Bara unu spatiu reextorial

Def: File V un K-yn. rectorial a listà de relatori $v = (re_1, re_2, ..., re_n)^t$ N. n. limiar independentà dacă pt $x_1, ..., x_n \in K$ $L_1 v_1 + L_2 v_2 + ... + x_n v_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = ... = x_n = 0$

· liniar dependenta: $\exists x_1, ..., x_n$ nu tati zero a. i $\angle_1 v_1 + \angle_2 v_2 + ... + \angle_n v_n = 0$

W: 2 101+ 3 102 +5 103 = 0

=) $v_1 = -\frac{3}{2} v_2 - \frac{5}{2} v_3$ (va dependent)

· leasa daca v este liniar independenta <0> = V

 \hat{y}_n ocest cos dimensianes lui V, dim $_{k}V=n$

Perop: Doca dim V = n si $V = [v_1, ..., V_n]^t \in V^{n \times 1}$ u. a. s. l:

(i) re este liniar independentà

(ii) ve leara

Sema rubst. Dacă le = [les, ..., len] t este a bară a lui Vsi $\times = \mathcal{L}_{les} + \alpha_2 le_2 + ... + \mathcal{L}_{n} len, atunci$

$$S_{i}$$
 $\times = S_{n}l_{1} + \alpha_{2} l_{1} + ... + \alpha_{m} l_{m}$, atunci
$$l' = (l_{1}, ..., l_{i-1}) \times (l_{i+1}, ..., l_{m}) \text{ exter basa} \Leftrightarrow S_{i} \neq 0$$

pe posi

$$|R|^{2} = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \in R\}$$

$$\times (1, 0) + Y(0, 1) \text{ ust a bará}$$

$$((1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1), (0, 0, 1)) \text{ e a bará in } |R^{3}$$

3.2.33

 $(x, y)^{t} \in V^{2 \times t}$ este liniar. dep : $\exists x, \beta \in K$ me toti zoro

a. $\lambda \propto X + \beta Y = 0$

· dacă
$$\alpha = 0$$
, atunci $\beta Y = 0$

Aucă $\alpha \neq 0$, $x = -\frac{\beta Y}{\alpha} = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot Y$

Interpretare in $\mathbb{R}^3(\Delta \neq 0) \times = (\times_1, \times_2, \times_3), Y = (\times_1, \Delta \times_2, \Delta \times_3)$ 0 = (0, 0, 0) $11 \times 14, 0'' \text{ bust colinions}$

Doi rector sunt $l. d \Leftrightarrow an acelasi delasta supert$ $(x, y, t) t l. d \Leftrightarrow \exists x, \beta, \beta' nu tati nuli a. i$

$$\mathcal{C} (x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(y_1, y_2, y_3) + \beta(z_1, z_2, z_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d \times_1 + \beta y_1 + y^2 & 2_1 = 0 \\ d \times_2 + \beta y_2 + y^2 & 2_2 = 0 \\ d \times_3 + \beta y_3 + y^2 & 2_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x, 1, z)^{t}$$
 l. $d(=) \Delta = 0$
 $(x, 1, z)^{t}$ l. independentà $(=) \Delta \neq 0$

(x, 1, 2) t l. independentà (=) A +0

 $(Q+Q) = \frac{3.2.26}{Q+Q}$ $Q+Q = \frac{3.2.26}{Q+Q}$ $Q+Q = \frac{3.2.26}{Q-3.p}$ $A=\frac{3.2.26}{Q+Q}$ $A=\frac{3.2.26}{Q+$

 $fie lista de rectorif(1, J2), 1=1+0J2 \in Q+QJ2$ $J2=0+1\cdot J2$

· le este liniar independentà

fil a, BEQ a.l x.1+ B.JZ = 0

daca p \$ 0 saturei 52 = - & B

presupenem cá JZEQ

=)
$$7 p_1 2 \in \mathcal{U}$$
 , $(p_1 2) = 1 \text{ a. i. } \sqrt{2} = \frac{p_2}{2}$

 $2 = \frac{n^2}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2} n^2 = 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =$

Artfel $\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$ Deri 1 si JZ ln. dyn $\langle b \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} Q + Q JZ$

fil a+ le $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2}$ $a + \text{le }\sqrt{2} = a \cdot 1 + \text{le }\sqrt{2} \in (1, \sqrt{2})$ Assorber le e lessà a lui $\mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{Q}\sqrt{2}$

dim Q (q + Q 52) = 2

3.2 . 40

(1) Met I Dim IR IR = 3

v este leara (=) v este liminor independenta

(=)
$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \infty & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & A & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_2 - c_1 & 1 - 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 - A & 0 \\ 0 & A & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 - A \end{vmatrix} = 1 - A + 4 = 5 - A$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & A & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - A + 4 = 5 - A$$

$$\forall \text{ 1bora} (=) \text{ } A \in |R \setminus S^{\frac{1}{2}} \rangle$$

Metoda 2 Se obs. că
$$((1, -2, 0), (2, 1, 1), (0, 0, 1))$$
 l boză, devalece $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

$$(0, a, A) = \mathcal{L}(1, -2, 0) + \beta(2, 1, 1) + \gamma^{2}(0, 0, 1)$$

$$(0, a, A) = \lambda(1, -2, 0) + \beta(2, 1, 1) + \gamma(0, 0, 1)$$

$$(0, a, 1) = -\frac{2a}{5}(1, -2, 0) + \frac{a}{5}(2, 1, 1) + (1-a) \cdot (0, 0, 1)$$

$$v' = ((1, -3, 0), (2, 1, 1), (0, a, 1)) \cdot bara \quad (=) \quad 1 - \frac{a}{5} \neq 0 = 1 \quad a \neq 5$$

3.2.41

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 - 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1 + L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 - L_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=-2\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2.9 = -18 \neq 0 = 1 \text{ le este ln. independentà}$$

$$2 \text{ dim}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}^4 = 4$$

$$= 1 \text{ le este bassa a lui } \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L} \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 1 + \gamma^{2} \cdot 2 + \delta \cdot 1 = 2 \\ \mathcal{L} \cdot 2 + \beta \cdot 2 + \gamma^{2} \cdot 3 + \delta \cdot 3 = 3 \\ \sigma \cdot (-1) + \beta \cdot 1 + \gamma^{2} \cdot 0 + \delta \cdot (-1) = 2 \\ \mathcal{L} \cdot 2 + \beta \cdot 4 + \gamma^{2} \cdot (-1) + \delta \cdot 0 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L} \\ \mathcal{B} \\ \gamma^{2} \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 10 & 4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 + C_4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline C_{1+2}C_{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 10 & 4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 5 & 3 \\ 10 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{1} + 2L_{3} \\ L_{2} + 3L_{3} \\ 10 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(24 \cdot 17 - 39 \cdot 10) = -6(68 - 65) = -18$$

$$\frac{1}{10}$$
 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$

$$d = \frac{Ad}{\Delta} = \frac{-18}{-16} = 1$$
 analog β, γ, δ

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_{a}+L_{2}} \begin{vmatrix} A+2 & A+2 & A+2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ L_{a}+L_{3} \end{vmatrix} = (A+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{C_2 - C_1}{\widetilde{C_3 - C_1}} (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) (a-1)^2$$

$$a \in |R \setminus \{-2; 1\} = 1 \land \neq 0 = 1 \lor \text{ este ln. independents} \} = 1 \lor 2 \log n$$