

Álgebra Linear - UFES - Ciência da Computação

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$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$1. a=0 \rightarrow N(T) = [(0, -1, +1)]$$

$$(0, -1, +1) \in \mathcal{B} \quad \mathcal{B} = \{(0, -1, +1); (1, 0, 0); (0, 1, 0)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\mathcal{B}' \text{ } \text{Im } T = \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{Base Canônica} \quad \mathcal{B}' = \{(1, 0, 0); (0, 1, 0); (0, 0, 1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{cases} T(0, -1, +1) = (0, 0, 0) \\ T(1, 0, 0) = (1, 0, 0) \\ T(0, 1, 0) = (0, 1, 0) \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \bullet (x, y, z) &= a(0, -1, +1) + b(1, 0, 0) + c(0, 1, 0) \\ \bullet (x, y, z) &= (a+b, a+c, a) \end{aligned}$$

$$a=z \quad b=(x-z) \quad c=(y-x) \quad T(x, y, z) = T(z(0, -1, +1)) + T((x-z)(1, 0, 0)) + T((y-x)(0, 1, 0))$$

$$T(x, y, z) = z(0, 0, 0) + (x-z)(1, 0, 0) + (y-x)(0, 1, 0)$$

$$T(x, y, z) = (x-z, y-x, 0) = T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$2. \tau: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{Im}(\tau) = [(0, -1, 0), (0, -1, 1)]$$

$$B = \{(1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau(1, 0, 0, 0) = (0, -1, 0) \\ \tau(0, 1, 0, 0) = (0, -1, 1) \end{cases} \quad \bullet \quad (x, y, z, w) = x(1, 0, 0, 0) + y(0, 1, 0, 0) + z(0, 0, 1, 0) + w(0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau(0, 0, 1, 0) = (0, 0, 0) \\ \tau(0, 0, 0, 1) = (0, 0, 0) \end{cases} \quad \tau(x, y, z, w) = x(0, -1, 0) + y(0, -1, 1)$$

$$\tau(x, y, z, w) = (0, -2y, z)$$

$$\tau: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\tau(x, y, z, w) = (0, -2y, z) \quad \text{Im } \tau = [(0, -1, 0), (0, -1, 1)]$$

$$3. \tau: P_3 \mathbb{R} \rightarrow P_2 \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau(0+x) = 2 \\ \tau(x^3+x^2) = x^2+2x \\ \tau(0+x) = 2 \\ x^2+2x \end{cases}$$

$$B = \{0, x, x^2\}$$

$$x+yx+zx^2 = x^2+2x$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^3+2x^2+2x+2=0$$