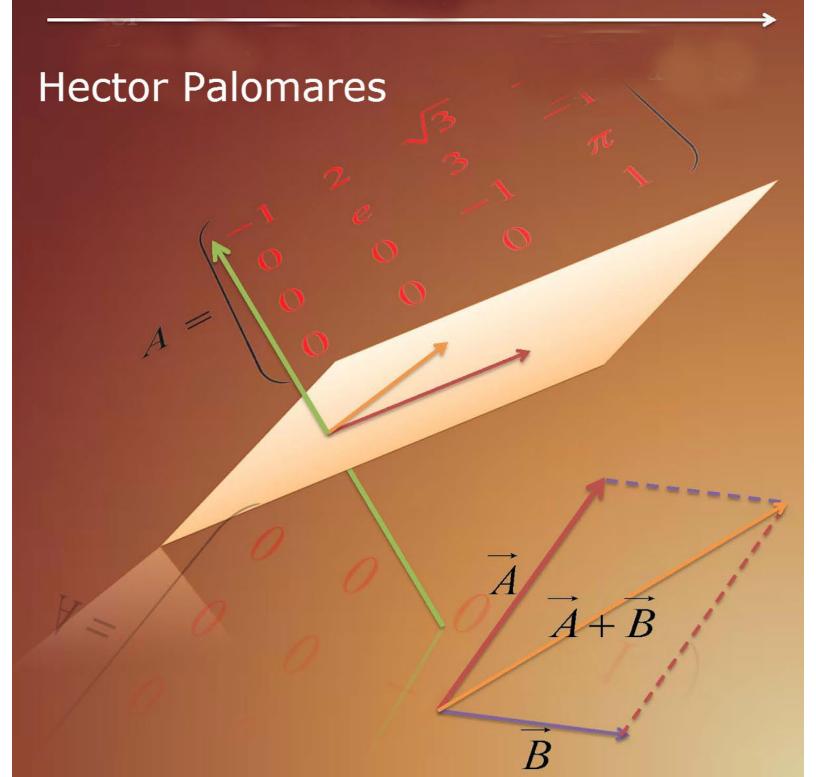
## Algebra Lineal



1.- encuentre las condiciones para a y b de forma que el sistema tenga una única solución

$$ax_1 + bx_2 = c$$
$$ax_1 - bx_2 = c$$

$$ax_1 + bx_2 = c$$

$$ax_1 - bx_2 = c$$

$$ax_1 - c$$

$$x_1 = \frac{c}{a}$$
 si solo si  $a \neq o$ 

2.- encuentre las condiciones para a, b y c de forma que el sistema tenga un número de infinitas soluciones

$$ax_1 + bx_2 = c$$
$$bx_1 + ax_2 = c$$

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + bx_2 = c(b) \\ bx_1 + ax_2 = c(-a) \end{cases}$$
$$abx_1 + b^2x_2 = c$$

$$\frac{-abx_1 - a^2x_2 = c}{b^2x_2 - a^2x_2 = c}$$
$$(b^2 - a^2)x_2 = c$$

$$x_2 = \frac{c}{\left(b^2 - a^2\right)}$$
 si solo si  $\Leftrightarrow \left(b^2 - a^2\right) = 0$ 

3.- encuentre las condiciones para a, b y c de forma que el sistema tenga un número de infinitas soluciones

$$ax_1 + bx_2 = c$$

$$bx_1 + ax_2 = c$$

$$x_{2}(a^{2}-b^{2}) = ad - bc$$

$$ax_{1} - bx_{2} = c(-b)$$

$$bx_{1} + ax_{2} = d(a)$$

$$a^{2}x_{2} - b^{2}x_{2} = ad$$

$$a^{2}x_{2} - b^{2}x_{2} = ad - bc$$

$$a^{2}x_{2} - b^{2}x_{3} = ad - bc$$

$$a^{2}x_{3} - b^{2}x_{4} = ad - bc$$

$$a^{2}x_{5} - b^{2}x_{5} = ad - bc$$

$$a^{2}x_{2} - b^{2}x_{2} = ad - bc$$
 si solo si  $a^{2} + b^{2} = ad$ 

4.- un zoológico tiene aves (bípedos) y bestias (cuadrúpedos). Si el zoológico tiene 60 cabezas y 200 patas. ¿Cuántas aves y cuantas bestias viven allí?

$$\begin{aligned}
sustituir \\
2x + 4y &= 200 \\
x + y &= 60
\end{aligned}$$

$$2x + 4y &= 200 \\
x + y &= 60
\end{aligned}$$

$$2x + 4y &= 200 \\
-2x - 2y &= -120 \\
2y &= 80
\end{aligned}$$

$$2x = 200 - 160$$

$$2x + 4y &= 200$$

$$2x = 200 - 160$$

$$2x = 40$$

$$x + y &= 60(-2)$$

$$y = 40bestias$$

$$x = 20aves$$

5.- una heladería vende solo helado con soda y leches malteadas. En el primero se usa una onza de jarabe y cuatro onzas de helado. En la segunda, se utiliza una onza de jarabe y 3 onzas de helado. Si el expendio usa 4 galones de helado y 5/4 de jarabe en un día. ¿Cuántos helados con soda y malteadas vende diariamente?

Equivalencias: 1 cuarto = 32 onzas; 1 galón = 128 onzas

$$x \to jarabe \\ y \to helado \\ \begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 512 \\ x + x = 160 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 512 \\ 3x + 4y = 512 \\ x + y = 160(-3) \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 512 \\ -3x - 3y = 480 \\ y = 32 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x + 3(32) = 512 \\ 3x + 96 = 512 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \frac{416}{3} \approx 138 \end{cases}$$

32 helados y 138 leches malteadas

6.- en un laboratorio se cuenta con 10ml una solución con una concentración de ácido al 30% ¿Cuántos mililitros de ácido puro deben ser adicionados para incrementar la concentración al 50%

8 sea 
$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $b = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  y  $c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  encuentre un vector v tal que  $2a - b + 3v = 4c$ 

En los problemas 9 – 12 efectué las operaciones indicadas con

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad Y \qquad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9. - A - 2B \qquad 10. - A + B + C \qquad 11. - C - A - B$$

$$A - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & 4 & -5 \\ -14 & 13 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A+B+C\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 & 10 \\ 7 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C - A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & -10 \\ -7 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

12.- Halle una matriz D de manera que A+B+C+D sea la matriz cero de  $3\times3$ 

$$A+B+C\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 & 10 \\ 7 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -5 \\ -9 & -5 & -10 \\ -7 & 7 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A+B+C+D\begin{pmatrix}1 & -1 & 2\\3 & 4 & 5\\0 & 1 & -1\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}0 & 2 & 1\\3 & 0 & 5\\7 & -6 & 0\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}0 & 0 & 2\\3 & 1 & 0\\0 & -2 & 4\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}-1 & -1 & -5\\-9 & -5 & -10\\-7 & 7 & -3\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 0 & 0\\0 & 0 & 0\\0 & 0 & 0\end{pmatrix}$$

En los ejercicios del 13 – 23 efectúe las operaciones indicadas

13.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 20 \\ -4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

13.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 20 \\ -4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$
 14.-  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & 12 \\ -1 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$ 

15.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$15. - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad 16. - \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 35 & 18 \\ 20 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

17.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 58 \\ -8 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$17. - \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 58 \\ -8 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$18. - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -17 & 34 \\ 8 & -12 & 20 \\ -8 & -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$19. - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -17 & 34 \\ 8 & -12 & 20 \\ -8 & -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & -1 & 17 \\ 7 & 4 & 30 \\ -3 & 17 & 31 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$20.-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 12 & 35 \\ 9 & 21 & 13 \\ 10 & 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{21.-} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$22. - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

23.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sea A una matriz cuadrada entonces  $A^2$  se define como AA

24.- Calcule 
$$A^2$$
 para  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A\Box A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 16 & 50 \\ -3 & 1 & 23 \\ 5 & 4 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

25.- Determine 
$$A^3$$
 para  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A\Box A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 3 \\ 57 & 106 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 3 \\ 57 & 106 \end{pmatrix}$$

26.- Evalué 
$$A^2, A^3, A^4A^5$$
 en donde  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.- El precio de admisión a un partido de baloncesto fue de 300 pesos para estudiantes y 450 pesos para el público en general. Si se vendieron 450 boletos para un total de 155; 550 pesos, ¿cuántos de cada tipo se vendieron?

sustitur en ec(1)  

$$300x + 450y = 155,550$$
  $300(450 - y) + 450y = 155,550$  sustituir en ec(2)  
 $x + y = 450$   $135,000 - 300y + 450y = 155,550$   $x + y = 450$   
 $150y = 20550$   $x = 450 - 137$   $x = 313$  boletos "estudiantes"

2. Cunado una pelota rueda hacia abajo por un plano inclinado, su velocidad v(t) (en cm = seg) en el tiempo t (en segundos) está dada por,  $v(t) = v_0 + at$  Para una velocidad inicial  $v_0$  y aceleración a (en  $cm = seg^2$ ). Si v(2) = 16 y v(5) = 25, encuentre  $v_0$  y a.

$$v(2) = v_0 + at \rightarrow v_0 + 2a = 16$$
  
 $v(5) = v_0 + at \rightarrow v_0 + 5a = 25$ 
 $v_0 = 25 - 5a$  sustituimos en  $ec(2)$   
 $v_0 = 25 - 5a$  sustituimos en  $ec(1)$   $v_0 + 5(3) = 25$   
 $(25 - 5a) + 2a = 16$   $v_0 = 25 - 15$   
 $3a = 9$   $v_0 = 10$   
 $a = 3$ 

En los ejercicios 3 - 12, calcule el DETERMINANTE y encuentre todas las Soluciones de cada sistema de ecuaciones.

3.-

$$\frac{3x}{2} + y = 11$$
 determinante  

$$x + \frac{y}{2} = 7$$
 
$$\frac{3xy}{4} + xy$$

$$ec(2)$$

$$x = 7 - \frac{y}{2}$$

$$ec(1)$$
 
$$\frac{42 - 3y}{4} + y = 11$$
 
$$\frac{42 - 3y + 4y}{4} = 11$$
 
$$x + \frac{2}{2} = 7$$
 
$$y = 2$$
 
$$\frac{3(7 - \frac{y}{2})}{2} + y = 11$$
 
$$y = 2$$
 
$$x = 6$$
 
$$y = 2$$

4.-

ec(2)

ec(1)

 $x_1 = \frac{12 - 4x_2}{3}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 = 2$$
 determinante  

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 = 12$$
 
$$2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_2$$

$$2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_2$$

$$x - \frac{3y}{4} = 15$$

5.-

$$x - \frac{3y}{4} = 15$$
 determinante  
$$\frac{15x}{2} - y = 9$$
 
$$-xy + \frac{45xy}{8}$$

$$-xy + \frac{45xy}{8}$$

ec(2)

$$\frac{15\left(15 + \frac{3y}{4}\right)}{2} - y = 9 \qquad x - \frac{3\left(-24\right)}{4} = 15$$

$$\frac{225 + \frac{45y}{4}}{3} - y = 9$$

$$\frac{900 + 45y - 12y}{12} = 9$$

$$x - \frac{-72}{4} = 15$$

$$x = 15 - 18$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x - \frac{-72}{4} = 15$$

$$\frac{900+45y-12y}{12}$$

$$x = 13 - 16$$

$$900 + 45y - 12y = 108$$

$$33y = -792$$

$$y = -24$$

$$y = -24$$

$$x = -3$$

6.-

2 = 2

$$\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 = 1$$
 determinante

 $\frac{36 - 12x_2 + 12x_2}{18} = 2$ 

 $\frac{12-4x_2}{6} + \frac{2x_2}{3} = 2$  Tiene una única solución

$$\frac{2}{9x_1 + 4x_2} = 6 \qquad 6x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_2$$

$$6x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_2$$

7.-

$$\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{1}{4}y = 2$$
 determinante

$$2x - \frac{5}{2}y = 0$$

$$5 43 2x - \frac{5}{2}y = 0 -\frac{3}{2}xy + \frac{1}{2}xy$$

ec(2)

$$x_1 = \frac{6 - 4x_2}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{6 - 4x_2}{9} \right) + \frac{2}{3} x_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{18-12x_2}{18} + \frac{2}{3}x_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{18 - 12x_2 + +12x_2}{18} = 1$$

1 = 1

$$2x - \frac{5}{2}(4) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4} y$$

$$x = \frac{5}{4}y$$

$$x = \frac{20}{4}$$

$$x = 5$$

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

soluciones

$$\frac{15y-5y}{20}=2$$

$$y = 4$$

$$10 y = 40$$

$$y = 4$$

$$10y = 40$$

$$x = 5$$

y = 4

8.-

$$\frac{4}{5}x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 = 7$$

determinante

$$3x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_2$$

ec(2)

$$x_2 = \frac{7 - 3x_1}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5}x_1 + \frac{7 - 3x_1}{5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4x_1 + 7 - 3x_1 = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

*ec*(2)

$$\frac{3}{2} + 5x_2 = 7$$

$$5x_2 = 7 - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{11}{5}$$

ec(2)

$$\frac{3y}{4} - 4 + \frac{y+2}{5} = 3$$

$$\frac{3y-16}{8} + \frac{y+2}{5} = 3$$
 c

$$\frac{15y - 80 + 8y + 16}{40} = 3$$

$$23y = 184$$

$$y = 8$$

10.-

$$\frac{4}{5}x_1 + x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$
 determinante

 $8x_1 + 10x_2 = 15 \qquad 8x_1x_2 + 8x_1x_2$ 

9.-

$$\frac{x-3}{3} - \frac{y-4}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{x-4}{2} + \frac{y+2}{5} = 3$$

determinante

$$\frac{xy+2x-3y-6}{15} + \frac{xy-4x-4y+16}{8}$$

ec(1)

$$\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4}$$

$$x-3=\frac{3y-12}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3y - 12 + 12}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3y}{4}$$

ec(1)

$$\frac{x-3}{3} - \frac{(8)-4}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{x-3}{3} = 1$$

$$x - 3 = 3$$

$$x = 0$$

11.-

$$\frac{x+y}{6} = \frac{x-y}{12} \qquad \frac{x+y}{6} - \frac{x-y}{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} = y+3 \qquad \frac{2x}{3} - (y+3) = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} = y + 3$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} - \left(y + 3\right) = 0$$

$$ec(2)$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{15 - 8x_{1}}{10}$$
 $ec(1)$ 

$$\frac{4x_{1}}{5} + \frac{15 - 8x_{1}}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$8x_{1} + 15 - 8x_{1} = 15$$

$$15 = 15$$
tiene una única solución

determinante
$$\frac{-y^{2} - xy - 3x - 3y}{6} - \frac{2x^{2} - 2xy}{36}$$

$$ec(2)$$

$$x = \frac{3y + 9}{2}$$

$$ec(1)$$

$$\frac{3y + 9}{2} + y - \frac{3y + 9}{2} - y$$

$$12 = 0$$

Continúa el ejercicio 11.-

$$\frac{3y+9+2y}{6} - \frac{3y+9-2y}{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{6y+18+4y-3y-9+2y}{12} = 0$$

$$6y+18+4y-3y-9+2y=0$$

$$9y = -9$$

$$y = -1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$ec(2)$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} = -1+3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{2x_2}{3} = 2$$
 determinante 
$$2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_2$$
 
$$3x_1 + 4x^2 = 11$$
 
$$2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_2$$
 
$$x_1 = \frac{11 - 4x_2}{3}$$
 
$$\frac{11 - 4x_2}{3} + 4x_2 = 12$$
 
$$11 = 12$$

no existe ninguna solución

En los ejercicios 13 - 21, determine si la matriz dada esta en forma escalonada (pero no en forma escalonada reducida), en forma escalonada reducida o en ninguna de las dos.

En los ejercicios 22 - 33 lleve el sistema a la forma Ax = b, luego use la eliminación Gaussiana o la eliminación de Gauss-Jordan para encontrar todas las soluciones, si existen, de los sistemas dados.

solucion

$$x_1 = 8$$
,  $x_2 = -3$ ,  $x_3 = 1$ 

23

$$R_{1}/30 \to R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad x_{1} = -2$$

$$x_{2} = 7$$

$$x_{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3x_{1} + 6x_{2} - 6x_{3} = 9$$

$$2x_{1} - 5x_{2} + 4x_{3} = 6$$

$$-x_{1} + 16x_{2} - 14x_{3} = -3$$

$$3x_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3x_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3x_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3x_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

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$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{2} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}$$

$$3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R$$

25

$$R_1 / 45 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$R_2 / 5(-1) \rightarrow R_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{259}{45} \\
0 & 1 & 0 & | & 30 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & 14
\end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{259}{45}x_1, 30x_2, 14x_3 \\
-\frac{259}{45}x_1, 30x_2, 14x_3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(-\frac{259}{45}x_1, 30x_2, 14x_3\right)$$

26.-

27.-

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{1} - R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1} \\ -1/5R_{2} \rightarrow R_{2} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{9}{5} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{14}{5} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{9}{5} & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} solution \\ (x_{1} + \frac{14}{5}x_{3}, x_{2} + \frac{9}{5}x_{3}, x_{3}) \\ (x_{1} + \frac{14}{5}x_{3}, x_{2} + \frac{9}{5}x_{3}, x_{3}) \\ (x_{2} + \frac{14}{5}x_{3}, x_{3} + \frac{9}{5}x_{3}, x_{3}) \\ (x_{3} + \frac{14}{5}x_{3}, x_{3} + \frac{9}{5}x_{3}, x_{3}) \\ (x_{4} + \frac{14}{5}x_{3}, x_{5} + \frac{9}{5}x_{3}, x_{5}) \\ (x_{5} + \frac{14}{5}x_{5}, x_{5} + \frac{9}{5}x_{5}, x_{5}) \\ (x_{5} + \frac{14}{5}x_{$$

tiene un número infinito de soluciones

$$28. - \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 4}{-3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 7} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_2 + 3R_1 \rightarrow R_2 & -2R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & | & 19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & | & \frac{19}{10} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1, \frac{19}{10}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3, x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
R_{1}/(1/3) & R_{3} - 3R_{1} \to R_{3} \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 5 \\
0 & 1 & 17/3 \\
3 & -2 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 5 \\
0 & 1 & 17/3 \\
0 & -2 & 4
\end{pmatrix} & solucion \\
\begin{pmatrix}
5x_{1}, \frac{17}{3}x_{2}, 2x_{3} \\
4
\end{pmatrix}$$

31

32.- Determine el polinomio de grado dos  $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$  cuya grafica pasa por los puntos (1,4),(2,0)y(3,12)

$$p(1) = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 4$$
  

$$p(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = 0$$
  

$$p(3) = a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_2 = 12$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 12 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} R_1 + 2R_3 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -28 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad a_0 = 24$$

$$a_1 = -28$$

$$a_2 = 8$$

$$33.- \text{ Encuentre (de ser posible)}$$

$$a_2 = 8$$

$$p(x) = 8x^2 - 28x - 24$$

condiciones sobre a; b y c de modo que el sistema de ecuaciones lineales (a) no tenga solución (b) tenga exactamente una solución y (c) tenga infinidad de soluciones.

$$2x - y + z = a$$
$$x + y + 2z = b$$
$$3y + z = c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & b \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & c \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_2 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & a - b \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & b \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & c \end{pmatrix} R_2 - R_1 \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & a - b \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 2b - a \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & c \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & a - b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2b - a \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{1} + 2R_{2} \to R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} & & \frac{a-b}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2b-a} R_{3} - 3R_{2} \to \begin{pmatrix} & & \frac{a-b}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2b-a} \frac{2b-a}{3}$$

En los problemas 1 – 8 encuentre todas las soluciones a los sistemas homogéneos

$$1.-\frac{2x_{1}-x_{2}=0}{3x_{1}+4x_{2}=0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1/2R_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = R_{2}-3R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2/5R_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{1}+1/2R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Solucion \\ (0x_{1},0x_{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_{2}+R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2.-\frac{x_{1}-5x_{2}=0}{-x_{1}+5x_{2}=0}$$

$$Solucion$$

$$Solucion$$

$$(5x_2, x_2), x \in R$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + 7x_2 - x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} R_3 - 3R_1 \to R_3 \\ R_2 - 2R_1 \to R_2 \\ \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{6}R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R_1 - R_2 \to R_1 \\ R_3 - 4R_1 \to R_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{6}R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{matrix} R_1 + 1/6R_3 \to R_1 \\ R_2 + 5/6R_3 \to R_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_1 + 13x_2 - 10x_2 = 0 \end{array} \qquad \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 & | & 0 \\ -5 & 13 & -10 & | & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{c} R_3 + 5R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & -15 & | & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad -\frac{1}{6}R_2 \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & -15 & | & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 - 18 R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & | & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} \quad - \frac{1}{12} R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} R_1 + 1/6 R_3 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_2 + 5/6 R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \\ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

Solucion

$$(0x_1, 0x_2, 0x_3), x \in R$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 
6x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 3 & -1 \\
6 & -5 & 7
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$5R_1 + 3R_2 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 & -1 \\
6 & -5 & 7
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$2R_2 - 6R_1 \to R_2 \begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & -10 & -8
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 - 8R_1 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -10 & -8
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 / 2 \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 8 / 10
\end{pmatrix}$$

Solucion

$$(x_1, -8/10x_3, x_3)$$

6.-

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\ 7x_1 + 3x_2 &= 0 \\ -8x_1 + 6x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \\ -8 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1/4R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/4 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \\ -8 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 - 7R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 19/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4/19R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 + 1/4R_2 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solucion

 $(0x_1,0x_3)$ 

7.-

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 7x_3 - x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 8x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 7 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -8 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & -22 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-22}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{1} + 2R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5/7 & -1/7 \\ 0 & 1 & -22/7 & 3/7 \end{pmatrix} \qquad x_{1} = \frac{5}{7}x_{3} - \frac{1}{7}x_{4}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{-22}{7}x_{3} + 3x_{4} \qquad \left(\frac{5}{7}x_{3} - \frac{1}{7}x_{4}, \frac{-22}{7}x_{3} + 3x_{4}\right)$$

8.-

$$\frac{2}{13}R_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_{4} - 2R_{2} \rightarrow R_{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_{1} + \frac{1}{2}R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Solucion x_{1} = 0 x_{2} = 0$$

9.- Explique porque las formulas  $(A+B)(A-B)=A^2-B^2$  y  $(A+B)(A+B)=A^2+2AB+B^2$  no son válidas para matrices

$$(A+B) \rightarrow mxn$$

si tenemos:  $(A \pm B) \rightarrow mxn$ 

A una matriz mxn

entonces

B una matriz *mxn* 

 $(A+B)(A\pm B) \rightarrow mx \boxed{n m} xn$ 

No tiene las mismas dimensiones y por lo tanto las formulas no son válidas para matrices.

## 10.- Considere el sistema

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0$$
$$-x_1 + 7x_2 - x_3 = 0$$
$$4x_1 - 11x_2 + kx_3 = 0$$

¿Para qué valores de k tiene solución única?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 4 & -11 & k & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_1 + R_2 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 4 & -11 & k & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + R_1 \to R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -27 & k - 16 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{R_2}{11} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/11 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -27 & k - 16 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$R_1 - 4R_2 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 32/11 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/11 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k - 95/11 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para que tenga una única solución la matriz el renglón 3 columna 3 debe ser diferente de "cero"

**Entonces tenemos** 

$$k - \frac{95}{11} \neq 0$$
$$k = \frac{95}{11}$$

K debe ser diferente de 95/11. Si no tendrá infinitas soluciones el sistema

En los problemas 11 – 22 determine si la matriz dada es invertible, si lo es calcule su inversa

$$11. - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 2R_2 - 3R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

12.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 2 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -12 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 NO tiene inversa

13.- 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 \longleftrightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

14.- 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $R_2 - 3R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  NO tiene inversa

15.-
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ b & b \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} a & a & 1 & 0 \\ b & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  No tiene inversa

$$\mathbf{16.-} \ B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 - 5R_1 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 2R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$-\frac{1}{4}R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 & -1 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1/5/4 & 1 & 3/4 \\ R_2 - 3R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 & -1 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1/5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 & -1 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2/15 & 1/2 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 & -1 & -1/4 \\ 2/15 & 1/2 & 2/3 \\ -5/4 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

17.- 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_1 - R_3 \to R_1 \\ R_2 - 2R_3 \to R_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_1 - R_2 \to R_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3} R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{18.-} \ D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$19.- E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 12 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 9 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -30 & -10 & -7 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 & 2/15 & 1/15 & 0 \\ 0 & -30 & -10 & -7 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - 6R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 + 30R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -8/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1/5 & -2/5 & 0 \\ 2/15 & 1/15 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{1}{8} R_3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -8/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1/5 & -2/5 & 0 \\ 2/15 & 1/15 & 0 \\ 2/15 & 1/15 & 0 \\ -3/8 & 5/8 & 1/8 \end{vmatrix} R_1 + 8/5R_2 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
-2/5 & -7/5 & 1/5 \\
43/120 & 53/120 & -3/40 \\
-3/8 & 5/8 & 1/8
\end{pmatrix}
E^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
-2/5 & -7/5 & 1/5 \\
43/120 & 53/120 & -3/40 \\
-3/8 & 5/8 & 1/8
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_{1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_{2} - R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/3 & 2 & -1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 1 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R_{2} - 2R_{3} \rightarrow R_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 1 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{3}{8}R_{2}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/24 & -3/8 & -3/4\\ 0 & 2/3 & 1 & -1/3 & 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}R_{1}-1/3R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 0 & 3/8 & 1/8 & 1/4\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/24 & -3/8 & -3/4\\ R_{3}-2/3R_{2} \rightarrow R_{3}\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1 & 0 & 3/8 & 1/8 & 1/4\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/24 & -3/8 & -3/4\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 35/3 & 1/4 & 1/2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$F^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3/8 & 1/8 & 1/4 \\ -3/24 & -3/8 & -3/4 \\ 35/3 & 1/4 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{21.-} \ G = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 19 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 19 & -7 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 19R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 98 & 0 & 19 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 2R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 14 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 98 & 0 & 19 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$22.- \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_1 + 2R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$-R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$H^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Demuestre que la Matriz  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$  Es igual a su propia inversa

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} 2R_1 + 3R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3}R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3}R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

24.- Sea  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  Tal que  $|A| \neq 0$  Demuestre que

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 1 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_{11}} R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - a_{21} R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}{a_{11}} & -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{22} - \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}} = \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}}$$

$$\frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}a_{22}-a_{12}a_{21}}R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{a_{21}a_{11}}{a_{12}a_{21}-a_{11}a_{22}} & \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}a_{22}-a_{12}a_{21}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{1} - \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} R_{2} \rightarrow R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22}} & \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{11}} + \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22}} = \frac{a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22} + a_{11}a_{21}a_{12}}{\left(a_{11}\right)\left(a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22}\right)} =$$

1.- Encuentre números 
$$\alpha$$
 y  $\beta$  tales que  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \alpha & 3 \\ 5 & -6 & 2 \\ \beta & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  sea simétrica

Es simétrica si la matriz es igual a la transpuesta

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & \beta \\ \alpha & -6 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha = 5$$

$$\beta = 3$$

2.- Se dice que una matriz cuadrada es anti simétrica si At = A, ¿Cuáles de las siguientes matrices son simétricas y cuales son anti simétricas?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Simétrica antisimetrica simétrica

antisimetrica

En los problemas 3 – 12 calcule el determinante.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$4.- \qquad 3(18+5) - [-1(36-10] + 4(-6-6)$$

$$= 69 + 26 - 48 = 47$$

$$7.- \qquad = 1(0-4) - 0(0-8) + 3(0-2)$$

$$= -4 - 6$$

$$= -10 \qquad |-1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 |$$

$$= -1(-6-8) - 0 + 6(0-2) = 14 - 12 = 2$$

$$5.- \qquad |-1 & 1 & 0 |$$

$$2 & 1 & 4 |$$

$$1 & 5 & 6 |$$

$$= -1(6-20) - 1(12-4) + 0(10-1)$$

$$= 14 - 8$$

$$= -2(6-10) - 4(4-0) + 1(8-0)$$

8-16+8=0

=6

9.-
$$\begin{vmatrix}
0 & a & 0 & 0 \\
b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & c \\
0 & 0 & d & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & c \\
0 & d & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$b((a \cdot 0 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 0 \cdot d) + (0 \cdot 0 \cdot c)) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$2\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 5 \\
2 & 3 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$2[1(0-15) + 2(20-2)] = 2(-15+36) = 42$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
0 & 3 & 1 \\
1 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 5
\end{vmatrix} 
-1[15-1] = -14$$

12.-
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & c & d \end{pmatrix} = a \left( d \left( ad - (-bc) \right) - b \left( c \left( ad + cb \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= a \left( ad^2 + bcd \right) - b \left( cad + c^2 b \right)$$

$$= a^2 d^2 + abcd - abcd - c^2 b^2$$

$$|A| = \left( a^2 d^2 - c^2 b^2 \right)$$

Demuestre que si A y B son matrices diagonales  $n \times n$  entonces |AB| = |A||B|

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = a_1 a_2 a_3$$

$$|B| = b_1 b_2 b_3$$

Y si tenemos:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = a_1b_1a_2b_2a_3b_3$$

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

En los ejercicios del 15 al 17 calcule el determinante suponiendo que  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 8$ 

15-. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{22} & 2a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

15-. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = -8 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{22} & 2a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 16 \qquad \qquad 17.- \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{23} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{33} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = -16$$

1.- Dados  $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ ,  $z_2 = 4 - 6i$  calcular:

$$(a)z_{1} + z_{2}$$

$$(3+2i) + (-5+3i) = -2-5i$$

$$(b)z_{2} - z_{3}$$

$$(-5+3i) - (4-6i) = -9+9i$$

$$(c)z_{1}z_{2}z_{3}$$

$$(3+2i)(-5+3i)(4-6i)$$

$$= (-15+9i-10i-6)(4-6i)$$

$$= -60+36i-40i-24+90i+54-60+36i$$

$$= -90+122i$$

$$d)\frac{z_{1}}{z_{2}} \qquad (e)\frac{z_{2}}{z_{3}} \qquad (e)\frac{z_{1}z_{3}}{z_{2}}$$

$$\frac{3+2i}{-5+3i}\left(\frac{-5+3i}{-5+3i}\right) \qquad \frac{-5+3i}{4-6i}\left(\frac{4-6i}{4-6i}\right) \qquad (3+2i)(4-6i) = \frac{12-18i+8i+12}{-5+3i} = \frac{24-10i}{-5+3i}\left(\frac{-5-3i}{-5-3i}\right)$$

$$=\frac{-15+9i-10i-6}{25+9} \qquad =\frac{-20+30i+12i+18}{16-36} \qquad =\frac{-220-72i+50i-30}{25+9} = -\frac{250}{34} - \frac{22}{34}i$$

2.- En los ejercicios 2 - 7, reducir a la forma a + bi.

$$\frac{1+i}{-i} \qquad \frac{(2+i)(1+i)}{1-i} = \frac{1+3i}{1-i} \left(\frac{1+i}{1+i}\right) \\
\frac{1+i}{-i} \left(\frac{i}{i}\right) = \frac{i+(-1)}{1} = -1+i \qquad = \frac{-2+3i}{2} = -1+\frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{1+i}{-i} \left(\frac{i}{i}\right) = \frac{i+(-1)}{1} = -1+i \qquad = \frac{-2+3i}{2} = -1+\frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{1+i}{-i} \left(\frac{i}{i}\right) = \frac{i+(-1)}{1} = -1+i \qquad = \frac{-2+3i}{2} = -1+\frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1+i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1+3i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{1$$

8.- Hallar las raíces reales de la ecuación

$$(1+i)x^3 + (1+2i)x^2 - (1+i)x - 1 - 2i = 0$$

$$(1+i)(x^{3}-x)+(1+2i)(x^{2}-1)=0 (x-1)(x+1)=0 x = \frac{1+2i}{1+i}(\frac{1-i}{1-i})$$

$$x(x^{2}-1)(1+i)+(1+2i)(x^{2}-1)=0 x=1, x=-1$$

$$[x(1+i)+(1+2i)](x^{2}-1)=0 x(1+i)+(1+2i)=0$$

$$[x(1+i)+(1+2i)](x-1)(x+1)=0 x = \frac{1+2i}{1+i}$$

$$x = \frac{3+i}{2}$$

9.- En los ejercicios 9 - 11, hallar los módulos de los números

$$9. - 10. - \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$10. - \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$10. - \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{50i}{50} = i$$

$$|i| = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Demostrar que  $\forall z_1, z_2 \in C$  sugerencia  $z_1 = z_2 + (z_1 - z_2)$ 

a) 
$$|z_{1}-z_{2}| \geq |z_{1}|-|z_{2}|$$

$$|z_{1}+z_{2}| \leq |z_{1}|+|z_{2}|$$

$$|z_{2}+(z_{1}-z_{2})+z_{2}|$$

$$|z_{2}|+|z_{1}| \leq |z_{1}|+|z_{2}|$$
b) 
$$|z_{2}-z_{2}+(z_{1}-z_{2})|$$

$$|z_{1}-|z_{2}| \geq |z_{1}|-|z_{2}|$$

Expresar en forma polar los siguientes números complejos:

$$\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 4 - 3i \qquad \sqrt{3} - i \qquad -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad -2 + i \\
r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \qquad z = \sqrt{\left(-4\right)^2 + \left(-3\right)^2} \qquad r = \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \left(-1\right)^2} \qquad r = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \qquad r = \sqrt{\left(-2\right)^2 + \left(1\right)^2} \\
r = 1 \qquad r = 1 \qquad r = 1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \qquad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \qquad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right) \qquad \theta = 153^\circ 43'$$

$$\theta = -60^\circ \qquad \theta = 120^\circ$$

19.- Demostrar que para cuales quiera complejos  $z_1$  y  $z_2$  se cumple que

 $=\sqrt[3]{2}_{225^{\circ}} = \sqrt[3]{2} \left(\cos 255^{\circ} + isen255^{\circ}\right)$ 

=(-0.32,-1.21i)

En los problemas 20 – 27, expresar en forma polar las raíces de las ecuaciones. 
$$x^4 = -16i \\ |z| = 16 \\ \theta - 90 \\ = 2(\cos 67.5^\circ + isen 67.5^\circ) = 2(\cos 157.5^\circ + isen 157.5^\circ) = 2(\cos 247.5^\circ + isen 247.5^\circ) \\ = (0.7635, 1.8477) \\ = (-1.84, 0.7653) \\ = (-0.7633, -1.8477)$$
 
$$= (-1.84, 0.7653) \\ = (-0.7633, -1.8477)$$
 
$$= (-1.84, 0.7653) \\ = (-0.7633, -1.8477)$$
 
$$= \sqrt{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(2)}{4}$$
 
$$x = \sqrt[4]{1+i}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{4}$$
 
$$x = \sqrt[4]{1+i}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} (\cos 101.25^\circ + isen 101.25^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.23, 1.16i)$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} (\cos 258.75^\circ + isen 258.75^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.23, -1.16i)$$
 
$$x^3 = -2i$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(0)}{3}$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{3}$$
 
$$x = \sqrt{2}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 258.75^\circ + isen 258.75^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.23, -1.16i)$$
 
$$x^3 = -2i$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(0)}{3}$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{3}$$
 
$$x = \sqrt{2}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.89, 0.89i)$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(2)}{3}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.32, -1.21i)$$
 
$$x^3 = 1 - i$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(0)}{3}$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{3}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.89, 0.89i)$$
 
$$\sqrt[4]{2} \frac{45^\circ + 360^\circ(2)}{3}$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.89, 0.89i)$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ)$$
 
$$= (-0.89, 0.89i)$$
 
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \cos 255^\circ + isen 255^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} x^4 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(0)}{4} & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{4} & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(2)}{4} & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(3)}{4} \\ z = 1 & = (\cos 30^\circ + i sen 30^\circ) & = (\cos 120^\circ + i sen 120^\circ) & = (\cos 210^\circ + i sen 210^\circ) & = (\cos 300^\circ + i sen 300^\circ) \\ & = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}i\right) & = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) & = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) & = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \\ x^3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(0)}{3} & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(1)}{3} & \frac{120^\circ + 360^\circ(2)}{3} \\ z = 1 & = (\cos 40^\circ + i sen 40^\circ) & = (\cos 160^\circ + i sen 160^\circ) & = (\cos 820^\circ + i sen 280^\circ) \\ \theta = 120^\circ & = (0.76, 0.64i) & = (-0.94, 0.34i) & = (0.17, 0.98) \\ x^5 = -4 & \frac{4180 + 360(0)}{6} & \frac{4180 + 360(1)}{6} & \frac{4180 + 360(2)}{6} & \frac{4180 + 360(3)}{6} \\ z = 4 & = 4(\cos 30, i sen 30) & = 4(\cos 90, i sen 90) & = 4(\cos 150, i sen 150) & = 4(\cos 210, i sen 210) \\ \theta = 180^\circ & \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2i\right) & \left(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}i\right) & \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2\right) & \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}, -2\right) \\ \frac{4180 + 360(4)}{6} & 4\frac{180 + 360(5)}{6} & \\ = 4(\cos 270, i sen 270) & = 4(\cos 330, i sen 330) \\ (0 - 4) & \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2}, -2\right) & \\ x^\circ = 1 + \sqrt{3} + \left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right)^2 & 8\frac{-15 + 360(0)}{6} & 8\frac{-15 + 360(1)}{6} & 8\frac{-15 + 360(2)}{6} \\ x^\circ = \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{3}} + 3 + 1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3 & = 8(\cos 30, i sen 30) & = 8(\cos 9.58, i sen 9.58) & = 8(\cos 17.5, i sen 117.5) \\ x = \sqrt{8} & (7.99, -0.4361) & (7.88, -1.33i) & (-3.69, -0.096) \\ \theta = 15 & 8(\cos 27.8, i sen 27.8) & (7.12, -3.7310) &$$

ALGEBRA LINEAL TAREA 5 HECTOR PALOMARES

 $8\frac{-15+360(4)}{6}$   $8\frac{-15+360(5)}{6}$ 

(6.16, 5.09)

 $= 8(\cos 39.6, isen 39.6) = 8(\cos 49.58, isen 49.58)$ 

(5.18, 6.09i)

28.- Demostrar que (a) 
$$\left|e^{i\theta}\right|=1$$
 y (b)  $\overline{e^{i\theta}}$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{i\theta} | = 1 \\ \cos \theta - i s e n \theta \\ = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - s e n^2 \theta} \\ = \sqrt{1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta - s e n^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta - s e n \theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta - i s e n \theta \\ \cos \theta - i s e n \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \cos \theta - s e n \theta$$

$$\cos \theta - s e n \theta$$

$$\cos \theta - s e n \theta$$

29.- Usar la formula DEMoivre para deducir las siguientes identidades trigonométricas

a) 
$$\cos 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta sen^2 \theta$$
  
 $(\cos \theta + isen\theta)^3 = \cos 3\theta + isen3\theta$   
 $(\cos \theta + isen\theta)^2 (\cos \theta + isen\theta) = \cos 3\theta + isen3\theta$   
 $(\cos^2 \theta + 2i\cos \theta sen\theta - sen^2 \theta)(\cos \theta + isen\theta) = \cos 3\theta + isen3\theta$   
 $\cos^3 \theta + 2isen\theta\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta sen^2 \theta + isen\theta\cos^2 \theta - 2sen^2 \theta\cos \theta - isen^3 \theta - isen3\theta$   
 $\cos^3 \theta + 3isen\theta\cos^2 \theta - sen^2 - isen3\theta - 3sen^2 \theta\cos \theta$   
 $\cos^3 \theta + 3\cos \theta sen^2 \theta = \cos 3\theta$ 

b) 
$$sen3\theta = 3cos^2 \theta sen\theta - sen^3 \theta$$

$$(\cos\theta + sen\theta)^{3} = \cos 3\theta + isen3\theta$$

$$(\cos^{2}\theta + 2i\cos\theta sen\theta - sen^{2}\theta)(\cos\theta + isen\theta) - \cos 3\theta = isen3\theta$$

$$\cos^{3}\theta + 3i\cos^{2}sen\theta - sen^{2}\theta\cos\theta - 2\cos\theta sen^{2}\theta - isen^{2}\theta - \cos 3\theta = isen3\theta$$

$$3i\cos^{2}\theta sen\theta - isen^{3}\theta = isen3\theta$$

$$3\cos^{2}\theta sen\theta - sen^{3}\theta = isen3\theta$$

$$\cos^{2}\theta sen\theta - sen^{3}\theta = sen3\theta$$

$$sen3\theta = 3\cos^{2}\theta sen\theta\theta - sen^{3}\theta$$

31.- Hallar las raíces de la ecuación  $x^2 + 2x + (1-i) = 0$ 

$$x^{2} + 2x + (1-i) = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4i}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^{2} - 4(1-i)}}{2}$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 + 4i}}{2}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{-2 - 2i}{2}$$

En los ejercicios 33 – 40 descomponer en factores lineales los siguientes polinomios

 $x = \frac{1 \pm 3i^2}{2}$ 

$$33. \cdot x^{3} - 1 = (x - 1)(x^{2} + x + 1)$$

$$x^{6} - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x^{2} + x + 1)$$

$$36. \cdot x^{4} + 1 = (x + 1)(x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)$$

$$37. \cdot \begin{cases} x^{3} - i = (x - i)(x^{2} + i + i^{2}) \\ = (x - i)(x^{2} + i - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$39. \cdot x^{4} + x^{2} + 1 = (x^{2} + x + 1)(x^{2} - x + 1)$$

$$40. \cdot \begin{cases} x^{4} - x^{2} + 1 \\ (x^{2})^{2} - (x)^{2} + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{2} - \frac{1 + 3i^{2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^{2} - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x^{2} = -\frac{1 + 3i^{2}}{2}$$

$$x^{2} = -\frac{1 + 3i^{2}}{2}$$

$$x^{2} = -\frac{1 - 3i^{2}}{2}$$

1.- Hallar los vectores  $\vec{u}$  y  $\vec{v}$  cuyos puntos iniciales y finales se dan. Mostrar que  $\vec{v}$  y  $\vec{u}$  son equivalentes

A. 
$$\vec{u}:(3,2),(5,6)$$
  $\vec{v}:(-1,4),(1,8)$ 

A. 
$$\vec{u}:(3,2),(5,6)$$
  $\vec{v}:(-1,4),(1,8)$  B.  $\vec{u}:(0,3),(6,-2)$   $\vec{v}:(3,10),(9,5)$ 

$$\vec{u} = (5,6) - (3,2) = \langle 2,4 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = (6, -2) - (0, 3) = \langle 6, -5 \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = (1,8) - (-1,4) = \langle 2,4 \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = (9,5) - (3,10) = \langle 6, -5 \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{i} = \vec{v}$$

En los ejercicios del 2 – 5 se dan los puntos inicial y final de un vector  $\vec{v}$  Dibujar el segmento de la recta dirigido dado, expresar el vector mediante sus componentes y dibujar al vector con su punto inicial en el origen

2.- $\vec{v} = (1,2),(5,5)$   $\vec{v} = (2,-6),(3,6)$   $\vec{v} = (10,2),(6,-1)$   $\vec{v} = (0,-4),(-5,-1)$ 

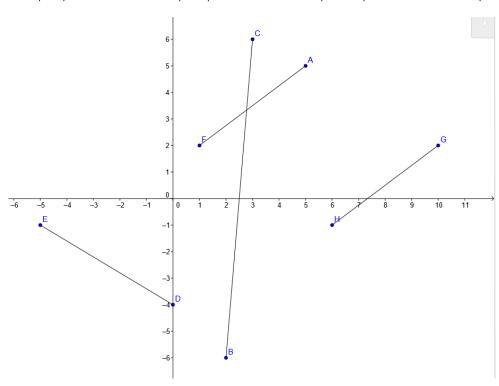
 $\vec{v} = (5,5) - (1,2)$   $\vec{v} = (3,6) - (2,-6)$   $\vec{v} = (6,-1) - (10,2)$   $\vec{v} = (-5,-1) - (0,-4)$ 

 $\vec{v} = \langle 4, 3 \rangle$ 

$$\vec{v} = \langle 1, 12 \rangle$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 1, 12 \rangle$$
  $\vec{v} = \langle -4, -3 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle -5, 3 \rangle$ 

$$\vec{v} = \langle -5, 3 \rangle$$

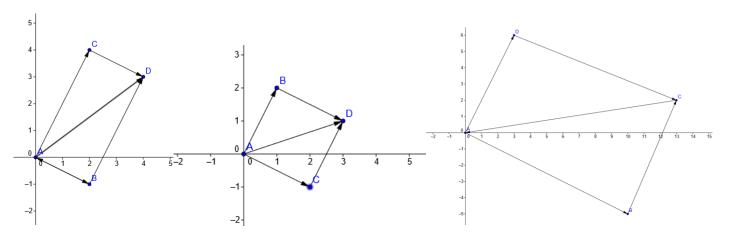


Hallar el vector  $\vec{v}$  donde  $\vec{u} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle$  y  $\vec{w} = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$  Ilustrar geométricamente las operaciones vectoriales

a.-

d.-

 $\vec{v} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{u}$   $\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{w}$   $\vec{v} = \frac{3}{2}\langle 2, -1 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle + \langle 1, 2 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle 3, -\frac{3}{2} \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{w}$   $\vec{v} = \vec{u} + 2\vec{w}$   $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle + 2\langle 1, 2 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle + 2\langle 1, 2 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle + \langle 2, 4 \rangle$   $\vec{v} = \langle 3, -1 \rangle$ 



7.- Encontrar la magnitud de  $\vec{v}$ 

a) b) c) 
$$\vec{v} = \langle 12, -5 \rangle$$
  $\vec{v} = -10i + 3j$   $\vec{v} = 4j$   $v = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (-5)^2}$   $v = \sqrt{(10)^2 + (9)^2}$   $v = \sqrt{(4)^2}$   $v = 4$   $v = 13$ 

10.- Hallar la distancia entre los puntos

a) 
$$(2,2,3),(4,-5,6)$$
  
b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{-5}{9},7\right),\left(\frac{5}{2},6,\frac{3}{-4}\right)$   
 $\sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (-5-2)^2 + (6-3)^2}$   
 $\sqrt{4+49+9}$   
 $\sqrt{62}$   
b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{-5}{9},7\right),\left(\frac{5}{2},6,\frac{3}{-4}\right)$   
 $\sqrt{4-2}$   
 $\sqrt{4-2}$   

11.- Hallar las longitudes de los lados del triángulo con los vértices que se dan, y determinar si el triángulo es rectángulo, isósceles o escaleno

a) 
$$(5,3,4),(7,1,3),(3,5,3)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (7,1,3)-(5,3,4) & \vec{u}=(7,1,3)-(3,5,3) \\ \vec{v}=\langle 2,-2,-1\rangle & \vec{u}=\langle 4,-4,0\rangle \\ v=\sqrt{(2)^2+(-2)^2+(-1)^2} & \vec{u}=\langle 4,-4,0\rangle \\ v=3 & u=\sqrt{32} \end{array}$$
  $(5,3,4)-(3,5,3)$   $\vec{z}=\langle 2,-2,1\rangle \\ \vec{z}=\sqrt{(2)^2+(-2)^2+(1)^2}$  el triángulo es isósceles ya que tiene  $z=\sqrt{(2)^2+(-2)^2+(1)^2}$ 

dos lados iguales v y z

b) 
$$(5,0,0),(0,2,0),(0,0,-3)$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (5,0,0) - (0,2,0) & (5,0,0) - (0,0,-3) & (0,2,0) - (0,0,-3) & \text{ya que sus lados son} \\ \vec{A} = \langle 5, -2, 0 \rangle & \vec{B} = \langle 5, 0, 3 \rangle & \vec{B} = \langle 0, 2, 3 \rangle & designales \\ A = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-2)^2} & B = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2} & B = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (3)^2} & A \neq B \\ A = \sqrt{29} & B = \sqrt{34} & B = \sqrt{13} & A \neq C \\ B \neq C & B \neq C \end{array}$$

El triangulo es escaleno

12.- Hallar la ecuación ordinaria de la esfera con centro (3,2,4) tangente al plano yz

$$(x-(-3))^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = r^{2}$$

$$(x+3)^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = r^{2}$$

$$(x-(-3))^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = r^{2}$$

$$(x+3)^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = r^{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-3-0)^{2} + (2-2)^{2} + (4-4)^{2}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

la ecuacion de la esfera es:

$$(x-(-3))^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = r^{2}$$
$$(x+3)^{2} + (y-2)^{2} + (z-4)^{2} = 4$$

13.- Completar el cuadrado para dar la ecuación de la esfera en forma ordinaria. Hallar el centro y el radio

a.) b) 
$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + 9x - 2y + 10z + 19 = 0$$

$$x^{2} + 9x + y^{2} - 2y + z^{2} + 10z = -19$$

$$\left(x + \frac{9}{2}\right)^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} + (z + 5)^{2} = -19 + \frac{81}{4} - 1 + 25$$

$$\left(x + \frac{9}{2}\right)^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} + (z + 5)^{2} = \frac{101}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + 4(y - 4)^{2} + 4(z + 1)^{2} = -33 + \frac{1}{4} - 16 + 1$$

$$4\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + 4\left(y - 4\right)^{2} + 4\left(z + 1\right)^{2} = \frac{191}{4}$$

14.- Dado el vector v y su punto inicial, hallar su punto final

$$\vec{v} = \langle 3, -5, 5 \rangle, \text{ punto inicial } \left(0, 2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 3, -5, 5 \rangle, \text{ punto inicial } \left(0, 6, 2\right)$$

$$p_2 - p_1 = \vec{v}$$

$$p_2 - \left(0, 6, 2\right) = \langle 2, -5, 5 \rangle$$

$$x = 2 \quad y - 6 = -5 \quad z - 2 = 5$$

$$y = 1 \quad z = 7$$

$$por \text{ lo tanto:}$$

$$p_2 - \left(0, 2, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \langle 1, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$x = 1 \quad y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad z - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad z = 3$$

$$p_2 = (2, 1, 7)$$

$$por \text{ lo tanto:}$$

$$p_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 3\right)$$

15.- Encontrar el vector  $\vec{z}$  dado que  $\vec{u} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle, \vec{v} \langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle$  y  $\vec{w} = \langle 4, 0, -4 \rangle$ 

a) b) 
$$\vec{z} = \vec{u} - \vec{v} + 2\vec{w}$$
 
$$\vec{z} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle - \langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle + 2 \langle 4, 0, -4 \rangle$$
 
$$\vec{z} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle - \langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle + \langle 8, 0, -8 \rangle$$
 
$$\vec{z} = \langle 7, 0, -4 \rangle$$

c)
$$2\vec{u} + \vec{v} - \vec{w} + 3\vec{z}$$

$$3\vec{z} = -2\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}$$

$$\vec{z} = \frac{\vec{v}}{3} + \frac{\vec{w}}{3} - \frac{2\vec{u}}{3}$$

$$\vec{z} = \frac{\langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle}{3} + \frac{\langle 4, 0, -4 \rangle}{3} - \frac{\langle 2, 4, 6 \rangle}{3}$$

$$\vec{z} = \frac{\langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle}{3} + \frac{\langle 4, 0, -4 \rangle}{3} - \frac{2\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle}{3}$$

$$\vec{z} = \frac{\langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle}{3} + \frac{\langle 4, 0, -4 \rangle}{3} - \frac{2\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle}{3}$$

16.- Si  $\vec{u} = i + 2j + 3k$  determinar los valores de c que satisfacen la ecuación  $||c\vec{u}|| = 3$ 

$$||c(1,2,3)|| = 3$$

$$||c,1,2c,3c|| = 3$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}}^2 + 4\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 + 9\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{9}{14} + \frac{36}{14} + \frac{81}{14}} = 3$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{126}{14}} = 3$$

$$c = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

## 17.- Encontrar el Angulo $\theta$ entre dos vectores

a) 
$$\vec{u} = 3i + 2j + k$$
  $\vec{v} = 2i - 3j$ 

b) 
$$\vec{u} = 2i - 3j + k$$
  $\vec{v} = i - 2j + k$ 

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \qquad v = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-3)^2} \qquad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, -3, 0 \rangle = 3 - 6 = -3 \quad v = \sqrt{10} \qquad \langle 2, -4 \rangle$$

$$(-3)^{2} \qquad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \qquad v = \sqrt{(1)^{2} + (-2)^{2} + (1)^{2}}$$

$$\langle 2, -3, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle = 2 + 6 + 1 = 9 \quad v = \sqrt{6}$$

$$u = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (2)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$u = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-3)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{14}$$

$$u = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$u = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-3)^2 + (1)^2}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{14\sqrt{6}}}\right)$$

$$\theta = 10^{\circ}89$$

## 18.- Determinar si los vectores son ortogonales, paralelos o ninguna de las dos cosas

$$\vec{u} = -2i + 3j - k$$
  $\vec{v} = -2i + j - k$ 

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\langle -2, 3, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, 1, -1 \rangle = 4 + 3 + 1 = 0$$

$$u = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{14}$$

$$v = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (1)^2 + (-1)^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{0}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{6}} \right)$$

los vectores son ortogonales

$$\vec{u} = \langle \cos \theta, sen \theta, -1 \rangle$$
  $\vec{v} = \langle sen \theta, -\cos \theta, 0 \rangle$ 

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\langle \cos \theta, sen \theta, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle sen \theta, -\cos \theta, 0 \rangle$$

$$u = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + (-1)^2}$$
$$u = \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \cos \theta sen\theta - sen\theta \cos \theta = 0$$

$$u = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + sen^2 \theta + (-1)^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{sen^2\theta + \cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2}$$

$$Q = \cos^{-1} \left( 0 \right)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

 $\theta = 90^{\circ}$ 

 $\theta = 90^{\circ}$ 

Los vectores son ortogonales

19.- Se dan los vértices de un triángulo. Determinar si el triángulo es agudo, obtuso o rectángulo

$$(1,2,0),(0,0,0),(-2,1,0)$$

$$(1,2,0)-(0,0,0) = \langle 1,2,0\rangle \rightarrow ||\vec{A}|| = \sqrt{(1)^2+(2)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$(-2,1,0)-(0,0,0) = \langle -2,1,0\rangle \rightarrow \|\vec{B}\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2+(1)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$(1,2,0)-(-2,1,0) = \langle 3,1,0 \rangle \rightarrow \|\vec{C}\| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, 1, 0 \rangle = -2 + 2 + 0 = 0 \rightarrow \text{ son perpediculares}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, 1, 0 \rangle = 3 + 2 + 0 = 5$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} = \langle -2, 1, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, 1, 0 \rangle = -6 + 1 + 0 = -5$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$

el triángulo que forman

los vectores es rectangulo

b)

$$(2,-3,4),(0,1,2),(-1,2,0) \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{34}{\sqrt{24}\sqrt{50}}\right)$$

$$(2,-3,4)-(0,1,2) = \langle 2,-4,2 \rangle \rightarrow \|\vec{A}\| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-4)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{24} \qquad \theta \approx 11^\circ$$

$$(2,-3,4)-(-1,2,0) = \langle 3,-5,4 \rangle \rightarrow \|\vec{B}\| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-5)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{50} \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{24}\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

$$(-1,2,0)-(0,1,2) = \langle -1,1,-2 \rangle \rightarrow \|\vec{C}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2 + (-2)} = \sqrt{6} \qquad \theta \approx 146^\circ$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \langle 2,-4,2 \rangle \cdot \langle 3,-5,4 \rangle = 6 + 20 + 8 = 34 \qquad \text{el triangulo es obtuso}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} = \langle 2,-4,2 \rangle \cdot \langle -1,1,-2 \rangle = -2 - 4 - 4 = -10$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} = \langle 3,-5,4 \rangle \cdot \langle -1,1,-2 \rangle = -3 - 5 - 8 = -16$$

20.- Encontrar los senos directores del vector  $\vec{u}$  y demostrar que la suma de sus cuadrados de los cosenos directores es 1

a) 
$$\vec{u} = 5i + 3j - k$$
  

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{\sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

demostracion:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{35}}\right)^2 = \frac{25+9+1}{35} = \frac{35}{35} = 1$$

21.- Encontrar los ángulos de dirección del vector

a) 
$$\overline{u} = 3i + 2j - 2k$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (2)^2 + (-2)^2}} \right) = 43^\circ 31'$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (2)^2 + (-2)^2}} \right) = 60^\circ 98'$$

$$\delta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-2}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (2)^2 + (-2)^2}} \right) = 119^\circ$$

b) 
$$\vec{u} = \langle 0, 6, -4 \rangle$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0}{\sqrt{(0)^2 + (6)^2 + (-4)^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{6}{\sqrt{(0)^2 + (6)^2 + (-4)^2}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{(0)^2 + (6)^2 + (-4)^2}}$$

demostracion:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{0}{\sqrt{52}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{52}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{52}}\right)^2 = \frac{0 + 36 + 16}{52} = \frac{52}{52} = 1$$

b) 
$$\bar{u} = \langle -1, 5, 2 \rangle$$

$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (5)^2 + (2)^2}} \right) = 100^\circ 51'$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (5)^2 + (2)^2}} \right) = 24^\circ 09'$$

$$\delta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (5)^2 + (2)^2}} \right) = 68^\circ 52$$

Calcular  $\overline{u} \times \overline{v}$  y probar que es ortogonal tanto a  $\overline{u}$  como a  $\overline{v}$ 

A) 
$$\overline{u} = 3i + 5k, \overline{v} = 2i + 3i - 2k$$
  $\overline{u} = \langle 3, -2, -2 \rangle, \overline{v} = \langle 1, 5, 1 \rangle$ 

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-15, 16, 9) \quad \overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (8, -5, 17) \quad (3, -2, -2) = 24 + 10 - 34 = 0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0) \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ} \text{ son ortogonales} \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0) \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0) \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0) \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ} \text{ son ortogonales}$$

$$\overline{u} = \langle -1, 1, 2 \rangle, \overline{v} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle \qquad \overline{u} = \langle -10, 0, 6 \rangle, \overline{v} = \langle 7, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, 0, -1) \qquad \overline{u} \times \overline{v} \cdot \overline{u} = (0, 42, 0) \cdot (-10, 0, 6) = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} \cdot \overline{u} = (-2, 0, -1) \cdot (-1, 1, 2) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} \cdot \overline{u} = (0,42,0) \cdot (-10,0,6) = 0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
 son ortogonales

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
 son ortogonales

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} = (-2, 0, -1) \cdot (0, 1, 0) = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} = (0,42,0) \cdot (7,0,0) = 0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0)$$

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
 son ortogonales

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
 son ortogonales

2.- Calcular el área del paralelogramo que tiene los vectores dados, como lados adyacentes.

a)  

$$\overline{u} = j, \overline{v} = j + k$$
  
 $\overline{u} = \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle, \overline{v} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$   
 $\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 0, 0)$   
 $\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (8, -10, 4)$   
 $|\overline{u} \times \overline{v}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 0^2} = 1u^2$   
 $|\overline{u} \times \overline{v}| = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (10)^2 + (4)} = 6\sqrt{5}u^2 \leftarrow area$ 

3.- Verificar que los puntos dados son los vértices de un paralelogramo y calcular su área

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= (1,1,1), b &= (2,3,4), c &= (6,5,2), d &= (7,7,5) \\
\bar{A} &= b - a &= (1,2,3) \\
\bar{B} &= d - c &= (1,2,3) \\
\bar{C} &= d - b &= (5,4,1) \\
\bar{D} &= c - a &= (5,4,1) \\
\bar{A} &= b - a &= (4,8,-2) \\
\bar{B} &= d - c &= (4,8,-2) \\
\bar{C} &= d - b &= (1,-3,3) \\
\bar{D} &= c - a &= (1,-3,3) \\
\bar{D} &= c - a &= (1,-3,3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-10,14,-6) \\
\bar{A} \times \bar{C} &= \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (14)^2 + (-6)} = 2\sqrt{83} \rightarrow area
\end{aligned}$$

4.- Calcular el área del triángulo con los vértices dado. Sugerencia  $\frac{1}{2} \| \overline{u} \times \overline{v} \|$  es el ara del triángulo que tiene a  $\overline{u}$  y  $\overline{v}$  como lados adyacentes

a) 
$$\overline{A} \times \overline{B} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0,9,6)$$
  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{9^2 + 6^2} \right]$   $a(0,0,0), b(1,2,3), c(-3,0,0)$   $si \overline{A} y \overline{B} son los lados advacentes  $\overline{B} = c - a = \langle -3,0,0 \rangle$   $tenemos: \frac{1}{2} \| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \|$   $= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{13} \rightarrow area del triangulo$$ 

b) 
$$\overline{A} \times \overline{B} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 & 12 & 5 \\ 2 & 13 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (-133, 2 - 57)$$
 $a(2, -7, 3), b(-1, 5, 8), c(4, 6, -1)$ 
 $\overline{A} = b - a = \langle -3, 12, 5 \rangle$ 
 $\overline{B} = c - a = \langle 2, 13, -4 \rangle$ 
 $si \, \overline{A} \, y \, \overline{B} \, son \, los \, lados \, adyacentes$ 
 $tenemos: \frac{1}{2} \| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \|$ 
 $tenemos: \frac{1}{2} \| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \|$ 
 $tenemos: \frac{1}{2} \| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \|$ 
 $tenemos: \frac{1}{2} \| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \|$ 

5.- calcular 
$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w})$$

a)
$$\overline{u} = i, \quad \overline{v} = j, \quad \overline{w} = \hat{k}$$

$$\overline{u} = \langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle, \quad \overline{v} = \langle 0, 3, 0 \rangle, \quad \overline{w} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

6.- Usar el triple producto escalar para encontrar el volumen del paralelepípedo que tiene como aristas adyacentes  $\overline{u}, \overline{v} \ y \ \overline{w}$ 

a)
$$\overline{u} = i + j, \ \overline{v} = j + k, \ \overline{w} = i + k$$

$$\overline{u} = \langle 1, 3, 1 \rangle \quad \overline{v} = \langle 0, 6, 6 \rangle, \ \overline{w} = \langle -4, 0, -4 \rangle$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, -1 + 0 = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -24 + 72 + 24 = 72$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = 72u^3$$

En los ejercicios del 8 – 13 hallar las ecuaciones paramétricas y simétricas de la recta indicada

8.- Que contenga a los puntos (2,1,3) y(1,2,-1)

$$\overline{v} = (1,2,-1) - (2,1,3) 
\overline{v} = \langle -1,1,-4 \rangle 
(x,y) = (p_1, p_2, p_3) + t(v_1 + v_2 + v_3) 
(x,y) = (2,1,3) + t(-1,1,-4) 
(x,y) = 2 - t, 1 + t, 3 - 4t) \rightarrow parametrica$$
simetrica
$$x = 2 - t 
y = t 
z = 3 - 4t$$

9.- Que contenga los puntos (-4,1,3) y(-4,0,1)

$$\overline{v} = \left<0, -1, -2\right>$$
 
$$(x, y) = (p_1, p_2, p_3) + t(v_1 + v_2 + v_3)$$
 si algunas de las componentes es 0 no se puede expresar la ecuación en forma 
$$(x, y) = \left(-4, 1, 3\right) + t\left(0, -1, -2\right)$$
 si algunas de las componentes es 0 no se puede expresar la ecuación en forma simétrica

10.- Que contenga los puntos (1,2,3) y(3,2,1)

$$(x, y) = (p_1, p_2, p_3) + t(v_1 + v_2 + v_3)$$
  
 $(x, y) = (1, 2, 3) + t(2, 0, -2)$ 

si algunas de las componentes es 0 no se puede expresar la ecuación en forma

$$(x, y) = (1 + 2t, 0, 3 - 2t) \rightarrow parametrica$$

simétrica

 $\overline{v} = \langle 2, 0, -2 \rangle$ 

11.- Que contenga al punto (2,2,1) y sea paralela a 2i-j-k

$$(x, y) = (2, 2, 1) + t(2, -1, -1)$$

$$(x, y) = (2 + 2t, 2 - t, 1 - t) \rightarrow parametrica$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 2t \\ y = 2 - t \\ z = 1 - t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x - 2}{2} = 2 - y = 1 - z \rightarrow simetrica$$

12.- Que contenga al punto (-1,-2,5) y sea paralela a -3j+7k

$$(x, y) = (-1, -2, 5) + t(0, -3, 7)$$

$$(x, y) = (-1, -2 - 3t, 5 + 7t) \rightarrow parametrica$$

13.- Que contenga al punto  $\left(0,0,0\right)$  y sea  $\left. \text{paralela a} \left\langle -2,\frac{5}{2},1\right\rangle \right.$ 

$$(x, y) = (0,0,0) + t \left\langle -2, \frac{5}{2}, 1 \right\rangle$$

$$(x, y) = (0,0,0) + \left\langle -2t, \frac{5}{2}t, t \right\rangle$$

$$(x, y) = \left(-2t, \frac{5}{2}t, t\right) \rightarrow parametrica$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2t \\ y = \frac{5}{2}t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2t \\ y = \frac{5}{2}t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

En los ejercicios 14 – 20, hallar la ecuación del plano indicado

14.- Que contenga al punto ig(0,0,0ig) y con vector normal  $\hat{n}=j$ 

$$(x-0, y-0, z-0) \cdot (0,1,0) = y$$
  
y = 0

 $\therefore$  el plano es el xz

15.- Que contenga al punto (1,2,3) y con vector normal  $\hat{n}=i+j$ 

$$(x-1, y-2, z-3) \cdot (1,1,0) = 0$$

$$x-1+y-2=0$$

$$x + y - 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore$$
 el plano es el  $x - y - 3 = 0$ 

16.- Que contenga al punto (1,2,3) y con vector normal  $\hat{n}=j+k$ 

$$(x-1, y-2, z-3) \cdot (0,1,1) = 0$$

$$y-2+z-3=0$$

$$y + z - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore$$
 el plano es el  $y + z - 5 = 0$ 

17.- Que contenga al punto (-4,-7,5) y con vector normal  $\hat{n}=-3i-4j+k$ 

$$(x+4, y+7, z-5) \cdot (-3, -4, 1) = 0$$

$$-3x-12-4y-28-z-5=0$$

$$-3x-4y-z-45=0$$

$$\therefore$$
 el plano es:  $-3x-4y-z-45=0$ 

18.- Que contenga al punto (3,-2,5) y con vector normal  $\hat{n}=2i-7j-8k$ 

$$(x-3, y+2, z-5) \cdot (2, -7, -8) = 0$$

$$2x-6-7y-14-8z+40=0$$

$$2x-7y-8z+26=0$$

$$\therefore \text{ el plano es: } 2x-7y-8z+26=0$$

19.- Que contenga a los puntos (-7,1,0),(2,-1,3),(4,-1,3)

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = (-7,1,0) & \overline{u} = b - a = (2,-1,3) - (-7,1,0) \\ b = (2,-1,3) & \overline{u} = b - a = (9,-2,3) & \overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 9 & -2 & 3 \\ 11 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ c = (4,-1,3) & \overline{v} = c - a = (11,-2,3) & \overline{u} \times \overline{v} = 0i - 6j + 4k \end{array}$$

z20.- Que contenga a los puntos (2,3,-2),(4,-1,-1),(3,1,2)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
a = (2,3,-2) & \overline{u} = b - a = (4,-1,-1) - (2,3,-2) \\
b = (4,-1,-1) & \overline{u} = b - a = (2,-4,1) & \overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
\overline{v} = c - a = (3,1,2) - (2,3,-2) & \overline{u} \times \overline{v} = -14i - 7j
\end{array}$$

21.- Demostrar los teoremas referentes a las propiedades algebraicas y geométricas del producto cruz

1) 
$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = -(\overline{v} \times \overline{u})$$

$$sea : \overline{u}(u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3}) \quad y \quad \overline{v}(v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3})$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_{1} & u_{2} & u_{3} \\ v_{1} & v_{2} & v_{3} \end{vmatrix} = (u_{2}v_{3} - v_{2}u_{3})i - (u_{1}v_{3} - v_{1}u_{3})j + (u_{1}v_{2} - v_{1}u_{2})k$$

$$\overline{v} \times \overline{u} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ v_{1} & v_{2} & v_{3} \\ u_{1} & u_{2} & u_{3} \end{vmatrix} = (v_{2}u_{3} - u_{2}v_{3})i - (v_{1}u_{3} - u_{1}v_{3})j + (v_{1}u_{2} - u_{1}v_{2})k$$

obtenemos:

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = -(\overline{v} \times \overline{u})$$

2) 
$$\overline{u} \times (\overline{v} + \overline{w}) = \overline{u} \times \overline{v} + \overline{u} \times \overline{w}$$

$$\overline{u} \times (\overline{v} + \overline{w}) = \overline{u} \times [(v_1, v_2, v_3) + (w_1, w_2, w_3)]$$

$$\overline{u} \times (\overline{v} + \overline{w}) = \overline{u} \times (v_1 + w_1, v_2 + w_2, v_3 + w_3)$$

$$\overline{u} \times (\overline{v} + \overline{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 + w_1 & v_2 + w_2 & v_3 + w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $[u_2(v_3+w_3)-(v_2+w_2)v_3]i-[u_1(v_3+w_3)-(v_1+w_1)u_3]j+[u_1(v_2+w_2)-(v_1+w_1)u_2]k$ 

por otro lado se tiene

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = (u_2 v_3 - v_2 u_3) i - (u_1 v_3 - v_1 u_3) j + (u_1 v_2 - v_1 u_2) k$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{w} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} = (u_2 w_3 - w_2 u_3) i - (u_1 w_3 - w_1 u_3) j + (u_1 w_2 - w_1 u_2) k$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} + \overline{u} \times \overline{w} = \left[ (u_2 v_3 + u_2 w_3) - (v_2 u_3 + w_2 u_3) \right] i - \left[ (u_1 v_3 + u_1 w_3) - (v_1 u_3 + w_1 u_3) \right] j + \left[ (u_1 v_2 + u_1 w_2) - (v_1 u_2 + w_1 u_2) \right] k$$

$$\left[ u_2 \left( v_3 + w_3 \right) - u_3 \left( v_2 + w_2 \right) \right] i - \left[ u_1 \left( v_3 + w_3 \right) - u_3 \left( v_1 + w_1 \right) \right] j + \left[ u_1 \left( v_2 + w_2 \right) - u_2 \left( v_1 + w_1 \right) \right] k$$

concluimos:

$$\overline{u} \times (\overline{v} + \overline{w}) = \overline{u} \times \overline{v} + \overline{u} \times \overline{w}$$

3) 
$$\overline{u} \times \overline{0} = \overline{0} \times \overline{u} = 0$$
  
 $sea : \overline{u} (u_1, u_2, u_3)$   
 $\overline{u} \times \overline{0} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0i - 0j + 0k = \overline{0}$   
 $\overline{u} \times \overline{0} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0i - 0j + 0k = \overline{0}$ 

$$4) \overline{u} \times \overline{u} = 0$$

$$sea: \overline{u} (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{u} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{u} = (u_2 u_3 - u_3 u_2) i - (u_1 u_3 - u_3 u_1) j + (u_1 u_2 - u_2 u_1) = 0$$

$$\overline{u} \times \overline{u} = 0$$

5 
$$c(\overline{u} \times v) = c\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \overline{u} \times c\overline{v}$$

 $sean: sea: \overline{u}(u_1, u_2, u_3) \text{ y } \overline{v}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$ 

por definicion:

$$c(\overline{u} \times \overline{v}) = c[(u_2v_3 - v_2u_3)i - (u_1v_3 - v_1u_3)j + (u_1v_2 - v_1u_2)k]$$
  
=  $(cu_2v_3 - cv_2u_3)i - (cu_1v_3 - cv_1u_3)j + (cu_1v_2 - cv_1u_2)k$ 

si,  $c\overline{u} \times \overline{v}$  entonces  $c\overline{u} = (cu_1, cu_2, cu_3)$ 

$$c\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ cu_1 & cu_2 & cu_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = (cu_2v_3 - v_2cu_3)i - (cu_1v_3 - v_1cu_3)j + (cu_1v_2 - v_1cu_2)k$$

podemos decir que:  $c(\overline{u} \times \overline{v}) = c\overline{u} \times \overline{v}$ 

tenemos:  $\overline{u} \times c\overline{v}$  entonces  $c\overline{v} = (cv_1, cv_2, cv_3)$ 

$$c\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ cv_1 & cv_2 & cv_3 \end{vmatrix} = (u_2cv_3 - cv_2u_3)i - (u_1cv_3 - cv_1u_3)j + (u_1cv_2 - cv_1u_2)k$$

concluimos que se cumple la igualdad

$$c(\overline{u} \times v) = c\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = \overline{u} \times c\overline{v}$$

6) 
$$\overline{v} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = (\overline{u} \times \overline{v}) \cdot \overline{w}$$
  
 $sean : \overline{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \quad \overline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \quad w = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ 

sabemos que:
$$\overline{v} \times \overline{w} = (v_2 w_3 - w_2 v_3) i - (v_1 w_3 - w_1 v_3) j + (v_1 w_2 - w_1 v_2) k$$

$$\overline{v} \cdot (\overline{v} \times \overline{w}) = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \cdot \left[ (v_2 w_3 - w_2 v_3) - (v_1 w_3 - w_1 v_3) + (v_1 w_2 - w_1 v_2) \right]$$

$$= u_1 (v_2 w_3 - w_2 v_3) - u_2 (v_1 w_3 - w_1 v_2) + u_3 (v_1 w_2 - w_1 v_2)$$

sabemos que: 
$$\overline{u} \times \overline{v} = (u_2 v_3 - v_2 u_3) i - (u_1 v_3 - v_1 u_3) j + (u_1 v_2 - v_1 u_2) k$$

$$(\overline{u} \times \overline{v}) \cdot \overline{w} = [(u_2v_3 - v_2u_3) - (u_1v_3 - v_1u_3) + (u_1v_2 - v_1u_2)] \cdot (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$= w_1 \left( u_2 v_3 - v_2 u_3 \right) - w_2 \left( u_1 v_3 - v_1 u_3 \right) + w_3 \left( u_1 v_2 - v_1 u_2 \right)$$

$$= w_1 u_2 v_3 - w_1 v_2 u_3 - w_2 u_1 v_3 + w_2 v_1 u_3 + w_3 u_1 v_2 - w_3 v_1 u_2$$

ALGEBRA LINEAL TAREA 7 HECTOR PALOMARES

En los ejercicios 1 – 6, determinar si los planos son paralelos, ortogonales, o ninguna de las dos cosas, si no son ortogonales ni paralelos, hallar el ángulo entre ellos

1.-

$$5x - 3y + z = 4, \qquad x + 4y + 7z = 1$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 5, -3, 1 \rangle \qquad \hat{n}_2 = \langle 1, 4, 7 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 5, -3, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 4, 7 \rangle = 5 - 12 + 7 = 0$$

los planos son ortogonales

3.-
$$x-3y+6z=4$$
,  $5x+y-z=4$ 
 $\hat{n}_1 = \langle 1, -3, 6 \rangle$   $\hat{n}_2 = \langle 5, 1, -1 \rangle$ 
 $\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 1, -3, 6 \rangle \cdot \langle 5, 1, -1 \rangle = -4$ 
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-4}{\sqrt{27}\sqrt{46}} \right)$   $\theta = 96^{\circ}31'$ 

$$x-5y-z=1, 5x-25y-5z=-3$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 1,5,-1 \rangle \hat{n}_2 = \langle 5,-25,-5 \rangle$$

$$|\hat{n}_1| = \sqrt{27} |\hat{n}_2| = \sqrt{675}$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 1,5,-1 \rangle \cdot \langle 5,-25,-5 \rangle = 5-125-5$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{125}{\sqrt{27}\sqrt{675}}\right) \theta = 157^{\circ}8'$$

$$3x + y - 4z = 3, -9x - 3y + 12z = 4$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 3, 1, -4 \rangle \hat{n}_2 = \langle -9, -3, 12 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 3, 1, -4 \rangle \cdot \langle -9, -3, 12 \rangle = -27 - 3 - 48 = -70$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-70}{\sqrt{28} \sqrt{234}} \right) \theta = 170^{\circ}$$

4.-
$$3x + 2y - z = 7, \quad x - 4y + 2z = 0$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle \qquad \hat{n}_2 = \langle 1, -4, 2 \rangle$$

$$|\hat{n}_1| = 14 \qquad \qquad |\hat{n}_2| = 21$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, -4, 2 \rangle = -7$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-7}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{21}} \right) \quad \theta = 114^{\circ}09^{\circ}$$

$$2x - z = 1, 4x + y + 8z = 10$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 2, 0, -1 \rangle \hat{n}_2 = \langle 4, 1, 8 \rangle$$

$$|\hat{n}_1| = \sqrt{5} |\hat{n}_2| = \sqrt{81}$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2 = \langle 2, 0, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 4, 1, 8 \rangle = 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{0}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{81}} \right) \theta = 0^{\circ}$$

los planos son ortogonales

En los ejercicios 7 – 10, hallar la distancia del punto al plano

7.-
$$(0,0,0), 2x + 3y + z = 0$$

$$\hat{n} = \langle 2,3,1 \rangle \to h(6,0,0)$$

$$p(0,0,0)$$

$$\vec{ph} = (0,0,0) - (6,0,0) = \langle -6,0,0 \rangle$$

$$\vec{ph} \cdot \hat{n} = \langle -6,0,0 \rangle \cdot \langle 2,3,1 \rangle = -12$$

$$|\hat{n}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = 14$$

$$D = \frac{12}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\hat{n} = \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle \to h(6, 0, 0) 
p(0, 0, 0) 
\vec{ph} = (0, 0, 0) - (6, 0, 0) = \langle -6, 0, 0 \rangle 
\vec{ph} \cdot \hat{n} = \langle -6, 0, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle = -12 
|\hat{n}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = 14$$

$$\hat{n} = \langle 8, -4, 1 \rangle \to h(1, 0, 0) 
\vec{ph} \cdot (0, 0, 0) - (1, 0, 0) = \langle -1, 0, 0 \rangle 
\vec{ph} \cdot \hat{n} = \langle -1, 0, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 8, -4, 1 \rangle = -8$$

$$|\hat{n}| = \sqrt{8^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} = 9$$

$$D = -\frac{8}{9}$$

(0,0,0), 8x-4y+z=8

$$(2,8,4), 2x + y + z = 5$$

$$\hat{n} = \langle 2,1,1 \rangle \to h(0,0,5)$$

$$p(2,8,4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{ph} = (2,8,4) - (0,0,5) = \langle 2,8,-1 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{ph} \cdot \hat{n} = \langle 2,8,-1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2,1,1 \rangle = 4 + 8 - 1 = 11$$

$$|\hat{n}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$D = \frac{11}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$(3,2,1), x-y+2z=4$$
10.- 
$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{n} &= \langle 1,-1,2 \rangle \to h(0,0,2) & p(3,2,1) \\
\hline
ph &= (3,2,1)-(0,0,2) = \langle 3,2,-1 \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$|\hat{n}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

En los ejercicios 11 - 14, verificar que los dos planos son paralelos y hallar la distancia entre ellos.

11.-
$$x-3y+4z=10, \quad x-3y+4z=6$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 1, -3, 4 \rangle \hat{n}_2 = \langle 1, 3, 4 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_1 || \hat{n}_2$$

$$a = (10, 0, 0)b = (0, -2, 0)$$

$$D = \frac{|\overrightarrow{ab} \cdot u|}{\|\overrightarrow{u}\|} = \frac{|\langle 10, -2, 0 \rangle| \cdot \langle 1, -3, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (6)^2 + (7)^2}} = \frac{26}{\sqrt{94}}$$

13.-
$$-3x + 6y + 7z = 1, \quad 6x - 12y - 14z = 25$$

$$\hat{n}_{1} = \langle -3, 6, 7 \rangle \qquad \hat{n}_{2} = \langle 6, -12, -14 \rangle$$

$$2\hat{n}_{1} = \hat{n}_{2} \therefore \hat{n}_{1} || \hat{n}_{2}$$

$$a = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0, 0\right) \qquad b = \left(0, 0, -\frac{25}{14}\right)$$

$$D = \frac{|\overrightarrow{ab} \cdot u|}{\|\overrightarrow{u}\|} = \frac{\left|\left\langle\frac{1}{3}, 0, -\frac{25}{14}\right\rangle\right| \cdot \langle -3, 6, 7\rangle}{\sqrt{(-3)^{2} + (6)^{2} + (7)^{2}}} = \frac{27}{2\sqrt{94}}$$

14.-
$$2x - 4z = 4, 2x - 4z = 10$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = \langle 2, 0, -4 \rangle \hat{n}_2 = \langle 2, 0, -4 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_1 \parallel \hat{n}_2$$

$$a = (0, 0, 1) b = (5, 0, 0)$$

$$D = \frac{|\overrightarrow{ab} \cdot \overrightarrow{u}|}{\|\overrightarrow{u}\|} = \frac{|\langle 5, 0, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 0, -4 \rangle|}{\sqrt{(2)^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{20}}$$

12.-
$$4x - 4y - 9z = 7, \quad 4x - 4y - 9z = 18$$

$$\vec{u} = \langle 4, -4, -9 \rangle \qquad \vec{v} = \langle 4, -4, -9 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_{1} = \hat{n}_{2} \therefore \hat{n}_{1} || \hat{n}_{2}$$

$$a = \left(\frac{7}{4}, 0, 0\right) \qquad b = (0, 2, 0)$$

$$D = \frac{|\vec{ab} \cdot v|}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{\left|\left(\frac{7}{4}, 0, 0\right) \cdot (4, -4, 9)\right|}{\sqrt{(4)^{2} + (-4)^{2} + (9)^{2}}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$14.-$$

$$2x - 4z = 4, \quad 2x - 4z = 10$$

$$\vec{u} = \langle 2, -4 \rangle \qquad \vec{v} = \langle 2, -4 \rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_{1} = \hat{n}_{2} \therefore \hat{n}_{1} || \hat{n}_{2}$$

$$a = (2, 0) \qquad b = (5, 0)$$

$$D = \frac{|\vec{ab} \cdot u|}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \frac{\left|(3, 0) \cdot (2, -4)\right|}{\sqrt{(2)^{2} + (20)^{2}}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{20}}$$

ALGEBRA LINEAL TAREA 8 HECTOR PALOMARES

En los ejercicios 15 – 18 hallar la distancia del punto a la recta dad por medio del conjunto de ecuaciones paramétricas.

16.-

$$Q = (1, 5, -2) \begin{cases} x = 4t - 2 \\ y = 3 \\ z = -t + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int x = 2t$$

$$Q = (1, -2, 4) \begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = t - 3 \\ z = 2t + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$p_1 \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2,3,0)$$

$$p_1 \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -2 \\ z = 4 \end{cases} \quad (2, -2, 4)$$

$$p_{1} \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \qquad p_{1} \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -2 \\ z = 4 \end{cases} \qquad (2, -2, 4)$$

$$p_{2} \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 3 \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \qquad p_{2} \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 6 \end{cases} \qquad (4, -1, 6)$$

$$\overline{p_{2}p_{1}} = (6, 3, -1) - (2, 3, 0) = \langle 4, 0, -1 \rangle \qquad \overline{p_{2}p_{1}} = (4, -1, 6) - (2, -2, 4) = \langle 2, 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$p_2 \to t = 2$$
  $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 6 \end{cases}$   $(4, -1, 6)$ 

$$\overline{p_2 p_1} = (6,3,-1) - (2,3,0) = \langle 4,0,-1 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_2 p_1} = (4, -1, 6) - (2, -2, 4) = \langle 2, 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1Q} = (2,3,0) - (1,5,-2) = \langle 1,-2,-2 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1Q} = (2, -2, 4) - (1, -2, 4) = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$P_{1}Q = (2,3,0) - (1,5,-2) = \langle 1,-2,-2 \rangle \qquad P_{1}Q = (2,-2,4) - (1,-2,4) = \langle 1,0,0 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_{1}Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_{2}p_{1}} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -2,-7,8 \rangle \qquad \overrightarrow{P_{1}Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_{2}p_{1}} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 0,-2,1 \rangle$$

$$|\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{p_{1}p_{2}}| = 3\sqrt{13} \qquad |\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{p_{2}p_{1}}| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2p_1} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 0, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{P_1Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2p_1} \right| = 3\sqrt{13}$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2 p_1} \right| = \sqrt{5}$$

17.-

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - t \\ y = 2 + t \\ z = -2t \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_2}\overrightarrow{p_1} = (-1, 4, -4) - (0, 3, -2) = \langle -1, 1, -2 \rangle$$

$$Q = (-2,1,3) \begin{cases} x = 1 - t \\ y = 2 + t \\ z = -2t \end{cases} \qquad \overline{p_2 p_1} = (-1,4,-4) - (0,3,-2) = \langle -1,1 \rangle = 0$$

$$p_1 \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 3 \\ z = -2 \end{cases} \qquad (0,3,-2) \qquad \overline{p_2 p_1} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 1,9,4 \rangle$$

$$p_2 \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 4 \\ z = -4 \end{cases} \qquad (-1,4,-4) \qquad |\overline{P_1 Q} \times \overline{p_2 p_1}| = \sqrt{97}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2p_1} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 1, 9, 4 \rangle$$

$$p_2 \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 4 \\ z = -4 \end{cases}$$
 (-1,4,-4)

$$\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2 p_1} \right| = \sqrt{97}$$

18.-

$$Q = (4, -1, 5) \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 1 + 3t \\ z = 1 + t \end{cases}$$

$$p_1 \to t = 1 \to \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 4 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$p_2 \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 7 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(3,4,2)$$

$$(3,7,3)$$

$$p_2 \to t = 2 \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 7 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$
 (3,7,3)

$$\overrightarrow{p_2 p_1} = (3,7,3) - (3,4,2) = \langle 0,3,1 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1 Q} = (3,4,2) - (4,-1,5) = \langle -1,5,-3 \rangle$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{P_1Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2p_1}| = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -14, -1, 3 \rangle$$

$$|\overrightarrow{P_1Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2p_1}| = \sqrt{206}$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 Q} \times \overrightarrow{p_2 p_1} \right| = \sqrt{206}$$

ALGEBRA LINEAL TAREA 8 **HECTOR PALOMARES**  1.- El conjunto de matrices diagonales de tamaño  $n \times n$ , con la suma común de matrices y la multiplicación escalar común.

comun. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & b_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & a_{22} + b_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & & 0 \cdots & a_{nn} + b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
 sea:a y b una matriz de n × n 
$$a + b \in V$$
 
$$\beta \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 &$$

$$\beta \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \beta a_{22} & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \beta a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} - a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & a_{nn} - a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

por el axioma  $\forall x \in V, \exists -x \in V, x+(-x) =$ 

por el axioma  $\exists \vec{0} \in V$ ,  $x + \vec{0} = x$ ,  $\forall x \in V$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & a_{22} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

*pero* la matriz  $0 \in \mathbb{Z}V$  : *no* es un espacio vectorial

2.-  $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y \le 0\}$  con operaciones usuales de suma y multiplicación escalar de vectores

$$(x_1, x_2) + (y_1 + y_2) = 0$$

$$x_1 + y_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 + y_2 = 0$$

$$si: v \leq 0$$

$$-x_2 - y_2 \neq 0$$

$$\forall x \in V, \exists -x \in V, x + (-x) = 0 \rightarrow no \text{ se cumple}$$

asi que no es un espacio vectorial

4.- Un conjunto de vectores en  $R^3$  de la forma (x, x, x)

$$(x,x,x)+(x,x,x) = 2x+2x+2x$$

se cumple 
$$\forall x \in xV, x + x \in V$$

$$(x, x, x) + (0, 0, 0) = (x, x, x)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists \vec{0} \in V, x + 0 \in V$ 

$$(x,x,x)+\lceil -(x,x,x)\rceil = (0,0,0)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists -x \in V, x + (-x) = 0$ 

$$\alpha(x, x, x) = (\alpha x, \alpha x, \alpha x)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \forall \alpha \in K, \alpha x \in V$ 

$$(\alpha + \beta)(x, x, x) = \alpha(x, x, x) + \beta(x, x, x) = (\alpha x, \alpha x, \alpha x) + (\beta x, \beta x, \beta x)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \forall \alpha \beta \in V, x(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha x + \beta x$ 

$$\alpha\beta(x, x, x) = \alpha(\beta x, \beta x, \beta x)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in V, (\alpha\beta)x = \alpha(\beta x)$ 

$$1(x,x,x) = (x,x,x)$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists 1 \in K, 1x = x$ 

Por lo tanto es un espacio vectorial

5.- El conjunto de matrices simétricas de  $3\times3$  con la suma en común y la multiplicación escalar

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+a & b+b & c+c \\ b+b & e+e & d+d \\ c+c & d+d & f+f \end{pmatrix} la \ matriz \in V$$

$$\beta \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta a & \beta b & \beta c \\ \beta b & \beta e & \beta d \\ \beta c & \beta d & \beta f \end{pmatrix} la \ matriz \in V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
a & b & c \\
b & e & d \\
c & d & f
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
a & b & c \\
b & e & d \\
c & d & f
\end{bmatrix}$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists 1 \in V, 1x = x$ 

$$(\alpha + \beta) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b & \alpha c \\ \alpha b & \alpha e & \alpha d \\ \alpha c & \alpha d & \alpha f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \beta a & \beta b & \beta c \\ \beta b & \beta e & \beta d \\ \beta c & \beta d & \beta f \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\forall x \in V, \forall \alpha \beta \in V, x(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha x + \beta x$  la matriz  $\in V$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix}$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists 0 \in V, x+0 =$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b & -c \\ -b & -e & -d \\ -c & -d & -f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

se cumple  $\forall x \in V, \exists -x \in V, x+(-x)=0$  la matriz  $\in V$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} & c_{13} \\ b_{21} & e_{22} & d_{23} \\ c_{31} & d_{23} & f_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a + a_{11} & b + b_{12} & c + c_{13} \\ b + b_{21} & e + e_{22} & d_{23} + d \\ c + c_{31} & d + d_{32} & f_{33} + f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} & c_{13} \\ b_{21} & e_{22} & d_{23} \\ c_{31} & d_{23} & f_{33} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & e & d \\ c & d & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + a & b_{12} + b & c + c_{13} \\ b_{21} + b & e_{22} + e & d + d_{23} \\ c_{31} + c & d_{32} + d & f + f_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

dado:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+a_{11} & b+b_{12} & c+c_{13} \\ b+b_{21} & e+e_{22} & d_{23}+d \\ c+c_{31} & d+d_{32} & f_{33}+f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+a & b_{12}+b & c+c_{13} \\ b_{21}+b & e_{22}+e & d+d_{23} \\ c_{31}+c & d_{32}+d & f+f_{33} \end{pmatrix} la \ matriz \in V$$

por el axioma  $\forall xy \in V, x + y = y + x$ 

6.- El conjunto de matrices de la forma  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  con  $a,b \in R$  con la suma común y la multiplicación escalar

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a+a \\ b+b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la matriz  $\in V$  
$$\chi \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi a \\ \chi b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la matriz  $\in V$ 

$$\chi \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi a \\ \chi b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{la matriz } \in V$$

7.- El conjunto de matrices de la forma  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  con  $a,b \in R$  con la suma común y la multiplicación escalar

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2a \\ 2b & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la matriz  $\notin V$ 

8.- El conjunto de polinomios de grado n, con termino constante igual a cero

$$a_{0} + at + at^{2} + \dots at^{n} = 0$$

$$a = 0$$

$$0 + (0)t + (0)t^{2} + \dots (0)t^{n} = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$p = a_{0} + at + at^{2} + \dots at^{n}$$

$$a = 0 \text{ y entonses}$$

$$-p = -a_{0} + (-at) + (-at^{2}) + \dots (-at^{n})$$

$$a_{0} + at + at^{2} + \dots at^{n}$$

$$a = 0 \text{ y dado un } \beta$$

$$a = 0 \text{ y dado un } \beta$$

$$\beta a_{0} + \beta at + \beta at^{2} + \dots \beta at^{n}$$

$$(0)\beta + (0)\beta t + (0)\beta t^{2} + \dots (0)\beta t^{n}$$

9.- El conjunto de polinomios de grado n, con termino constante positivo  $\,a_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\,$ 

$$a_0 + at + at^2 + ... at^n = 0$$
  
 $si: t = 0$   
 $a_0 + a(0) + a(0)^2 + ... a(0)^n = 0$   
 $a_0 = 0$   
 $pero: a > 0$ 

entonces: no es un espacio vectorial

10.- El conjunto de funciones continuas en [0,1] con f(0)=0 y f(1)=1 con operaciones definidas de manera usual

$$f(0) + g(0) = 0$$
$$f(1) + g(1)$$
$$0 \in V$$

11.- el conjunto de números reales de la forma  $a+b\sqrt{2}$  donde  $a,b\in Q$  con la suma usual de números reales y con la multiplicación escalar definida solamente para escalares racionales

$$(a+b\sqrt{2})+(c+d\sqrt{2})=(a+c)+(b+d)\sqrt{2}$$

$$(a+c)+(b+d)\sqrt{2} \in V$$

$$\alpha(a+b\sqrt{2})=\alpha a+\alpha b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha(a+b\sqrt{2})=\alpha a+\alpha b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha(a+b\sqrt{2})=\alpha a+\alpha b\sqrt{2}$$

12.- Demuestre que en un espacio vectorial el neutro aditivo es único

sea: 
$$x, y \in V$$
 pero  $y = (-x)$   
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$   
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + (-x_1, -x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 + (-x_1), x_2 + (-x_2), \dots, x_n + (-x_n)) = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$   
se cumple  
 $\forall x \in V, \exists -x \in V, x + (-x) = 0$ 

13.- Demuestre que en un espacio vectorial cada vector tiene un inverso aditivo

sea: 
$$x \in V \quad \exists \vec{0} \in V$$
  
 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + (0, 0, \dots, 0) = (x_1 + 0, x_2 + 0, \dots, x_n + 0) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$   
se cumple  
 $\forall x \in V, \exists \vec{0} \in V, x + 0 = x$ 

14. Demuestre que el conjunto de los números reales positivos forman un espacio vectorial con las operaciones x + y = xy y  $ax = x^a$ 

En los ejercicios 15 – 24 determine si el subconjunto dado H del espacio vectorial V es un subespacio vectorial de V. JUSTIFIQUE SU RESPUESTA.

$$si, (x_1, y_1) \in V - (x_1, y_1) \in V$$

$$V = \Re^2; H = \left\{ (x, y) \in \Re^2 \middle| x = y \right\}$$

$$si, (x_1, y_1) y (x_2, y_2) \in V$$

$$Entonces:$$

$$(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2)$$

$$dado: x = y \rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2) \rightarrow \in V$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \in V - (x_1, y_1) \in V$$

$$(x_1, y_1) = (x_1, y_1) =$$

16.- 
$$V = \Re^2$$
;  $H = \{(x, y) \in \Re^2 | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$   
 $si,(x, y)$  y  $\alpha$   
 $\alpha(x, y) = \alpha x, \alpha y \notin H$ 

17.- 
$$V = \Re^3; H = \{(x, y) \in \Re^3 | z = 0\}$$
  $\rightarrow \in H$ 

$$si,(x, y, z)$$
 y  $z = 0$   $si,(x_1, y_1, z_1),(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  y  $z = 0$   $(x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2)$   $= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2)$   $= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, 0 + 0)$   $= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$ 

18. 
$$V = M_{n \times n}; H = \{D \in M_{n \times n} | D = D^t \}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{entonces} \quad D^T = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{21} & \cdots & d_{m1} \\ d_{12} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{1n} & d_{2n} & \cdots & d_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

sea  $D_{n \times n}$  y un  $\alpha$ 

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha d_{11} & \alpha d_{12} & \cdots & \alpha d_{1n} \\ \alpha d_{21} & \alpha d_{22} & \cdots & \alpha d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha d_{m1} & \alpha d_{m2} & \cdots & \alpha d_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

entonces:  $\alpha D^T$ 

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha d_{11} & \alpha d_{21} & \cdots & \alpha d_{m1} \\ \alpha d_{12} & \alpha d_{22} & \cdots & \alpha d_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha d_{1n} & \alpha d_{2n} & \cdots & \alpha d_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow D^{T} \in V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & \cdots & D_{1n} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & \cdots & D_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ D_{m1} & D_{m2} & \cdots & D_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} + D_{11} & d_{12} + D_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} + D_{1n} \\ d_{21} + D_{21} & d_{22} + D_{22} & \cdots & d_{2n} + D_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} + D_{m1} & d_{m2} + D_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mn} + D_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

19. 
$$V = M_{n \times n}$$
;  $H = \{T \in M_{n \times n} | T \text{ es triangular superior} \}$ 

Sea a y b matrices de  $n \times n$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} + b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

se cumple :  $\forall x, y \in H, x + y \in H$ 

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha b_{11} & \alpha b_{12} & \cdots & \alpha b_{1n} \\ 0 & \alpha b_{22} & \cdots & \alpha b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{la matriz triangular superior } \in \mathbf{H}$$

se cumple:  $\forall x \in H, \forall \alpha \in K, \alpha x \in H$ 

20. 
$$V = P_4$$
;  $H = \{ p \in P_4 \, | \, p(0) = 0 \}$  el polinomio es un subespacio vectorial

sea: 
$$p \ y \ p_a \ polinomios \in p_4$$
  
 $p(0) = 0 \ p_a(0) = 0$   
 $p = c + cx + cx^2 + cx^3 + cx^4$   
 $p_a = d + dx + dx^2 + dx^3 + dx^4$ 

sea: 
$$p \in p_4$$
 y una  $\alpha$   
 $\alpha p = \alpha \left( c + cx + cx^2 + cx^3 + cx^4 \right)$   
 $\alpha p = \alpha c + \alpha cx + \alpha cx^2 + \alpha cx^3 + \alpha cx^4$   
cumple:  $\forall x \in H, \forall \alpha \in K, \alpha x \in H$ 

$$p + p_a = c + d + (c + d)x + (c + d)x^2 + (c + d)x^3 + (c + d)x^4$$
  
cumple:  $\forall x, y \in V, x + y \in V$ 

21. 
$$V = P_n$$
;  $H = \{ p \in P_n | p(0) = 1 \}$ 

$$sea: p \ y \ p_o$$
 polinomios de grado n

$$p(0)=1$$
  $p_0(0)=1$ 

$$p + p_0 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$p + p_0 \notin H$$

En los ejercicios 1 - 10 determine si el conjunto de vectores dado es linealmente Independiente o dependiente

1.-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 son linealmente independiente porque no se pueden escribir como combinación lineal

2.-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\alpha + 4\beta = 0}{-\alpha - 2\beta = 0} \qquad \alpha = -2\beta \\ 4\alpha + 7\beta = 0 \qquad 4\alpha = -7\beta \qquad \text{son linealmente independientes}$$

3.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 son linealmente dependientes

$$a \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-3a + b + 4c = 0}{2a + 10b - 5c = 0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix} - 1/3R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/3 & -4/3 \\ 2 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 32/3 & -7/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3/32R_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/32 \end{pmatrix} 1/3R_{2} - R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 45/32 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/32 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a - \frac{45}{32}c = 0 \qquad a = \frac{45}{32}c$$

$$b - \frac{7}{32}c = 0 \qquad \qquad b = \frac{7}{32}c$$

4.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
 son linealmente independientes

$$a \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{cccc} -3a + 7b + c = 0 \\ 4a - b + c = 0 \\ 2a + 3b + 8c = 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 7 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ \end{array} \\ R_2 - 2R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -15 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ \end{pmatrix} - 1/3R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & -7 & -15 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{3} - 2R_{1} \rightarrow R_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & -7 & -15 \\ 0 & 23/3 & 26/3 \end{pmatrix} - 1/7R_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -15/7 \\ 0 & 23/3 & 26/3 \end{pmatrix} 7/3R_{2} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -16/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -15/7 \\ 0 & 23/3 & 26/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{3} - 23/3R_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -16/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 15/7 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4321}{483} \end{pmatrix} \frac{483}{4321} R_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -16/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 15/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{7/15R_{3} + R_{2} \rightarrow R_{2}}{-16/3R_{3} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Son linealmente dependientes

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} a + 3b + 5d &= 0 \\ -2a + 4c &= 0 \\ a + 2b - c + 3d &= 0 \\ 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2R_1 + R_2 \to R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 10 \\ -R_1 + R_3 \to R_3 \end{pmatrix} - R_1 + R_4 \to R_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - R_1 + R_4 \to R_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} - 3R_2 + R_1 \to R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2/6 & -1/3 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5R_{2} + R_{4} \rightarrow R_{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2/6 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 7/3 & 7/3 \end{pmatrix} - 3R_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7/3 & 7/3 \end{pmatrix} - 7/3R_{3} - R_{4} \rightarrow R_{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/6 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. En 
$$p_2: 1-x, x$$

$$sea: c_1(1-x)+c_2(x)=0$$

$$c_1 + (c_2 - c_1)x = 0$$

$$c_1 = 0$$

linealmente independientes

$$c_2 - c_1 = 0$$

$$c_2 = c_1 = 0$$

7. 
$$p_2: 1-x, 1+x, x^2$$

$$c_{11}(1-x)+c_{2}(1+x)+c_{3}x^{2}=0$$

$$c_1 + c_2 + (c_2 - c_1)x + (c_3)x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{R_2}{2} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

son linealmente dependientes

8.- 
$$p_3 = 2x$$
,  $x^3 - 3$ ,  $1 + x - 4x^3$ ,  $x^3 + 18x - 9$ 

$$sea: c_1(2x) + c_2(x^3 - 3) + c_3(1 + x - 4x^3) + c_4(x^3 + 18x - 9) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_2 - 1/2R_1 \to R_2 \\ R_3 + 4R_1 \to R_3 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 6/11 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 96/11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 35/11 \end{pmatrix} \text{ linealmente dependientes}$$

9.- En una matriz de 2 X 2: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2\alpha + 4\lambda = 0$$

$$-\alpha - 3\beta + \lambda = 0$$

$$4\alpha + \beta + 7\lambda = 0$$

$$5\beta - 5\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \beta = \lambda$$
 : son: Li

10.- En una matriz de 2 X 2: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_4 - 6R_2 \rightarrow R_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ R_3 - 3R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \\ R_4 - 7R_2 \rightarrow R_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{R_3}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_3 \to R_1} \begin{array}{c} R_1 + R_3 \to R_1 \\ R_2 + 2R_3 \to R_2 \\ -R_4 + 10R_3 \to R_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

11.- Formule una condición para que los números a, b, c, y d tal que los vectores  $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$   $y \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$  sean

- (a) linealmente dependientes
- (b) linealmente independientes

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$ad - bc = 0$$

12.- Para que valores reales de lpha son linealmente dependientes los vectores

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \alpha \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & \alpha \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} R_2 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & \alpha - 6 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} 5R_3 - 2R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & \alpha - 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\alpha - 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2\alpha + 13 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{13}{2}$$

13.- ¿para qué valores reales c los vectores (1-c,1+c) y (1+c,1-c) son linealmente independientes?

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-c & 1+c \\ 1+c & 1-c \end{vmatrix} = (1-c)^2 - (1+c)^2 = 1 - 2c + c^2 - 1 - 2c - c^2 = -4c$$
 para valores de:  $c \neq 0$ 

14.- Demuestre que los vectores  $(1,a,a^2)$ ,  $(1,b,b^2)$ ,  $(1,c,c^2)$  son linealmente independientes si:  $a \neq b$ ,  $a \neq c$ ,  $b \neq c$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^{2} & b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a \\ 0 & b^{2}-ab & c^{2}-ca \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ b(b-a) & c(c-a) \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix}$$
$$(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$
$$\neq 0, si \quad a \neq b, a \neq c, b \neq c$$

En los ejercicios 15 - 22 determinar si el conjunto de vectores dado genera al espacio vectorial que se da.

15 – En 
$$R^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 si genera al espacio vectorial

Dado que 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in a_1, a_2 \quad \text{tal que: } a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & x \\ 2 & 4 & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & x \\ 0 & -2 & -2x + y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow a_1, a_2 existen$$

16.- En 
$$R^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\pi} \\ \sqrt{\pi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$17.- \ \operatorname{En} \ R^3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

si genera en  $R^3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y - x \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z - x - y \end{pmatrix}$$

18.- En R<sup>3</sup> 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

si genera en el espacio vectorial

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ es combinación lineal de } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad c_3 = 2$$

$$c_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} + c_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 3\\1\\2 \end{pmatrix} + c_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad c_{1} = 1$$

$$c_{2} = 1$$

$$c_{3} = 2$$

19.- En el polinomio  $P_2: 1-x, 3-x^2$ 

$$a(1-x)+b(3-x^2)=$$

$$a+3b=0$$

$$-ax - bx^2 = 0$$

$$ax + bx^2 = 0$$

$$x(a+bx)=0$$

20.- en el polinomio  $p_2: 1-x, 3-x^2, x$ 

 $\{1-x, 3-x^2, x\}$  es de la forma  $ax^2 + bx + c$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & a \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & c \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} R_2 \leftrightarrow -R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -a \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$$
si genera  $1 - x, 3 - x^2, x$  en  $P_2$ 

$$R_{3} + R_{1} \to R_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -a \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & b+c \end{pmatrix} R_{1} - 3R_{2} \to R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3a+c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3a+b+c \end{pmatrix}$$

21.- En la matriz 2 x 2: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
 General en las matrices de 2x2

22.- En la matriz 2 x 2: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
 las ecuaciones

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_3 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_4 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{no siempre generan}$$

23.- Halle un conjunto de tres vectores linealmente independientes en 
$$R^3$$
 Tal que tenga a los vectores  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & a \\ 1 & 3 & b \\ 2 & 4 & c \end{pmatrix}$$
 para cualquier a, b, c se determina que no todos los ceros

En los ejercicios 1 – 10 determine si el conjunto de vectores dad es una base del espacio vectorial correspondiente.

1.- En el polinomio  $p_2:1-x^2,x$  son linealmente independientes y no generan en el espacio, no es una base

$$c_1(1-x^2)+c_2(x)=0$$
  $c_1(1-x^2)+c_2(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2$   $c_1=0$   $c_2=0$   $c_2=a_1$   $c_3=a_2$ 

2.- En el polinomio  $P_2: -3x, 1+x^2, x^2-5$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -5 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(1+5) = 18$$
 el determinante es distinto de cero, por lo tanto si forma el espacio vectorial

3.- En el polinomio  $p_2: x^2-1, x^2-2, x^2-3$  son linealmente dependientes por lo tanto no forman una base

$$c_{1}(x^{2}-1)+c_{2}(x^{2}-2)+c_{3}(x^{2}-3)=0$$

$$-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})+(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})x^{2}=0$$

$$-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})=0$$

$$c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} R_{1}+R_{2} \rightarrow R_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} R_{2}-R_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4-4=0$$

4.- En el polinomio =  $P_3$ : 1,1+x,1+ $x^2$ +1+ $x^3$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
 el determinante es distinto de cero, por lo tanto son linealmente independientes y

forma una base en el espacio

5.- En el polinomio  $p_3:3, x^3-4x+6, x^2$  no se pueden expresarse como combinación lineal. No genera una base

6.- En la matriz 2 x 2 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3c_{1} + 3c_{2} - 5c_{1} = 0$$

$$c_{1} + 2c_{2} + c_{1} + c_{4} = 0$$

$$6c_{3} - 7c_{4} = 0 \rightarrow c_{4} = -\frac{6}{7}c_{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & \frac{13}{7} \end{pmatrix} - 3R_{2} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & -\frac{74}{7} \end{pmatrix} R_{2} + R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -\frac{109}{7} \\ 0 & -3 & -\frac{74}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3c_1-\frac{109}{7}c_3=0 \\ -3c_2-\frac{74}{7}c_3=0 \\ 21c_1-109c_3=0 \\ -21c_2-74c_3=0 \\ \text{son linealmente dependientes, no generan base}$$

7.- en una matriz de 2 x 2 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $abcd \neq 0$ 

$$c_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ac_1 = 0$$
:  $c_1 = 0$ 

$$bc_2 = 0 : c_2 = 0$$

$$cc_3 = 0$$
 :  $c_3 = 0$ 

$$dc_A = 0$$
 :  $c_A = 0$ 

9.- 
$$H = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x + y = 0\}; (1, -1)$$

 $dado:(x,y) \in H$  entonces (x,y) = (x,x) = x(1,-1) si forma una base

10.- 
$$H\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x+y=0\}; (1,-1), (-3,3)$$

Son dependientes (-3,3) = -3(1,-3) por lo tanto, no forma una base

11.- Halle una base en  $R^3$  para el conjunto de vectores en el plano 2x - y - z = 0

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 2x - y \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{la base es } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

12.- Halle una base en  $R^3$  para el conjunto de vectores en el plano 3x-2y+6z=0

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2/3)y - 2z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la base es 
$$\begin{cases} 2/3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

13.- Halle una base en  $R^3$  para el conjunto de vectores en la recta  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ (3/2)x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la base es  $\begin{cases} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

14.- Halle una base en  $R^3$  para el conjunto de vectores en la recta x=3t, y=-2t, z=t

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3t \\ -2t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 la base es  $\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

15.- Determine una base para  $D_3$ , el espacio de las matrices diagonales de  $3\times3$  ¿cuál es dim  $D_3$  ? Y ¿Cuál es dim  $D_n$  ?

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}; \dim D_3 = 3$$

16.- Para que valores del número real  $\alpha$  forman una base de  $R^3$  los vectores  $(\alpha,1,0)(1,0,\alpha)$  y  $(1+\alpha,1,\alpha)$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1+a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a(a-a) = 0$$
 los vectores nunca forman una base ya que todos los valores de  $a$ 

son dependientes

En los ejercicios 1 – 14 determine si la transformación dada de V en W es lineal

1)
$$T: R^{2} \to R^{2}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \left[\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}\right] = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

si es lineal

$$T: R^{2} \to R^{2}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\$$

2)

3)
$$T: R^{3} \rightarrow R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: R^{3} \rightarrow R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: R^{3} \rightarrow R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: R^{3} \rightarrow R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{3} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{3} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
Si es lineal

$$T: R^{3} \to R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha z_{1} + z_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$aT \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Si es lineal

5)
$$T: R^{3} \to R^{2}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha z_{1} + z_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z_{1} + z_{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{No es lineal}$$

$$T: R^{2} \to R^{2}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^{2} \\ y^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha x_{1} + x_{2})^{2} \\ (\alpha y_{1} + y_{2})^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{2} x_{1}^{2} + 2\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + y_{1}^{2} \\ a^{2} x_{2}^{2} + 2\alpha x_{2} y_{2} + y_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha (\alpha x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} y_{1}) + y_{1}^{2} \\ \alpha (\alpha x_{2}^{2} + 2x_{2} y_{2}) + y_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} ax_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} y_{1} \\ ax_{2}^{2} + 2x_{2} y_{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2}^{2} \\ y_{2}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

No es lineal

7)
$$T: R^{2} \to R^{2}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ x_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha T\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$T: R^{2} \rightarrow R; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = xy$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha x_{1} + x_{2})(\alpha y_{1} + y_{2})$$

$$= \alpha^{2} x_{1} y_{1} + \alpha x_{1} y_{2} + \alpha x_{2} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2}$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

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$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{1})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{1} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2})$$

$$= a(\alpha x_{1} y_{2} + x_{2} y_{2}$$

10)

$$T: R^{4} \to R^{2}; T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+z \\ y+w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ w_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ w_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha w_{1} + w_{2} \\ \alpha z_{1} + z_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha x_{1} + x_{2}) + (\alpha z_{1} + z_{2}) \\ (\alpha y_{1} + y_{2}) - (\alpha w_{1} + w_{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha (x_{1} + x_{2}) + (z_{1} + z_{2}) \\ \alpha (y_{1} + y_{2}) - (w_{1} + w_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} + z_{1} \\ y_{1} - w_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} + z_{2} \\ y_{2} - w_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha T \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} + z_{1} \\ y_{1} - w_{1} \end{pmatrix} + T \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} + z_{2} \\ y_{2} - w_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

11)

$$T: R^{2} \to R^{3}; T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \\ x+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = T\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ (\alpha x_{1} + x_{2}) + (\alpha y_{1} + y_{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha (x_{1} + y_{1}) + (x_{2} + y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ x_{1} \\ x_{1} + y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_{2} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{2} + y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$T: R^2 \to R^3; T(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \\ x+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\left[\alpha(x_{1})+(x_{2})\right] = T\left(\alpha x_{1}+x_{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha y_{1}+x_{2} \\ 2(\alpha x_{1}+x_{2}) \\ (\alpha x_{1}+x_{2})+1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ 2x_{1} \\ x_{1}+1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ 2x_{1} \\ x_{2}+1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha T(x_{1}) + T(x_{2})$$

13)

$$T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}; T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

$$T\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = T\begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_1 + x_{11} \\ \alpha x_2 + x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha x_n + x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha x_1 + x_{11}) + (\alpha x_2 + x_{22}) + (\alpha x_n + x_{nn}) = \alpha T\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + T\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

14)

$$T: R \to R^{n}; T(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \\ \vdots \\ x \end{pmatrix} = T[\alpha(x_{1}) + (x_{2})] = T(\alpha x_{1} + x_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha x_{n} + x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha T(x_{1}) + T(x_{2})$$

15) 
$$T: R^4 \to R^2; T \begin{pmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} xz \\ yw \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{vmatrix} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} w_{1} \\ x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} w_{2} \\ x_{2} \\ y_{2} \\ z_{2} \end{vmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha w_{1} + w_{2} \\ \alpha x_{1} + x_{2} \\ \alpha y_{1} + y_{2} \\ \alpha z_{1} + z_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha x_{1} + x_{2})(\alpha z_{1} + z_{2}) \\ (\alpha y_{1} + y_{2})(\alpha w_{1} + w_{2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{2} x_{1} z_{1} + \alpha x_{1} z_{2} + \alpha x_{2} z_{1} + x_{2} z_{2} \\ \alpha^{2} y_{1} w_{1} + \alpha y_{1} w_{2} + \alpha y_{2} w_{1} + y_{2} w_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha (\alpha x_1 z_1 + x_1 z_2 + x_2 z_1) + x_2 z_2 \\ \alpha (\alpha y_1 w_1 + y_1 w_2 + y_2 w_1) + y_2 w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 z_1 + x_1 z_2 + x_2 z_1 \\ \alpha y_1 w_1 + y_1 w_2 + y_2 w_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 z_2 \\ y_2 w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 No es lineal

25.- Sea T una transformación lineal de 
$$R^2 \to R^3$$
 tal que  $T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  y

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ encuentre } (a)T \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ y (b) } T \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)  

$$(2,4) = 2(1,0), 4(0,1)$$

$$2T(1,0), 4T(0,1)$$

$$T(2,4) = 2(1,2,3) + 4(-4,0,5)$$

$$= (2,4,6) + (-16,0,20)$$

$$= (-14,4,26)$$
a)  

$$(-3,7) = -3(1,0) + 7(0,1)$$

$$-3T(1,0) + 7T(0,1)$$

$$T(2,4) = -3(1,2,3) + 7(-4,0,5)$$

$$= (-3,-6,-9) + (-28,0,35)$$

$$= (-31,-6,26)$$

En los ejercicios 1-6, encuentre la representación matricial A⊤ de la transformación lineal T. En las matrices de los ejercicios 1; 4 y 6 encuentre los valores y vectores propios.

1) 
$$A_{T}\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - \lambda & -2 \\ -5 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(-2 - \lambda) - 10$$

$$= -2 - \lambda + 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} - 10$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + \lambda - 12 = 0$$

$$= (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -4$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} 2R_2 + 5R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x - 2y = 0$$

$$vector \ propio \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_2 I| = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_2 I| = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-5x - 2y = 0$$

vector propio  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 

4)
$$T: R^{2} \to \mathbb{R}^{2}, T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2x & -y \\ 5x & -2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{T} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)(-2 - \lambda)5 +$$

$$= -4 - 2\lambda + 2\lambda + \lambda^{2} + 5$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + 1$$

$$\lambda = i \qquad \lambda - i$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - i & -1 \\ 5 & -2 - i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - i & -1 \\ 5 & -2 - i \end{pmatrix} (2 + i) R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 - i & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2 - i) x - y = 0$$

$$vector \ propio \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 - i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda_1 I| = \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & -1 \\ 5 & -2+i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i & -1 \\ 5 & -2+i \end{pmatrix} (2-i)R_1 + R_2 \to R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5x - 2y = 0$$

$$vector \ propio \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2+i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, T: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \\ 2x+3y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, T: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y + z \\ -2x - 2y - 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: R^3 \to R^3, T: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y + 2z \\ 3x + y + 4z \\ 5x - y + 8z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: R^3 \to R^3, T: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-z \\ x+2y+z \\ 2x+2y+3z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda) [(2 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) - 2] - [2 - 4 + 2\lambda]$$

$$(1-\lambda)(6-2\lambda-3\lambda+\lambda^2-2)+2-2\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 - \lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 2\lambda + 2$$

$$\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 6$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2-5\lambda+6)$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\lambda = 1, \quad \lambda = 3, \quad \lambda = 2$$

$$|A_{T} - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A_{T} - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A_{T} - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$-z = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$x + y = 0$$

$$x = -y$$

vector propio

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A_{T} - \lambda I| = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{R_3 - R_1}_{} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{R_3 - 2R_2}_{} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{2R_1 - R_2}_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2y - z = 0 \rightarrow 2y = z$$

$$2x + 2y = 0$$

$$z = 2$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A_T - \lambda I| = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 + R_2}_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + z = 0 \rightarrow x = -z$$

$$2x + 2y + z = 0 \rightarrow -2z + z + 2y = 0 \rightarrow -z + 2y = 0$$

$$2y = z$$

$$z = 2$$

$$y = 1$$

$$2y = z$$
  $\boxed{z=2}$   $\boxed{y=1}$   $\boxed{x=-2}$ 

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$