Apl. 1 Consideron transf. liniera f: 183 - DIR, f (x,y, t) = (2x-7+22-x+27-t, x+7+t), (+) (×, 7, €) € |R a) Scrieti matricea asocieté lui fin report en bese Bo={e, e, e, e, 3 C/R3. b) Determinati valorile proprie zi subsp. proprie coresp e) Verificatio dat f'este diagonalizabilé el) În cer afirmatio, saieti matricee (forma) digonale si bate in care se recliqueza. f(e,) f(e2) f(e3) 5) Polinomul caracteristic $P(\lambda) = det(A_f - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} =$ $= -\lambda (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$ Ec. correcteristics: P(x) = 0 (P-x (x-2)(x-3) =0

with
$$m_{\alpha}(\lambda_{1}) = m_{\alpha}(\lambda_{2}) = m_{\alpha}(\lambda_{3}) = 1$$

{ multiplicate title algebrace}

Substation graperii:

$$\begin{cases}
(2-\lambda) \times -\gamma + 2 = 0 \\
- \times +(2-\lambda) - 2 = 0
\end{cases}$$
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2 \times -\gamma + 2 = 0 \\
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V >3 = {8(1,-1,0) / relR3

Agl 2 Acelesi enut co = ogl. [] pentin trough. linicon:
$$f: IR^{3} - 2IR^{3}, f(x, y, z) = (3x + y - z, 2y, x + y + z),$$

$$(4) (x, y, z) \in IR^{3}$$

$$Rez: a) Af = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{3}(IR)$$

$$f(e_{1}) f(e_{2}) f(e_{3})$$

b) Polinomal corocteristic

$$P(\lambda) = \det (A_{J} - \lambda I_{3}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-2)^{3}$$
Ec. corodenstice:

$$P(\lambda) = o(-1)^{3} = o = \sum_{j=2}^{3} m_{c}(\lambda_{j}) = 3$$

$$veloure proprie$$

$$Spee(f) = \{2\}$$

Subspet: graprice
$$S' = \begin{cases} (3-\lambda) \times +7 - 2 = 0 \\ (2-\lambda) \end{cases}$$

$$(2-\lambda) = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda) = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda) = 0$$

=)
$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x + 7 - 2 = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \\ x + 7 - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \left\{ x + 3 - 2 + 2 \right\} \right.$$

$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \left\{ x + 3 - 2 \right\} \left[\begin{array}{c} x + 3 - 2 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= P \left\{ x = -\alpha + \beta \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x = -\alpha + \beta \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \left(-x + \beta, \alpha, \beta \right) / \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \left(-1, 1, 0 \right) + \beta \left(1, 9, 1 \right) / \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

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$$= \left\{ x \left(-1, 1, 1, 1 \right) + \beta \left(1, 1, 1 \right) / \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$=$$

Tema Acelezi enunt, co in op II pentin munitorele trasf linive a) f: 183-218, f(x,7,2)=(-x+37-2,-3x+5y-2,-3x+3y+2), (+) (×7,2) EIR.

diagonalizabila.

b) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x_7 +) = (6x - 5y - 3 + 3x - 2y - 2 + 2x - 2y)$ (+) (x7 =) E1R3

a) f: 18 - 0 18, f(xyzt) = (x+y+2+t, x+y-2-t, x-y+2-t, x-y-2+t) (+) (x72t) & 1R"

[Ag 1 3] Fre of transf. liniar in IR dete de rotatio spatialme in junt exer 02 au un augh $\theta = \frac{T_0}{3}$.

Determinate valorile gropsii si subst. grogsii coreguratore zi interpretati geometrica resultatele obtinute.

Ret:
$$A_{J} = \begin{pmatrix} correct & -3in\theta & 0 \\ -3in\theta & correct & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $correct$ is $correct$ in $correct$ in

C) PROBLEME PROPUSE PENTRU TEMA ONLINE

1. Determinați valorile și vectorii (subspatiile) proprii corespunzatoari(e) pentru matricele urmatoare:

a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
; b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$; c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; d) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

- 2. Stabiliți dacă matricele de la exercițiul precedent sunt diagonalizabile și, în caz afirmativ, determinați forma lor diagonală.
- 3. Considerăm aplicația $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, T(x,y,z) = (x+4y,2y+3z,y).
- a) Aratati că T este transformare (aplicatie) liniară.
- b) Scrieți matricea asociata lui T, A_T.
- c) Determinați valorile și vectorii proprii corespunzatori(e) lui A_T .
- d) Precizați subspațiile proprii corespunzătoare transformării (aplicatiei) T și stabiliți dacă aceasta este diagonalizabila.
- e) Scrieți, dacă există, matricea diagonalizatoare C și matricea diagonală D.
- f) Verificati rezultatul obtinut.

1) Forme biliniore, Forme potretice Def: Fie V/IR of rectorial real, undimensional Se numerte forme bilinières o aplicatie F: VXV -DIR, al. (1) $F(xx_1+\beta x_2,7) = xF(x_1,7) + \beta F(x_2,7)$ # $y x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6$ (2) $F(x_1, x_2, + \beta, x_2) = xF(x_2, x_3) + \beta F(x_2, x_2)$ (4) $x_1\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ (i.e. liviare in ambele agrimente) $F(x,7)=x^T+y$ (x,y)=(x,y) (x,y)=(y,y)B= {e, e, e, d CV & forma matriceala $X = Z \times iei$ $A = (F(e_i, e_j)) i j = J^n$ 7 = 2 /3 es instice associate former bilin. F, in report en bose BCV · Doce B To B' = PA = tc+c de la bete B la baza B' asoc, unei f. Silin. la sch. de botas in asce of bilin. F is what a bosch B, reg. B' Def: Forme bilinian F: VXV -> 18 sm simetrico doco: $F(x,y) = F(y,x), (4) \times y \in V$ Pertur o forme biliniare simetice F: VXV -> IR se defineste

forme potentica Q:V -> IR,

Q(x) = F(x,x), (+) x e V Formula de polaritare: F(x,7) = 1 [Q(x+7) - Q(x) - Q(7)], (+) >7 & V $Q(x) = F(x,x) = x^T + x = Z \circ j \times i \times j$ Apl Fie forme getatica Q:R3-plR, Q(x)=Q(x1,x2,x3)=x1+3x2+x3-2x1x2-4x2x3-3x,x3) a) Determinate forme biliniere suration escrite lui Q (not. on F) folosied formule de poloritère. 5) Saieti matrice asociate formei dilin. simetra F, a report au bese conomicé chin IR3. Rez: (Vi) Utilizam formula de polorisare (x,x,x,x) F(x,7)= = = [Q(x+7)-Q(x)-Q(y)], (+) x, y = 1R3 (7,72,73) Aven: F(x,y) = { [Q(x,+4,,x2+72,x3+75) - Q(x,x2x3) - Q(7,572,73)] = 1 [(x,+4,)2+3(x2+72)+(x3+73)-2(x,+7)(x2+72)-4(x2+72)-3(x+72)(x3+72)-3(x+72)(x3+72) - (x2+3x2+x3-2x,x2-4x2x3-3x1x3)-(72+342+73-2472-54273-37173)] = ... = x,7, +3x,72+x373-x172-x27,-2x,73-2x372-32x,73-32x37, (V2) Metoda DEDUBLARIA: x2~0x,7, x,x2~0 = (x, 72 + x27,) x2 ~0 x272 x2 x3 ~0 {(x243+x372)

x3 ~ 0 x373 x, x3 ~ 0 (x, 73 + x3/1)

 $F(x,7) = x_{1}7_{1} + 3 \times 272 + x_{3} - x_{1}7_{2} - x_{2}7_{1} - 2 \times 27_{2} - 2 \times 57_{2} - \frac{3}{2} \times 17_{3} - \frac{3}{2} \times 17_{$

b)
$$F(x,y) = (x, x_2 \times_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

A -o m. asse former bilen sim. F. in report an best canonica chin 12.

Aducera la o forme cononia a unei forme potratice

Def: Data find forme jetetice Q:V->1R, spunem ce

Q are forme cononice intro bet BCV, dans motivere

asocieté lui Q in rejort on box B are forme diegonale,

i.e. $A_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

- @ Metodo Gauss (constructio de patrote)
- @ Metoda Jacobi

P Fre forme gotetie Q: V -DIR,

Q(x) = Z aij xixj, aij = ajj(t) ij=3h

Noten: $\Delta_1 = a_{11}$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$ $\Delta_n = \det A$

Jace: Aj #0, (4) j= su atunci (3) B'CV ai.

(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=(91,32,33) (1R3 coord. in report ou nous best cle raportare

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 conomic 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 (*)).