

### Ejercicios 3

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

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = (A'A)_{2 \times 2}$$

$$|A'A| = (5)(6) - (5)(5) = 30 - 25 = 5$$

$$\text{tr}(A'A) = 5 + 6 = 11$$

$$(A'A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{30-25} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6/5 - 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (A'A)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6/5 - 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A'_{2 \times 3}$$

Ejercicio 3

$$A_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = (AA')_{3 \times 3}$$

$$|AA'| = 16 + 8 + 8 - 16 - 8 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \exists (AA')^{-1}$$

$$\text{tr}(AA') = 2 + 1 + 8 = 11$$

### Ejercicios 4

a)  $(A+BCD)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (A+BCD)[A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1}] = I \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (A+BCD)\bar{A}^T - (A+BCD)A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + BCDA^{-1} - (AA^{-1}B + BCDA^{-1}B)(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + BCDA^{-1} - (B + BCDA^{-1}B)(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + BCDA^{-1} - BC(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1} =$$

$$= I + BCDA^{-1} - BCDA^{-1} = I \quad \underline{\text{Igual}}$$

## Ejercicios 6

$$\star (A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Ta)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$\lambda = 3$   $(A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R2} + \text{R1}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \xrightarrow[\substack{| \\ x_1=1}]{} v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\lambda = 1$   $(A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R2} - \text{R1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow -x_1 = x_2 \xrightarrow[\substack{| \\ x_1=1}]{} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\star A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A^{-1} - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{3} - \lambda & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \lambda\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1/3$$

$\lambda = 1$   $(A^{-1} - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 - 1 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & -1/3 & | & 0 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R2} - \text{R1}} \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & -1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -x_1 = -x_2$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{| \\ x_2=1}]{} v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\lambda = 1/3 \quad (A^{-1} - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 - 1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 - 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & | & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R2} + R1} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$x_1 = 1$

$$\boxed{b} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B'^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(B'^{-1} B - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = BB'$$

$$(BB' - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1-\lambda & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda)^3 - (1-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)[(1-\lambda)^2 - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda)[\lambda^2 - 2\lambda] = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad (BB' - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow w_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \quad (BB' - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)} \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = x_3 \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$x_1=1$

$$\xrightarrow{+} \mathbf{v}_2' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_2'}{\|\mathbf{v}_2'\|} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{v}_2}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SVD(B) : B = UDV^T =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C' C = C' C$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} C'C - \lambda I \end{pmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(8-\lambda) + 8 + 8 - 16(1-\lambda) - 4(2-\lambda) - (8-\lambda) =$$

$$= (2-3\lambda+\lambda^2)(8-\lambda) + 16 - 16(1-\lambda) - 4(2-\lambda) - (8-\lambda) =$$

$$= 16 - 2\lambda - 24\lambda + 3\lambda^2 + 8\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 16 - 16 + 16\lambda - 8 + 4\lambda - 8 + \lambda =$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 - 5\lambda = \lambda(-\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{-11 + \sqrt{101}}{-2} = \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \approx 0,4751$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{-11 - \sqrt{101}}{-2} = \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \approx 10,5249$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$(*) \lambda_1 = \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 1 - \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 8 - \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{-7 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{-9 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & \frac{5 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{7 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-62 + 6\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{12 - 2\sqrt{101}}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12 - 2\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{-47 - 3\sqrt{101}}{26} & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\frac{7+\sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-62+6\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{12-2\sqrt{101}}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \frac{-62+6\sqrt{101}}{13} \right) x_2 + \left( \frac{12-2\sqrt{101}}{13} \right) x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (-62+6\sqrt{101})x_2 = -(12-2\sqrt{101})x_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \left( \frac{-(12-2\sqrt{101})}{-62+6\sqrt{101}} \right) x_3 \approx -4,762 x_3$$

$$\left( -\frac{7+\sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( -\frac{7+\sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 - 4,762 x_3 + 4x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( -\frac{7+\sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 = 0,762 x_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{2(0,762)}{-7-\sqrt{101}} \right) x_3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_3$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -4,762 x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{x_3=1} \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -4,762 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1022 \\ -0,9735 \\ 0,2044 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\star \lambda_2 = \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 - \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 - \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 - \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{-7 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{-9 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & \frac{5 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{-7 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-62 - 6\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{12 + 2\sqrt{101}}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12 + 2\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{-47 + 3\sqrt{101}}{26} & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\frac{7-\sqrt{101}}{2} & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-62-6\sqrt{101}}{13} & \frac{12+2\sqrt{101}}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{-62-6\sqrt{101}}{13} \right) x_2 + \left( \frac{12+2\sqrt{101}}{13} \right) x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (-62-6\sqrt{101}) x_2 = -(12+2\sqrt{101}) x_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -(12+2\sqrt{101}) \\ -62-6\sqrt{101} \end{bmatrix} x_3 \Rightarrow x_2 \approx 0,2625 x_3$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} -\frac{7-\sqrt{101}}{2} & x_1 & x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} -\frac{7-\sqrt{101}}{2} & x_1 & 0,2625x_3 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{-7-\sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 = -4,2625 x_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} (-4,2625) \\ -7-\sqrt{101} \end{bmatrix} x_3 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2} x_3$$

$$U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_3/2 \\ 0,2625x_3 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0,2625 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$\uparrow$   
 $x_3=1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U_2}{\|U_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,4354 \\ 0,2285 \\ 0,8708 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 0,4354 & 0,1022 \\ 0,2285 & -0,9735 \\ 0,8708 & 0,2044 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0,4354 & 0,2285 & 0,8708 \\ 0,1022 & -0,9735 & 0,2044 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = CC'$$

$$|CC' - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 5 \\ 5 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (5-\lambda)(6-\lambda) - 25 =$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 - 11\lambda + \lambda^2 - 25 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \approx 10.15$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \approx 0.5$$

$$(CC' - \lambda_1 I) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 \\ 5 & 6 - \frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} \frac{-1 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Row operations}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} \frac{-1 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{-1 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 + 5 x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{-10}{-1 - \sqrt{101}} \right) x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 \approx 0,9050 x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,9050 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,6710 \\ 0,7415 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$*\lambda_2 = \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2}$$

$$(cd - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 - \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 \\ 5 & 6 - \frac{11 - \sqrt{101}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 \\ 5 & \frac{1 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1 + \sqrt{101}}{2} & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{-1 + \sqrt{101}}{2} \right) x_1 + 5 x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{-10}{-1 + \sqrt{101}} \right) x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \left( \frac{-1 - \sqrt{101}}{10} \right) x_2 \approx -1,1050 x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\overline{\overline{x_2=1}} \quad u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1,1050 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,7415 \\ 0,6710 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0,6710 & -0,7415 \\ 0,7415 & 0,6710 \end{pmatrix}$$

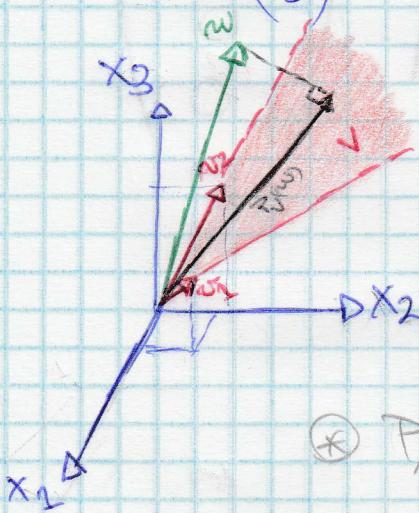
## Ejercicio 8

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{100} = B D^{100} B^{-1}$$

$$A^{100} = B \begin{bmatrix} D^{100} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} B^{-1}$$

## Ejercicio 9

[a]  $w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad V = \{v_1, v_2\}$



⊗ Quiero calcular  $P_V(w) \Rightarrow$   
→ aplico Gram-Schmidt

$$\oplus \quad u_1 = v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\otimes \quad P_{u_1}(v_2) = \frac{\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle}{\|u_1\|^2} \quad u_1 = \frac{v_2^T u_1}{v_2^T u_1} \cdot u_1 = \frac{3}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = v_1$$

$$\oplus \quad u_2 = v_2 - P_{u_1}(v_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

⊗ Por lo que  $U = \{u_1, u_2\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  tal que  $\mathcal{L}(U) = \mathcal{L}(V)$ .

Verificación:  $u_1 \perp u_2$   $u_1^T u_2 = (1 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\textcircled{*} R_u(u) = \frac{u^T u_1}{\|u_1\|^2} \cdot u_1 + \frac{u^T u_2}{\|u_2\|^2} \cdot u_2 = \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ 5/3 \\ 5/3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 5/3 \\ 8/3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{R}}$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 3)(5) (2)$$

$$(1 \ 1 \ 1)(3)$$

$$(-1 \ 0 \ 1) (2)$$

$$z^T v_1 = 0$$

$$z^T v_2 = 0$$

$$z^T h = 0$$

b) Quiero  $z$  tal que

① Hallar  $z$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \beta + 2\gamma = 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}\alpha + \frac{5}{3}\beta + 8\gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = -2\gamma$$

$$\alpha = \gamma$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 2/3 & 5/3 & 8/3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

② Hallar  $\alpha$  CL

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \gamma = 1 \\ \alpha + \beta - 2\gamma = 1 \\ \alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 2/3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 1/3}$$

## Verificación

$$213 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 113 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 213 \\ 213 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -213 \\ 113 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = w$$

2)  $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$y = x\beta + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \beta = (x'x)^{-1}x'y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = x$$

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = x'x$$

$$(x'x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{15-9} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = x'y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = x'y$$

$$(x'x)^{-1}(x'y) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 213 \\ 113 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} = \beta$$

Por lo tanto:  $w = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_1$  logar