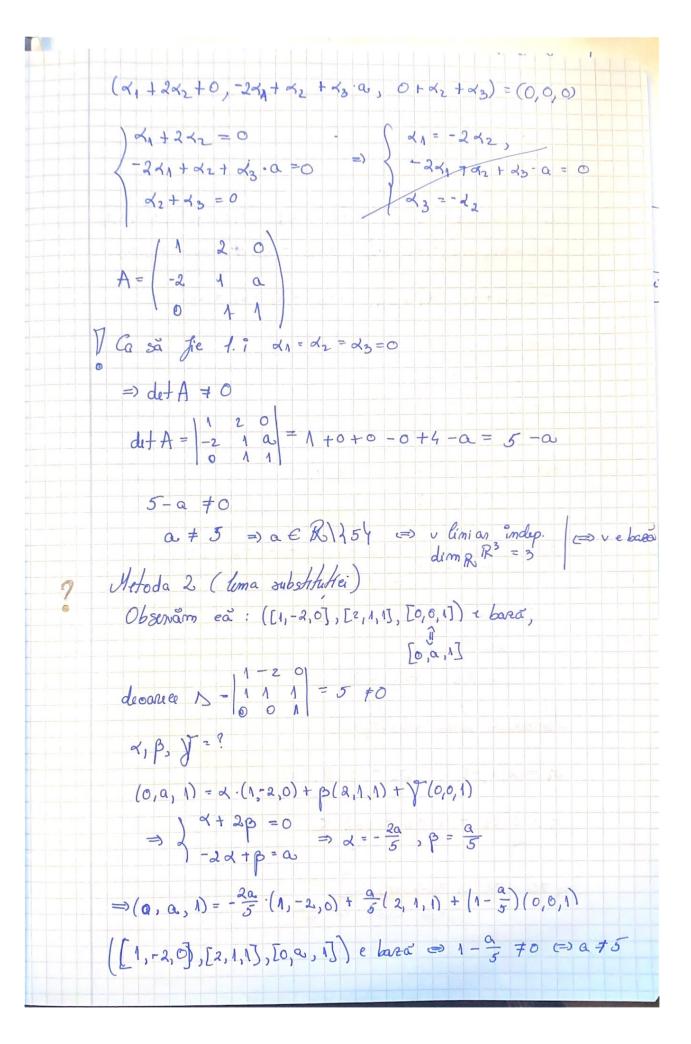
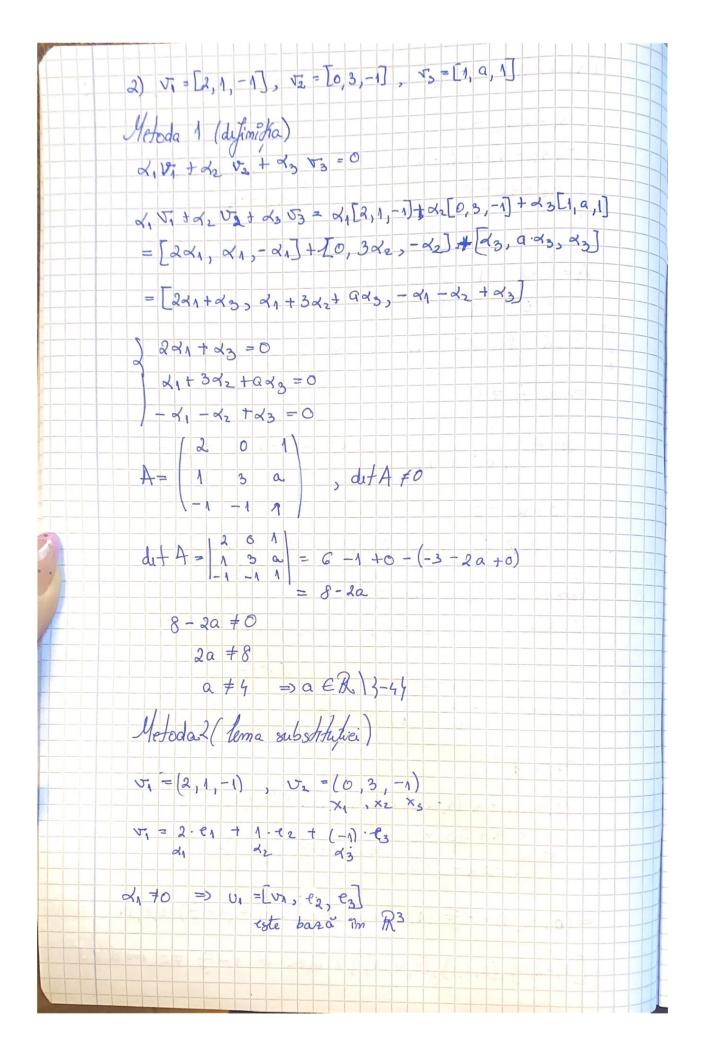


Fie &, p EQ d.1 + B. 12 = 0 = x = B = 0 1 p ≠0 ⇒ √2 = - B  $P_{p}$ . prim absund. ca  $\sqrt{2} \in Q \implies \frac{1}{2} p_{1} q \in \mathbb{Z}$  at  $\sqrt{2} = \frac{p_{2}}{2}$  $= 2 - \frac{9^2}{9^2} = 29^2 = 2$ => 2/9 comtradictée: (p,2)=1 => p.p. facuta este falsa => \[ \frac{1}{2} \overline{Q} 1 3=0 => d.1=0 => d=0 Dici (1, 12) limias independenta Prim unmare, (1, VZ) e baza à dima (Q+QTZ) = 2 3240. Se compidera im Ri lista de vectori v=[va, ve, va] Tolosino două metode (lima substitutei, dif. bazei) să si gă mască a ex a? v este o bara a lui R5, unde 1)  $v_1 = [1, -2, 0]$   $v_2 = [2, 1, 1]$ ,  $v_3 = [0, 0, 1]$ Metoda 1: (dysmitia) 2, V1 + 22 V2 + 23 V3 = 0 d, (1,-2,0) + x2 (2,1,1) +ots(0,0,1) = (0,0,0) (d,,-24,0)+(2d2,d2,d2)+(0,d3.a,d3)=(0,0,0)





Coord his va in base us  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$  $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \cdot x_2 - 2 \cdot x_1) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 0) = 3$  $x_3 = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\alpha_1 \cdot x_3 - \alpha_3 \cdot x_1) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (2 \cdot (-1) - (-1) \cdot 0) = -1$ => v2 = (0,3, -1) = 0 · v1 + 3·42 + (-1) C3 d, = 3 +0 => U2 = (V, ) V2, 63) este baca in R3 V==[1,a,1) · baza Im uj  $\chi_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \chi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi = \frac{1}{2}$  $x_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{d_{1}} \cdot (d_{1} \cdot x_{2} - d_{2}x_{1}) = \frac{1}{2} (2a - 1 \cdot 1) = \frac{2a - 1}{2}$   $x_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{d_{1}} (d_{1} \cdot x_{3} - d_{3}x_{1}) = \frac{1}{2} (2a - 1 \cdot 1) = \frac{3}{2}$  $\Rightarrow$ )  $\sqrt{3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2a-1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1} + \frac{2a-1}{2}\ell_2 + \frac{3}{2}\ell_3$ · baza im U2  $X_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (d_2 \times_1 - d_1 \times_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 \cdot \frac{2a-1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$  $X_{a} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot X_{a} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2a-1}{2} = \frac{2a-1}{6}$  $x_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_{2} x_{3} - \alpha_{3} x_{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - (1) \cdot \frac{2a}{2} \right) - \frac{a+4}{3}$ = v3 = 1 v1 + 2a-1 v2 + a+4 e3  $\frac{a+4}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow a+4 \neq 0$   $a \neq -4 \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\}$ 

