RA: \_\_\_\_\_NOME: \_\_\_\_

1) (2,0) Determine a expressão de um operador linear  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  que tenha como imagem o plano x+y+z=0 e como núcleo a reta x=-y=-2z

 $\frac{\text{SOLUÇÃO}}{\text{Im}}(T): (x,y,3) = (x,y,-x-y) = x(1,0,-1) + y(0,1,-1)$  Im(T) = [(1,0,-1), (0,1,-1)]

N(T): (x,y,3) = (-23,23,3) = 3(-2,2,1)N(T) = [(-2,2,1)]

 $N(T) = \lfloor (-2, 2, 1) \rfloor$ 

 $d = \{ (-2,2,1), (1,0,0), (0,1,0) \}$  bose de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

T(-2,2,1) = (0,0,0); T(1,0,0) = (1,0,-1); T(0,1,0) = (0,1,-1)

 $(x_1y_1y) = \alpha (-2,2,1) + b(1,0,0) + c(0,1,0) = (-2a+b,2a+e,a)$ 

=> a=3; b=x+23, c=4-23

(x,y,3) = 3(-2,2,1) + (x+23)(1,0,0) + (y-23)(0,1,0)

 $T(x_1y_1y_2) = 3T(-2,2,1) + (x+23)T(1,0,0) + (y-23)T(0,1,0)$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2}(0,0,0) + (x+23)(1,0,-1) + (y-23)(0,1,-1)$ 

=(x+23, y-23, -x-23-y+23)

=(x+23, y-23, -x-y)

0,5

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2) Seja  $T: M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \to P_2(\mathbb{R})$  a transformação linear definida por:

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = (a+b) + (c-d)x + 2ax^{2}$$

- a) (1,0) Determine uma base e a dimensão do núcleo de T
- b) (0,5) T é sobrejetora? Justifique.

c) (1,0) Determine 
$$[T]^{\alpha}_{\beta}$$
 onde  $\alpha = \left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\}$  e
$$\beta = \left\{1, 2x, -x^{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{50 \text{LUCAO}}{50 \text{LUCAO}} \cdot (a) \quad 0 = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = (a+b) + (c-d)x + 2ax^{2} \iff \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ c-d=0 \\ aa=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a=b=0 \text{ e. } c=d$$

$$N(T) = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & c \end{bmatrix} : c \in \mathbb{R} \right] = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] = \text{substitutes the Maxa generator por } \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] \text{ base de } N(T) \text{ e dim } N(T) = 1.$$

(b)  $4 = \dim M_{2x2} = \dim N(T) + \dim I_m(T) = 1 + \dim I_m(T)$  $\implies \dim I_m(T) = 3 = \dim P_2 \implies T$  is solvejutora

(c) 
$$[T]_{\beta}^{\alpha} = [[T(A_{1})]_{\beta} [T(A_{2})]_{\beta} [T(A_{3})]_{\beta} [T(A_{4})]_{\beta}]_{3\times4}$$

19 columa 29 columa 39 columa 42 columa

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

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \lambda + \lambda x^{\lambda} = \underbrace{\lambda \cdot 1} + \underbrace{0 \cdot \lambda x} + \underbrace{(-\lambda) \cdot (-x^{\lambda})}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -1 = \underbrace{(-1) \cdot 1} + \underbrace{0 \cdot \lambda x} + \underbrace{0 \cdot (-x^{\lambda})}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \lambda x = \underbrace{0 \cdot 1} + \underbrace{1 \cdot \lambda x} + \underbrace{0 \cdot (-x^{\lambda})}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -x = \underbrace{0 \cdot 1} + \underbrace{(-1/\lambda) \cdot \lambda x} + \underbrace{0 \cdot (-x^{\lambda})}$$

0,5

3) Seja V o espaço vetorial das matrizes reais  $2 \times 2$  triangulares superiores.

Seja  $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \to V$  linear dada por

$$T(a+bx+cx^{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} a-b & b \\ 0 & a+c \end{bmatrix}$$

- a) (0,5) Mostre que T é inversível.
- b) (1,0) Encontre a expressão de  $T^{-1}$ .

SOLUÇÃO. (a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = T(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{bmatrix} a-b & b \\ 0 & a+c \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a-b=0 \\ b=0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$N(T) = \begin{bmatrix} a+bx+cx^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+bx+cx^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+bx+cx^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+bx+cx^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+bx+cx^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow a=0$$

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(b) 
$$T(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $T(x^2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$B_1$$

$$B_2$$

$$B_3$$

$$T^{-1}(B_1)=1$$
,  $T^{-1}(B_2)=x$ ,  $T^{-1}(B_3)=x^2$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x-y & y \\ 0 & x+3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x-y=a \\ x+3=c \Rightarrow \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{x=a+b}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a b \\ o c \end{bmatrix} = (a+b)B_1 + bB_2 + (-a-b+c)B_3$$

$$T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}\right) = (a+b) + bx + (-a-b+c)x^{2}$$

4) Considere o operador linear  $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \to P_2(\mathbb{R})$  definido por:

$$T(a+bx+cx^2) = -2c+(a+2b+c)x+(a+3c)x^2$$

- a) (1,5) Encontre os autovalores e autovetores de T.
- b) (0,5) T é diagonalizável? No caso afirmativo, exiba uma base  $\beta$  em

relação à qual a matriz de T é diagonal. Exiba também a matriz  $[T]^{\beta}_{\beta}$ 

$$5010020. (a) \quad \alpha = [1, x, x^{2}], \quad T(1) = x + x^{2}, \quad T(x) = 2x$$

$$T(x^{2}) = -2 + x + 3x^{2}$$

$$[T]_{\alpha}^{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = (-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 2(2-\lambda)$$

$$0 = \lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2 \implies \Delta = 9 - 8 = 1, \quad \lambda = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} < \frac{\lambda}{2} = \lambda_{1}$$

$$0 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + \lambda \implies \Delta = 9 - 8 = 1, \quad \lambda = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \Longrightarrow \lambda = \lambda_2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1 = \lambda_2}{\lambda_1$$

 $a+bx+cx^2 = a+bx-ax^2 = a(1-x^2)+bx$ ,  $a\neq 0$  on  $b\neq 0$  $\chi_{1} = \chi_{2}$  relations as reducioned T so evaluation  $\chi_{2} = 2$ 

 $\alpha+bx+cx^2=-2c+cx+cx^2=c(-2+x+x^2)$ ,  $c\neq 0$  for an autoritor set  $V_1=[-2+x+x^2]$  s a outerpart experience or autoritor  $\lambda_2=1$ .

(b)  $\beta = \{1-x^2, x, -2+x+x^2\}$  i uma box de  $P_2$  formada somente por autosolog de T i pertanta T i dia gamalinostel.

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}_{\beta}^{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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5) (3,0) Utilizando autovalores e autovetores, identificar a cônica dada pela equação  $9x^2 - 4xy + 6y^2 - 10x - 20y - 5 = 0$ . Apresentar a equação reduzida equivalente, esboçar o gráfico e exibir as coordenadas da origem do último referencial utilizado em relação aos eixos x = y

$$(1) \quad 0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} - 5$$

$$= 5 x_1^2 + 10 y_1^2 - \frac{10 x_1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{20 y_1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{40 x_1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{20 y_1}{\sqrt{5}} - 5$$

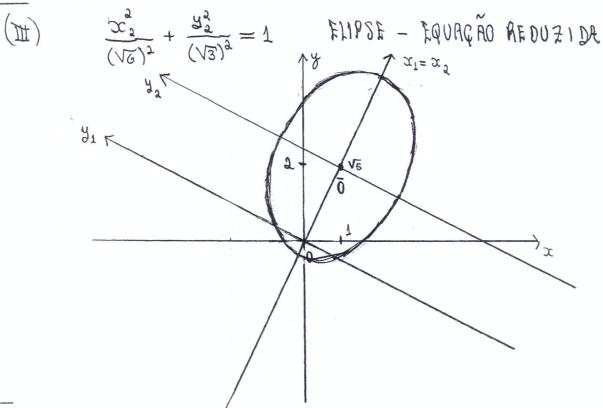
$$= 5 x_1^2 + 10 y_1^2 - \frac{50}{\sqrt{5}} x_1 - 5$$

$$(T) \qquad 0 = x_3^T + 3\lambda_3^T - \frac{\lambda \epsilon}{70} x^T - T$$

$$0 = (x_1^2 - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}}x_1) + 2y_1^2 - 1 = (x_1^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x_1 + 5) - 5 + 2y_1^2 - 1$$

$$\implies (x_1 - \sqrt{5})^2 + 2y_1^2 = 6 \iff \frac{(x_1 - \sqrt{5})^2}{6} + \frac{y_1^2}{3} = 1$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \sqrt{5} , y_2 = y_1$$



$$\beta = \{v_1, v_2\}, \quad [A]_{\beta} = [x_1], \quad [A]_{\alpha} = [x], \quad [\overline{0}]_{\beta} = [\overline{0}]$$

$$\beta = \{v_1, v_2\}, \quad [A]_{\beta} = [x_1], \quad [A]_{\alpha} = [x], \quad [\overline{0}]_{\beta} = [\overline{0}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{P} \begin{bmatrix} 31 \\ 31 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{P} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11/16 \\ 11/16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}$$