Recapitulare $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ V2 = { (1,-2,4), (-2,4,8)4 a) SLI max in V₁, V₂ 6) reper in V₁, V₂, V₁ + V₂. (RURZ SL pt VI+ YZ extragem SLi max). $\mathbb{R}^3 = V_1 \oplus V_2.$ (3) (R2[X],+1) R={1+X+X2, 1+X+X2, 1+XX-X29 X=? ai R'e SLI/SLA/SG. a) reper in V' 6) R3 = V' V" V"=? Descrieti V"ca pp sol. unui SLU a) Descomp x = (1,0,-3) nù rap en $V \oplus V''$, p = provertia pea) Kerf ; b) du f ; c) se grate diagonaliza? (nu) (6) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x) = (x_1 - x_2, x_1 + 3x_2)$ $R^{i} = \{(u_{1}), (-1,2)\}$ $A' = [+]_{R,R'} = ?$ $f(x) = (-1)^2$ $f(x) = (-1)^2$ $f(x) = (-1)^2$ (8) $f: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$ f(ab) = (a a - b)a) Kerf ; b) f(V) Y= {(cd) | 4d eR}

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(41)3/4 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x) = (-3x_1 + 2x_2 + -2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_1 - 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)$ a) ral. pr; (6) sup pr. ; (c) reperved in rap en care Adiag d) An ? $\frac{E_X}{\lambda_1=1} = \frac{\text{fcEnd}(\mathbb{R}^3)}{\lambda_2=-1} = 3$ valori pr V1=(1,0,1) V2=(1,0,0), V3=(1,1,1) vest pr-courp. $\exists x g: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ axing); 6) Q; c) Sa a aduca Q la of panonica (met Gauss, Jacobi, met val proprii) Este g produs scalar nu R3 $P : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $Q(X_1) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$ Precizati Orgnatura. $\frac{EX}{EX}(R^3g_0)$ $U = \{x \in R^3 | | x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \}$ a) U ; b) R = RIURZ reger orbon, RI, RZ 2.orbon 0, U a) p: UDU -> U pr. ortre pe U p (4011) Ex (R, go) U= < { (1,-1,2), (1,1,1)} s simetria ortig fata de U 1(9011) =?

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& & \\$ 9) \$\(\exp(\text{R}^3) \) \(\text{Speke} \) 1. \(\text{b} \) \(\text{P} = \text{Frot} \) \(\text{axa de notatie} \) b) R= {e1e2e3} oslon ai [f]RR= (0 any -huy) Ex. $(\mathbb{R}^3, 90)$, u = (1,-1,2)Si $\propto after transforting de op 1, <math>\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$, axa $\leq u^7$. Ex $f:\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x) = (x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3)(1, 2, -2, -2)$ a) fesim(R3) b) Q: R3 > R f.p. arc. & a aduca la o fean prin transforto EX = A(1-1/2), $A: \frac{X_1-1}{2} = \frac{X_2-3}{-1} = \frac{X_3}{1}$ $i\pi: X_1+X_2-X_3=0$. a) T' L & , T' > A b) & 9 A, &'IT c) dist (A,D) d) dist (A, IT) $\frac{EX}{2} \partial_1 : \frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{x_2-2}{1} = \frac{x_3}{1} \partial_1 : \frac{x_1}{1} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_3}{1}$ a) D1, Dz neigh b) ec I comune EX [: f(x)= 3x2+8xxx2+3x2+2x+2x=0 a) d=? ai \ are ventue unic b/d=-1 là a adura la o f. canonica, ef igometri.

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