Aducene la o four cononice a une forme pohotice

Def: Data find forme johetice Q:V-> IR, spunem ce Q are forme cononice ûnti-o bete B CV, dans motivere avocient bis Q ûs rejort are born B are forme diegonale, i.e. $A_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$

 $Q(x) = x^{T}A_{B}x = \lambda_{1}x_{1}^{2} + \lambda_{2}x_{2}^{2} + \dots + \lambda_{n}x_{n}^{2}$

- @ Metodo Gauss (constructio de patrate)
- @ Metoda Jacobi
- Pre forme contation $Q: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \times_{i} \times_{j}, a_{ij} = a_{ji}(H) : j = J_{in}$ Notion: $\Delta_{i} = a_{ii}$, $\Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{ii} & a_{i2} \\ a_{i2} & a_{i2} \end{vmatrix} > \dots$, $\Delta_{n} = \det A$ $\int ace: \Delta_{j} \neq 0, (H) = J_{in} \text{ at times } (A) B' \subset V \text{ a.i.}$ $\int ace: \Delta_{j} \neq 0, (H) = J_{in} \text{ at times } (A) B' \subset V \text{ a.i.}$

(2(x)= 1(x1)+ 1(x1)+ 1 + 1 (x1) , unde x=(x,...,x,) in both B= {e, -, ens Bi X = (x1,..., x1) in ben B'= 1 e', --, e's [Apl Consideran forme petictico Q: 18 -> 18, (2 (x) = x, +5 x 2 - 4 x 3 + 2 x, x 2 - 4 x, x 3, (+) x = (x, x 5 x 3) ∈ R3 So se aduce le o forme cononice forme petette a utilizend a) metoele Gauss b) metode Jacobi Rez: a) Matrice asocieté f. potratice & in regort en bose accourée este: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ Q(x)=(x,2+2x,x2-4x,x3)+5x2-4x3= = (x1+x2-2x3)2-x2-4x3+4x2x3+5x2-4x3= = (x,+x2-2x3)+4x2+4x2x3-8x3= = $(x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 6(x_1^2 + x_2x_3) - 8x_3^2 =$ = (x,+x2-2x3)2+4 [(x2+2x3)2-4x3]-8x3= = (x,+x2-2x3)2+4(x++x3)2-9x3 Ejection seh. de coordonéte: /y, = x, + x2-2 x3 $y_2 = x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3$ $y_3 = x_3$ = D (2(x)= y, + 492-993, (+) x=(91,02,03) (1R3 coord. in report ou nous best cle raportare

b) Aven:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A_1 = 1$
 $A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 9$
 $A_3 = \det t = -36$

P = P $A_4 = 4$
 $A_5 = A_5 = A_5$

Forme patietice Q, utilizand: a) metode Gover (sch. de coord.)

b) metode Jacobi

Efection sch. de coord. $\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = 2 \times, -x_2 + x_3 \\ \gamma_2 = x_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_3) \\ \chi_2 = \chi_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi_3 = \chi_3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \chi_4 = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_3) \\ \chi_5 = \chi_5 \end{cases}$

Q (x)= y, 1-72 ys

 $\begin{cases} y_{1} = z_{1} \\ y_{2} = z_{2} + z_{3} \\ y_{3} = z_{2} - z_{3} \end{cases}$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1)}{(1)} = \frac{2}{1} - (2^{2} - 2^{2}) = \frac{2}{1} - 2^{2} + 2^{2} - 2$ forme canonic a f.p. Q

Comparand cele 2 set de coord gésin.

 $\begin{cases} x_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (z_{1} + 2z_{3}) \\ x_{2} = z_{2} + z_{3} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{cases}$ $x_{3} = z_{2} - z_{3}$ $- \sum_{g=1}^{g=2} (\text{sindexul}) \\ z_{3} = z_{-1} = 1 (\text{signature}) \end{cases}$ $det t = \frac{1}{2}(-2) = -1 \neq 0$

Q₂) Q(x) = x, x₂ + x₂x₃ + x₃x₁

Efection sch. de coord.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

=P Q(x) = $y_1^2 - y_2^2 + (y_1 - y_2)y_3 + (y_1 + y_2)y_3$

= $y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_1y_3 = y_1^2 + 2y_1^2 +$

Matricen asse f.p. a ûn organt en bosen conomice este:

Minori diagonali principali sunt:

$$\Delta_1 = 1$$

$$\Delta_{l} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{7} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\Delta_{1} \neq 0, (\dagger) = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\Delta_{1} \neq 0, (\dagger) = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\Delta(z \neq 0, (t)) = 1,5$$

$$\Delta(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_1} y_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} y_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_3} y_3^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_4} y_4^2 + \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_4} y_5^2 + \frac{\Delta_4}{\Delta_4} y_5^2$$

Deci; Q(x) = 7,2 - 472+43- 444 -> forme canonic a f. P. a

Matricee asoe. f. p. a report en bose cononia este:

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 3$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & 6 \\ +2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -17$$

$$D_{4} = \det G = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & G & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1.(-1)^{3} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 6 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 6 & -13 \\ -2 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1)^{6} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -13 \\ -1 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -(-37) = 37$$

$$\Delta_i \neq 0, (t) i = 1,4$$

Deci:
$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{3}y_1^2 + \frac{3}{5}y_2^2 - \frac{5}{17}y_3^2 - \frac{17}{37}y_4^2 - 0$$
 forms conomical $p = 2$ (indexul) $g = 2$ (indexul) $g = p - 2 = 0$ (signatura)

[Apl] Fre $F: IR^3 \times IR^3 - DIR$, $F(x,y) = 2 \times_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 - 2 \times_2 y_1 - 2 \times_2 y_2 - 2 \times_2 y_3 - 2 \times_3 y_2$, $(\forall) \times = (\times_1, \times_2, \times_3) \in IR^3$ $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \in IR^3$

a) Artety of Feste forms bilinicia simetria 5) Sovieté matrice forme bilin simetice Fir ogot an Jose cononix din 1R3. (Bo) () Scrieti matrice farme bilin simetrice Fir report in bara mustoan: B, = { (11/1), (2-1,2), (1,3-3) 3 CIRS d) Determinate forme getatice & coneg. his F gi se se aduca la o forma comonica utilizend métodele Grans, respective Jacobi Ret: a) Se demonstrect liniaritate pri F in aubele argumente (ca la aplicationi liniore) -DITEMA Matica asocietà lui F à regort en ber canonica dù \mathbb{R}^3 este: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-2 \\ 0-2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ -D matrice simetrice $(A = \frac{t}{A})$ =PF- forme biliniare simetice e) Bo To B m. de trecere de le beze conomie Bo la bere arbitare P. A A' = CT+ C A formule de trousf. } in a soc. f. bilan, sim. F a rop. a. Bo, resp. B, Aven: C = ! Fema! Efectuate calculul lui A' (dujo formule (*)).

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.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 = to (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.

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