Geometrie cers 9-29 noiombrie · + f1, f2 & O(E) =) f1. of2 & O(E) Aplicatio ortogonale. Transformari ortogonale cf.of2 (x), f. of2 (y) >= c f. (f2(x)), f. (f2(y))= Jie (E; (')'), i=1,2 spoitii vectoriale = < f2(x), f2(y)> = < x, y> luctiotiene reale. · \feo(E) =)f-1eo(E) Iliatia liniasa J: Er Ez sm. aplicatio A mosts rasoc bui f= A-1 mats rasoc bui f-1 ortogonala (=) < f(x), f(y)? = < x, y, y X, y E1 A-1=ATEO(M) Prop fe O(E), UCE subspatiu invariant al Prop. Fie f: E1-> Ez aplicatio ortegorale lui f. (i.e. f(u) cu) $\Rightarrow 1) ||f(x)||_2 = ||x||_1, \forall x \in \mathcal{E}_1$ a) f(U)=U Dem & injection 6) U' - subsportin met invariant al lui f 2) flu+: vill vi este o transfortegonale 1) of apl. 10thg. =) < f(x), f(y) >2 = <x, y>1, Yx, y ∈ €, Qem
a) f. U > f(U) este bij+ linicisa > fizomorfisme
(finj)
de spruet Tie y=x=) < f(x), f(x)72= < x, x),=> 11 f(x) 11 2 11 × 11/2 "f(x) ==11x1, , VXEE, 2) of liniara Se USE of innar al lui f=>

U'SE - //
Sie se o' Som & f(x) e U' of injectiona (=> Kerf= 30E, 3 Fix x Kosf => f(x)=0==> ||f(x)||2=0=> U= fyEE/cy, u>=0, Vucey =)x=0=, (c.,>, este positive def) file yeV => f(y) & (€, <, >) y vectorial evolician real, <x, y>=< f(x), f(y)>=) f(x)ev+=> J sm transformare ortogonala =>< f(x), f(y)>=<x, y> > f(U+) c U+ 49 f(U+) U+ UX, YEE of/vi U=>U transforting. (of B) Wot O(€) = multimea bans brinaritor orthogonale ale (E, <, ;>) of untorial euclidian real OBS feoce & matricea asociatà lui f în sajort en orice reger ortonormat este ortogonală. p, seend (E), p=p, s=ide, s=28-ide, File R = fe, ..., em 3 C R'= fe', ... Em 3 reper ordenormate (projectie) (muestik ch K + 2 & = Kes p, e'= Jup, E=E/DE' &C. E''=E' , E= E'DE' cot p sm A'= C-1 AC= CTAC, CEO(M) projectife ortagonale si s'este simetire ortago. A. AT = (cTAC)(cTAC)T=(cTAC) eTAT(cT)T= CTACCTATC= nato XXXX XEE, x=x0+x1 ; p(x)=0, A(x1)=-x1

p(x1)= x11 14(x11)=x11 =CTAATC = CTC = In A ∈ O(n) (=) A ∈ O(n) OBS JEO(E) este cchiralenta cu a schimbare role €'= subsp proprie oresp malorii proprii reper ortonormat -1 a lui's €"= - 11 1 a lui s D= fermens +> 2'= 8ein ... en 3 reporte octom, f(ei)=e' = Eajiej Ni= im < p(x), p(y) >= < p(x4 x"), p(y1 + y") >= OBS (O(E), of = grapul transformatilos ortegonale = <x !! y !! > < A(x), A(y) >= < A(x !+ x !!), A(y !+ y !! >= = <- x !+ x !!, - y !+ y !! > = < x !, y !> + < x !!, y !!> - < x !; y !!> - < x !!, y !!> - < x !!!> - < x !!

<x, y>= <x'1 x1, y1+y">=<x'1y'>+ <x"y">+0+0 11x12= 921x112+1211911-206 < x, y> \$#O(€) 11 y112 = 62 11 x112 + a211 y112+ 2ab < x,3) 0 (d(x), s(y)>=(x, y>1 tx, y ∈ € > 1 ∈ O(€) OBSR=301,..., ek & reper ortonormat in El 11 X112- 11 y112= 11 x 112 (a2 b2) - 11 y 112 (a = b2) - 4ab R"= Sektly ... , en 3 -11-<x,y> = (11×112114112)(a2-b2)-4abcx,ys R=R'UR" seper retemormat in E p(ei)=0, Vi=1, E An=(-Tk) €1, dim E= m (11×112-113112) (1-22162) + 4ab < x, y>=0/: db p(eg) = eg, g= k+1, m As= (Tk) O O(m) Prop $f \in O(E) = \gamma$ realors to freshi sent 1 sau - 1 Sem fie $\lambda \in |Ra|$ $f \times e \in a$ $f(x) = \lambda \times$ (1/x112114112) b+2a <x, y> = 0 (f(x), f(y) = cax-by, bx+ay>=ab/x/12 -abily 112 +a 2 < x, y> - b2 < x, y> f∈ O(E)=> || f(x)||= ||x|| => || x x || = ||x|| => | x | . ||x||=||x|| (x, y> = ab(1/x112-11y112)+ < x,y> (a2-b2)=> Prop fu fe 0(E) => sadacinile polinomului

casacteristic au modulul 1 => (11×112-114112)ab+<x, y>(-1+-02-62)=0 k 5 (11×112-119112)-a- <x, y>eb=0 Dem fil λ = 9+ib ∈ C/R b+0

X+ig solutie a sistemului liniai si ourgen:
(\$10) \$ (11x112-11y112)6+20<x,4>=0) (11×112-114112) a-26 cx, y)=0 SLO en mecronoscudele (1×112-1/4112, <x, y). (4-) [x+iy)=0=) Matricea sistemului este =) (A-AArib Im) (x+iy)=0=) AX-aX+by+i(AX-aX-bx)=0 $\begin{cases} Ax = Ax - by \\ Ay = bx + ay \end{cases} = \begin{cases} f(x) = Ax - by \\ f(y) = Gx + ay \end{cases}$ olet M= - 26 - 20 = - 2 ≠0 ≥ 101 evrice nute 11x112=11x112=11x11-11x11 200 +01x (x, y>=0 =) S. OBS 1 (x)- xx (=> (A - \In)x=0 SLO =) fx, y3 &1 $\int f(x) = ax - by$ W={x,y3>nby wet imeriant al 11×112+119112=11×12 (a2+62)+114112(a2+62)=> lui L 1(x112+119112=(1/4x112+119112)(a2+62) => a 262=1 YX € WJZ=XX+BY f(2)= f(xx+by)==xf(x)+bf(y=x(ax=6y)+ + | (bx+ay)= (xx+bb) x+ (-ab+ba)y= Véoremon fe O(E)) f invariosa cel putin un subspatin blasifeasea transformarilos rectorial 1-dim som un subspatin 2-dim 1 SimE = 1 fil XEE, an Fy & EIR en proprietate f(x)= 1 X=> 1= ±1 R=feze= norm feel=1e, x=±1 < 8x3> este subjection invariant al lui f fe fide, -ide3 · Polinomul paracteristic mu ouse sad reale € solim E=2 ACO(2) mats suspeich lui film X= atibe C / R sool | X = 1 Raport on un reper ortonormat f(x)=px-by f(y)=bx+ay, unde x+iy este sol menulá a sco A. A = Im, olet A = 1 1 (A-)Im) (X+1y)=0 Dem cà ix, y3 ette un sis Li

alrdot A=1 $A=(\cos \varphi)$ fil & le versor propries corespon & los valoris -sin 4 proprii 1. d'solatie de & 9 în spatial 2-dim E fail= + ei (50,3) subspreed 1-dim invariant al luis 1000 P(X)=X2- TS(A)X+ det A= 0 U=cqe,3> -1/- 2-dim --- 1/-Tr(A)= 20017 invariant ral schimboiri for de sages f/v: U -> U transfortogonale, dins U=2 f=Ry, h=Ro=) foh=Ry+0 fi A meets susciata Slo Ay. $A_{h} = (\cos \varphi - \sinh \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) = (\cos(\varphi + \theta) - \sin(\varphi + \theta))$ $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} = \lim_{$ a) det A = -1, A= (cos 4 min +) $h = \left(\frac{1000}{000}\right)$ Fo schimbare de rejer R= Se1, e23 cm A=(-0') det A=1=> f/v este rotatie in 2-planul U
A=(005 4 ~ sûx) Y=TI=) of este simodic of(e,)=-P, tel ; $A = -1 \qquad A = \left(\frac{-1}{0} \right)$ OBS old A=1 λ2 # - 20014 X+1=0 det#=-1=) // =1 sime trie 6 = 400124-4=4(0054-1)=-4 sin24=4i2 sin24 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Se son 4 =0, 4+0, 4+11 40[0,1] X1, z= 20059 + 2isin 4 = cost time C/R In sayort ou R- fez, e1, (2) (0-10) Tokema rdim €=2, 7 un reper ostanormat = (O COST - SINT) 1) det A=1, A=(co+-nut) 2) det A=-1 A=(-10) f=Rp 1 1/4=2 cost invariant (-10) f=s (nim tie ostegorals) I este a sotalie in et de x4, cu axaces x < < 9e, 4>=) f(x)=x $\frac{T}{2} \cdot \det A = \left(\frac{100}{0.1} \right) \det A = -1$ Jeorema JEO(E), plin E=2 =) il se posite serie ca a "o" de cel muet e simetri S/v = sametile \(\int = (-1 \cdot) \) (=1/00) = (0 \cdot \) (00 th o) = (0 \cdot \) (00 th o) = (0 \cdot \) (00 th o) = (0 \cdot \) ostogonale Deur 10 det 7=1 =) f solatie (transpirmare orbogonale ele $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{A} & \overline{A} \end{pmatrix}$ fic s= sincetrie ortogonale (detAs=-1) det 1 = 1 = 1 f/v = solatie N= so of simetrie (odetAs, =-1) A=(cost - hing) 101= 1010 f=1 f= 101 2) det A=-1=xf=5=simolie (transformare ortrigonals de Ja sop ou R= fernez, e33 A=(8 cosy - high) Q fc O(€), dim € =3 ole < 9 9, 95 o nivetrie orlog fati Fil R = fe, ez, ez & segres ostonormat rol lui E si A mate rasoc lui f ? (X) =0 =) rolat(4- XI)=0 Polinom de grad 3 eu coef reali=17 al putin

horoma JEO(E), Line = 3 I un seges osterormat a? Dodet #=1 #= (" COST - NUP) A.AT=I2, ddA=1 e'= 1(2,-2,1), e'= 1(1,2,2), e'= 1(2,-1,2) J= solatie de xy mcfei3> en axa < fei3> {ei,el,e3} } reper orhandrunet =) AEO(3) Test = 1+ 2008 = invariant [Axa: fix1:x] 118/11=3/9-1; 118/11=3/3-1; 118/1-3/5-1 2) rolety=-1 A= (0 0)4 - bin f) det 4 = 1 2 2 -1 = 27 -6 2 3 2 6 J- Statie zy incse, 3> MA = - 1+ 2004 = - 1/27 (-3619)=1 [txa: f(x) =-x] JEO(12) de speta 1=1 notație (9) JEO(E) dimE=m24 Th A= 1 6=2=1+20019=10019-1=19=1 · k= subsportii de invariante Le dimensione 1 c) Axa de sotatu (k-1 - 11 malbrii proprii! $(k-4) = \frac{1}{3}(2x_1+x_2-x_3)=x_1$ (p= nubspatii invaliante ole dim 2) (oreignind sad complexe mereale sale pol. correct) $(x_1+2x_2-x_3)=x_1$ $(x_1+2x_2-x_3)=x_1$ $(x_1+2x_2-x_3)=x_2$ $(x_1+2x_2-x_3)=x_3$ $(x_1+2x_2-x_3)=x_3$ · p= nospații invaliante de din 2 k+2p=n $M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1-2 \\ -2 & -1-1 \\ 1 & g-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ {e1,...,e3} flee= (2) 1=1,1 { est, ..., ex3 f(+j)=-ej, j= 4+12k $det M = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ fehr, eps) > & \(\lambda_1 = a, + ib, \) sid complexed \(\times = \end{array} \) Xting= Phase tiller M=2 f(x, x2, x3)=f(-x3, x3)/x3 ERS 8(x) = ax-by f(ek+1)=aek+-bek+2 f(g) = bxtay f(extz)=bebytaek+z $\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 = 2x_3 \\ -2x_1 - x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$ -3x1/=355=)X1=-X2 Fen-12ens -> > > = ap+ibp sool complexes russellé a Xz = 2×3-×3= ×3 (ressorul assei) pol assat P1= 1/3(-1,1/1 Axa este < 9e, 9>N R= 9e, 10e, 296 Ostonormat ai (9 ord - 6inf) = (9 for 2)R= 9e, 10e, 296 Ostonormat ai (9 ord - 6inf) = (9 for 2) $< 9e, 37^{\pm} = 9 \times 6k^{2} / (2 \times 16 - 11, 1) / = 9 = 9 \times 6k^{3} / (- \times 14 \times 2 + 8)$ Ym rap ou: mats asoc lui f éte Ro= 800, e2, e3 3 => 2= 80, e2 3 Aj= (2054) -1011/j), j=1,p A=1 (21 -2) A=(8 = 1) A=CAC-CAC -x1+x2+x3 =0 =) x1=x2+x3 Aplication fie f: 183 -> 183 J(X) = = (2x, +x2+(-2x3) -2x, +2x2 -x3)+2x22x3) ((x, x, x3)= (x, +x3) x, 7 x3) a) of rotatie 18 € O(R3) pole speta 1 P!= S=(1,0,0), ez= \$\frac{31}{2}(1,1,0) \quad \text{e} = \frac{62,\text{d}}{201,00}\cdots 4 de sotatel

Axa ale sotatel

a) La re det un seper ordonomial at $f = (0,0,0) = \frac{1}{2}(1,0) = (0,0) = \frac{1}{2}(1,0) = (0,0) = \frac{1}{2}(1,0) = \frac{1}{2}(1,0)$ 4 de sotatie

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