

2. püdnäišta BILINEÁRNI' FORMY

U vekt. prostor nad \mathbb{K}

$$f \text{ - li' } \varphi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

lineárni' zobrazení, nary'na'me to
LINEÁRNI' FORMA

BILINEÁRNI' FORMA

$$f : U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$(1) \quad f(\underline{au + bv}, w) = a f(u, w) + b f(v, w)$$

$$(2) \quad f(u, av + bw) = a f(u, v) + b f(u, w)$$

Př'klady ① $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x, y) = a_{11} x_1 y_1 + a_{12} x_1 y_2 + a_{21} x_2 y_1 + a_{22} x_2 y_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} &= (a_{11} y_1 + a_{12} y_2) x_1 + (a_{21} y_1 + a_{22} y_2) x_2 \\ &= \underbrace{(a_{11} x_1 + a_{21} x_2)}_{b_1} y_1 + \underbrace{(a_{12} x_1 + a_{22} x_2)}_{b_2} y_2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i, j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f: \mathbb{R}_n[x] \times \mathbb{R}_n[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(p, q) = p(1) \cdot q'(2)$$

$$p \longmapsto p(1) \quad \text{lin. forma}$$

$$q \longmapsto q'(2) \quad \text{lin. forma}$$

Ne vichy bilin. formy vzniknou
součinen lin. form.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad U = C[a, b]$$

$$F: U \times U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(f, g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

Bilineární formy \leftrightarrow číselné matice

A matice $n \times n$ nad $\mathbb{K} = (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{C})$

$A = (a_{ij})$ sada lin. form

$$f: \mathbb{K}^n \times \mathbb{K}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i \cdot y_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_i \right) y_j \end{aligned}$$

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$$= (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & - & - \\ - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \underline{x^T \cdot A \cdot y}$$

Matice bilin. formy $f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$
v bazi α prostoru U

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

matice f v bazi α je $A = (a_{ij})$

$$a_{ij} = f(u_i, u_j)$$

Tuho matice NE ZAPISUJEME

$(f)_{\alpha, \alpha}$!

Bilin. forma je svou matrici
 A u bazi α jednoduše
můžeme

$$u, v \in U \quad u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i u_i, \quad v = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j u_j$$

$$f(u, v) = f\left(\sum_i x_i u_i, \sum_j y_j u_j\right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot f\left(u_i, \sum_j y_j u_j\right) = \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n y_j \underbrace{f(u_i, u_j)}_{a_{ij}} \right) \\
&= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j = x^T A y = (u)_\alpha^T A (v)_\alpha \\
&\quad \boxed{f(u, v) = (u)_\alpha^T A (v)_\alpha}
\end{aligned}$$

Matrice bilin. formy v ruznych
bazi'ch

$f: U \times U \rightarrow K$ bilin. forma

$\alpha = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ baze U

$\beta = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ jinad baze U

$u, v \in U$ $(u)_\alpha = x$, $(v)_\alpha = y$

$(u)_\beta = \bar{x}$, $(v)_\beta = \bar{y}$

$$f(u, v) = \underset{\substack{\nearrow \\ \text{matice } f \\ \text{v bazi } \alpha}}{x^T A y} \quad \overset{\nearrow}{=} \quad \underset{\substack{\nearrow \\ \text{matice } f \\ \text{v bazi } \beta}}{\bar{x}^T B \bar{y}}$$

Nechi $P = (\text{id})_{\alpha \beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= P \bar{x} \\ y &= P \bar{y}\end{aligned}$$

! $(a)_{\alpha} = (\text{id})_{\alpha \beta} (z)_{\beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}f(u, v) &= \bar{x}^T B \bar{y} = x^T A y = \\ &= (P \bar{x})^T A (P \bar{y}) = \bar{x}^T (P^T A P) \bar{y}\end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \bar{x}, \bar{y} \quad \bar{x} = e_i, \bar{y} = e_j$$

$$e_i^T B e_j = b_{ij} = B_{ij}$$

$$e_i^T (P^T A P) e_j = (P^T A P)_{ij}$$

Dostaneme

$$B = P^T A P$$

$$P = (\text{id})_{\alpha \beta}$$

Je to nice jiné ho nei plati ve matice lin. obrazem.

Překladem, je číselné matice

A a B jsou souměrné, pokud

existují regulární matice P

(ex. P^{-1} , $\det P \neq 0$) tak, že

$$B = P^T A P$$

Usurda: Relace kongruence je EKVIVALENCE.

reflexim' A je kongruent' s A

sym. B kong. s $B \Rightarrow B$ lam s A

transitivim' $A \sim B \wedge B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$

Symetricke' bilin formy

$$f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

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

Lemma f je symetricka' \Leftrightarrow matice A
 formy f v bazi α je symetricka'

$$\underline{A = A^T}$$

$$\underline{a_{ij} = a_{ji}}$$

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

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

Antisymetricka' bilin. forma

$$f(u, v) = -f(v, u)$$

$$\text{Speciálně } f(u, u) = -f(u, u) \Rightarrow f(u, u) = 0$$

Antisymetrické matice

$$A^T = -A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

CÍLEM PŘEDNÁŠKY JE DOKÁZAT

VĚTA: Pro každou symetrickou

bilin. formu $f: U \times U \rightarrow K$

existuje báze B prostoru U

taková, že matice f v bázi B

je diagonální. Tj.

$$f(u, v) = b_{11} x_1 y_1 + b_{22} x_2 y_2 + \dots + b_{n,n} x_n y_n$$

kde $(u)_B = x$, $(v)_B = y$

matice f je $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & & 0 \\ & b_{22} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & b_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$

Naníc bázi B i matice B lze

najít algoritmicky

(Nejprve ale určitý redukování.)

Matricová věta: Ke každé sym.
matrici A existují kongruentní
diagonální matice B .

$B = P^T A P$
kde P je regulární. Matice B a P
súe matice operací algebraických.

El. řádk. operace e
 $e(A) = e(E) \cdot A$

El. sloup. operace \bar{e}
 $\bar{e}(A) = A \cdot \bar{e}(E)$

element.
máji
inverze
 \Rightarrow jsou
regulární

LEMMA: k -ti e el. řádk. operace
a \bar{e} je stejná el. sloup. operace, pak
 $e(E) = \bar{e}(E)^T$.

Dk: (1) e 1. řádk. násobíme tídem a
 \bar{e} 1. sloupec

$$e(E) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{e}(E) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e(E) = \bar{e}(E) = \bar{e}(E)^T$$

(2) e výměna 1. a 2. řádku

\bar{e} $\xrightarrow{\parallel}$ 1. a 2. sloupe

$$e(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{e}(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e(E) = \bar{e}(E) = \bar{e}(E)^T$$

(3) e je 1. řádek původní a -mátrice \bar{e}
 \bar{e} je 2. sloupec $\xrightarrow{\parallel}$ 1. sl

$$e(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{e}(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e(E) = \bar{e}(E)^T$$

Věta: Necht' matrice B vznikne
 ze symetrické matrice A převodem
 stejných řádků a sloupců
 přesu. Pak bude

$$B = P^T A P$$

kde P je regulární. Tj.

B a A budou kongruentní.

Diklas: $A \rightsquigarrow P_1^T A \rightsquigarrow P_1^T A P_1$
 $\rightsquigarrow P_2^T P_1^T A P_1 P_2 \rightsquigarrow P$
 $\rightsquigarrow \underbrace{P_2^T P_{k-1}^T \dots P_1^T A P_1 P_2 \dots P_k}_{P^T A P} = B$
 $(P_1 P_2 \dots P_k)^T = P_k^T P_{k-1}^T \dots P_1^T$

ALGORITMUS

malesme pro každou sym. bil.

formu $f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ bázi

B , v níž má f diagonální

matici.

Nějaka báze

$$\alpha = (\underbrace{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n}_{\downarrow i})$$

Má-li f

$$\text{na je } A = (a_{ij})$$

$$i \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} a_{ij} & u_i \\ \hline & u_j \end{array} = \begin{array}{c|c} a_{ij} = f(u_i, u_j) & u_i \\ \hline & u_j \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & \alpha^T \\ \hline \alpha & \end{array} \right) \approx \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & \begin{matrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{matrix} \\ \hline \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} a_{1j} & \mu_1 \\ a_{2j} & \mu_2 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c} a_{1j} & \mu_1 \\ a_{2j} - a_{1j} & \mu_2 - \mu_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a_{i1} & a_{i2} \\ \hline \mu_1 & \mu_2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc} a_{i1} & a_{i2} - a_{i1} \\ \hline \mu_1 & \mu_2 - \mu_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$f(\mu_2, \mu_j) = \begin{matrix} & & = f(\mu_1, \mu_j) \\ & a_{1j} & \\ f(\mu_2, \mu_j) = & a_{2j} & \\ & & \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} & \mu_1 \\ & \mu_2 \\ \hline & \mu_j \end{array} \right) \sim \begin{matrix} & a_{1j} & \\ & a_{2j} - a_{1j} & \\ \hline & \mu_1 & \\ & \mu_2 - \mu_1 & \end{matrix}$$

$$f(\mu_2, \mu_j) - f(\mu_1, \mu_j) = f(\mu_2 - \mu_1, \mu_j)$$

$\begin{matrix} \mu_2 \\ \mu_1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \mu_j$

Skäle plakt'

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} f(a, \mu) & \mu \\ \hline \mu & \end{array} \right)$$

Schématicky: na provedení stejných
řádk. a sloupc. úprav dostaneme

$$\frac{A \mid \alpha^T}{\alpha} \rightsquigarrow \left(\frac{P^T A P \mid P^T \alpha^T}{\alpha P} \right)$$

Počítáme tak, aby $P^T A P$ byla
diagonální (viz příklad)
matice B

$$\frac{B \mid B^T}{B}$$

$$B = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) P = \alpha P$$

$$B = \alpha P \quad \Big| \quad ^T$$

$$B^T = P^T \alpha^T$$

Příklad: $f: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

Představuj se u
 $U = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\alpha = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$$

Matrice f u kázi a je

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & 4 & \mu_1 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & \mu_2 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 & \mu_3 \\ \hline & \mu_1 & \mu_2 & \mu_3 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 10 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & \mu_2 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 & \mu_3 \\ \hline & \mu_1 & \mu_2 & \mu_3 \end{array}$$

2. 1. ř.

přičene 2. ř.

stejná
řádky ~
úprava

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{4} & 2 & 10 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & \mu_2 \\ 10 & 6 & 0 & \mu_3 \\ \hline & \mu_1 + \mu_2 & \mu_2 & \mu_3 \end{array} \sim$$

2. a 3.
~
řádky
naidine
2

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 2 & 10 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\ 4 & 0 & 12 & 2\mu_2 \\ 20 & 12 & 0 & 2\mu_3 \\ \hline & \mu_1 + \mu_2 & \mu_2 & \mu_3 \end{array}$$

stejná
úprava
~

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 4 & 4 & 20 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 4 & 0 & 24 & 2\mu_2 \\
 20 & 24 & 0 & 2\mu_3 \\
 \hline
 \mu_1 + \mu_2 & 2\mu_2 & 2\mu_3 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 2\vec{r} - 1\vec{r} \\
 3\vec{r} - 5 \times 1\vec{r} \\
 \sim
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 4 & 4 & 20 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & -4 & 4 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & 4 & -100 & -5\mu_1 - 5\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 \\
 \hline
 \mu_1 + \mu_2 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 & -5\mu_1 - 5\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{stejná} \\
 \text{stav. úprava} \\
 \sim
 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 4 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & -4 & 4 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & 4 & -100 & -5\mu_1 - 5\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 \\
 \hline
 \mu_1 + \mu_2 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 & -5\mu_1 - 5\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\sim \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 4 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & -4 & 4 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & 0 & -96 & -6\mu_1 - 4\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 \\
 \hline
 \mu_1 + \mu_2 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 & -6\mu_1 - 4\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{stejná} \\
 \text{stav.} \\
 \sim
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 4 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & -4 & 0 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 \\
 0 & 0 & -96 & -6\mu_1 - 4\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 \\
 \hline
 \mu_1 + \mu_2 & -\mu_1 + \mu_2 & -6\mu_1 - 4\mu_2 + 2\mu_3 &
 \end{array}$$

$$u_1 + u_2 \quad -u_1 + u_2 \quad -6u_1 - 4u_2 + 2u_3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -96 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = (u_1 + u_2, -u_1 + u_2, -6u_1 - 4u_2 + 2u_3)$$

$$= (u_1, u_2, u_3) P$$

$$= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & +2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$P = (id) \alpha B$$

$$B = P^T A P$$

Domna ni samu
 upre' lejeke,
 re' ki' komu' kat.

$$(u)_B = x, (u)_B = y$$

$$f(u, v) = 4x_1y_1 - 4x_2y_2 - 96x_3y_3$$

$$U = \mathbb{R}^3, \alpha = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$$

$$B = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Diagona' lu' kvas
 lile'm. fany f
 u' la'ni' B.

Zapis f u bazi $\alpha = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$

naob sruadnice $\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \\ \bar{x}_3 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad \bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{y}_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 \\ \bar{y}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2\bar{x}_1\bar{y}_2 + 4\bar{x}_1\bar{y}_3 + 2\bar{x}_2\bar{y}_1 \\ + 6\bar{x}_2\bar{y}_3 + 4\bar{x}_3\bar{y}_1 + 6\bar{x}_3\bar{y}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\leadsto B sruadnice x, y

$$f(x, y) = 4x_1y_1 - 4x_2y_2 - 96x_3y_3.$$