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1. Si  $V_1$  y  $V_2$  son subespacios de  $\mathbb{R}^n$  demuestre que  $V_1 \cap V_2$  es un subespacio vectorial de  $\mathbb{R}^n$

Si  $V_1, V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

o  $V_1 \cap V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Si  $\underline{v}, \underline{u} \in V_1 \cap V_2$  entonces  $\underline{v}, \underline{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\underline{v}, \underline{u} \in V_1$ ;  $\underline{v}, \underline{u} \in V_2$ ;  $\underline{v}, \underline{u} \in V_1 \cap V_2$

Tomando  $\underline{v}, \underline{u}$  como s.e. vectoriales

$\underline{v} + \underline{u} \in V_1$

o  $\underline{v} + \underline{u} \in V_1 \cap V_2$

$\underline{v} + \underline{u} \in V_2$

✓ suma

$\alpha \underline{v} \in V_1$ ;  $\alpha \underline{v} \in V_2$ ;  $\alpha \underline{v} \in V_1 \cap V_2$

✓ multiplicación por escalar

$V_1 \cap V_2$  son subespacio vectorial de  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$\underline{x} + \underline{y} \in U$



2. Sean  $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  y  $T = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$  dos bases del espacio vectorial  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , donde  $w_1 = (3, 2, 0)$ ,  $w_2 = (2, 1, 0)$  y  $w_3 = (3, 1, 3)$ . Si la matriz de cambio de base  $T$  a la base  $S$  está dada por:

$$P_{T \rightarrow S} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{¿Cuáles son los vectores de la base } S?$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 10 \\ 8 & 5 & 10 \\ -5 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Los vectores son  $(5, 8, -5)$ ,  $(3, 5, -3)$   
y  $(10, 10, -1)$



3o Sean  $S = \{(-1, 2, 1), (0, 1, 1), (-2, 2, 1)\}$

y  $T = \{(-1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)\}$

dos bases para el espacio vectorial  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Si  $[V]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

a) Encuentra  $T_{T \rightarrow S}$  y  $T_{S \rightarrow T}$

b) Usando a) encuentra  $[V]_T$

c) ¿Quién es  $V$ ?

$$P \rightarrow T \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P \rightarrow T = V_{1T} \quad V_{2T} \quad V_{3T}$$

$$W_1 = (3, 2, 0)$$

$$W_2 = (2, 1, 0)$$

$$W_3 = (3, 1, 3)$$

$$S = V_1, V_2, V_3$$

$$V_1 = 1(3, 2, 0) + 2(2, 1, 0) - 1(3, 1, 3) = (4, 3, -3)$$

$$V_2 = 1(3, 2, 0) + 1(2, 1, 0) - 1(3, 1, 3) = (2, 2, -3)$$

$$V_3 = 2(3, 2, 0) + 1(2, 1, 0) + 1(3, 1, 3) = (11, 6, 3)$$

$$T_{T \rightarrow S}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 & | & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_3 - R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_1 - 2R_3 \\ R_2 + 2R_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$









40 Considera el siguiente sistema homogéneo

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_4 &= 0 \\ -2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\ 4x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 + 9x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

a) Una base para el espacio solución del sistema

b) La nulidad y el rango de la matriz de coeficientes

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_4 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_1 = x_3 - 2x_4$$

$$x_2 = x_3 + x_4$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 2R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

La base es  $(1, 1, 0, 0), (-2, 1, 0, 0)$

La dim = 2.

Rango = 2 Null = 2



Se Construye una base ortonormal para  $\mathbb{R}^3$  a partir de los vectores  $V_1 = (1, -1, 1)$   $V_2 = (-2, 3, -1)$   $V_3 = (-3, 5, -1)$  y  $V_4 = (1, 2, -4)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 - 7R_3 \\ R_2 - 3R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 + 2R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 - R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 - R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} R_3(-1/8) \rightarrow R_3$$

La base está formada por  $V_1 = (1, -1, 1)$   $V_2 = (-2, 3, -1)$  y  $V_4 = (1, 2, -4)$

Para base ortonormal 1

①  $V_1 = U_1$

②  $V_2 = U_2 - \frac{U_2 \cdot V_1}{V_1 \cdot V_1} V_1$   $U_2 \cdot V_1 = -2 - 3 - 1 = -6$   
 $V_1 \cdot V_1 = 3$

$$V_2 = U_2 - \frac{-6}{3} (1, -1, 1)$$

$$V_2 = (-2, 3, -1) - (-2, 2, -2)$$

$$V_2 = (0, 1, 1)$$



SCVS

all the available answers

③ Para  $V_3$  only

$$V_3 = U_3 - \frac{U_3 \cdot V_1}{V_1 \cdot V_1} V_1 - \frac{U_3 \cdot V_2}{V_2 \cdot V_2} V_2$$

$$V_3 = U_3 - \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right)(1, -1, 1) - \left(\frac{-2}{2}\right)(0, 1, 1)$$

$$U_3 \cdot V_1 = -5$$

$$V_1 \cdot V_1 = 3$$

$$V_3 = U_3 - \left(-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) - (0, -1, -1)$$

$$U_3 \cdot V_2 = -2$$

$$V_2 \cdot V_2 = 2$$

$$V_3 = (1, 2, -4) - \left(-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) - (0, -1, -1)$$

$$V_3 = \left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\frac{8}{3}}{\frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3}} = \frac{24}{12\sqrt{6}} = \frac{12}{6\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$

④ Normalized vector

$$\|V_1\| = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|V_2\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\|V_3\| = \sqrt{\frac{32}{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3}} = \frac{12}{12\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$P = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$$