



Vectori liniar dependenti. Vectori liniar independenți

$$\vec{v} \in V$$

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m \in V$$

$\vec{v}$ - **combinație liniară** a vectorilor $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m$
dacă $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in K$ a.t.

$$\vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m$$

Vectorii $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m$ sunt **liniar dependenți** peste K
dacă $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in K$, nu toți nuli, a.t.:

$$\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m = \vec{0}$$

(l.d.)

Vectorii $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m$ sunt **liniar independenți** peste K
dacă $\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in K$, cu $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m = \vec{0}$
atunci $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$

(l.i.)

Expl

$$\text{Fie } \vec{v}_1 = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (-1, -1, 2)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (t, 1, -2)$$

$t = ?$ a.t. $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ n.c.
fie liniar dependenți

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ (l.d.)} \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.t. } \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\alpha_1(1, 2, 0) + \alpha_2(-1, -1, 2) + \alpha_3(t, 1, -2) = \vec{0}$$

$$(\alpha_1, 2\alpha_1, 0) + (-\alpha_2, -\alpha_2, 2\alpha_2) + (t\alpha_3, \alpha_3, -2\alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + t\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & t \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & t \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 4t - 0 - (0 + 2 + 4) = 2 + 4t - 6 = 4t - 4$$

Cap 1: Dacă $\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ S.C.D. cu sol. unică.

$$4t - 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 4t \neq 4 \Rightarrow t \neq 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\Delta \alpha_1}{\det A}, \quad \Delta \alpha_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & t \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\text{La fel } \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 0$$

Concluzie Dacă $t \neq 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ sunt l.i.

Cap 2: Dacă $\det A = 0 \Rightarrow 4t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 4t = 4 \Rightarrow t = 1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det A = 0 \Rightarrow n < 3$$

$$d_p = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 2 = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \Delta = 3 \\ n = 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \Delta - n = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \Delta C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{S.C. (are soluții)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=3 \\ r=2 \end{matrix} \mid \Rightarrow m-r = \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \text{sistem nedeterminat cu } \infty^{\textcircled{1}} \text{ sol}$$

Not $\alpha_3 = \beta$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = -\beta \\ 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = -\beta \end{cases} \xrightarrow{|\cdot(-2)|} \begin{cases} -2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 2\beta \\ 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = -\beta \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} \alpha_2 = \beta$$

$$2\alpha_1 - \beta = -\beta \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$S = (0, \beta, \beta) \Rightarrow \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3 \text{ l.d. da } \bar{v}_2 \text{ t=1}$$

Exerciti propuse

- (1) $m = ?$ a.î. vectorii $\vec{v}_1 = (-1, -m, 1)$, $\vec{v}_2 = (2, 1, 1)$ și $\vec{v}_3 = (3, 1, -1)$ sunt liniar dependenți
- (2) $a = ?$ a.î. vectorii $\vec{v}_1 = (3, 1, 1)$, $\vec{v}_2 = (-1, 2, -1)$ și $\vec{v}_3 = (a-1, 2, -1)$ sunt liniar independenți

Exp 2

In spatiul vectorial $\mathbb{R}^2[X]$ se consideră
polinoamele $f_1 = 1+x$, $f_2 = 1-2x$, $f_3 = -1+x^2$
Verificați dacă polinoamele sunt liniar indep.

$$\alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2 + \alpha_3 f_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1(1+x) + \alpha_2(1-2x) + \alpha_3(-1+x^2) = 0$$

$$\underline{\alpha_1} + \underline{\alpha_1 x} + \underline{\alpha_2} - \underline{2\alpha_2 x} - \underline{\alpha_3} + \underline{\alpha_3 x^2} = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + (\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2)x + \alpha_3 x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$/ \quad 3\alpha_2 = 0$$

①

$$\alpha_1 + 0 - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0$$

Cum $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow f_1, f_2, f_3$ (l.i)

Exerciti propuse

① $\mathbb{R}^3[X]$, $f_1 = 1$, $f_2 = 2+x$, $f_3 = 3-x^2$, $f_4 = 1+x^3$
Să se arate că polim. f_1, f_2, f_3 și f_4 sunt l.i.

(2) $\mathbb{R}^4[x]$, $f_1 = 1-x$, $f_2 = 1+x^2$, $f_3 = 1-x^3$, $f_4 = 1+x^4$
 f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 (l.i.)?

Exp 3 $P_P \quad C^0(\mathbb{R}) = \{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f \text{ cont}\}$ ne considerăm funcțiile $f_1(x) = 1$, $f_2(x) = \cos^2 x$, $f_3(x) = \cos 2x$. Să ne studiem dacă f_1, f_2, f_3 sunt liniar dependente în spațiul $C^0(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$f_3 = \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 2 \cdot f_2 - f_1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_3 - 2f_2 + f_1 = 0 \quad (\text{ordonăm})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1 - 2f_2 + f_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 = -2 \\ \alpha_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1, f_2, f_3 \text{ l.d. in } C^0(\mathbb{R})$$

Exerciții propuse

1. $C^0(\mathbb{R})$, $f_1(x) = 1$, $f_2(x) = \sin^2 x$, $f_3(x) = \cos 2x$ l.d.?
2. $C^0(\mathbb{R})$, $f_1(x) = 1$, $f_2(x) = \cos x$, $f_3(x) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$ l.i.?
3. $C^0(\mathbb{R})$, $f_1(x) = e^x$, $f_2(x) = e^{-x}$, $f_3(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ l.i.?