Leminar rapt. 4 Trati vertoriale; repere, coordanate, speratii su subspatii 2. Fie (R2[*],+,0)/R, Ro = {e1=1, e2=*, e3=*2} rys. compric Fie R'={-1+2x+3x2, x-x2, x-2x2} a) Ja se avate ca R'este reper in RIX l) Ro AR, A=? DEscrobenatele lui P=3-2+2° în rap. cu R'

b) Daca v EV are sord. (41,42, X3) în raport cu R, atunci

care runt cased. (21, 22, 23) în rapart cu B!?

$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\text{fal}}_{\text{cl}} : \text{d} & A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{det} A = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \in \text{GL}(3,\mathbb{R}) & \Rightarrow \mathcal{R} \text{ repur} \\ \lambda A \Rightarrow \lambda^{2} \\ \text{ryun} \\ \\ b) & \vee = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1} \forall \gamma}_{1} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{2} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{2} \cup 2}_{2} = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{1} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{2} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{2} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{1} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{1}}_{2} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_$$

$$dimV' = 4 - rg(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$x_3 = \infty$$

$$x_4 = 3$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -2 - 3)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -2 - 4)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -2 - 4)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -2 - 4)$$

$$(x_2 - x_3 = -4 - 6)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -4 - 6)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2 = -4 - 6)$$

$$(x_2 - x_3 = -4 - 6)$$

$$(x_3 - x_4 - x_5)$$

$$x_4 = -\frac{5}{5} \times -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$x_5 = -\frac{5}{5} \times -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$x_7 = -\frac{3}{5} \times -\frac$$

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\partial(1,2,1,2) = \alpha(-8,2,5,0) + \theta(-8,7,0,5) + c(0,0,1,0) + d(01,0,0,0)
                      = (-8a-8b+d, 2a+7b, 5a+c, 5b)
      1 - 8a - 8b + d = 1
       2a+7b=2
       5atc=1
      15b=2 => b===
      2\alpha + 7 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{5}
      5 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) + c = 1 = c = 3
     -8. (-2)-8.2 + d=1=> L=1
    \mathcal{L}^{2} = \left(\frac{16}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}, -2, 0\right) + \left(-\frac{16}{5}, \frac{14}{5}, 0, 2\right) = (0, 2, -2, 2)
    \mathfrak{Z}^{"}=(1,0,3,0)
  V=(0,∞), (V, ⊕, 0)/R y. vect
   £ € y = £y, ~0 x = £x
    Aratati ca 12 ni 13 sunt vectori LD
  \frac{\text{fol.:}}{=} a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad a. \quad \hat{\lambda}. \quad (\alpha \odot \sqrt{2}) \oplus (b \odot \sqrt{3}) = O_V = I_{\mathbb{R}}
                                  (\sqrt{2})^{\alpha} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{6} = 1 | ln=>
                             => \frac{\alpha}{2} lm2 + \frac{b}{2} lm3 = 0 \left| \cdot 2
                                \alpha = \frac{-b \ln 3}{\log_2 3} = -b \log_2 3
                                Daca b = 1 => a = -lage 3 => SLD
  Fie (R4,+,·)/R is V'= < {(1,2,-1,0), (1,0,0,3)}>
   a) La se descrie V' printr-un sistem de ec. liniare
   D) R4=V'⊕V", V"=?
        La re descrie V' printrum -11 - liniare
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$$\frac{y_{n}l}{\partial x_{n}} : \frac{y_{n}l}{\partial x_{n}} : \frac{y_{n}l}{\partial x_{n}} : \frac{x_{n}}{\partial x_{n}} : \frac$$

Exercitüle runt utile pt. examen