f: 123 123 transformère ortogonale Grec * ⊆ (-1, 1)

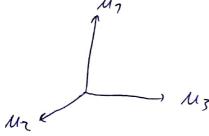
· Grec f = (1)

ni ordinal de multiplice tate

light (1 este 1.

Jun EIR3 a.S. 11 Mall = 1 Mi f (un) = Mn

tie uz, uz EIR3 a.i. (Mr, uz, uz) no fie baso citorcormato En 1R3/1R



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta - \sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

· Dace spec(l) = [-1] => = M1 (123, 11 M111=1 a.s. f(M1) = -M1. tie 112, 113 EIR? a.i. (111, 112, 113) bord artonomake in IR3/R K(c(M7, M3})) = ((M7, M3)) (does u I v =) &(u) I &(v)
cond & e ortgonala) (47, M7, M3) + 1/M1, M7, M3) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ TT = < (M2, M3)> DT (M1) = -M1 DT (M2) = M2 Dy (43) = M3 (1) = 1 (M1) = 17 (-M1) = M1 (07 0 f) (M2) = 17 (COO 212 + Nin 8213) = COO 8. M2 + Nin 8-M3 (On of) (M3) = (-min 0) M2 + con a. M3 (M1, M2, M3) Anox, (M1, M2, M3) $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\
0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta
\end{pmatrix}$ DHOR= RO DA la stinga =1 f= NT oRo.

Daco f este diagonalisabila

I toote \uparrow nad 1 -> ident

I $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1/=$, $\partial \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

 $\frac{11}{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_$

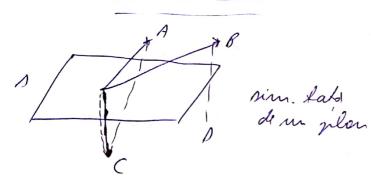
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ dea $\ell = S_{c}(\{u_1, u_2\})$

III $\lambda_{7} = \lambda_{7} = -7$ = 3 = 3 = 0 beta arbinormata pt. core $f(m_{7}) = -m_{7}$ $f(m_{7}) = -m_{7}$ $f(m_{3}) = m_{3}$ deci f = 5 (5M₃), $= k_{7}$ fabre de M₃.

Det tie (VIII, (1)) metin vectorial enclidian $f \in End_{IR}(V)$

frumen ca f este endomortism simetric does $\forall x, y \in V \quad (f(x), y) = (x, f(y))$ 8= (ln..., ln) best outerrounator in V A-1 matricea asociata lui f E End(V) ni basa B frim (=) T = -A.

$$ext{lem}
\langle f(l_i), l_j \rangle = \langle l_i, f(l_j) \rangle$$



$$\frac{\langle D(\overline{OA})', \overline{OB}' \rangle}{||\overline{OA}'|| \cdot ||\overline{OB}'||} = \frac{\langle \overline{OA}', D(\overline{OB}') \rangle}{||\overline{OA}'|| \cdot ||\overline{OB}'||} \iff_{\lambda} (D(\overline{OA}'), \overline{OB}) = \lambda (\overline{OA}', D(\overline{OB}'))$$

$$\frac{\delta \cos \Xi \delta AOP}{(00) \Xi (80)}$$

$$(AO) \Xi (80)$$

$$S_{p} = D + id_{p}^{3}$$
 $B_{c} = \frac{\Lambda}{A}, B_{c}$
 $C = A + i_{3}$
 $C = A + i_{3}$
 $C = A + i_{3} = A + i_{3}$

Limetriile N_{i} projective next nimetric.

Eie $f \in End(V)$ simethie $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in Spec(f), \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in Spec(f), \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_2$

 $f \; End. \; min = 1 \; (f(v_1), v_2) = (v_1, f(v_2)) = 0$ $(\lambda_1 v_1, v_2) = (v_1, \lambda_2 v_2) = 0$ $(\lambda_1 v_1, v_2) = (v_1, \lambda_2 v_2) = 0$ $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (v_1, v_2) = 0 = 0 \quad v_1 \perp v_2$

- $f: |R^3 1|R^3$, $f(x) = (x_1 + 2x_2 4x_3, 2x_1 2x_2 2x_3, -4x_1 2x_2 + x_3)$ 1) Sa re anote co f esse Endon. sim. al spatialui vect. endidian ($|R^3|_{R_1}$ (3)
- 6) Sa so det o hoso atonormata a lui 183/18 in core motricea arociata lui f ma aiba forma diagonale si sa se determine accosto motrice.

a)
$$\beta \in \frac{1}{7}$$
, $\beta \in A^{\frac{1}{7}} = A^{\frac{1$

b)
$$(T_1A = 0)$$

 $\lambda_{1,2} = -3$
 $\lambda_3 = 6$

$$V_{A_{1},2} = \langle \{(1,-2,0),(0,7,1)\} \rangle$$

$$dim V_{A_{1},2} = 2 = 3 - 7$$

$$M_{1} = \frac{1}{5}(1,-2,0)$$

$$M_{2} = (0,2,1) - \frac{1}{5}(1,-2,0) = \frac{1}{5}(1,2,5)$$

$$M_{2} = \frac{1}{55}(1,2,5) = 1 \} M_{1}, M_{2} \} \text{ reper oxonormat in } V_{A_{1},2}$$

$$V_{\lambda 3} = \left(\frac{\chi \in \mathbb{R}^{3}}{f(x)} = 6x \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi_{1} + 2\chi_{1} - 4\chi_{3}}{2\chi_{1} - 2\chi_{2} - 2\chi_{3}} = 6\chi_{1} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{-5\chi_{1} + 2\chi_{2} - 4\chi_{3}}{2\chi_{1} - 2\chi_{2} - 4\chi_{3}} = 0 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{-5\chi_{1} - 2\chi_{2} - 4\chi_{3}}{-4\chi_{1} - 2\chi_{2} - 5\chi_{3}} = 0 \right)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
-5x_1 + 1x_2 - 4x_3 = 0 \\
x_1 - 4x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\
-4x_1 - 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4x_1 - x_3 = 6x_2 \\ -4x_1 - 5x_3 = 7x_2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -4x_1 - 6x_3 = 76x_2 \\ -4x_1 - 5x_3 = 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$= -9x_3 = 18x_2 = 7 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_3 = -7x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 6x_2 = -2x_2 + 6x_2 = 7x_2 \end{cases} = 7x_2 \end{cases}$$

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(V/IR, ())Q:V-IR formā pakratica

=> $\exists ! g! V*V-IR$ forma bilimara ni nimetnica

ai. $Q(x) = g(x, x), V x \in V$

9 biliniara

(,) forma biliniara simetrico, = \exists ! $f \in End(v)$ a.i. $volegonerato \mid \forall x, y \in V g(x, y) = \mathcal{G}(x), \gamma$

g(x, 7) = g(7, x) = 1 (f(x), 7) = f(4), x > = 1 feste endomorfism simetric

 $B = \{l_1, ..., l_n\}$ base outmormate in $(V/IR, \langle i \rangle)$ $Q \xrightarrow{B} A$ $B \xrightarrow{C} B$

 $Q_{ij} = g(l_i, l_j) = \langle f(l_i), l_j \rangle = \langle f(l$

Q: 1/2 -)1/2, Q(x) = 2x1x2 +2x1x3 -2x1x4 -2x2x4 + 2x3x4.

Sà re determine a basa outonormata in care a are forma commica ri na re precessese a classa forma

Sol: Le digeonaliseera motarcea esociata lui Q. Q(X) = g(X, X) = (f(X), X)

$$\lambda_1 = 1, n_1 = 3$$

$$\lambda_2 = -3, n_2 = 1$$

$$k \in \frac{k}{A}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ell(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda i_1)$$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eie $k = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4)$ reger autonormat an k^5 ; format din vectori groprii.

Q(x) = 42+422+432-34,2

unde x= 4, v1 + 72 v2 + 73 v3 + 74 v4

V₁₇ -> prin observatie -, (7, 7, 9, 0) - un (0, 9, 1, 1) - un

MI IMZ.

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{52} (1, 1, 9, 0)$$
 $V_2 = \frac{1}{52} (0, 9, 1, 1)$
 $(1, 1, 9, 0) \in V_{\lambda_1}$ gre exemples

V3= V1 × V2 × V4 (V3 1 higrerylonul (V1, V2, V4 >)

la, lz, lz, l, - din basa comonica

$$V_{3} = \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{0} \frac{00}{1} \frac{1}{0} \frac{100}{1} \frac{100}{100} \frac{1100}{100} \frac{1100}{100} \frac{1100}{100} \frac{1100}{100} \frac{1100}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac{1100}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac{1100}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac{11000}{1000} \frac$$