Seminar 7

Reamintim legat de teransformari elementare.

Aplication 1: calculul eleterminantilor

> se pot efectua at a t transf. de linii cat ni ele col.

Aplication 2: calculul rangului

> se pot efectua at a t transf. de linii cat ni de col.

Aplication 3: repolvoren sist de ec. liniore un Met. Gauss > se pot efectua door transf de limi si permutari de colonne, exceptand ultima colonne

Aplication 4: calculul inversei unei matrici > se vor efectua door transf. de linii.

Lista 5+6

(h.) Stabiliți dacă matricea de mai jos este inversabilă și opei colculați inversa sa:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & | & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} N \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$r_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 9 & 12 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
3 & 4 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
6 & 8 & 5 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\
3 & 12 & 10 & | & 0 & 0 & |
\end{pmatrix}
\sim
\begin{pmatrix}
3 & 4 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & | & | & -2 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & | & -3 & 0 & |
\end{pmatrix}$$

=> B nu este inversabila

- nu se poate face nici o permutare (¿

Temă punctul c)

Spatii vectoriale. Subspații

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

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

$$3)(d\beta)x=d(\beta x)$$

Fie
$$\kappa^{\vee}$$
, $A \subseteq \vee$. $A \leq \kappa^{\vee} <=>$
$$\begin{cases} A \neq \phi \\ \forall x, y \in A, x+y \in A \\ \forall x \in A, \forall x \in A \end{cases}$$

Lista 7

1 Aratafica, grupul obelian (IR*, .) este un IR-sp. vectorial în raport cu +peratia externà *: R×R* → R*,

$$d * x = x^d$$
, $d \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ (1) $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ corp com.

Fie L, BER, x,y E IR+

$$(1) \quad \forall * (x \cdot y) = (x \cdot y)^{x} = x^{x} \cdot y^{x} = (x \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot y)^{x}$$

$$(1) \quad \forall * (x \cdot y) = (x \cdot y)^{x} = x^{x} \cdot y^{x} = (x \cdot x) \cdot (x \cdot y).$$

2)
$$(x+p)*x = (x+x) \cdot (p*x)$$

3)
$$(\cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{B}) * x = \cancel{x} * (\cancel{B} * \cancel{x})$$

 $x \times \cancel{B} = (x \times \cancel{B})^{\cancel{A}}$

4)
$$1 \times x = x' = x$$
.

(1) Fie V un K-sp. vectorial, M multime. Sā se arate cā: $V^{M} = \{ f \mid f : M > V \} \text{ este } K\text{-sp. vectorial in raport cu operatiile definite punctual pe } V^{M}, \text{ adicā}:$

f,g:M>V, f+g:M>V, (f+g)(x)=f(x)+g(x), XxeM xek, &f:M>V, (&f)(x)= &.f(x), XxeM.

I Demonstram ca (VM, +) grup obelian:

Fig
$$x \in M$$
, $(f + (g+h))(x) = f(x) + (g+h)(x) = f(x) + (g(x) + h(x))$
= $(f(x) + g(x)) + h(x) = (f+g)(x) + h(x) = ((f+g) + h)(x)$.

- "+" com. (temā)

$$- \exists \theta : M > V, \theta(x) = 0, \forall x \in M, \alpha.1. \ f + \theta = f, \forall f : M > V.$$

$$\forall x \in M, (f + \theta)(x) = f(x) + \theta(x) = f(x) + 0 = f(x)$$

- orice functie are a opusa:

$$\forall f: M > V$$
, $\exists -f: M > V$, $(-f)(x) = -f(x)$, $\forall x \in M$ a.i. $f + (-f) = 0$
 $\forall x \in M$, $(f + (-f))(x) = f(x) + (-f)(x) = 0 = O(x)$.
suntemin V . este a functie

 \overline{II}

Fie L, B & K, f, g: M > V

$$\overline{fie} \times EM, \left(\angle (f+q)(x) = \angle \cdot (f+q)(x) = \angle \cdot (f(x)+g(x)) = \underbrace{A \cdot (f(x)+g(x))}_{\text{suntern in } K-\text{sp. vect. } V$$

$$2)(\lambda+\beta)f = \lambda\cdot f + \beta\cdot f \quad (temā)$$

Fix
$$x \in M$$
, $((d\beta)f)(x) = (d\beta) \cdot f(x) = d(\beta \cdot f(x)) = d \cdot (\beta \cdot f(x)) = d$

Aplicatii: 1) K=R, M= I interval, V= IR (I poote fi chiar si R) IR IR - Sp. vectorial.

2) V, V' K-sp. vectoriale, (V') K-sp. vectorial.

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

I! +: V×V > V, 0+0=0

71 .: KXV > V, d.O = 0, + KEK

V K-sp. rect. nul. Rasp. : DA!

II) 1V1 > 2

Pp. ca existà o structura de K-sp. vect. pe V.

Fie x ∈ V, x ≠ 0 arbitrar fixat.

 $t_{x}': K \rightarrow V, t_{x}'(x) = dx$

Fie &, B & K, t'x (a) = t'x (B) <=> dx = Bx <=> dx - Bx =0 <=>

<=> (d-p)x=0 => d-β=0 => d= B.

ty - Amonorlism => t'x: K > V injectiva contradicție de la (K.+) lo (V,+)

infinita pinita VIXIEIVI control ca finita

Rasp. : NU!