

Prildady $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f((x_1, x_2)^T, (y_1, y_2)^T) = 2x_1y_1 - 3x_1y_2 + 4x_2y_1 - 5x_2y_2$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 + \bar{x}_1 \\ x_2 + \bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2(x_1 + \bar{x}_1)y_1 - 3(x_1 + \bar{x}_1)y_2$$

$$+ 4(x_2 + \bar{x}_2)y_1 - 5(x_2 + \bar{x}_2)y_2 = \underbrace{2x_1y_1 - 3x_1y_2 + 4x_2y_1 - 5x_2y_2}_{f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)} +$$

$$\underbrace{2\bar{x}_1y_1 - 3\bar{x}_1y_2 + 4\bar{x}_2y_1 - 5\bar{x}_2y_2}_{f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) + f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Příklad Bilineární forma na \mathbb{R}^n

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_{ij} \right) y_j = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x^T A y$$

Matice f ve stand. bazi

$$A_{11} = f(e_1, e_1) = 2 \quad A_{12} = f(e_1, e_2) = -3 \quad A_{21} = f(e_2, e_1) = 4$$

$$A_{22} = f(e_2, e_2) = -5 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Průběh: Necht $A = a_{ij}$ je matice bilineární formy $f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ v bazi $\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$. Pak pro každé dva vektory $u, v \in U$ platí

$$f(u, v) = (u)_\alpha^T A (v)_\alpha = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j,$$

kde $(u)_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $(v)_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(m)_B^T B(\pi)_B} &= f(m, \pi) = (m)_\alpha^T A(\pi)_\alpha \stackrel{(*)}{=} \left((id)_{\alpha\beta} (m)_\beta \right)^T A \left((id)_{\alpha\beta} (\pi)_\beta \right) \\ &= \underline{(m)_\beta^T (id)_{\alpha\beta}^T A (id)_{\alpha\beta} (\pi)_\beta} \quad (CD)^T = D^T C^T \end{aligned}$$

$$x^T B y = x^T C y \quad \text{plati za vsa } x, y \in K^n$$

Torej, se $B = C$.

$$x = (0, 0, \dots, \underset{i}{1}, \dots, 0) \quad y = (0, 0, \dots, \underset{j}{1}, \dots, 0)$$

$$x^T B y = B_{ij} \quad x^T C y = C_{ij} \quad B_{ij} = C_{ij} \Rightarrow B = C.$$

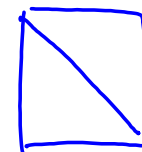
Symmetrická bilineární forma je bilineární forma taková, že

$$\forall u, v \in U \quad f(u, v) = f(v, u).$$

Matice sym bilineární formy, v bázi α je symmetrická

$$A_{ij} = f(u_i, u_j) = f(u_j, u_i) = A_{ji}$$

$$\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$$



$$A = A^T$$

$$P^T = P \quad A \mapsto AP^T \quad \text{rybnima 1. a 2 slupce}$$

2) Rynaroleni 1 iadhu ei dem $a \neq 0$

$$A \mapsto PA \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad P = D^T$$

$$A \mapsto AP \quad \text{rybnima rynaroleni 1 slupce ei dem } a$$

3) K 1. iadhu puclem a -nasobek 2. iadhu

$$A \mapsto PA \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Ke každé symetrické matici A můžeme pomocí stejné iádkové a sloupcové operace dát, že matici převedeme na diagonální tvar

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & & & 0 \\ & b_{22} & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ukážeme si to na příkladu.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & E \\ \hline E & \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{stejně } \check{E}\check{R}\check{O} \\ \rightsquigarrow \\ \text{a } ESO \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B = P^T A P & P^T E \\ \hline E P & \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B & P^T \\ \hline P & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & -4 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -96 & -6 & -4 & 2 \\
 \hline
 1 & -1 & -5 & & & \\
 1 & 1 & -5 & & & \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & & &
 \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -96 & -6 & -4 & 2 \\
 \hline
 1 & -1 & -6 & & & \\
 1 & 1 & -4 & & & \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -96 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -6 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A|E) \sim \dots \sim (B|P^T)$$

Důkaz: Necht' máť n lineárně nezávislých vektorů α a matici A .

Podle předchozího algoritmu existuje matice P tak, že

$$B = P^T A P \text{ je diagonální}$$

vektory $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, pak vektorů B rozdíme tak, aby

matice P byla maticí přechodu $(id)_{\alpha B}$

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) (id)_{\alpha B} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) P$$

$$\beta_1 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = p_{11}\alpha_1 + p_{21}\alpha_2 + \dots + p_{n1}\alpha_n$$

$$\text{Baze } B = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \underbrace{(e_1, e_2, e_3)}_{\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ukazi $B = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ ma' f uzjaidimi'

$$f(u, v) = 4 \bar{x}_1 \bar{y}_1 - 4 \bar{x}_2 \bar{y}_2 - 96 \bar{x}_3 \bar{y}_3$$

$\begin{matrix} \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3 \\ \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_3 \end{matrix}$
sawa duka u v la u. B

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