Tarea 1. Algebra Matricial. Gustavo Hernández Angeles. 23/08/24 Demostrar que los siguientes conjuntos som espacios rectoriales reales bajo las operaciones usuales de suma y producto.

$$A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij}), i = 1,2,..., m, j = 1,..., n$$

$$C = (C_{ij})$$

ii) (onmutatividad de + en Mmxn:

La operación + sobre escalares comple la commutatividad.

iii) Asociatividad de ten Mmxn:

$$A + (B+C) = (a_{ij}) + (b_{ij} + C_{ij}) = (a_{ij} + b_{ij} + C_{ij})$$
  
 $(A+B)+C = (a_{ij}+b_{ij}) + (C_{ij}) = (a_{ij}+b_{ij}+C_{ii})$ 

2V) Elemento neutro + en Mman.

$$e_{33} = 0$$

$$e_{33} = 0$$

V) Elemento apuesto:

$$A+B=E$$

$$= (a;;+b;;)=(0)$$

$$b;;=-q;;$$

$$= B=\begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{m1} & \cdots & -a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

ix) Propredad distributiva respecto a la soma escalar.  $(\alpha+\beta)A = (\alpha+\beta)\alpha_n (\alpha+\beta)\alpha_n$   $(\alpha+\beta)\alpha_{mn} \cdot (\alpha+\beta)\alpha_{mn}$ dant Ban dan + Ban 1 domit Ban dann + Bann = (dan dann) + (Bani Bann) [: (\alpha + \beta) A = \alpha A + \beta A |

... Mman con les pperaciones + y .. forma un espacio vectorial

b) El conjunto de vectores  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{2} \end{pmatrix}$  en  $lR^3$  con 3x-y-4z=0Sea  $S=\{(\frac{x}{2})/3x-y-4z=03$ y sean  $a,b,c\in S$ ;  $\alpha,\beta\in lR$ .

i) P.D.  $a_1(b+c) = (a+b)+c$ .  $a_1(b+c) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1+c_1 \\ b_2+c_2 \\ b_3+c_3 \end{pmatrix}$   $= \begin{pmatrix} (a_1+b_1)+c_1 \\ (a_2+b_2)+c_2 \\ (a_3+b_3)+c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1+b_1 \\ a_2+b_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

=(a+b)+c

50 a+ (b+c) = (a+b)+Cy

ü) Existe un elemento O en S/O+a=a+O=a Va∈S.

Hallemos O, llamemosdo e por el numento.

$$e + a = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 + a_1 \\ e_2 + a_2 \\ e_3 + a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

=>  $e_1 + a_1 = a_1 = 7$   $e_1 = 0$   $e_2 + a_2 = a_2 = 7$   $e_2 = 0$  $e_3 + a_3 = a_3 = 7$   $e_3 = 0$ 

Como vemos, Este el mento es único y válido ta ES

in) Cerradura (debens ser al interior se me dudo)

See 
$$a, b \in S$$
  
 $a+b = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_1 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1+b_1 \\ a_2+b_2 \\ a_3+b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Viii) 
$$\alpha(a+b) = \alpha a + \alpha b$$

$$\alpha(a+b) = \alpha \left[ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_1 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + ab_1 \\ a_2 + ab_2 \\ a_3 + ab_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} ab_1 \\ ab_2 \\ ab_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ ab_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha a + \alpha b$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot \alpha(a+b) = \alpha a + \alpha b$$

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$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot \alpha(a+b) = \alpha a + \alpha b$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot \alpha(a+b) = \alpha a + \alpha a + \alpha b$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot \alpha(a+b) = \alpha a + \alpha a +$$

X) 3 ne B/na=a, Yaes.

$$= ) \ \, m\alpha = \left( \begin{array}{c} m\alpha_1 \\ m\alpha_2 \\ m\alpha_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \gamma \alpha_1 = \alpha_1 \\ \gamma \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \gamma = 1 \\ \gamma \alpha_3 = \alpha_3 \end{array}$$

o's El conjunto S forme un espacio vectorial

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c) El conjunto de polnomos de grado n. P. (x).
     Seun arbice Pricx); x, Belh.
    1) Conadora +: Pr(x) x Pr(x) -> Pr(x).
     a+b=(a0+a1x+...+anx")+ (b0+b1x+...+bnxh)
= (a0+b0)+ (a1+b1)x + ...+ (an+bn)xh
             .. atb E Pricx) con and bn # 0
   ii) a+(b+c) = (a+b)+c
      at(b+c) = ao+ ... + anx + [ (bo+ ... + bnx +) + (co+ ... + (nx +)]
              = ao+ + + + (bo+co) + - + (bn+ ... + (-) x)
              = (ao + bo + co) + -+ (an + bn + cn) xh
              = ((a0+b0)+c0) + - + ((an+bn)+cn)xh
              = [(ao+bo)+-+ (an+bn)xh]+(Co+...+ Cnxh)
              = (a+b)+C
              i. a + (b+c) = (a+b)+c)
in) Existi un Oefn(x) tal qui a+0=0+a= a Vaefn(x).
    * llaminos e = 0 = eot ... + en x"
    => e+a= (e0+a0)+-+ (en+an)xh = 90+..+Qnxh
           => eita; = ai; i = 0,1,-, h
           : 0 = e = 0 + 0x + ... + 0x = 0
il) atb = bta.
   atb = (a0+_+anx")+(b0+ ... + bnx") = (a0+b0)+ ... + (an+bn)xh
       = (bo+ao) + .. + (bn+an) xh = (bo+ .. + bnxh) + (ao+ ... + anxh)
        = 6+a
                    5, a+b = b+a
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V) Carradora : 1h x Prcx -> Prcx)
 => aa = a(a0+ ... + anx") = dO0 + aax+ + danx"
        = (aco)+... +(aco)xh e Procx)
              : o Se comple la conadora.
V:) d(a+b) = aa+ab
 d(a+b) = d[(a+bo)+...+ (an+bn)xn]
        = a (aotbo) + ... + a (antbn) xn
        = (dao + xbo) + ... + (dan + xbn) xh
        = (aao+-+aanx")+(abo+-+abnx")
        = a(ao+ ... + anx") + a (bo+ ... + bnx")
        = da + ab
             :. d(a+b) = aa + ab
Vii) (a+8)a = aa+ 89
 (α+β)a = (α+β)(a0+ ... + anx")
       = (a+B) a0+ -+ (a+B) an xh
       = (aau+Bao)+...+ (dan+Ban)xh
       = (xao+ - + xanx") + (Bao+ + Banx")
       = a (a0+ - + an x") + 8 (a0+ - +anx")
       = da + B9
             ?. (a+B) a = xc + Ba
Viji) \propto (\beta a) = (\alpha \beta) a
a(Ba) = a(B(aot-+anx")) = a(Baot -+ Banx")
      = aBaot - + aBanx" = aB(aot + anx")
      = (dB)a ... d(Ba) = (dB)a)
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1X) 
$$1 \cdot v = v$$
,  $\forall v \in P_n(x)$ .  
Sea e noestro elemento neutro,  $\alpha \in P_n(x)$ .  
 $\Rightarrow e\alpha = e\alpha \circ t - t = e\alpha_n x^n = \alpha \circ t - t = e\alpha_n x^n$   
 $\Rightarrow e\alpha_i = \alpha_i$ ;  $i = 0, 1, ..., n$   
 $\Rightarrow e = 1 \quad \forall \alpha \in P_n(x)$   
X) Pado  $\alpha \in P_n(x) \exists on b \in P_n(x) / \alpha + b = 0 = b + \alpha$ .  
 $\alpha + b = (\alpha \circ t \circ b_0) f_n + (\alpha_n t \circ b_n) x^n = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_i t \circ b_i = 0$ ;  $i = 0, 1, ..., n$ 

=> 
$$b_i = -a_i$$
  
=>  $b = (-1)a$ 

". Para cada a c Pr(x) existe un b 6 Pr(x) / a+b=0 con b=-a

: Pr(X) forma un espado vectorial

2. Petermne si les signentes conjuntes forman subespacios vectorales.

Para esto sólo debemos probar las cerradoray para + y .

i) Ser a, b e H

$$= \begin{array}{c} (a_1 + b_1) = (a_1 + b_2) = (a_1 + b_2) \\ (a_3 + b_3) = (a_3 + b_3) \end{array}$$

Coyos elementos sumados:

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

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: atbety
  ii) XEIR. XA EH?
    da = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \\ \alpha a_3 \end{pmatrix}; da_1 + \alpha a_2 + da_3 = \alpha(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)
= > \alpha a_1 + \alpha a_2 + \alpha a_3 = 0
              is da et
       is H forma un subespace de 183
b) H= { (x): x-2y=0} de 182
   i) Cerradura para t:
     Sea a, b & H
=> a+b= (a+b)
      Venticamos la restricción:
       (a,+b1) - 2(a2+b2) = ...
  a_{11} = (a_{1} - 2a_{2}) + (b_{1} - 2b_{2}) = a_{11}
      =0+0=0
\frac{1}{a+b} \in H
   ii) (erradura para da con a EIR.
       da= (dai)
       dai - 2 daz = d (az 2 az) = 0
                i da EH
           s. H forma un subespacio de 12.
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Veamos su espacio generado;  
gen (S) = 
$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) / \alpha \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) + \beta \left(\frac{-1}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) ; \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$
  

$$\alpha \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) + \beta \left(\frac{-1}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 2\alpha - \beta = x$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = y$$

Restamos ambas ecuaciones.

Vermos su espacio ginerado:

gen (5) = \{(\frac{x}{9}) / (\frac{x}{9}) = do(\frac{z}{1}) + d. (\frac{-1}{1}); do i d. \in IR}

$$= > d_0\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) + d_1\left(\frac{-1}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & | & \times \\ 1 & -1 & | & y \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 & | & \times \\ 1 & -1 & | & y \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ 0 & 1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \\ -2 & | & \times \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 & |$$

la que no existe restriction alguna en los valores de x y y, estos pueden tomar cualquier valor.

4. Ventique en los siguentes conjuntos de vectores son linealmente independrentes

a) 
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Sec  $0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , de la def. de independence

Lineal:

 $2 \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $2 \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $2 \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\$ 

$$= 3 \quad \text{do} = \text{di} = 0$$

$$= 3 \quad \text{son } I.$$

b) 
$$\{(\frac{1}{2})_{1}(\frac{6}{12})\}$$
 $d_{0}(\frac{1}{2}) + d_{1}(\frac{6}{12}) = (\frac{0}{0})$ 
 $= 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{6}{10} \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{10} - \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{10} \frac{0}{10} + \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{10} \frac{$ 

c) 
$$\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$$

De la définición:

 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 
 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 
 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 
 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 
 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 

son  $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 
 $\{(\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9}), (\frac{1}{9})\}$ 

5. Determine una base y la dimensión para los siguientos espacios vectoriales.

Sur un (Xiy) EH y las operaciones + y o usuales.
Buscamos a (Xiy) cemo una combinación laneal de su base, Usuado la definición de H.

$$(x,y) = (x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x) = x(1, -\frac{2}{3})$$

Ya que podemos escribir (valgarer (X, y) como una combinación Anneal de (1, -2/3), y {(1,-2/3)3 es d.I.

y dim H = 1 , ya que su base es de un vector.

b) H= { (x,y,7); x-2y+7=03 Scan (x,y,7) eH:

(x,y,z) = (2y-z, y,z) = (2y,y,0) + (-z,0,z)= y(2,1,0) + z(-1,0,1) => {(2,1,0),(-1,0,1)} generan a H. Verificamos su independencia laneal; sean diBEIA. & (2,1,0)+B(-1,0,1) = (0,0,0) (2d-B, d, B) = (0,0,0) => d= B=0 => {(2,1,0),(-1,0,1)3 sor ]]. : 3(2,1,0), (-1,0,1)3 formo una base, y dm H = 2)