Seminar 8

Spatii vectoriale. Subspații

Fie K corp comutativ. (V, +) grup abelian impreuna cu operațio externa .: KXV > V se num. K - sp. vectoriol daca:

1)
$$\lambda(x+y) = \lambda x + \lambda y$$

2) $(x+\beta)x = \lambda x + \beta x$, $\forall x,y \in V$, $\forall \lambda,\beta \in K$

$$3)(\angle \beta)x = \angle (\beta \times)$$

Fie
$$_{K}V$$
, $A \subseteq V$. $A \leq _{K}V <=>$

$$\begin{cases} A \neq \emptyset \\ \forall x,y \in A, x+y \in A \\ \forall x \in A, \forall x \in A \end{cases}$$

Lista 7

(3) Poate fi organizatà o multime finità ca un spațiu vectorial peste un corp infinit k?

I)
$$|V| = 1$$
, $V = \{0\}$
 $\exists ! + : V \times V \Rightarrow V$, $0 + 0 = 0$
 $\exists ! \cdot : K \times V \Rightarrow V$, $\angle \cdot 0 = 0$, $\forall \angle \in K$
 $\forall K - 5p. vect. nul. Rāsp. : DA!$

Fie $\lambda, \beta \in K$, $t'x(\alpha) = t'x(\beta) \iff \lambda \times = \beta \times \iff \lambda \times - \beta \times = 0 \iff \lambda + \beta \times = 0 \iff \lambda + \beta \times = 0 \iff \lambda \times = \beta \times \iff \lambda \times - \beta \times = 0 \iff \lambda \times = \beta \times \iff \lambda \times - \beta \times = 0 \iff \lambda \times - \beta \times$

(4) Fie peN numār prim. Poote fi organizat grupul abelian (2,+) ca un (\mathbb{Z}_p , t, ·) - sp. vectorial? (-grupul abelian il avem)

Pp. cā $\exists * : \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ care verificā 1) - 4) din def. sp. vect.

Atunci $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\forall \neq 0$

 $P \text{ nr. prim} \Rightarrow P \geqslant 2$. $| \text{din } \mathbb{Z}P$ $P \cdot \times = \times + \dots + \times = (\hat{1} \times \times) + \dots + (\hat{1} \times \times) = (\hat{1} + \hat{1} + \dots + \hat{1}) \times \times = \hat{P} \times \times = \hat{O} \times \times = \hat{O}$

6) Care dintre urmatoarele multimi sunt subspații în spațiul vectoria indicat alaturat:

b) D1 = [-1,1] in 12 1R

b') $D_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ în $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}^2}$

b") $D_n = \{(x_1, ..., x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + ... + x_n^2 \leq 1\}$ in \mathbb{R}^n

c) $P_n(R) = \{ f \in R[X] \mid \text{grad} f \leq n \} \text{ in } R^{R[X]}, (n \in IN^*).$

d) [fer[x] | gradf = n] in IR IR[x]?

Rezolvare:

a) $A \neq \emptyset$ ((0,0) $\in A \iff \alpha \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 = 0$)

Fie $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in A, \ d, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$ $d(x_1, y_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2) \in A$ $d(x_1, y_1) + \beta(x_2, y_2) = (dx_1, dy_1) + (\beta x_2, \beta y_2) = (dx_1 + \beta x_2, dy_1 + \beta y_2)$ $\stackrel{\times}{\in} A$

 $\alpha \left(\angle x_1 + \beta x_2 \right) + b \left(\angle y_1 + \beta y_2 \right) = \angle \left(\underbrace{\alpha x_1 + b y_1} \right) + \beta \left(\underbrace{\alpha x_2 + b y_2} \right) = 0$ = 0 $Rasp. : \underline{DA} . A \leq R^2$

b) $D_1 \neq R$ decarece $1 \in D_1$ si $1+1 = 2 \neq D_1$ $\frac{1}{1+1} = 2 \neq D_1$

b') D2 → discul unitate

 $D_2 \neq \mathbb{R}^2$ decarece $(1,0) \in D_2$ 5: $(1,0) + (1,0) = (2,0) \notin D_2$.

 b^{n}) $D_{n} \neq \mathbb{R}^{n}$ decorrece $(1,0,...,0) \in D_{n}$ $(1,0,...,0) + (1,0,...,0) = (2,0,...,0) \notin D_{n}$.

c) Pn (IR) & RR[x]

 $P_n(R) \neq \phi$ (grad $0 = -\infty < n \Rightarrow 0 \in P_n(R)$).

Fie $f, g \in P_n(R)$, $f = a_0 + a_1 \times + ... + a_n \times^n$, $a_0, a_1, ..., a_n \in R$. $g = b_0 + b_1 \times + ... + b_n \times^n$, $b_0, b_1, ..., b_n \in R$

 $f+g = (a_0+b_0) \times + ... + (a_n+b_n) \times^n \in P_n(R).$ Fie $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda f = (\lambda a_0) + (\lambda a_1) \times + ... + (\lambda a_n) \times^n \in P_n(R).$ d) grad $0 = -\infty < n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow 0 \notin \{f \in \mathbb{R}[x] | \text{grad } f = n\}$ $\Rightarrow \{f \in \mathbb{R}[x] | \text{grad } f = n\} \notin \mathbb{R}[x].$

6. Fie V K-sp. vect., $A \leq \kappa V$, $A \neq \{0\}$, $A \neq V$ a) Este $C_V A = V \cdot A$ subsp. in V? Complementare in <math>V of V in V? $C_V A \Rightarrow C_V A \Rightarrow C_V A \neq \kappa V$. $C_V A \Rightarrow C_V A \Rightarrow C$

-uneori da, olteori nu.

-este da · A = {o}, A = V. (otunci il luam pe A diferit, in ip.)

Rasp: in general, nu! OBS: Rasp.: DA pt A = {o} sou A=V.

Ex: V=IR[X], K=IR CVA = If & IR[x] | grad f = n+13 CVAUSOJ & R[X] 1+ xn+1 E CVA USO3 -x ntl ECVAU{0} (1+×n+1)+(-×n+1)=1 & Cv A U) 03.

Subspatiu generat.

Fie K corp comutativ, V K-sp. vectorial, A = V, X = V.

•
$$A \leq \kappa^{V} \leq \sum \begin{cases} A \neq \emptyset \\ \forall \times, y \in A, \times + y \in A \end{cases}$$
 $\leq = \sum \begin{cases} A \neq \emptyset \\ \forall \times, y \in A, \forall \times \in A, \forall \times \in A \end{cases}$ $\forall \times \in A, \forall \times \in A, \forall \times \in A \end{cases}$ $\forall \times \in A, \forall \times \in A \end{cases}$

· Subspațiul generat de X: v e <x> <=> IneN*, Id, ..., dn, Ix, ..., xn ex:

o = dixit ... + dn xn. > combinatio liniora

obs: 1) subspatiile lui RR sunt: {(0,0)}, IR, dreptele care trec prin origine.

2) Subspatiile lui R3 sunt: [(0,0)], IR3, dreptele care trec prin origine, planele care trec prin origine.

(doca luam un punct care nu e in planul care trece prin origine => 123).

Lista 8

$$x = \lambda y + \lambda_1 s_1 + \dots + \lambda_n s_n$$
 (1)

Presupunem cā d=0, (1) $\Rightarrow x=d_1s_1+...+d_ns_n \in S$ contradicție $(x \in V \setminus S)$. $\Rightarrow d \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists d^{-1} \in K$.

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 1} (1) = \int_{\alpha} dy = x - d_1 s_1 - d_2 s_2 - \dots - d_n s_n$$

$$y = d^{-1}x - (d^{-1}d_1)s_1 - \dots - (d^{-1}d_n)s_n \in \langle s, x \rangle$$