RA: _____ NOME: GABARITO

1) Considere o espaço vetorial real $V=\{(x,\,x^2)\colon x\in\mathbb{R}\}$ com as operações definidas por: $(x,x^2)\oplus(y,y^2)=(x+y,(x+y)^2)$ e $\alpha\odot(x,x^2)=(\alpha\,x,\alpha^2x^2)$

- a) (0,5) Exiba o vetor nulo de V
- b) (0,5) Exiba o simétrico de cada $v \in V$
- c) (0,5) Prove que $\alpha \odot (u \oplus v) = (\alpha \odot u) \oplus (\alpha \odot v)$, $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \forall u, v \in V$
- d) (0,5) Exiba uma base para V. Justifique.

 $(x, x^2) = (x, x^2) \oplus (y, y^2) = (x+y, (x+y)^2) \Rightarrow x = x+y \Rightarrow y = 0$ $(x, x^2) = (x, x^2) \oplus (y, y^2) = (x+y, (x+y)^2) \Rightarrow x = x+y \Rightarrow y = 0$

A mim $O_7 = (0,0)$. (nó a resporta vale 0,2)

(b) Siga $u = (x, x^2) \in V$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Emtão

 $(0,0) = (x, x^2) \oplus (y, y^2) = (x+y, (x+y)^2) \Rightarrow x+y=0 \Rightarrow y=-x$

Lago $-u = (y_1y_2) = (-x_1 - x_2)$ (so a resporta vale 0,2)

(c) Sejam $u = (x, x^2), v = (y, y^2) \in V A CR . Emtão$

 $= (\alpha(x+y), \alpha^{2}(x+y)^{2}) = (\alpha x+\alpha y, (\alpha x+\alpha y)^{2})$

 $= (\alpha x, (\alpha x)^2) \oplus (\alpha y, (\alpha y)^2) = [\alpha o(x, x^2)] \oplus [\alpha o(y, y^2)]$

= (xou) (xou) (no uma parcela correta vale 0,2)

(d) Seja $u = (1,1) \in V$ a neight $v = (x, x^2) \in V$. Entire $x \in U = x \in (1,1^2) = (x \cdot 1, x^2 \cdot 1^2) = V$ a payim $V = [x \in U : x \in R] = [u]$.

Como $M = (1,1) \neq (0,0) = 0$, right que $\{M\}$ is M as M = [M] is loop $\{M\}$ if base de M.

(deu una base conta mos mos justificou = 0,2)

2) a) (1,0) Mostre que $W = \{A \in M_{3\times 3}(\mathbb{R}) : A \text{ \'e sim\'etrica e tr} A = 0\} \text{ \'e}$ um subespaço vetorial de $M_{3\times 3}(\mathbb{R})$

b) (1,0) Exiba uma base para W

RESOLUÇÃO (a) Sigam A, BEW & DER. Então $A^{t} = A$, $B^{t} = B$, A = A = B = 0:

Urando magnisdades de matriz transporta e da traça de uma mating, obtemos

 $(\lambda A + B)^{t} = (\lambda A)^{t} + B^{t} = \lambda A^{t} + B^{t} = \lambda A + B$ $\pi(\lambda A+B) = \pi(\lambda A) + \pi(B) = \lambda \pi A + \pi B = \lambda \cdot 0 + 0 = 0,$ Portanto MA+BE W e assim W e um subesposa vitorial.

(b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix} \in W \iff \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_{21} & a_{13} = a_{31} \\ a_{23} = a_{32} & a_{32} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{cases}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{23} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} - a_{11} - a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 - 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_{12} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{14} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0$$

$$+ \alpha_{13} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_{13} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_{13} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A_5$$

= a 11 A 1 + a 12 A 2 + a 13 A 3 + a 22 A 4 + a 23 A 5

0,4

A: \[\begin{picture} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{picture}
\text{ lama a matrix 5 x 9 as lada

That Ma Janua excoda regue que

\[
\begin{picture} \A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}, A_{4}, A_{5} \\
\end{picture} \text{ survar baye de}
\]

3) Seja $W = [v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4] \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ o subespaço gerado por $v_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$,

$$v_2 = (0,1,1,1)$$
; $v_3 = (1,0,0,1)$ e $v_4 = (-1,3,2,0)$

- a) (1,0) Determine uma base para W e calcule sua dimensão. Justifique.
- b) (1,0) Considere o subespaço vetorial

$$U = \{(x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x - y + z - w = 0\}$$
. Encontre uma base para

 $U \cap W$

c) (0,5) Qual é a dimensão de U+W? Justifique.

RESOLUÇÃO (Q)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 \to L_3 + L_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_3 \to L_3 + L_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Entre
$$Q = \{V_1 = (1,1,0,0), V_2 = (0,1,1,1), V_3 = (0,0,1,2)\}$$

e uma base de W .

0,7 re obtine 3 retores mas mulos mas errou na escalanomenta

(b)
$$W = \begin{cases} t_1(1,1_10,0) + t_2(0,1_11,1) + t_3(0,0,1,2) : t_1,t_2,t_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (t_1,t_1+t_2,t_2+t_3,t_2+3t_3) : t_1,t_2,t_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$
 $U = \begin{cases} (x_1y_1y_1) : x-y+3-w=0 \end{cases}$

$$(x_1y_1y_1y_1) : x-y+3-w=0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_1y_1y_1y_1) \in W \cap U \iff \begin{cases} x=t_1, y=t_1+t_2, 3=t_2+t_3, w=t_2+2t_3, x=t_2+2t_3, x=t_2+2t_3, x=t_2+2t_3, x=t_2+2t_3, x=t_2+2t_3 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = t_1 - (t_1+t_2) + (t_2+t_3) - (t_2+2t_3) = 0$$

$$= -t_2 - t_3 \iff t_3 = -t_2$$

$$(x_1y_1y_1) = (t_1, t_1+t_2, t_2-t_2, t_2-2t_2) = (t_1, t_1+t_2, 0, -t_2)$$

$$= t_1(1, t_1, 0, 0) + t_2(0, t_1, 0, -t)$$

$$U \cap W = \begin{cases} (t_1, t_1, 0, 0), (0, t_1, 0, -1) \end{cases} \text{ which bounds } U \cap W.$$

$$(x_1y_1y_1) = (x_1y_1y_1) = (x_1y_1y_1 - y_1) \end{cases} \text{ which bounds } U \cap W.$$

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$$(x_1y_1y_1 - y_1) = (x_1y_1y_1 - y_1) = (x_1y_1 - y_1)$$

$$(x_1y_1y_1 - y_1) = (x_1y_1 -$$

 $\dim (U+W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim U \cap W = 3+3-2 = 4$ $\dim (U+W) = 4$ $\dim (U+$

4) Considere o subespaço vetorial de $P_3(\mathbb{R})$,

$$G = \{ p \in P_3(\mathbb{R}^n) : p(-1) + p'(-1) = 0 \ e \ p(1) = 0 \}$$

- a) (1,5) Determine uma base para G
- b) (1,0) Encontre um subespaço vetorial H de $P_3(\mathbb{R})$ tal que

$$P_3(\mathbb{R}) = G \oplus H$$

RESOLUÇÃO (a) Sija
$$p(t) = a + bt + ct^2 + dt^3$$
. Emtão $p'(t) = b + act + 3 dt^2$ e assim

$$0 = p(-1) + p'(-1) = (a-b+c-d) + (b-2c+3d)$$

= a-c+2d,

$$0 = p(1) = \alpha + b + c + d$$

$$G = \left\{ a + bx + cx^{2} + dx^{3} : a - c + 2d = 0 + a + b + c + d = 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_{a} \to L_{a} - L_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a = c - 2d \\ b = -2c + d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a + bt + ct^{2} + dt^{3} = (c - ad) + (-ac + d)t + ct^{2} + dt^{3}$$

$$= C(1-2t+t^2) + d(-2+t+t^3)$$

$$P_0(t)$$

0,3 para H carreta mas sem justificativa

013

5) Sejam
$$V = P_1(\mathbb{R})$$
, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ e $\alpha = \{1+t, 1-t\}$

a) (1,0) Seja
$$\beta = \{ p(t), q(t) \}$$
 uma base de $P_1(\mathbb{R})$. Se $A = [I]^{\alpha}_{\beta}$

determine p(t) e q(t).

b) (1,0) Se
$$[p_1]_{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 calcule $p_1(-1)$ e $[p_1]_{\beta}$

RESOLUÇÃO (a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+t \end{bmatrix}_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \implies 1+t = \gamma(t) - q(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-t \end{bmatrix}_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \implies 1-t = p(t) + 2q(t)$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} p(t) - q(t) = 1 + t \\ p(t) + 2q(t) = 1 - t \end{cases} \begin{cases} p(t) = 1 + t + q(t) \\ 1 - t = 1 + t + 3q(t) = 3q(t) = -2t \end{cases}$$

$$q(t) = -\frac{2}{3}t$$
. $p(t) = 1+t+\frac{2}{3}t = 1+\frac{t}{3}$

(b)
$$[p_1]_{\alpha} = [-3]_{\beta} = [-3]$$

0,5