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Tarea: 21

U. 2: 12

- Ejercicio 3, 2003-2, 2º Final, Tipo A.

Sean  $P_2$  el espacio vectorial real de los polinomios de grado menor o igual a 2 con coeficientes reales, el subespacio de  $P_2$ ,  $W = \{ax^2 + bx + 3b - a \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  y el conjunto  $B = \{x^2 - 7, 15x^2 + x + p\}$  para el producto interno de  $P_2$  definido:

$$(p|q) = \int_{-7}^1 p(x)q(x)dx \quad \text{a) Determinar los valores de } \alpha, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ que hacen de } B \text{ una base ortogonal de } W.$$

$$(x^2 - 7 | 15x^2 + x + p) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 7 | 15x^2 + x + p) = 0 = \int_{-7}^1 (x^2 - 7)(15x^2 + x + p)dx = \int_{-7}^1 (15x^4 + \alpha x^3 + px^2)dx$$

$$+ \int_{-7}^1 -15x^2 - x - p dx = 3x^5 + \frac{\alpha x^4}{4} + \frac{p x^3}{3} - 5x^3 - \frac{\alpha x^2}{2} - p x \Big|_{-7}^1$$

$$= (3 + \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{p}{3} - 5 - \frac{\alpha}{2} - p) - (-3 + \frac{\alpha}{4} - \frac{p}{3} + 5 - \frac{\alpha}{2} + p) = 0$$

$$= (3 + \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{p}{3} - 5 - \frac{\alpha}{2} - p) + 3 - \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{p}{3} - 5 + \frac{\alpha}{2} - p = 0$$

$$= (-4 + \frac{2p}{3} - 2p) = 0 \quad \frac{2p - 6p}{3} = 4 \quad -4p = 12 \quad \underline{p = -3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3b - 15 &= -3 \\ 3\alpha &= -3 + 15 \\ \alpha &= \frac{12}{3} \\ \alpha &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

- Ejercicio 4, 2006-7, 2º Final, Tipo A

Sean el espacio vectorial  $W$  con producto interno y  $B = \{\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2\}$  una base ortogonal de  $W$  tal que  $\|\bar{e}_1\| = 2$  y  $\|\bar{e}_2\| = 3$  y sea  $\bar{v} \in W$  tal que su vector de coordenadas respecto a la base  $B$  es  $[\bar{v}]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  calcular:  $(\bar{v}|\bar{e}_1)$  y  $(\bar{v}|\bar{e}_2)$

$$\|\bar{v}\| = \|\bar{e}_1 - 2\bar{e}_2\| \quad |\bar{e}_1 - \bar{e}_2| = 0 \quad (\bar{v}|\bar{e}_1) = (\|\bar{e}_1\| \|\bar{e}_1\|)$$

$$\|\bar{v}\| = \|\bar{e}_1\| - 2\|\bar{e}_2\| \quad 1 = \frac{(\bar{v}|\bar{e}_1)}{(\bar{e}_1|\bar{e}_1)} \quad \underline{(\bar{v}|\bar{e}_1) = 4}$$

$$\|\bar{v}\| = 2 - 6$$

$$\|\bar{v}\| = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 &= \frac{(\bar{v}|\bar{e}_2)}{(\bar{e}_2|\bar{e}_2)} \quad -2(\bar{e}_1|\bar{e}_2) = (\bar{v}|\bar{e}_2) \\ (\bar{v}|\bar{e}_2) &= -2(9) \\ (\bar{v}|\bar{e}_2) &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

- Ejercicio 27, Página 363, Barrera.

Sea el conjunto  $B = \{(1, 1, -1), (0, 1, -1), (1, 1, 0)\}$  una base del espacio vectorial  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Determine a partir de  $B$  una base ortonormal de dicho espacio, con el siguiente producto interno  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

$$(\bar{x}|\bar{y}) = 3x_1y_1 + 2x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 \quad \forall (\bar{x}), \bar{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$B_0 = \{(1, 1, -1), (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6), (0, 2/6, 4/6)\}$$

$$\bar{w}_1 = (1, 1, -1)$$

$$\bar{w}_2 = (0, 1, -1) - \frac{(0, 1, -1) | (1, 1, -1)}{(1, 1, -1) | (1, 1, -1)} (1, 1, -1) = (0, 1, -1) - \frac{3}{6} (1, 1, -1)$$

$$= (0, 1, -1) - (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6) = (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)$$

$$\bar{w}_3 = (1, 1, 0) - \frac{(1, 1, 0) | (1, 1, -1)}{(1, 1, -1) | (1, 1, -1)} (1, 1, -1) - \frac{(1, 1, 0) | (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)}{(-3/6, 3/6, -3/6) | (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)} (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)$$

$$= (1, 1, 0) - \frac{5}{6} (1, 1, -1) - \frac{(-3/2 + 1)}{\frac{27}{36} + \frac{18}{36} + \frac{9}{36}} (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)$$

$$= (1, 1, 0) - (-3/6, 5/6, -5/6) + \frac{1/2}{\frac{36+18}{36}} (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{36}{254} = \frac{18}{54} = \frac{9}{27} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= (1/6, 1/6, +5/6) + (-1/6, 1/6, -1/6)$$

$$= (0, 2/6, 4/6)$$

$$B_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 1, -1), \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(-\frac{3}{6}, 3/6, -3/6\right), \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} (0, 2/6, 4/6) \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{(-3/6, 3/6, -3/6) | (-3/6, 3/6, -3/6)} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{36} + \frac{18}{36} + \frac{9}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{54}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{18}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{(0, 2/6, 4/6) | (0, 2/6, 4/6)} = \sqrt{\frac{0}{36} + \frac{16}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{24}{36}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{18}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$