

· In general, V1 UV2 nu este subsprectorial Griteriu de bruiar independență pentru Consideram < VIUV2> mot V,+V2 rubspatiu vectorial generat de VIUV2 sau ocoperirea role recopsi rolin V liniara a lui V, UV2 Consideram un spațiu rectorial (V,+,)/K, S= {v1,..., vk3, ken Roy V1+V2= { v1+v2, v1 EV1, v2 EV2} m=roling KV; R= les,..., en3 reper in V Demonstratie < V10 V2>= { V1+N2, N1 EV1, N2 EV2} N; = 5 vjiej (4) = 1/k M = (vij) j= 1,0 (V) xe < V, UV2> => f x1,..., x4 ∈ V, W2 a.s. nuatricea componentelos rectoriale den sin saport cu reperul 2 as, ... , an elk S= {v1,..., vk} este Si € (∀a1,..., akek, a, vi+...+akve=0v) x= Zaixi Puteu pp foirà a sestrange generalidates =) a1= ... = ak = 0 kg \times_{1} , $\times_{k} \in V_{1}$; \times_{k+1} , $\times_{k} \in V_{2}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} u_{i} = 0_{v} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} u_{j} e_{j} \right) = 0_{v} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} e_{i} \right) = 0_{v} = 0_{v}$ $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \times_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j \times_j = x_1 + x_2, x_1 \in V_1, x_2 \in V_2$ = LSC1 (V1CV orloop rect) (N2 c V subsp rect) ∑rija;=0, ∀j=1,m 2' { v1+v2 } v1 ∈ V1, v2 ∈ V2 y ⊂ < V1 U V2> 1011 91 + 012 92 + 01393+... + 016 96=0 V1+V2 = comb liniara (particulara) de vectori din V, UV2 < V1 U V2 > = V1+V2 / Non alt unzazt Baat . . . + Nucac=0 Teorema Grassmann (x) este un sistem l'iniar y omogen en sol File (V,+; M/K sp rectorial, V1, V2 CV subsp vect. =>

- rdim (V,+V2) = rdim V1+ rolim V2 - rdim (V1 1 V2) Unica unda =) sq M=k(maxim) TEOREMA Un sistem S= {v1, -, vk3 este S.L.i.c=> Demonstratie matricea componentelor rectorilor in safort cu rdimk VINV2 = k (b) refer valin Vrare rangul k rolim KV1=m1, rolim KV2=m2, rolim KV=m2 Demonstratie Consideram les,..., ex & Caza in VINV2 $\mathcal{R} = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\} \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{R}' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\} \text{ repose in } V$ VIAV2CV1 subsp. vectorial Extindem la ro daza in Vi : 2e1, ... + k, gk+1, ... , gm, 3 $v_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i e_{ji}(t)_i = \overline{1,k}$ VI OV2 CV2 subsprectorial Extindem la vo Basi in V2: {e1, , fk, fk+17 ... , fm2} = E Which fil 13={e1,..., ek, gk+1,..., gm1, fk+1,..., fm2} M= (vji)j= in saport cu & Dem. ca Beste laza în VIIV2 · B sistem liniar independent M=(Nki)k=1,m - 11fie ~1,..., ak, lk+1,..., bm, , ck+1,..., cm, ∈ K ~1.7. \(\frac{k}{g=1} \) \(\text{Aie}_i + \frac{\text{5}}{5} \) \(\text{3} \) \(\text{3} \) \(\text{3} \) \(\text{4} \) \(\text{5} \) \(\text{4} \) \(\text{5} \) \(\text{6} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{6} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{6} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\text{6} \) \(\text{7} \) \(\te M= AM', AEGL(M,K) ng M= 1g M1 = k = 1 Si. k≤m = olingv Exempla (1/23, +, ·)/1/2, S= §(1,2,3,(-1,1,1)) XE V1 (V2 =) X= 5 -a'iei $R = \{e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)\}$ 1) × = $\sum_{i=1}^{k} -\alpha_i e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i - a_i^*) e_i + \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^* e_i \Rightarrow \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1(e_i)} b_i g_i^* = \sum_{d=k+1}^{m_1$ M= (1 -1) & M= 2=) S sixtem Li { e1, ..., ek, gk+1, ..., gm, 3 laga m V1 ⇒ sLi ∫ Operatii ou subspatii rectoriale => ai -ai' =07 (4) (= 1,k Obs. (V,+,')/K patin nectorial, V1, V2C V subspreed. ·=> V17V2 subspatiu reclosial =0 1(x) j= k+1,m, ₩x, g EV, n V2/=> ax +by E V, n V2 Ya, bek => {e1,..., ek iskur...idme } lease in V2=> SLi J x,y eV, xx,y eV2= sax+byeV, => ax+byeV, nV2 =) $a_i' = 0$, (A) = 1, k = 1, k = 0, (V) = 1, m = 1Scanned by CamScanner

(Solutie) Olavi = aili+ = 6jaj+ = arfr=0v=> VI 1 V2 C V ruby rest K + ai =0 , (4) i= 1, k (Y) A,B∈V1 => a 4+bB ∈ V1 IK > b= 0, (+) j= k+1, m, a, belk Tz (aA+6B)=~Tz A+6TzB=0 K > C2 = 0, (4) 1 = R+1, m2 · (V) A = & Im; B = | In | = a A + b B = (xa + b b) Im · b este sistem de generatori (V) x = V1+V2 => 7 V1 = V1 ~. ? x=V1+N2 V10V2= {A= &Im /Ts A= & m=0 => & = 0 } = 809 V1+V2 C V (olin construcție) A2 8e1, ..., ek, gk+1, ..., gm, 2 leazá in VI $V \subset V_1 + V_2$; $(V) A \in V$, $A = A - \frac{1}{n} T_3(A) I_m + \frac{1}{m} T_3(A) I_m$ Sery ... , Pk, Sk+1, ..., In 2 3 Casa in V2 TA (A1)=TA(A) - = TA(A) or =0=> A1 EVA $x = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m_1} e_j \cdot g_j + \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i \cdot e_i + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m_2} e_j \cdot g_j = 0$ A2= 1 TS(A) Ym ∈ V2 = \(\frac{1}{4} \chi_{1} \chi_{2} \chi_{2} \chi_{3} \chi_{3} \chi_{3} \chi_{4} \chi_{5} \chi_{3} \chi_{4} \chi_{5} \chi V=VL DV2 @ V = Mm (k) =1 13 este sistem de generatori VI = {AE Mm (IR)/A=AT g (matrice simetrice) 13/= m1+m2-k $V_2 = \frac{9}{3} A \in \mathcal{M}_m(18) / A = -A^7$ 3 (matrice contisimetice) dim_K(V₁+V₂)=dim_KV₂+dim_KV₂-dim_K(V₁ NV₂) V= V10 V2 Definiție Grunem că VI+V2 este suma olirectă (Solutie) xi motam V, ⊕ V_ (>) V1 ∩ V2 = \$0,3 V1, V2 CV suby. vect. Bop. V1+V2 este suma directa (V) v ∈ V1+V2, AE V10 V2 =) A = AT = - AT =) A = Om VI+V2CV (rdin consts) 7! u1 E V1 w. T. w = w1 + 22 VC V1+V2 $\forall A \in V, A = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A + A^{T})}_{AI} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A - A^{T})}_{A2}$ Demonstratie "=>"v, ⊕v2 => V1 1 V2 = for 3. Pp prin alonged ∈V1 ∈ V2 ∈ V1 ∈ V2 $A_1^7 = \frac{1}{2}(A^T + A) = A_1$; $A_2^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T - A) - A_2$ A, CV1 U = V1+ V2 = V1+V2 A2CV2 11-21 = 22- 22 E V17 V2 B= V1 (1) V2 3 (R3,+,:)/_{IR} v,= v, v, = w, V_L= §(×, y)≥) ∈/k³/≥=0} $V_{2} = \{ (x_{1}y_{1}, \pm) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} | x_{2} = y_{1} = 0 \} \Rightarrow 0 \\ \mathbb{R}^{3} = V_{1} \oplus V_{2} = V_{1} \oplus V_{2}' \\ V_{1} = \{ (x_{1}y_{1}, \pm) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} | x_{2} = y_{2} = 0 \} \Rightarrow 0 \} \text{ odot sum } V_{2} = V_{1} \oplus V_{2}'$ "∈" Pp prin ralanural (7) x ∈ V11 V2 8) det un reper in 183 V2 = { (x, y, ≥) ∈ k3/x = y=0} R=RIUR2 R1 reper in V1 $v = v_1 + v_2 = (v_1 + x) + (v_2 - x)$ scrierea nu e unică $v_1 = v_2 = v_3$ Contradictie Re reper in V2 Contradicție V1= {(x, y, 0)/x, yele}- {x (1,0,0)+y(0,1,0),x,yele} Deci V17V2={0v3 R1= {(1,0,0), (0,1,0)} s. gen. ptv1 Obs dimk 80, 3=0 $\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{000}{000}\right) = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{citLi}} k_1 \text{ s.l.}$ Conscință (T. Grassmann) V2={(0,0,2)/2=R3={2(0,0,1)/2=R3 rolin (V, DV2) = dim V, + dim V2 k2= {(0,0,1)} boxa pt V2 Aplication VIA V2 = { O183} 1 V = Mn (1K) dim (V1 + V2) = dim V1 + dim V2 = 2+1=3 V1 = { A & V/T&A = 0 } $V_1 \oplus V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ $\operatorname{dim}(V_1 \oplus V_2) = \operatorname{dim}(k^3 = 3) = V_1 \oplus V_2 = 1 R^3$ $V_2 = {A \in V/A = \alpha J_n, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} J (mate. diagonala)}$ R= {(1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1)} reper in 123 V= V1 A V2 $V_{2}^{1} = \{(2,2,2)/2 \in \mathbb{R}, 3 = \{2(1,1,1), 2 \in \mathbb{R}, 3 = \{2(1,1,1)$ Scanned by CamScanner

dink (S, +S2) = dink S, + dink S2 - dink (S, 1) S2/ Lema schimbului $m^2 = \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + \frac{m(m-1)}{3} - 0$ The VIK up rectorial, p, 2 ∈ N* L= { x1,..., xp3 sistem ale vectori Li, V/R W=VXV G= iy1, ..., y2) sistem de generatori ptV/K y^{+} : $\times \times \times \rightarrow \times$ Adunci 1) peg 2) d'CG a.T. LUG' sá fie Boza im VIK' (4,2)+(x,y)=(u+x, u+y) ":": CxW>w Consecute 1) daca VIK este sprechosial finit ge-neral radiunci excistà BCV, multime (a+bi)(u, v)=(au-bu, au+bu) (w,+,:) este c sp vectorial finità a. î. 13 sa fie leasa a lui VIK Fie fer, ..., em ? Casa in VIR. (Adunci 9(4,0),.., (en, o)] este bosa in w/c orice 2 leaze au ocelasi m de vectori {e1, ..., eng leaza → {(e1,0), ..., (en,0)} sci 2) olace S=KV adunci S/K este finit general (nulsp) Fie 21, 22, ..., 2meC, 2k=ak+bki, k=17m dink S Edink V akibkER ~. P. 3) dace dime V=m si { x1, ... , xn } S.L.i., at. \$ 1(0,0) + \$2(020)+...+ 2m (0m,0) = ow=(90) 7, (e, 0) = (a, 15,1) (e, 0) = (a, e, -6, 0, 9,0+5, e,)= Ex1,...,xn3 este leazé in VIK = (9, 4, 6, 0,) n EN*, K sorp, sork +2 \$1/4+1/4 0x 3 (9, 6, 1) + ... + (an &, but) = (0,0) => S1= {A & Mm(k)/TA = A } =) (a, P, +a, P, + ... +au Pm, b, P, +b, P2+ ... +bm Pm)=(9,0) (a, t) 14212 (a, t) 14212 + ... + a, e, e = 0 =) a, = a2 = ... = a, = 0 S2= {A ∈ Mm(K)/TA = -A} => { b₁ e₁ + b₂ e₂ + . . . + b_ne_n = 0 =) b₁ = b₂ = . . = b_n=0 Sá se odekrmine sate o Bazá in S/K, Se/K fie A= (aij) 1= i,j=m = S1 => TA = A => (V) (,j=1,m,aij=aji (a,+b,i)(e,0)=(a,e,, b,e,) A= \(\sum_{ij=\frac{1}{im}} \) \(\text{Eij} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \argai_i \) \(\text{Eij} + \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} \argai_i \) \(\text{Eij} = \frac{1}{i} \) \(\text{Aij} \) \(\text{Eij} = \frac{1}{i} \) \(\text{Eij} \) \(\text{Eij} = \frac{1}{i} \) \(\text{Eij} \) \(\text{Eij} = \frac{1}{i} \) \(\text{Eij} = \sum aii \in i + \sum aij \in i + \sum aij \in i + \sum aij \in i = \sum aii \in i + \sum aij \left(\in i \in i + \in aij \left(\in i \in aij \left(\in i \in i \in i \in i 1 = 1, m(x,y)=(\$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k\epsilon_k\beta_k)=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\pi_k\epsilon_k\beta_k)= T Eij = Eji Fie i, je i, m, ic j (Eij+Eji)= (Eij+Eji-Eji+Eji= = [(x + | ki) (ek,0) EXI) MI = fun 12 3 41=(1,2,3) = Figiteli => Figit Eji esi 2) M2 = {u1, u21 u3} u2 = (0,1,1) Fix b= { Eii/i= 1,m } U { Eij+Eji/1 sicj s m } Beste s.g. pt SIK 43=(3,1, 3) M3= {u1, u2, u3} u1=(0,1,1),u2=(1,0,1),u3=(1,1) die «1, ···, «n ∈ Kjaij ∈ K (H i ⊆ i c j ∈ m a. i. m - - - ~ (× n ∈ Kjaij ∈ K (H i ⊆ i c j ∈ m a. i.) 4) $M_4 = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ $u_1 = (0,1,1), u_2 = (1,0,1)$ $u_3 = (1,1,0), u_4 = (1,2,3)$ ZX; Eil + 5 aij (Fiz + Eji) = 0m => (1) fux, x z Elk a. 7. x, (1,2,3) +xz(91,1)=0,3= a 12 de a 13 ... 92 n = 04=> =(0,0,0) (d1,12x1,3x1)+(0,x2,x2) (x1 = 2x1+x2, x1+x2)=(0,0,0)= 2x1+x2=0 + 914924 . - 961 h =) <1= ... = <n=0 (A) i, j= 1, n 12 j,aij=0 =) <2=0 XER3, X=(X,1X2, X3) Cantam sealari X/XK seste o.l.i. X= <u, + / u2 => x= (a, 2a, 3a) + (0, 1>, 1) =) x= (a, 2 a 4) x + $\text{rdim}_{K} S_{1} = m + C_{m}^{2} = m + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$ =) x1=x x2=2x+b3=) b=x2-2x =) b=x2-2x, =) x3=3x,+ x2-2x, Cask = 2 15= SEig-Egill sicgism3 X3=30+1> => x1+x2-x3=0 => Spx &u, 42 }= | xelk 3/x1+x2-x3=03+12 lasá in SzlK =) au ate sistem de jenerare