



Disciplina: Noções de Álgebra Linear
Professora: Vanessa Soares Sandrini Garcia

Aluno(a):

Diogo Leneiro Cunha

Data: 16/maio/2016

3.3

2ª Avaliação

1. Verifique se os conjuntos abaixo formam uma base (vale 1,4):

a) \mathbb{R}^3 , $\{(1,1,2), (1,2,5), (5,3,4)\}$

b) \mathbb{R}^3 , $\{(1,2,3), (1,1,1), (1,-1,1)\}$

0,4

2. Quais das seguintes transformações são lineares? (vale 2,0)

a) $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, dada por $T(x,y,z) = 2x + 3y - z$

b) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, dada por $T(x,y) = (x - y, x)$

1,5

3. Considerando as transformações lineares abaixo, determinar $N(T)$ e $\text{Im}(T)$ (vale 1,6):

a) $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, dada por $T(x,y,z) = (x-2y-z, -x+y+2z, x-3z)$

b) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, dada por $T(x,y) = (-5x + y, 5x - y)$

0,7
0,7

11)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} l_2 - 2l_1 \\ l_3 - 3l_1 \end{matrix} \\ \hline \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{1} \\ 2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{2} \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

é li

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & y \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & z \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} l_2 - l_1 \\ l_3 - l_1 \end{matrix} \\ \hline \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & y-x \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & z-x \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} a = z \\ a = z \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + b + c &= x \\ -z + b + c &= x \end{aligned}$$

Triço linear com
2a) $f(x, y, z) = 2x + 3y - z$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \{a, b, c\} \\ V &= \{d, e, f\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= 2a + 3b - c \\ f(v) &= 2d + 3e - f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U+V &= \{a, b, c\} + \{d, e, f\} = \{a+d, b+e, c+f\} \\ f(U+V) &= f(a+d, b+e, c+f) = (2a+2d, 3b+3e, -(c+f)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } f(U+V) &= f(u) + f(v) \\ (2a+2d, 3b+3e, -(c+f)) &= (2a, 3b, -c) + (2d, 3e, -f) \\ (2a+2d, 3b+3e, -(c+f)) &= (2a+2d, 3b+3e, -c-f) \text{ ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } f(2u) &= 2f(u) \\ f(2a, 2b, 2c) &= 2f(a, b, c) \\ (2a, 2b, 2c) &= (2a, 2b, 2c) \text{ ok é linear} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) } f(x, y) &= (x, -y, z) \\ U &= \{a, b\} \\ V &= \{c, d\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U+V &= \{a, b\} + \{c, d\} \\ &= \{a+c, b+d\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= f(a, b) = (a, -b, a) \\ f(v) &= f(c, d) = (c, -d, c) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(U+V) = (a+c, -(b+d), a+c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } f(U+V) &= f(u) + f(v) \\ (a+c, -(b+d), a+c) &= (a, -b, a) + (c, -d, c) \\ (a+c, -(b+d), a+c) &= (a+c, -(b+d), a+c) \text{ ok} \end{aligned}$$

iii) $f(au) = 2f(a)$
 $f(a, ab) = 2f(a, b, a)$
 $(2a, -2b, 2a) = (2a, -2b, 2a)$ or $\in \text{Lindon}$

3a)

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - z = 0 \\ -x + y + 2z = 0 \\ x + 3z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3z - 2y - z = 0 \\ 2z - 2y = 0 \\ 2z = 2y \\ 2y = 2z \\ y = z \\ x = -3z \end{cases}$$

$-x + y + 2z = 0$
 $-(3z) + z + 2z = 0$
 $-3z + z + 2z = 0$
 $0 = 0$
 nucleo = $(3z, z, z)$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - z = a \\ -x + y + 2z = b \\ x - 3z = c \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & a \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & b \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & c \end{array} \begin{array}{l} l_2 + l_1 \\ l_3 + l_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & a \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & a+b \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b+c \end{array} \begin{array}{l} l_3 + l_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & a+b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2b+c \end{array}$$

$I_m = |a + 2b + c = 0|$

3b)
 $(-5x + y, 5x - y) = (0, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} -5x + y = 0 \\ 5x - y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 5x \\ 5x - (5x) = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{nucleo } (x, 5x)$$

$$\begin{cases} -5x + y = a \\ 5x - y = b \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cc|c} -5 & 1 & a \\ 5 & -1 & b \end{array} \begin{array}{l} l_2 + l_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} -5 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & a+b \end{array} \rightarrow I_n = |a + b = 0|$$

1a) $\{(1, 4, 2), (1, 2, 5), (5, 3, 4)\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & l_2 - l_1 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & l_3 - 2l_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 & \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} b = -2 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{2}{1} \\ 3b = 6 \Rightarrow b = \frac{6}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 5 & x \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & y \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & z \end{array}$$

