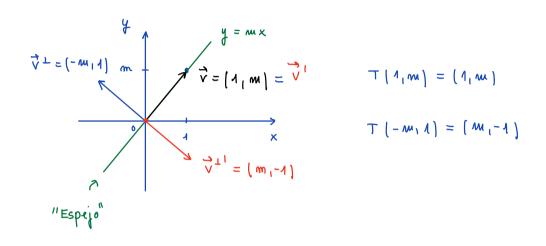
1 Hallar la matriz asociada a la transformación $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ de una simetría axial respecto a la recta y = mx.



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \top (1, m) = \top (1, 0) + m \top (0, 1) = [1, m] \\ \\ \top (-m, 1) = -m \top (1, 0) + \top (0, 1) = [m, -1] \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\cdot m) = mT(1,0) + m^{2}T(0,1) = (m, m^{2})$$

$$-mT(1,0) + T(0,1) = (m,-1)$$

$$(1+m^{2}) \cdot T(0,1) = (2m, m^{2}-1)$$

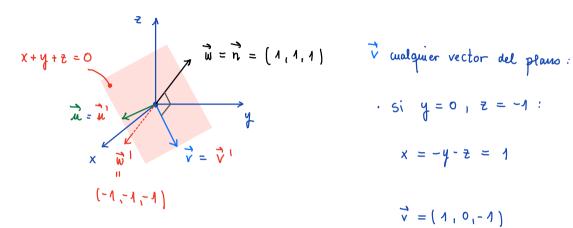
$$T(0,1) = \left(\frac{2m}{1+m^{2}}, \frac{m^{2}-1}{1+m^{2}}\right)$$

$$T(1,0) = (1,m) - m\left(\frac{2m}{1+m^2}, \frac{m^2-1}{1+m^2}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1+m^2-2m^2}{1+m^2}, \frac{m+m^2-m^2+m}{1+m^2}\right) = \left(\frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2}, \frac{2m}{1+m^2}\right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-m^2}{1+m^2} & \frac{2m}{1+m^2} \\ \frac{2m}{1+m^2} & \frac{m^2-1}{1+m^2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & 2m \\ 2m & m^2-1 \\ 1+m^2 & 2m & m^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 Hallar la matriz asociada a la transformación $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ de una simetría respecto al plano x + y + z = 0.



$$x = -y - z = 1$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (1, 0, -1)$$

u debe ser 1 a v y w:

$$\vec{u} = \vec{v} \times \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{j} + \vec{k} - (-\vec{i} + \vec{j}) = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k} = (1, -2, 1)$$

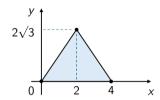
$$3 T(0,1,0) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

(2):
$$T(0,0,1) = T(1,0,0) - (1,0,-1) =$$

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

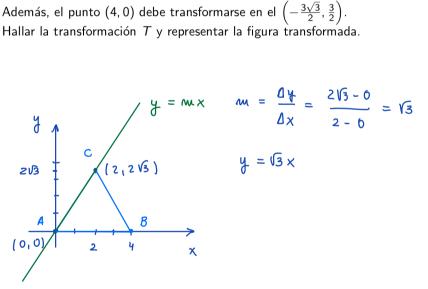
4 Se considera la siguiente figura en el plano:



Se desea una transformación $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ que efectúe el siguiente proceso sobre la figura, respetando el orden:

- 1) Una simetría axial sobre la recta que une los puntos (0,0) y $(2,2\sqrt{3})$.
- 2) Un giro en sentido antihorario de 60°.
- 3) Una contracción de factor k.
- 4) Un giro en sentido horario de 30°.

Además, el punto (4,0) debe transformarse en el $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{3}{2}\right)$. Hallar la transformación T y representar la figura transformada.



$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 6}{2 - 6} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$A = A_{T_4} \cdot A_{T_3} \cdot A_{T_2} \cdot A_{T_{\lfloor}}$$

$$A_{T_1} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & 2m \\ 2m & m^2-1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AT_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 60^{\circ} & -\sin 60^{\circ} \\ \sin 60^{\circ} & \cos 60^{\circ} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta = 60^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{T_3} = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & K \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = K \cdot I \qquad (0 < K < 1)$$

$$A_{T_{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} (05 (-30^{\circ}) - 801 (-30^{\circ})) \\ 801 (-30^{\circ}) & (05 (-30^{\circ})) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (05 30^{\circ}) & 801 30^{\circ} \\ -801 30^{\circ} & (05 30^{\circ}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (05 30^{\circ}) & 801 30^{\circ} \\ -801 30^{\circ} & (05 30^{\circ}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (05 30^{\circ}) & 801 30^{\circ} \\ -801 30^{\circ} & (05 30^{\circ}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 1 \\ -1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \kappa \cdot \mathbf{I} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{\kappa}{8}\begin{pmatrix}2\sqrt{3}-2\\2&2\sqrt{3}\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}-1&\sqrt{3}\\\sqrt{3}&1\end{pmatrix}=$$

$$=\frac{k}{8}\begin{pmatrix}-4\sqrt{3} & 4\\4 & 4\sqrt{3}\end{pmatrix}=\frac{k}{2}\begin{pmatrix}-\sqrt{3} & 1\\1 & \sqrt{3}\end{pmatrix}$$

Sabernos que :

$$T(4,0) = \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$T(4_10) = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\kappa 2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} &$$

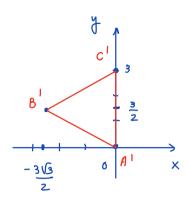
$$=\frac{k}{2}\begin{pmatrix}-4\sqrt{3}\\4\\2\kappa\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}-2\kappa\sqrt{3}\\2\kappa\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\\\frac{3}{2}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
2K\sqrt{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{8}}{2} \rightarrow K = \frac{3}{4} \\
2K = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow K = \frac{3}{4}
\end{cases} \rightarrow A = \frac{3}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 4 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(x,y) = \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}x + \frac{3}{8}y, \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}y\right)$$

$$T(0,0) = (0,0), T(4,0) = \left[-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right] \approx \left(-2/6, 1/5\right)$$

$$T(2,2\sqrt{3}) = \left[-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}, 2 + \frac{3}{8}, 2\sqrt{3}, \frac{3}{8}, 2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}, 2\sqrt{3}\right] = \left[0, \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4}\right] = \left[0, 3\right]$$



- 5 Si un vector \vec{v} no cambia al aplicarle una transformación T, decimos que \vec{v} es un punto fijo de T y cumplirá que: $T(\vec{v}) = \vec{v}$. Calcular los puntos fijos de las siguientes transformaciones:
 - a) $T:\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}^2$ definida por un deslizamiento cortante en la dirección del eje x con factor k.
- \longrightarrow b) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ definida por una simetría axial sobre la recta y = mx.
 - c) $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ definida por una rotación alrededor del eje y.

$$T(\vec{v}) = \vec{v} \rightarrow T(x,y) = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+m^2}\begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & 2m \\ 2m & m-1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+m^2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (1-m^2)x + 2my \\ zmx + (m-1)y \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(1 - m^{2}) \times + 2my = (1 + m^{2}) \times$$

$$(2) 2mx + (m^{2} - 1) y = (1 + m^{2}) y$$

$$0 \quad 2my = (1+m^2-1+m^2) \times \rightarrow 2my = 2m^2 \times \rightarrow y = mx$$

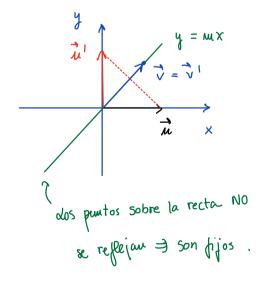
$$2mx = (1+m^2-m^2+1)y \to 2mx = 2y$$

MX = MX S.C. I 1 par

$$x = \alpha$$
 $y = m\alpha$

Puntos fijos de $T : \overrightarrow{v} = (x,y) = (\alpha, m\alpha) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

(XEIR)



- 7 Sea una transformación $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ que realiza el siguiente proceso:
 - 1) Una simetría respecto al plano x = 0.
 - 2) Un giro en sentido antihorario de $\frac{\pi}{2}$ alrededor del eje z.
 - 3) Un giro en sentido horario de $\frac{\pi}{2}$ alrededor del eje y.

Se pide:

- a) Hallar la transformación T.
- **b)** Calcular los puntos fijos de T.
- c) Determinar la transformación inversa \mathcal{T}^{-1} , que permite obtener el vector inicial a partir de su transformado.

a)
$$A = A_{T_3} \cdot A_{T_2} \cdot A_{T_3}$$

$$A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $x = 0 \equiv \text{plane } Y \neq 1$

$$A\tau_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta - \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A\tau_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Puntos fijos:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \overline{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \overline{z} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -x = x \\ -y = \overline{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ y = -x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow Punto gijo: \vec{v} = (0,0,0)$$

$$z = -y = 0$$

c)
$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (x, y, z) \qquad \overrightarrow{v}' = (x', y', z') \longrightarrow \text{Debenos hallar } \overrightarrow{A}'.$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$