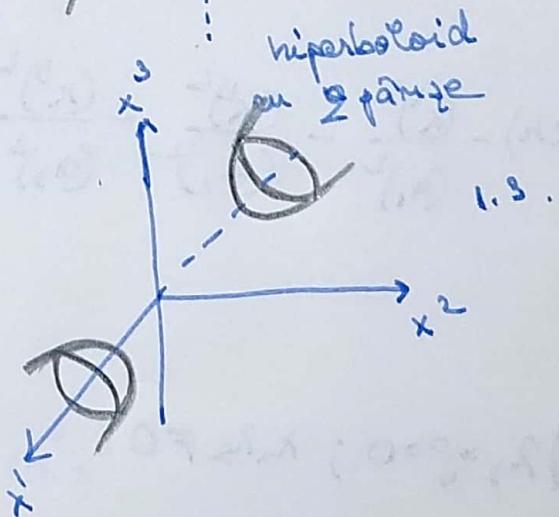
1.1



$$1.3) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 1$$

$$1.4) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 1$$

↓ not. imaginare
deasă.



hyperboloid
cu 2 pără

1.3.

I [2] $\Delta = 0$

$\rho = 0, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \neq 0$

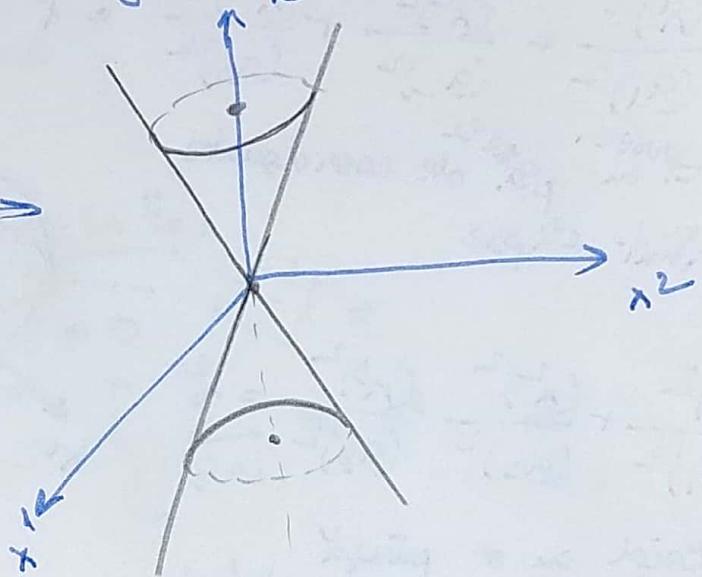
$$2.1) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} + \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 0$$

nu punct: $(0,0,0)$

$$2.2) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 0$$

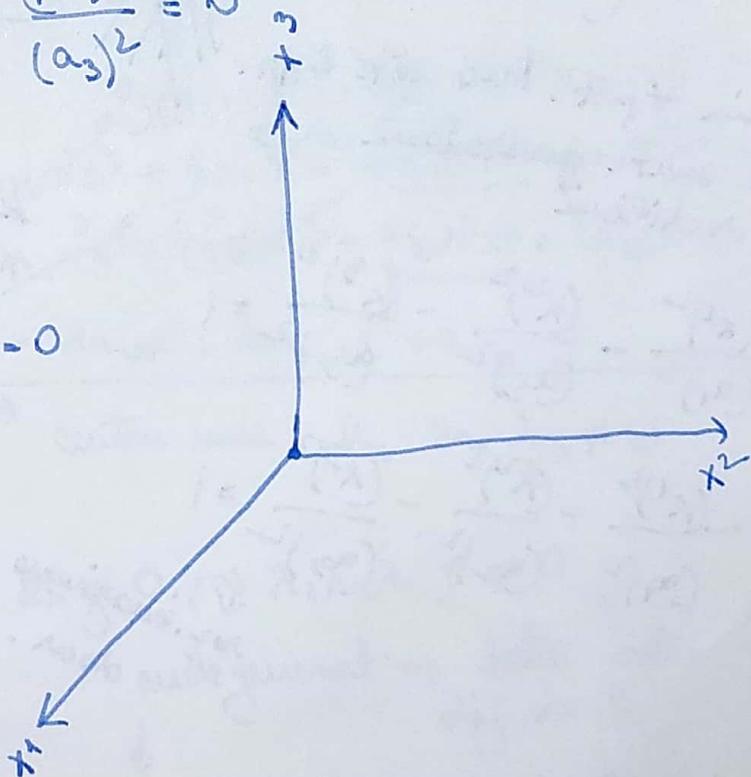
comuni cu v.p. in $(0,0,0)$

con elliptic



$$2.3) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 0$$

$$2.4) -\frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} - \frac{(x^3)^2}{(a_3)^2} = 0$$



3) $\lambda_3 = \rho = 0; \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \neq 0$

$$\frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^1 = 0 \\ x^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

axa $0x^3$

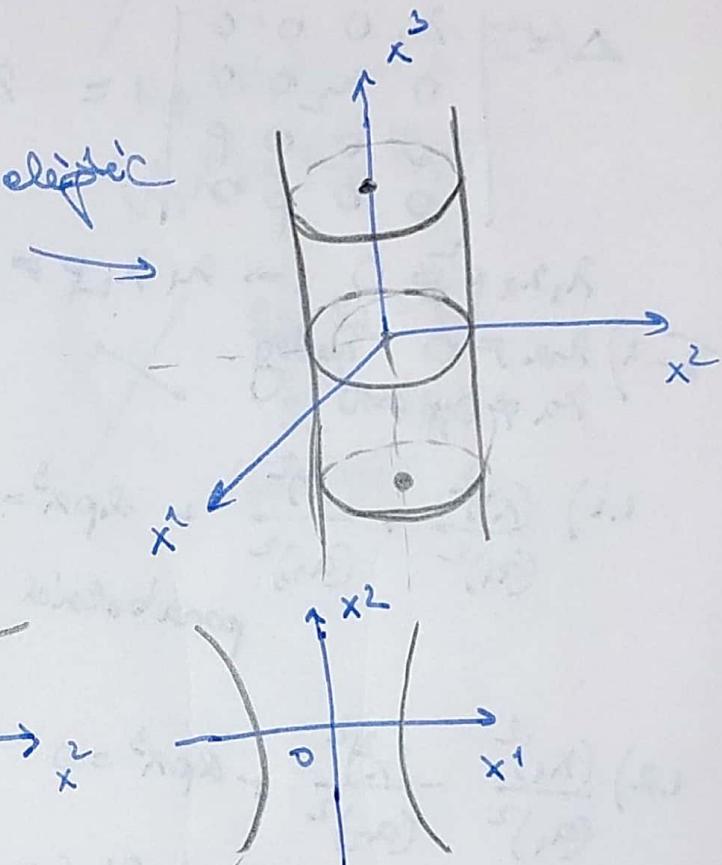
+ dista cu refeate
desene si
formule

$$3.0) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x^1}{a_1} - \frac{x^2}{a_2} \right) \left(\frac{x^1}{a_1} + \frac{x^2}{a_2} \right) = 0$$

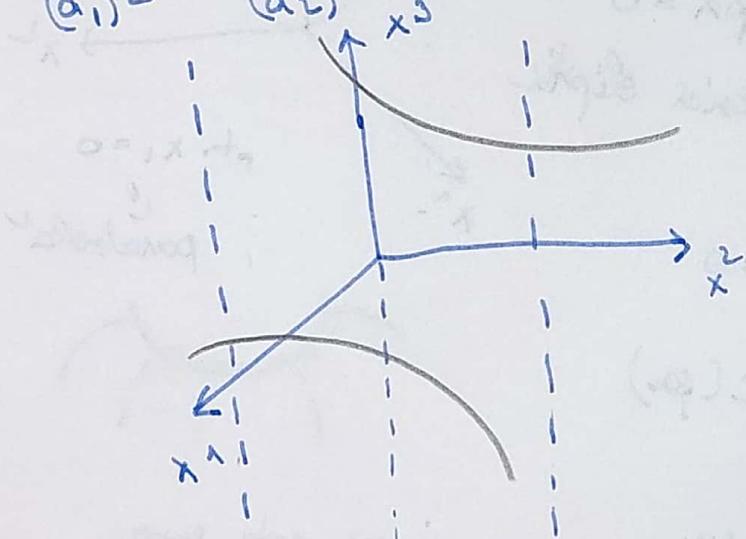
$\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$ sau 0

4) $\lambda_3 = 0$; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0$

$$4.0) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} = 1 \quad \text{cilindru eliptic}$$



$$4.2) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} = 1$$



5) $\lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 0$; $\lambda_1 \neq 0$

$$5.0) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} = 1$$

$$x^1 = \pm a_1$$

de planuri paralele si parallele cu $0x^2x^3$

$$5.2) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} = -1 \quad \text{imaginare}$$

6) $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = p = 0 \quad ; \quad (x^1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow Oxx^2$



$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

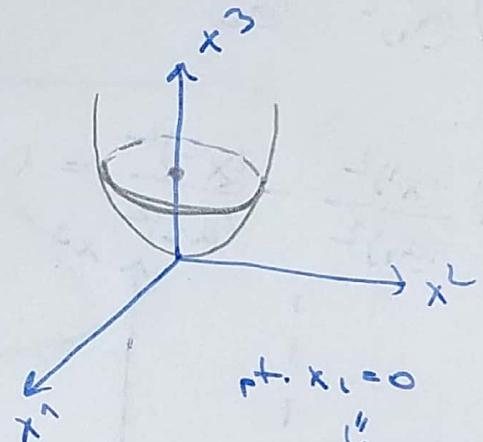
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & p & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (-p^2)$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 p^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 p \neq 0$$

II 1) $\lambda_2 \neq 0$ nedeg.
 $\lambda_1 \neq 0; p \neq 0$

$$1.1) \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} + 2px^3 = 0$$

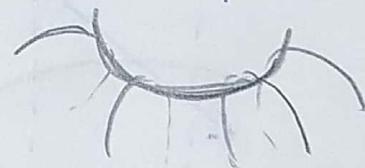
paraboloid elliptic



$$1.2) \frac{(x_1)^2}{(a_1)^2} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{(a_2)^2} + 2px^3 = 0$$

paraboloid hiperbolic (sa)

(negligite)



2) jumătate de generat. rectilinii. \Rightarrow reunirea este supr. respect.

II. $\lambda_2 = 0: \frac{(x^1)^2}{(a_1)^2} + 2px^3 = 0$ cilindru parabolic

Să se descrie transformarea unei conice prin - o ipoteză:

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{(x^1)^2}{4} + \frac{(x^2)^2}{9} = 1 \\ \frac{(x^1)^2}{4} - \frac{(x^2)^2}{9} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} 4(x^1)^2 - x^2 = 0 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

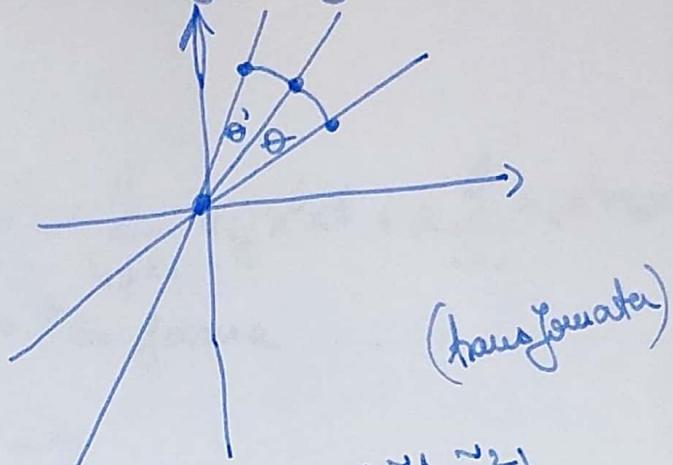
$$4(x^1)^2 - x^2 = 0$$

← rotație de unghiuri $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi$
 simetrie față de o dr. vectorială ce face unghiuri $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\theta} \circ R_{\theta'} &= \\
 (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta' & -\sin \theta' \\ \sin \theta' & \cos \theta' \end{pmatrix} &= \\
 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \theta') & -\sin(\theta + \theta') \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} &= \\
 = R_{\theta + \theta'} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (R_{\theta+\theta'})^{-1} = R_{-\theta}$$

$$S_d: S_d \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



$$R_{\theta}(x^1, x^2) = (x^1, x^2)$$

$$(x^1, x^2) = R_{-\theta}^{-1}(x^1, x^2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \cancel{S_d \circ S_d = I_d} \\
 \cancel{S_d^{-1} = S_d} \\
 \text{(simetria)}
 \end{array}$$

Seminar 13

GAL

= geometrie =

- Produsul vectorial a doi vectori in $(\mathbb{C}^3, \beta_{can})$

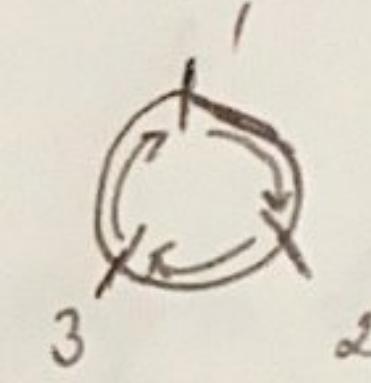
$$x : \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$e_1 \times e_2 = e_2 \cdot e_1 = e_3 \cdot e_3 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$e_1 \times e_2 = e_3 = -e_2 \times e_1$$

$$e_2 \times e_3 = e_1 = -e_3 \times e_2$$

$$e_3 \times e_1 = e_2 = -e_1 \times e_3$$



→ prelungire prin binealitate

$$x = (x^1, x^2, x^3) = x^1 e_1 + x^2 e_2 + x^3 e_3$$

$$y = (y^1, y^2, y^3) = y^1 e_1 + y^2 e_2 + y^3 e_3$$

$$z = (z^1, z^2, z^3) = z^1 e_1 + z^2 e_2 + z^3 e_3$$

$$x \times y = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & e_1 \\ x^1 & y^1 & e_1 \\ x^2 & y^2 & e_2 \\ x^3 & y^3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\langle x \times y, z \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} x^1 & y^1 & z^1 \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ x^3 & y^3 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{modus mixt})$$

$$(x \times y, z) = (y, z, x) = (z, x, y) = -(y, x, z) = - (y, z, x) = - (x, y, z)$$

$$\langle x \times y, x \rangle = 0$$

$$x \times y + x$$

$$\langle x \times y, y \rangle = 0$$

$$x \times y + y$$

Ac. rel. cu jf sau y.
geometria daca
vectorii x, y sunt
nuli.

→ exercitiu

1) Să se dea 3 vectori $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\}$

2) Să se calculeze $x \times y$ și (x, y, z)

$y \times z$ și (y, z, x)

$x \times z$ și (x, z, y)

3) Să se calculeze $\langle \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle$ și $\langle \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$.

$$1. \quad \mathbf{x} = (1, 2, 4)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = (3, 6, 9)$$

$$\mathbf{z} = (3, 8, 6)$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y} = (1, 2, 4) \times (3, 6, 9) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & e_1 \\ 2 & 6 & e_2 \\ 4 & 9 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 6e_3 + 18e_1 + 12e_2 - 24e_1 - 9e_2 - 6e_3 =$$

$$= 3e_3 - 6e_1 =$$

$$= 3(0, 0, 3) - 6(1, 0, 0) =$$

$$\cancel{(0, 0, 3)} - \cancel{(6, 0, 0)} =$$

$$\cancel{(-6, 0, 3)} = (-6, 0, 3)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 4 & 9 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 + 162 + 96 - 54 - 216 - 72 - 36 =$$

$$\mathbf{y} \times \mathbf{z} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 9 & e_1 \\ 6 & 8 & e_2 \\ 9 & 6 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = 24e_3 + 36e_1 + 81e_2 - 42e_1 - 18e_2 - 54e_3.$$

3. $\langle \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{y}_1 & \mathbf{x}_1 & \\ \mathbf{x}_2 & \mathbf{y}_2 & \mathbf{x}_2 & \\ \mathbf{x}_3 & \mathbf{y}_3 & \mathbf{x}_3 & \\ \hline & & & \end{array} \right| = 0 ; \text{ANALOG } \langle \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$

\downarrow
Un det. cu 2
coloane identice.

→ proiectare

Să se arate că $\|\hat{x}xy\|^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \langle x, x \rangle & \langle x, y \rangle \\ \langle y, x \rangle & \langle y, y \rangle \end{vmatrix}$

și că, în cazul $x, y \neq (0,0)$,

$$\|\hat{x}xy\| = (\|x\| \|y\| \sin(x, y)),$$

$$\cos(x, y) = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|}.$$

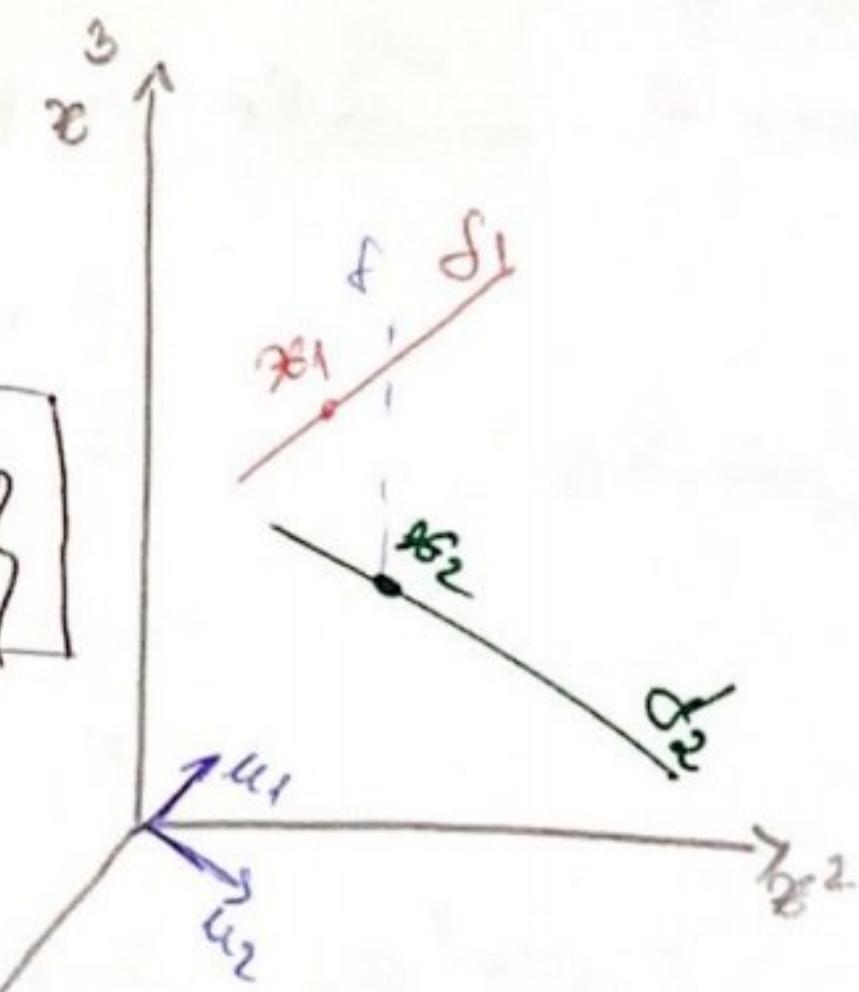
→ aplicație

calculul distanței dintre două drepte s_1, s_2 , aflate în poziții oricărora (necoplanare) din E_3 .

$\Leftrightarrow s_1: x = x_1 + t u_1$
 $s_2: x = x_2 + t u_2$

$$d(s_1, s_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf \{ d(x, x') ; x \in s_1, x' \in s_2 \}$$

Cas. $s_1 + p_1 \approx$ vizi \perp în pe s_2



Referat facultativ:

→ 0 dr + pe acelă
plane (construcția)

→ ④ 2 dr. copl

(2 drepte) → neech
(fa comună a s_1, s_2 , care
le tăie pe ambele)

p_1, p_2
plane

\downarrow
 $s_2' \parallel s_2$
 $s_2' \ni x_1$
 $p_1 = \text{pl}(s_1, s_2')$

x^1
 x^2
 s_1
 x_1
 s_2
 x_2
 $s_1' \parallel s_1$
 $s_1' \ni x_2$
 $p_2 = \text{pl}(s_2, s_1')$

① • Distanța de la un punct la o dreaptă în \mathbb{R}^3
 $d(x_0, f) = d(x_0, x_1)$, unde $x_1 = \text{pr}_f x_0$

② • Distanța $\xrightarrow{\text{un punct în } \mathbb{R}^3}$

$$\text{pt. d: } \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3 = 0$$

$$x_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0)$$

→ fie $x_1 = \text{pr}_f x_0$

$$\begin{matrix} f \ni x_0 \\ f' \ni x_1 \end{matrix} \quad \{x\} = f \cap f'$$

(A, d) - ap necht

A, B CH

$$d(A, B) = \underset{x \in A, x' \in B}{\text{def}} \inf \{d(x, x')\}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + f \quad \downarrow \quad \text{vector director pt normala}$$

$$f': x = x_0 + t(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

$$\text{parametric } \begin{cases} x^1 = x_1^0 + t\alpha_1 \\ x^2 = x_2^0 + t\alpha_2 \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \cap f': \alpha_1(x_1^0 + t\alpha_1) + \alpha_2(x_2^0 + t\alpha_2) + \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$t_n = - \frac{\alpha_1 x_1^0 + \alpha_2 x_2^0 + \alpha_3}{(\alpha_1)^2 + (\alpha_2)^2}$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + t_n(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

$$d(x_0, f) = d(x_0, x_1) = \|x_1 - x_0\| = |t_n \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)| =$$

$$= |t_n| \cdot \|(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)\|$$

$$! \rightarrow d(x_0, f) = \frac{|\alpha_1 x_1^0 + \alpha_2 x_2^0 + \alpha_3|}{\sqrt{(\alpha_1)^2 + (\alpha_2)^2}}$$



(III)

punctul x_0 , planul γ

$$P: \alpha_1 x^1 + \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_3 x^3 + \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \perp \gamma$$

$d(x_0, P) = d(x_0, \gamma)$, unde $x_0 = M_p x_0$.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \perp \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: x = x_0 + t(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) & \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ & \text{+ ec. parametrica} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^1 = x_0^1 + t\alpha_1 \\ x^2 = x_0^2 + t\alpha_2 \\ x^3 = x_0^3 + t\alpha_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \perp x^0 \\ | \\ P \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f + P \\ \hline \gamma \\ | \\ x_0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x_0 = M_p x_0 \end{array}$$

$$d(x_0, \gamma): \alpha_1(x_0^1 + t\alpha_1) + \alpha_2(x_0^2 + t\alpha_2) + \alpha_3(x_0^3 + t\alpha_3) + \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$t_1 = - \frac{\alpha_1 x_0^1 + \alpha_2 x_0^2 + \alpha_3 x_0^3 + \alpha_4}{(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2)}$$

$$! \quad d(x_0, P) = d(x_0, \gamma) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1^2 x_0^1 + \alpha_2^2 x_0^2 + \alpha_3^2 x_0^3 + \alpha_4^2}{(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2)}} \quad \leftarrow$$

Calculul distanței dintre 2 drepte în \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Se consideră } \begin{array}{l} f_1 \parallel \delta_1 \\ f_1 \ni x_1 \end{array} & \text{si } p_1 = \text{pd}(f_1, \delta_1) \\ \begin{array}{l} f_2 \parallel \delta_2 \\ f_2 \ni x_2 \end{array} & \text{si } p_2 = \text{pd}(f_2, \delta_2) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Considerăm } \frac{f + P_1}{f \ni x_2} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Se obține } f \perp \delta_1, f \perp \delta_2 \quad \text{rel. de} \\ \text{parallelism} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \perp \delta_1; \text{ si } f \perp \delta_2 \Rightarrow \\ f \perp P_2 \quad (2) \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{p_1 \text{ și } p_2} p_1 \parallel p_2$$

$$\{x_1\} = f \cap p_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Distanță intre două drepte. } \Leftrightarrow d(x_1, p_1) = d(x_2, p_1) = \\ = d(p_1, p_2) = d(f_1, f_2)$$

$$p_1 : \langle u_1 \times u_2, x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle + \alpha_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \langle u_1 \times u_2, x - x_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 x^1 + \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_3 x^3 + \alpha_4 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \langle (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), (x^1, x^2, x^3) \rangle + \alpha_4 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

vect. normal

$$d(x_2, p_1) = \boxed{\frac{\langle u_1 \times u_2, x_2 - x_1 \rangle}{\|u_1 \times u_2\|}}$$

→ ex. 3: să se aleagă un punct în planul \mathbb{R}^3 și să se calculeze distanța la plan.

→ ex. 4: să se dea o dreaptă perpendiculară la plan și să se calculeze distanța la plan.

3. punct: $x_0 = (1, 2, 3)$

PLAN: $p: 3x^1 + 2x^2 + 5x^3 + 4 = 0$

$$d(x_0, p) = \frac{|3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 + 4|}{\sqrt{9 + 4 + 25}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{38}}$$

4. D.R. 1: ~~$x^1 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 + 1 = 0$~~ ; D.R. 2: ~~$3x^1 - 2x^2 + 2x^3 - 2 = 0$~~

$\mathcal{L}_1: x = (1, 0, 2) + t(3, 1, 2); \quad \mathcal{L}_2: x = (0, 4, 2) + t(1, 2, 2)$

$d(\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2) = \frac{\|(3, 1, 2) \times (1, 2, 2), (0, 4, 2) - (1, 0, 2)\|}{\|(3, 1, 2) \times (1, 2, 2)\|}$

$$= \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

-2, -4, +5