2) Spatia rectoriale enclidiene: Def: Fie V/IR - spoter rectorial real 3i F: VXV - R o forme bilinicoa, simetrica si positer definite · F se numerte proches scalor pe V .. Un spatin rectorial real V dotat on an proches scalar se numeste spatiu vectorial enclidion Exemplu: Fie of vectorial (IR"/IR, t,) Definin <, > IR"xIR"-DIR, $\langle x, 7 \rangle = \overline{Z} \times i7i (\forall) \times = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ prochosul scalar canonic (IR"/IR, <,>) - D spatin vectorial enclidian · WxN = V<x,x>,(+) x = V · d: Vx V - DIRT, d(x,7)=117-x1=V<7-x,7-x>,(+)x,7 EV Inegalitatee Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwerz) In orice of rectorial endidien (E/R, <>>) are los ingelitates. 1< x,7 >1 < N×11 1/11, (+) × 7 € E. = " FD 1 x, 93 sistem vectorial luncar dependent (i e x si y sunt vectori colinico i) Procedent de ortonormalisere Gran-Schmidt: (+) If, fusc E/R=D(=) le, ensc E/R ao. Sore arbitrari {e,...e,} = 1f1,...,fi3,(+) i=5.

Apl In spatial rectorial enclidion (IR3/IR) (>>) sa se se sector of sector o construiasco o basa ortonormoto pornind de la base: B= {f,=(-1/1), f=(1-1/1), f3=(1/1)} CIR3 folosind procedent de citoronnalizare Gram-Schmidt (P.O.G.S) Rez: Aven: (i) $\begin{cases} e_i' = f_i - \frac{1}{Z} < \frac{f_i e_j'}{2} > e_j' \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = f_i'' \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i''' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \\ f_i'' = \frac{1}{Z} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} f_$ {i.e. < ei, ej > = Sij (+) ij = Ju} To cool north obtinen: $\begin{cases} e'_{i} = f_{1} = (-1,1,1) \\ e'_{2} = f_{2} - \langle f_{2}, e'_{1} \rangle \\ e'_{3} = f_{3} - \langle f_{3}, e'_{1} \rangle \\ e'_{3} = f_{3} - \langle f_{3}, e'_{1} \rangle \\ e'_{1} = (-1,1,1) + \frac{1}{3} (-1,1,1) = \frac{2}{3} (1,-1,2) \end{cases}$ $= (1,1,-1) + \frac{1}{3}(-1,1,1) + \frac{2\cdot\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{4}{9}\cdot6}\cdot\frac{2}{3}(151,2) =$ $= (1,1,-1) + \frac{1}{3}(-1,1,1) + \frac{1}{3}(1,-1,2) = (1,1,0)$ $\begin{cases} e_1 = \frac{e_1}{\text{Ne'_1N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1,1,1) \\ e_2 = \frac{e_2'}{\text{Ne'_1N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1,-1,2) \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow bara \text{ outer outsite}.$ e3 = e's = 1 (1,1,0)

Aven:
$$\begin{cases} e_i = \frac{f_i}{nf_i N} \\ e_i = \frac{e_i^i}{ne_i^i N} \end{cases}$$
 under $e_i^i = f_i - \frac{i-i}{2} < f_i, e_j > e_j$, (t) $i = 3^n$

Prin calcul obtenem;

Prin calcul obtenem;

$$e_1 = \frac{f_1}{uf_1u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$e_{2} = \frac{e_{2}'}{|R'_{2}||}, e_{2}' = f_{2} - \langle f_{2}, e_{1} \rangle e_{1}$$

$$= (J_{1} - J_{1}) - \frac{1}{3}(-1)(-J_{1} J_{1})$$

$$= (J_{1} - J_{1}) + \frac{1}{3}(-J_{1} J_{1}) = \frac{2}{3}(J_{1} - J_{2})$$

$$||e_{2}'|| = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1-1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1-1,2)$$

$$e_{3} = \frac{e_{3}}{11e_{3}^{2}N}, e_{3}^{1} = f_{3} - \langle f_{3}, e_{1} \rangle e_{1} - \langle f_{3}, e_{2} \rangle e_{2}$$

$$= (1,1,-1) - \frac{1}{3}(-1)(-1,1,1) - \frac{1}{6}(-2)(1,-1,2)$$

$$= (1,1,-1) + \frac{1}{3}(-1,1,1) + \frac{1}{3}(1,-1,2) = (1,1,0)$$

$$11e_{3}^{1}N = \sqrt{2}$$

Bader: { e, e, e, e, 3 CIR3 box otorounte obtenute greh (P.O. G-) chin bare

! Teme Acelasi enemt ca En aplication auteriorie penter bose.

$$B = \{ f_1 = (1,1,1), f_2 = (1,1,-1), f_3 = (1,-1,-1) \}$$

Spatie vectoriale enclidiene

 f_{e} Pornind de la bare $B = \{f_{1} = (9,1,1), f_{2} = (1,0)\} \subset E_{3} = (R^{3}/R, < >),$

determinati o base ortonomata prin utilizarea (sector)

procedeului de ortorormalizare Gram-Schmidt

Ret. Reamintion $\begin{cases} e_i = \frac{f_i}{uf_i u} \\ e_i = \frac{e_i'}{ue_i' u} \end{cases} \text{ and } e_i' = f_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \langle f_i e_j \rangle e_j (\forall) i = z_i$

Aven: 11 f, N = Vo2+12+1 = V2

 $e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, 1)$

 $e_2' = f_2 - \langle f_2, e_1 \rangle e_1 = (1,0,1) - \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} (9,51) =$ $= (1,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(2,-1,1)$

 $\|e_2'\| = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2^2+(-1)^2+1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

Resulte $e_2 = \frac{e_2}{Ve_2'N} = \frac{2}{VG} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2,-1,1) = \frac{1}{VG} (2,-1,1)$

 $e_3' = f_3 - \langle f_3, e_1 \rangle e_1 - \langle f_3, e_2 \rangle e_2 =$ $= (1,1/0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (9/1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2,-1/1) =$ $= (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3} (1,1/1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Me}_{3}^{1} \text{N} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1^{2}+1^{2}+(-0^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ & e_{3} = \frac{e_{3}^{1}}{\text{Ne}_{3}^{2} \text{N}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1,1,-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1,1,-1) \\ & \text{Verificare:} \ \ \left\{ < e_{1}, e_{2} > = < e_{1}, e_{3} > = < e_{2}, e_{3} > = 0 \\ & \text{Ne}_{1} \text{N} = \text{Ne}_{2} \text{N} = \text{Ne}_{3} \text{N} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

adice: $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = S_{ij}(\forall) ij = \overline{1,3} \Leftrightarrow \{e_i, e_2, e_3\}$ baza ontonormete

In conclusie, baza autonomato obtinità gran procedent de ortonomalizare Gram - ischmidt dia baza intrata Bol f1, f2, f33 este $B'=\{e_1=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0,1,1),e_2=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2,-1,1),e_3=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,-1)\}$

At l. Considerand spatial vectorial enclidion $E_3 = (IR^3/IR) < > >$ gi base ortonormate B' obtinité in oplication aiteriorie, sa se détermine coordonatele nunctorilor vectori in accost à base :

a) V = (1,2,3)b) W = (-1,1,2) - P[TEHA]

Ret: Consideram scrierce vectoralier in bore B' dete

 $V = V_1 e_1 + V_2 e_2 + V_3 e_3$ Attunci: $\langle V_2 e_1 \rangle = V_1 \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle + V_2 \langle e_2, e_1 \rangle + V_3 \langle e_3, e_1 \rangle = V_1$ $= > V_1 = \langle V_2, e_1 \rangle$

Analog = $\nabla V_2 = \langle V, e_2 \rangle$ $V_3 = \langle V, e_3 \rangle$

Deci: V= <V, e, >e, + <V, e, >e, + < V, e, >e, + < V, e, >e, ortonomet

$$V_1 = \frac{5}{V_2}$$
, $V_2 = \frac{3}{V_6}$, $V_3 = 0$
 $ea: [V_3] = (\frac{5}{V_2}, \frac{3}{V_6}, 0)$

Apl In spatjul vectorial enclidion
$$E_3 = (1R^3/1R, < >)$$

se consideré vectoria $f_1 = (2,2,1)$ si {produsul scalor}
 $f_2 = (-2,-1,2)$,

a) Calculati, Hf, H, HfzH si unighical dintre f, sife.

b) Determination un vector menul f3 E E3 ac f3 su fie perpendicular pe f1 si f2.

e) Pentru f3 obtinut la punctul B, ortonormati sistemul [f1, f2, f3 & prin procedent de ortonormalizere Gran-Schmodt.

Rez: a)
$$\|f_1\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = 3$$

 $\|f_2\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = 3$

Aven:
$$coo = \frac{\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle}{\|f_1\| \|f_2\|} = -\frac{4}{9} = 0 \Leftrightarrow = \arccos(-\frac{4}{9})$$

$$= 4 - \arccos(\frac{4}{9})$$

b) Fix
$$f_3 = (x, \beta, \delta) \in E_3$$
 $\delta c. \{f_3 \perp f_1 \neq \emptyset < f_3 f_1 > = 0 \}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left(-2\alpha - \beta + 2\beta = 0\right) \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 = p \mid x, \beta \text{ were prompte} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad$$

Rescrien sistemul:

$$\begin{cases} 2x+2p = -x \\ -2x-p = -2x \end{cases} + \begin{vmatrix} + \\ -2x-p = -2x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2x \\ -2x-p = -2x \end{vmatrix}$$

=D f3 = \(\frac{5}{2}, -3, 1), \(\text{N} \in \text{R*}\)\(\deceree \in \frac{1}{3} \neq O_{\text{R}}^3\) Asodor, determinaree lui +3 nu este unico

Lucion [x=2] => f3=(5,-6,2) (penta asminta recolvera apl. la pet. (2)

@ TEMA Ortonormeti sistemul

 $\{f_1 = (2,2,1), f_2 = (-3-1,2), f_3 = (5-6,2)\}$

prin P.O. G-S

Obs < f1, f3> = < f2, f3> = 0 (asa a foot construct = D rationament simplificat.

[Apt] Fie spatial vectorial endidien E3 = (IR/IR, <>>) Determinati suplemental ortogonal al munitoerela prochisul subspetie vectoriche: uz

a) U= < (0,0,1), (1,1,0)> = Sp {u, u, }

b) V = < (1,2,3)> = ,5/plos

Rez: Fre (ETR, <, >) of vectoral evolidien

UCE subspection vectoral

```
b) V= 19 = 19 = 1R3/91x, (4) x = V3
                  B= { +3 CV
                     Fie y = (31, 72, 73) e 183 at. y + 5 @ > < 7, 5 = 0
            €P y, +272+373=0
                          Dec: VI= { yelk3 / J, +292+393 = 0}
                                                                Supl ortogonal al lui V (este un ssp rectoral
                                                                                                                                                                                                            2-dimensional)
    Temo: Acelogi enunt ca in aplicatio auteriorie pentru
            a) U=<(1,2,1),(1,-1,2)>
               V = \langle (2, -3, 1) \rangle
(Apl.) Fre spatial vectorial enclidion E3 = (IR/IR) <>>),
                          B = {e, e2, e3} CE3
                          bare canonice
                          Stabilité dace un toerele aplicatie liniare suit transformari
               a) T: \mathbb{E}_{3} \to \mathbb{E}_{3}, b) T: \mathbb{E}_{3} \to \mathbb{E}_{3}, (e') T: \mathbb{E}_{3} \to \mathbb{E}_{3}, (e
              a) T: E3 > F3,
           Rez: Th) Un endomorfism T: E-DE este trough ortogonale
                              A-matrice se asociato interes reper ortonormat este
                                      notrice ortogonale (i.e. A. A = In, din E = n)
```

a)
$$Q(x) = (x_1 - 2x_1)^2 - 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_2 + 2x_2x_3) + 3x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_2 + 2x_2x_3) + 3x_3^2 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 - 2(x_1 - 2$$

b)
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 = | \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 $\Delta_2 = | \frac{1}{2} | = 2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $\Delta_1 \neq 0, (t) (i = \frac{1}{3})$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 = \det A = -10 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 0 \quad \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} (\mathbf{x}_1^1)^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} (\mathbf{x}_2^1)^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_3} (\mathbf{x}_3^1)^2$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}_1^1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_2^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_3^1)^2, (t) \times = (\mathbf{x}_1^1 \times \mathbf{x}_2^1 \times \mathbf{x}_3^1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$Locoord, in report on volume best B'$$

e) Metade transf. ortogonale Determinan veloude grogori coreg. hi A Polinomal caresteristic este P(x)=-(x+1)(x-2)(x-5) Ec. carect. : P(x) = 0 => $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ >_2 = 2 \end{cases}$ velocite proprii $>_2 = 5$ V), = {x(2,2,1)/x = IR} = {xy/x = IR} V>2 = { p(-2,1,2) / pelk} = { pvz / pelk} V)3 = {8 (1,-2,2) /8 = [8 x 3 /8 = [8] B= 45, 52, 533 beza ortogonali (i.e. < vi, vj > = 0, (+) 1≤i≠j≤3) 7.0.6-5 B'= (1/4) 1/2) 1/3 } = /3(2,31), 3(-2/,2), 3(5-2,2) basé ortonormoté Aven: Q(x)= >1(x1)+ >2(x1)+ >3(x3) = -(x1)+2(x1)+5(x3), unde x=(x1,x1,x3) Digneture f. petratice se conserva, coord. bui x à report indiferent de métode folonte pt. aducero la cor sore ortonormot 3' o formo conanico. formaté dis vectori proprie sgu (a) = P-2 = 2-1 = 1 | TENA Acelogi emunt ca an apl precedente

pentin forma potatice a: 183-018,

writerment negative | Q(x) = 3x1+4x2+5x3+4xx2-4x2x3 (t)x=(xxxx)

[5]