

T. dimensionii (Grassmann) :  $(0, 1, x) =$

Fi  $V/K$  sp. vect. (finit dimensional) si  $V_1, V_2 \subseteq V$   
sp. vect.

Atunci  $\boxed{\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)}$

[A<sub>9</sub>] Fie  $V_1 = \{ (x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $V_2 = \{ (t, 0, t) / t \in \mathbb{R} \}$

a) Ar. c $\bar{a}$   $V_1, V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  s $\bar{a}$  prezente dimensiuni la s $\bar{a}$  ssp. vect.

b) Determina $\bar{t}$   $V_1 + V_2 = ?$

Rez. a) Fie  $u_1, u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = (x_1, y_1, 0), x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $u_2 = (x_2, y_2, 0), x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 = (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2, 0), \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
ssp. vect.

$V_1 \ni (x, y, 0) = x e_1 + y e_2 \Rightarrow B_1 = \{e_1, e_2\} \subset V_1$   
 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  baz $\bar{a}$   $\Rightarrow \dim B_1 = 2$   
(plan vectorial)

Analog se ar $\bar{a}$  c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$   
ssp. vect s $\bar{a}$   $\dim V_2 = 1$  (dr. vect.)

$B_2 = \{(1, 0, 1)\} \subset V_2$   
baz $\bar{a}$

$V_1 + V_2 = \langle V_1 \cup V_2 \rangle$   
 Aplic $\bar{a}$ m t $\bar{a}$  dimensiuni (Grassmann):

$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$

Oss.  $V_1 \cap V_2 \ni v \Rightarrow x = y = t = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$

$\Rightarrow \dim V_1 + V_2 = 2 + 1 - 0 = 3$

Deci:  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$   $\Rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$   
 (deoarece  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$ )

[T] Fie  $V_1 = \{ (x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \}$

$V_2 = \{ (u, 0, v) / u, v \in \mathbb{R} \}$

a) Ar. c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  s $\bar{a}$  prezente dim  $V_2$

b) Dem. c $\bar{a}$  :  $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  (E ad $\bar{a}$  s $\bar{a}$  rel.  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  ?)

Ex 1 Fie  $V_1 = \{(x, y, 0) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

(T)  $V_2 = \{(u, 0, v) / u, v \in \mathbb{R}\}$

a) Ar.  $\alpha: V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  si precizati  $\dim V_2$ .  
ssp. vect.

b) Dem. ca:  $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  (E adier. si rel.  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$ )

Rez:

a) Fie  $w_1, w_2 \in V_2 \Rightarrow w_1 = (u_1, 0, v_1)$ ,  $u_1, v_1 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   $w_2 = (u_2, 0, v_2)$ ,  $u_2, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 = (\alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2, 0, \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2), \text{ unde } \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 w_1 + \alpha_2 w_2 \in V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ ssp. vect.}$$

$$V_2 \ni (u, 0, v) = u e_1 + v e_3 \Rightarrow B_2 = \{e_1, e_3\}$$

$u, v \in \mathbb{R}$

bază

$$\Rightarrow \dim V_2 = 2$$

(plan vectorial)

b) T. dimensiunii (Grassmann)

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 \ni v \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \text{ (not } t) \\ y = 0 \\ v = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{(t, 0, 0) / t \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{t e_1 / t \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle e_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{Avem: } \dim V_1 = \dim V_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V_1 \cap V_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Atadar: } \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 2 + 2 - 1 = 3$$

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$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = 3 \quad \left| \Rightarrow \boxed{V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3} \right.$$

Der:  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$   
 ssp. vect.

! Relație  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$  nu este adevărată deoarece:  
 $V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\}$  (mai exact,  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \langle e_1 \rangle$ )

①\* Fie  $V_1 = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) / \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{suma}}}{\text{Tr}} A = 0\}$

$V_2 = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) / A = \lambda I_n, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$

a) Ar. cō:  $V_1, V_2 \subseteq M_n(\mathbb{R})$   
 ssp. vect.

b) Dem. cō:  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = M_n(\mathbb{R})$

c) Verificati teorema dimensiunii în acest caz.

### Aplicații liniare

(morfisme de spații vectoriale)

Def: Fie  $V, W/K \rightarrow$  spații vectoriale

O aplicație  $f: V \rightarrow W$  s.n. aplicație liniară (sau morfism de sp. vect.) dacă:

$$\begin{cases} 1) f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ 2) f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) \end{cases}, \quad (\forall) \begin{matrix} x, y \in V \\ \lambda \in K \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y), (\forall) x, y \in V, \alpha, \beta \in K]$$

Obs:  $f(0_V) = 0_W$ .

### Exemple:

1)  $V/K$  sp. vect.

$$0_V : V \rightarrow V, 0_V(x) = 0, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. nulă)}$$

$$1_V : V \rightarrow V, 1_V(x) = x, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. identitate)}$$

2)  $\text{Tr} : M_n(K) \rightarrow K, \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$  (apl. urmă)

$$\text{Aven: } \begin{cases} \text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B) \\ \text{Tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Tr}(A) \end{cases}, (\forall) A, B \in M_n(K), \lambda \in K$$

3)  $f : M_n(K) \rightarrow K^{n^2}$

$$f(A) = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{n1}, \dots, a_{nn}), (\forall) A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i,j=n}}^n$$

4) Fie  $A \in M_{(m,n)}(K)$

$$f_A : K^n \rightarrow K^m, f_A(x) = Ax$$

$$\text{Aven: } f_A(x+y) = A(x+y) = Ax + Ay = f_A(x) + f_A(y), (\forall) x, y \in K^n$$

$$f_A(\lambda x) = A(\lambda x) = (A\lambda)x = (\lambda A)x = \lambda(Ax) = \lambda f_A(x),$$

Obs: 1)  $(\exists)$  tot atâtea apl. liniare câte matrice.

2)  $(\forall)$  apl. liniară e de tipul acesta.

5)  $\det : M_n(K) \rightarrow K$  nu e apl. liniară pt. că  $\det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B$

Fie  $f : V \rightarrow W$  apl. liniară

$$\text{Ker } f = \{x \in V / f(x) = 0_W\} \subseteq V$$

(nucleul) ssp. vect.

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in W / (\exists) x \in V \text{ c. } f(x) = y\} \subseteq W$$

(imaginea) ssp. vect.



- $\boxed{P}$  a) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e inj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$   
 b) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e surj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = W$   
 c) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e bij.  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \\ \text{Im } f = W \end{cases}$

T (rank-defect)

Fie  $V, W/K$  - 2 sp. vect. (finit dimensionale).

$f: V \rightarrow W$  apl. liniar.

Atunci:  $\underbrace{\dim_K \text{Ker } f}_{\text{"def}(f)} + \underbrace{\dim_K \text{Im } f}_{\text{"rg}(f)} = \dim_K V$

[Ap]: Fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x-y, y), (\forall) (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

a) Ar. c $\acute{a}$   $f$  e aplicatie liniar.

b) Scrieti matricea asociata lui  $f$  in raport cu bazele canonice din  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , resp.  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Rez:

$\textcircled{V_1}$  a) Fie  $v_1 = (x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 si  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Atunci:  $f(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2) = f(\alpha_1 (x_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2, y_2)) = f(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2)$   
 $= (\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2, \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 - \alpha_1 y_1 - \alpha_2 y_2, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2)$   
 $= (\alpha_1 (x_1 + y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 + y_2), \alpha_1 (x_1 - y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 - y_2), \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2)$   
 $= \alpha_1 (x_1 + y_1, x_1 - y_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 (x_2 + y_2, x_2 - y_2, y_2) = \alpha_1 f(x_1, y_1) + \alpha_2 f(x_2, y_2) =$   
 $= \alpha_1 f(v_1) + \alpha_2 f(v_2)$

(V<sub>2</sub>) Scriem  $f(X) = AX$ , unde  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$   
 (f. matriciale)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{(3,2)}(\mathbb{R})$$

Fix:  $X_1, X_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

si  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2) &= A(\alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2) = A(\alpha_1 X_1) + A(\alpha_2 X_2) \\ &= (A\alpha_1)X_1 + (A\alpha_2)X_2 = (\alpha_1 A)X_1 + (\alpha_2 A)X_2 = \alpha_1 (AX_1) + \alpha_2 (AX_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 f(X_1) + \alpha_2 f(X_2) \Rightarrow f \text{ apl. lin. (morf. de sp. vect.)} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $A = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow$  m. asoc. apl. lin.  $f$  în raport cu  
 bazele canonice din  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , resp.  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$f(e_1) \quad f(e_2)$ , unde  $\{e_1, e_2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

b. canonic

$f(e_1) = f(1, 0) = (1, 1, 0)$

$f(e_2) = f(0, 1) = (1, -1, 1)$

[Apl]: Fix  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

(T) Alegeți cîntre pentru:  
 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  
 $f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z, x-y+z, x-y-z)$

$f(x, y) = (x+y, x, -y)$  apl. liniar.

a) Determinați  $\text{Ker } f$  și  $\text{Im } f$

b) Precizați dacă  $f$  e injectiv, surjectiv, resp. bijectiv

c) Verificați t. rang-defect în acest caz.



$$\text{Rez: } \text{Ker } f = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(v) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3} \}$$

(nuclear)  $v(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = (0, 0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Teorema S.L.O.}} \Rightarrow x=y=0 \text{ sol. unic}$$

(c)  $A = 2$

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

$$\text{Deci: } \text{Ker } f = \{ 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ (x', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \exists (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ c. } f(x, y) = (x', y', z') \}$$

(imagines)

$$f(x, y) = (x', y', z') \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y = x' & (1) \\ x = y' & (2) \\ -y = z' \Leftrightarrow y = -z' & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(2)(3) \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' - z' = x' \Leftrightarrow x' - y' + z' = 0$$

$$\text{Deci: } \text{Im } f = \{ (x', y', z') \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x' - y' + z' = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

ssp. vect.

$$\begin{aligned} b) \text{ Ker } f &= \{ 0_{\mathbb{R}^2} \} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ injectiv} \\ \text{Im } f &\subset \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow f \text{ surj} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ este } \begin{array}{l} \text{surj} \\ \text{injectiv} \end{array} \Rightarrow f \text{ este bijectiv}$$

subsp. proprie

$$c) \text{ Verificăm } \underline{\text{rang-defect}} \text{ în acest caz, i.e.}$$

$$\dim(\text{Ker } f) + \dim(\text{Im } f) = \dim \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Evident: } \dim \text{Ker } f = 0$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$$

$$\text{Determinăm } \underline{\dim \text{Im } f}.$$



$$\textcircled{V_1} \quad \text{rg } f = \dim(\text{Im } f) = n - \text{rang } \underbrace{A^1}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

sau

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{V_2} \quad \text{Im } f &\ni (x', y', z') = (x', x' + z', z') = (x', x', 0) + (0, z', z') \\ &\quad x' - y' + z' = 0 \Leftrightarrow y' = x' + z' \\ &= x' \underbrace{(1, 1, 0)}_{v_1} + z' \underbrace{(0, 1, 1)}_{v_2} = x' v_1 + z' v_2 \Rightarrow B = \{v_1, v_2\} \subset \text{Im } f \\ &\quad x', z' \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{s. de generatori} \\ &\quad \text{+ s.v. lin. indep.} \\ &\quad \text{(se verifică ușor)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \subset \text{Im } f$$

$$\text{baze} \Rightarrow \underline{\dim(\text{Im } f) = 2}$$

Revenim, și observăm că:

$$0 + 2 = 2, \text{ i.e. } \dim(\text{Ker } f) + \dim(\text{Im } f) = \dim \mathbb{R}^3,$$

$$\text{echivalent cu } \boxed{\text{def } f + \text{rg } f = 2}.$$