(S2) $\begin{cases} x_1 + \alpha \times_2 + 2 \times_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 2 \times_2 + x_3 = -1 \end{cases}$ $(S2) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2 \times_2 + 2 \times_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = \beta \end{cases}$ $(S2) \Rightarrow \text{ sist. de 3 ec. len. on 3 nec}$ $(S2) \Rightarrow \text{ sist. de 3 ec. len. on 3 nec}$ $(S2) \Rightarrow \text{ sist. de 3 ec. len. on 3 nec}$

Rez b)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(\alpha - 1)$$
1) Dack $| x \neq 1 | = 7 \Delta \neq 0 = D$ (so) sistem CRATER (comp det , i.e. our sol. anica)
$$X_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta}$$

$$X_4 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta}$$

$$X_5 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta}$$

$$X_6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 3(\beta + 2)$$

$$X_1 = \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 3(\beta + 2)$$

$$A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(\beta + 2)$$

$$A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & \beta & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - x)(1 + 2\beta)$$

$$A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 - 1 \\ 1 & \beta & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - x)(1 + 2\beta)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\beta + 2}{3(\alpha - 1)}$$

$$X_3 = -\frac{2\beta + 1}{3}$$

$$X_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$X_5 = -\frac{2\beta + 1}{3}$$

$$X_6 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha - 1)$$

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$$X_7 = \frac{\beta + 2}{3}(\alpha - 1)$$

$$X_8 =$$

2)
$$|x=1|$$

a) $|x=1|$

a) $|x=1|$

b) $|x=1|$

corr $|x=1|$

b) $|x=1|$

for $|x=$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 = 1 - \lambda \\ 2x_1 + x_3 = -1 - 2\lambda \\ x_1 = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases} | \cdot (-2) = b \begin{cases} x_1 = -(\lambda + 1) \\ x_2 = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 = 1 - \lambda \\ x_1 = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 = 1 - \lambda \\ x_2 = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

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· Matricea unei aplicatio liniare.

Endomorfisme de sp. vectoriale

Vectori si valori proprii, diagonalizare

[Apl] Fie oplication linions:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad f\left(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}\right) = \left(\begin{matrix} 3x + 4y \\ 5x + 2y \end{matrix}\right), (\forall) \left(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

a) Determinate matricea asociate lui f û raport en baza canonică $B_0 = \{e_1 = (1), e_2 = (1)\}$ 3 $\subset \mathbb{R}^2$

b) Determination matrices associate lui f ûn raport ou baza $B = \{f_1 = {2 \choose 3}, f_2 = {3 \choose 4}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

(c) Calculati valorile proprii gi vectorii proprii conesp. lui f.

d) S'tabilités dece endomonf. f este diagonalizabil.

Rezia) f: IR-PIR2 apl. liniere -Dendomorfom d sp. ret. IR/R.

(v) $Af = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ — D'mothicea asociété lui f ûn report cu beza canomici Bo

$$f\left(\begin{array}{c} \times \\ \gamma \end{array}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \times + 1 \gamma \\ 5 \times + 2 \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \int_{0}^{1} (+) \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} c |R^{2}|$$

 $\int \underline{\mathbf{M}} \cdot f(\mathbf{X}) = Af^{\mathbf{X}}, (\mathbf{H}) \mathbf{X} = (\xi) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

(v)
$$A_f = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f(e_1) = f(\frac{1}{0}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 5\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= 3e_1 + 5e_2$
 $f(e_1) f(e_2) = f(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{7}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= 4e_1 + 2e_2$

b)
$$f_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $f_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $B = \{f_{1}, f_{2}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2}$
 $\begin{cases} f_{1}, f_{2}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ \text{SLi} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} f_{2}, f_{2}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ \text{SLi} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} f_{3}, f_{2}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ \text{SLi} \end{cases}$

Proprietatile matrici de trecue

Bo={e1,...,en} [P2] 1) Matrices de trecese de la baza canonia la o beza arbitrare B = 1 fr, ..., fr d a lui K/k se gosegte foarte uson; colorane sa de indice i este formeté din coordonctele vectorului fi in baze canonico.

2) În conseciută, natricea de trecere între 2 bare abitiare de lui K'K se poate determine foate simply folosied) si proprietate [P]: calculele implicate find invusarea unei matrice si immultirec ei en o alta.

Revenim la aplication nocst. (punctual):

Conform
$$P_{2}(1) = P S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{4}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
(J_2) \cdot f(f_1) = f\binom{2}{3} = \binom{18}{16} = a\binom{2}{3} + b\binom{3}{4} \\
&\iff \begin{cases} 2a + 3b = 18 \\ 3a + 4b = 16 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = -24 \\ b = 22 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{f_1} \xrightarrow{f_2}
\end{array}$$

$$f(f_2) = f(\frac{3}{5}) = \chi(\frac{25}{23}) = \chi(\frac{2}{3}) + d(\frac{3}{5})$$

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$$f(f_2) = f(\frac{3}{5}) = \chi(\frac{25}{5}) =$$

e) Valorile proprii si vectorii proprii conesp. lui £ 4=0 (=D Valorile proprii zi vectorii proprii conesp. lui Af. Valorile propri - D radacinile (în K) ale polinomului carecteustr $P(\lambda) = \det(A_f - \lambda I_2)$ m. caract. a lui Af P(x) = 0 & det (Af->T2) = 0 $Af - \lambda I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 9 \\ 5 & 2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $P(\lambda) = \det(t_f - \lambda I_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 9 \\ 5 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 20$ $= \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 14$ $P(\lambda) = 0 \notin P(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 14 = 0) \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 7 \end{cases}$ $\left\{ \text{Obs} : \mathcal{T}(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 7) \right\}$ Spec (Af) = multimea valorilor propri => Spec (Af)=1-2,7) spectrul endr. f (son motricei Af) Multiplicatatec algebraice: $\begin{cases} m_q(\lambda_1) = 1 \\ m_q(\lambda_2) = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} m_q(-2) = 1 \\ m_q(\lambda_2) = 1 \end{cases}$

Vectoric proprii conesque lui
$$f(sau + f)$$
 $\lambda \in Spec(A_f) \rightarrow V_{\lambda} = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid A_f v = \lambda v\}$
 $\begin{cases} A_f \rightarrow I_2 \} v = \delta_{g,1} \end{cases}$

i.e. $V_{\lambda} = \{keu (A_f - \lambda I_2)\}$
 $\begin{cases} A_f = -2V \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} A_f =$

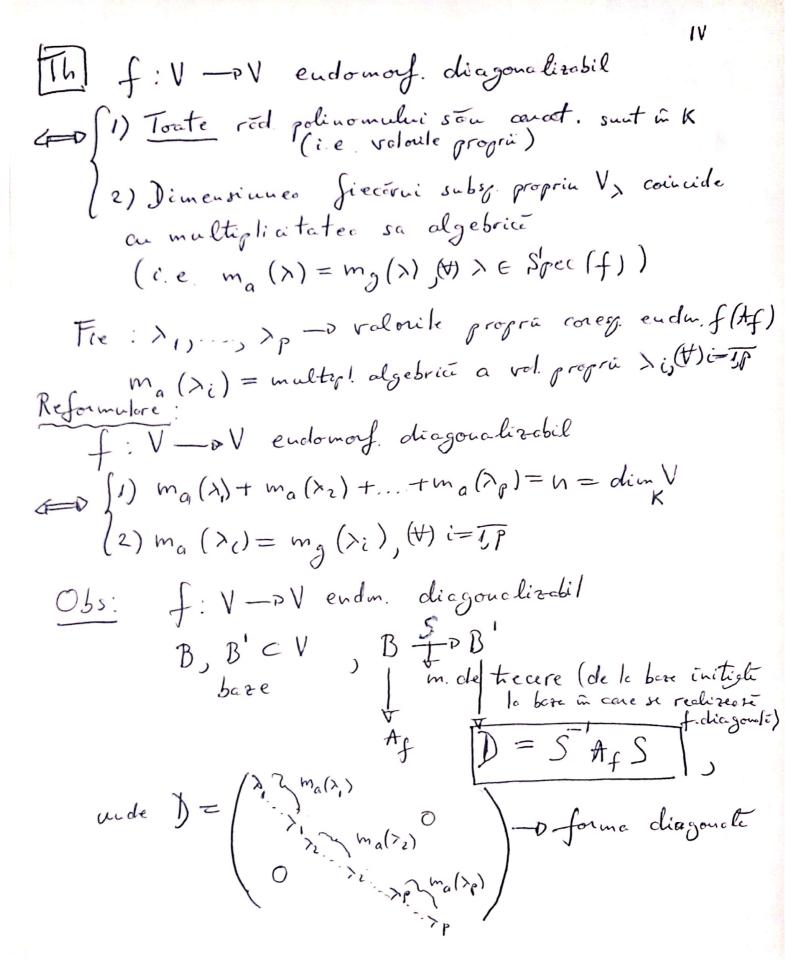
Multiplicatatec geometrice = dimensione subsp. proprin conesp.

(a uner voloni proprii) voloni proprii).

Not: mg (x) = dim V,

În cazul nostru: mg (x,) = ohim V, = 1

i.e. $[m_g(-2)=1]$



Revenim, in cazul nostru, punctual: Avem: 1) ma(>,) + ma(>2) = 1+1=2= dim 12 v 2) $\int_{a}^{b} m_{a}(\lambda_{1}) = m_{g}(\lambda_{1})(=1)$ $m_{a}(\lambda_{2}) = m_{g}(\lambda_{2})(=1)$ 4-D f endomonf. diagonalizabil $J = S^{-1}AfS'$, unde $J = \begin{pmatrix} -20\\ 07 \end{pmatrix} - pf.diagonali$ Boyeres base in care se recliseon f. diagonale (base initial) m. de treau de la Bo la B Resulta: $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ i.e. $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (de verificat! Suplimentor: Calculati Af=?, n ∈ N* Ret: Obs: D=5"Afs" Af=5"Ds" Aj = Aj. Aj = SDS_SDS_1. SDS-1 = Af = SD" S1-1 În conseciuta: $A\hat{f} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 7^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} - \sqrt{\frac{1 \text{ Temo}}{\text{ (de) cal culat}}}$

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TEMA Aceleosi cuinte (ca- în cadrul ultimei oplicatio)

pentru apl. liniore:

f: IR^2 - o IR^2, f(x) = (x+2y), f(x) \in IR^2
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Obsi

K=IR me algebric inchis · Endomorf. Járá nicio valoau proprie f: 1R2-1R2, f(x)=(-y), (+) (x) (x) (x) (x) f: C-OC, f(2)=iz, (+) 2 E $P(\lambda) = \det (Af - \lambda I_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 0\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 0 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 1$ X+1=0 -> nu are red. rede General Fie V/IR Sp. rectoid real, dim N = 2 n < 0 J: V -DV endomorf. =P] - endon of for nicio velocus proprie Dem: Pp. 2 vol. graprie gt. endin J (cu V-svectar proprie $= P - V = J^{2}(r) = J(J(v)) = J(\lambda V) = \lambda J(v) = \lambda^{2} V$ $= P \lambda^{2} + 1 = 0 - P \text{ is are red reale } (V/R)^{2} \cdot rest \cdot reals$ Obs: Atmai cond corpul K perte care haurem (corpul nu este algebric in chis, cum este corul hair, seabrilon) sunt putine sause se putem diagonalise un endomorfism. Functionesse, însé, un alt tip de formé cononier" valabili peste once corp, anume Forma Jordan.