## Seminar 12

Fie K corp comutativ, V K-sp. vectorial

· XI,..., Xn EV, XI,..., Xn liniar independenti daca

## Lista 10

(7.) a) Fie a, b, c & R.

$$f_1 = (X-b)(X-c), f_2 = (X-a)(X-c), f_3 = (X-a)(X-b).$$

Sa se arate ca

i) f1, f2, f3 liniar indep. <=> (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) #0.

(i) Dacā  $(a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \neq 0$  atunci orice  $f \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ , cu grad  $f \leq 2$  se scrie in mod unic sub forma  $f = \lambda_1 f_1 + \lambda_2 f_2 + \lambda_3 f_3$  (i)  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R})$ .

b) sā se gāseascā λ, λ2, λ3 cánd f= 1+2 x - x2, α=1, b=2 sic=3.

a) i)  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  l. indep. :  $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $d_1 f_1 + d_2 f_2 + d_3 f_3 = 0 = 0$ =>  $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 0$ .

l's sist. omogen cu nec. 1, 2, 2, 2.
vreau co singuru sol so fic o (= sist. comp. det.)

fi, fz, f3 l. indep. <=> sist. (\*\*) este compatibil det. <=> det. sist. (\*\*) este nenul.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -(b+c) & -(a+c) & -(a+b) \\ bc & ac & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -b-c & -a+b & -a+c \\ -b-c & -a+b & -a+c \\ -b-c & -a+b & -a+c \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (a-b)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ c & -b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(c-a)(b-c) \neq 0.$$

Fie (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) +0.

f se scrie in mod unic sub forma (1) => f1, f2, f3 formeazā o bazā in P. (IR)

f1, f2, f3 1. indep.  $P_{2}(R) = \langle f_{1}, f_{2}, f_{3} \rangle \Longleftrightarrow \forall f \in P_{2}(R), \exists \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3} \in \mathbb{R}.$ a.1. (1).

£ = a0+a1 × +α2 ×2, α0, 01, α2 ∈ R

(1) 
$$<=>$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 & +\lambda_2 & +\lambda_3 = a_2 \\ -(b+c)\lambda_1 - (a+c)\lambda_2 - (a+b)\lambda_3 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} bc\lambda_1 + ac\lambda_2 + ab\lambda_3 = a_0 \end{cases}$$

care este compatibil pt. ca det. sau este nenul => = > = > 1, 1, 12, 13 EIR a.1. (1).

b) 
$$(1-2)(2-3)(3-1) \neq 0$$
.

Rescriefi pe (\*\*\*), rezolvați =>  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 = 2$  (£emā).

8) Fie  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  si  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = \sin^n x$ . Sã se arate cã  $L = \{f_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  este o submultime liberã a  $\mathbb{R} - sp$ . vect.  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$ .

L liberã  $Z = \{f_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $f_{in} = f_{in} \in \mathbb{N}$  fix  $f_{in} = f_{in} \in \mathbb{N}$  distincte.

 $d_1 f_{i_1} + d_2 f_{i_2} + \dots + d_K f_{i_K} = 0$  (d<sub>1</sub>,...,  $d_K \in \mathbb{R}$ ) (1)  $(1) \leftarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ibà occeasi lege de compositie

d, sin ix + ... + dk sin ix x = 0

Sinx=t => + t = [-1,1], d, t i + ... + d, t i = 0

(=> t este radacina a polinomului  $d_1 \times^{i_1} + ... + d_K \cdot \times^{i_K} \in IR[X]$ =>  $d_1 \times^{i_1} + d_2 \times^{i_2} + ... + d_K \times^{i_K} = 0$  (avand & infinitate de rad.) =>  $d_1 = ... = d_K = 0$ 

Prin urmare, Llibera.

## solutia 2:

Fie fin, fiz, ..., fix EL, in < iz<... < ix nr. naturale, fin, ..., fix liniar indep.

m = max { i, ..., ix}

Este destul sa aratam ca fo, fi, ..., fm liniar independenti.

Lofo+ difit... + dm fm = 0 (do, ..., dm ∈ R)

=)  $\angle o \cdot 1 + \angle 1 \cdot \sin x + ... + \angle m \cdot \sin^m x = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (2) File  $x_0, x_1, ..., x_m \in \mathbb{R}$  a.i.  $\sin x_i \neq \sin x_i$ ,  $\forall i, j \in \{0, ..., m\}$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Din (2) =>  $\begin{cases} d_0 + d_1 \sin x_0 + d_2 \sin^2 x_0 + ... + d_m \sin^m x_0 = 0 \\ d_0 + d_1 \sin x_1 + d_2 \sin^2 x_1 + ... + d_m \sin^m x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$   $\vdots$  $d_0 + d_1 \sin x_m + d_2 \sin^2 x_m + ... + d_m \sin^m x_m = 0$  Determinantul sistemului este:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & \sin x_0 & \sin^2 x_0 & \dots & \sin^m x_0 \\
1 & \sin x_1 & \sin^2 x_1 & \dots & \sin^m x_1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
1 & \sin x_m & \sin^2 x_m & \dots & \sin^m x_m
\end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} \left( \sin x_j - \sin x_i \right) \neq 0$$

=> singura solutie a sistemului este Lo= L1 = ... = Km = 0.

## Lista 11

1) Fie pell nr. prim. Sà se arate cà operatiile uzuale de adunare si irmultire pe

V= fat b Tp + c Tp2 la, b, c & Q ] -> submult. o lui 16 form. o structura de Q-sp. vectorial si sa se determine o baza si dimensiunea lui QV.

V Q - sp. vectorial. ?

· Varianta 1 : pe baza def.

sp. vectorial

· Varianta 2: Orice corp poate fi privit ca un subspatia peste orice subcorp al sau.

K corp, S subcorp in K.

+ : KxK > K, (K,+) grup abelian.

· : (5) x K > K, (d,x) +> d.x e K

L> restrictionam op. de inmultire produs din K. verifica 1) - 4)

din def. sp. vect.

=> K 5- sp. vect.

In cazul nostru, IR Q-sp. vect., V = QIR

V subcorp. in (IR, +, . (v,+, ) corp com. Q subcorp in (V,+. ) => V 9-5p ved.

· Varianta 3 : V subcorp în IR ce contine pe 0 ca subcorp. (?)

Temā: Varianta 2 (Var 3 dear pt. cei interesați).  $\forall z \in V$ ,  $\exists a,bc \in Q$  aî.  $z = a \cdot 1 + b \cdot \Im p + c \Im p^2 = >$   $\Rightarrow V = \{a \cdot 1 + b \Im p + c \Im p^2 \mid a,b,c \in Q\} = < 1$ ,  $\Im p$ ,  $\Im p^2 >$ 

1, Jp, Jp2 l. indep. => (1, Jp, Jp2) baza in Q V => dim Q V=3 (a.1+ 6 Jp+c Jp2 = 0 = a=b=c=0)

$$\frac{a + b \sqrt[3]p + c \sqrt[3]p^2}{cp + a \sqrt[3]p + b \sqrt[3]p^2} = 0 / \sqrt[3]p / (-b) = > c^2p - ab + (ac - b^2)\sqrt[3]p = c$$

Presupunand ca  $ac-b^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{p} = \frac{ab-c^2p}{ac-b^2} \in Q$  imposibil.

Prin urmare ac-b2 = 0/.6

$$= \sum_{c^2 p - ab} \frac{c^2 p - ab}{b^3} = 0$$

Pp.  $c\bar{a}$   $c^3 \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $p = \frac{b^3}{c^3}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sqrt[3]{p} = \frac{b}{c} \in Q$  fols.

A sadar c = 0 => b = 0 => a = 0.

· dim q V = 3 ( V Q-sp. vect.; x={1, 3p, 5p2} bazā in V => dim q V = |x| = 3 \

Reamintim

i) V, V' K-5p. vect., f: V > V' +ransf. liniara, dim V = dim Kerf + dim Imf.

2) V K-sp. vect., A, B = KV. Atunci dim A + dim B = dim (A+B) + dim (AnB).

3) Fie V K-sp. vect., dim V < 0.

A ≤ K V, dim A = dim V => A = V.

Atentie! Daca dim V = 00 prop. de mai sus nu e, in general, adevarata.

<u>dem</u>: V = IR[x], dim IR [x] = | NI (= Yo) ({1,x,...,x,...} bazā k = IR

in [R[x])

 $A = \langle 1, x^2, x^1, ..., x^2, ... \rangle = \rangle \dim_{\mathbb{R}} A = |\{1, x^2, x^1, ..., \}| = \langle 1, x^2, x^1, ..., \}|$ 

liberā = bazā pt. A =  $|N| (= \%_o) = dim_{R} [R[x]]$  $A \in \mathbb{R}[x]$   $N \rightarrow \{1, x^2, ..., x^{2n}, ... \}, k \rightarrow x^{2k}$  bijectie.

A # IR[x].

& XU