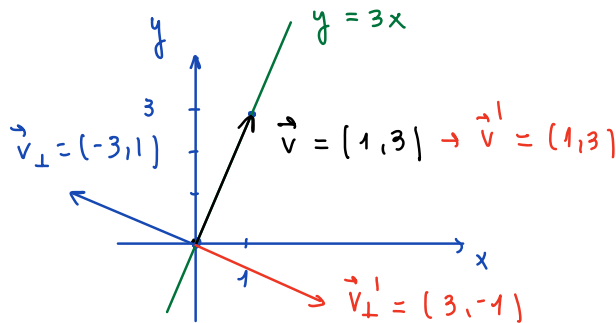


Ejercicio: Hallar la matriz asociada a la transformación  $T$  de una simetría axial respecto a la recta  $y = 3x$ .



$$\vec{v}_\perp \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$(x, y) \cdot (1, 3) = x + 3y = 0$$

$$x = -3y = -3 \quad y = 1$$

$$T(1, 3) = (1, 3) \rightarrow T(1, 3) = T(1, 0) + 3T(0, 1) = (1, 3)$$

$$T(-3, 1) = (3, -1) \rightarrow T(-3, 1) = -3T(1, 0) + T(0, 1) = (3, -1)$$

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$$T(1, 0) = (1, 3) - 3T(0, 1)$$

$$10T(0, 1) = (6, 8)$$

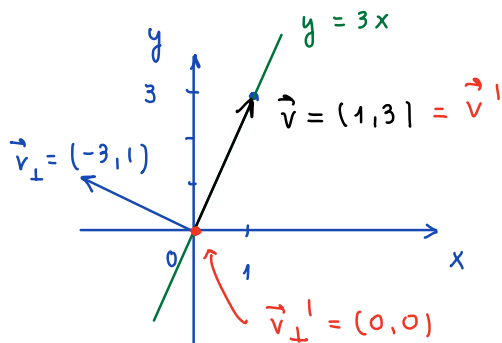
$$T(1, 0) = (1, 3) - 3\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) =$$

$$T(0, 1) = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow T(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-4x+3y}{5} & \frac{3x+4y}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ejercicio: Hallar la matriz asociada a la transformación  $T$  de una proyección ortogonal respecto a la recta  $y = 3x$ .



$$T(1, 3) = (1, 3) \quad \xrightarrow{\cdot 3} \quad T(1, 3) = T(1, 0) + 3T(0, 1) = (1, 3)$$

$$T(-3, 1) = (0, 0) \quad \rightarrow \quad T(-3, 1) = -3T(1, 0) + T(0, 1) = (0, 0)$$

$$\oplus \quad \frac{\quad}{\quad} \quad 10T(0, 1) = (3, 9)$$

$$3T(1, 0) = T(0, 1)$$

$$T(0, 1) = \left( \frac{3}{10}, \frac{9}{10} \right)$$

$$T(1, 0) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3}{10}, \frac{9}{10} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{10}, \frac{3}{10} \right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{9}{10} \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad T(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x+3y}{10} & \frac{3x+9y}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

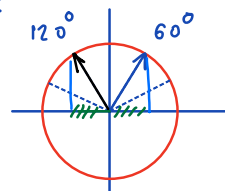
Ejercicio: Hallar la matriz asociada a la transformación  $T$ , la cual efectúa en  $\mathbb{R}^2$  una rotación de  $120^\circ$  en sentido antihorario.

Calcular  $T(2,2)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(120^\circ) & -\sin(120^\circ) \\ \sin(120^\circ) & \cos(120^\circ) \end{pmatrix} =$$

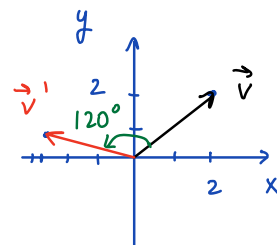
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(60^\circ) & -\sin(60^\circ) \\ \sin(60^\circ) & -\cos(60^\circ) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
CALC. EN GRADOS!



$\theta(^{\circ})$	0	30	45	60	90
$\theta(\text{rad})$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\infty$

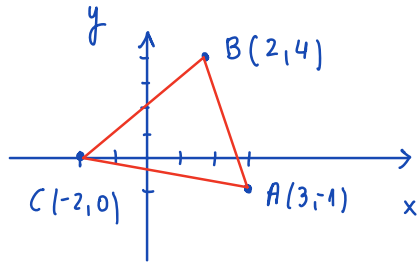
$$T(2,2) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -1-\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3}-1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$



$$T(2,2) \simeq (-2.73, 0.73)$$

Ejercicio: Aplicar a la figura la transformación  $T$ , cuya matriz asociada

es  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Representar la figura transformada.

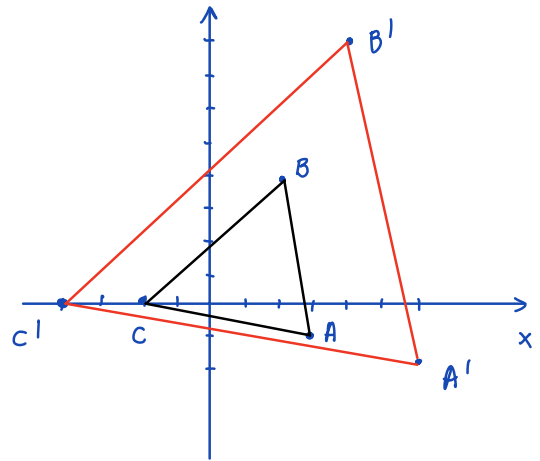


Dilatación con  $K = 2$  :

$$A' = T(3, -1) = 2(3, -1) = (6, -2)$$

$$B' = T(2, 4) = (4, 8)$$

$$C' = T(-2, 0) = (-4, 0)$$

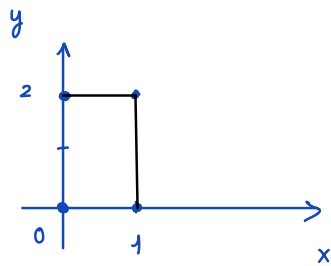


Ejercicio : Trazar la imagen del rectángulo cuyos vértices son los puntos  $(0,0)$ ,  $(0,2)$ ,  $(1,2)$  y  $(1,0)$  bajo las transformaciones :

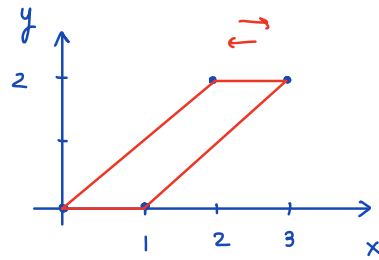
a)  $T(x,y) = (x+y, y)$

b)  $T(x,y) = (x, y+2x)$

a) Deslizamiento constante en la dirección del eje  $x$  con factor  $k=1$  :



$\xrightarrow{T}$



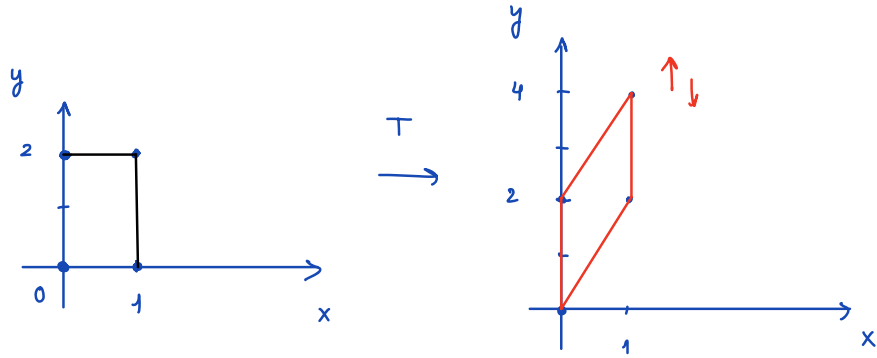
$$T(0,0) = (0,0)$$

$$T(1,2) = (3,2)$$

$$T(0,2) = (2,2)$$

$$T(1,0) = (1,0)$$

b) Deslizamiento cortante en la dirección del eje  $y$  con factor  $k = 2$  :



$$T(0,0) = (0,0)$$

$$T(1,2) = (1,4)$$

$$T(0,2) = (0,2)$$

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

Ejercicio: Consideramos una transformación lineal  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  que consiste en una rotación de ángulo  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$  respecto al eje  $x$  en sentido antihorario y, a continuación, una dilatación con  $K = \frac{9}{2}$ . Hallar la expresión de  $T$  y  $T(2, 0, 1)$ .

$$A = A_{T_2} \cdot A_{T_1} = \frac{9}{2} \overset{1}{\cancel{I}} \cdot A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{9}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{9}{4} & -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$  dilatación       $\uparrow$  rotación

$$A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} & -\sin \frac{7\pi}{6} \\ 0 & \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} & \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$\uparrow$  CALC. EN RAD!

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

$$A_{T_2} = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & K & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K \end{pmatrix} = K \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = K \cdot I = \frac{9}{2} I$$

$$T(x, y, z) = \left( \frac{9}{2}x, -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}y + \frac{9}{4}z, -\frac{9}{4}y - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}z \right)$$

$$T(2, 0, 1) = \left( 9, \frac{9}{4}, -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

Ejercicio: Determinar la transformación  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  que realiza

primero una rotación de  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (sentido antihorario) y

después un deslizamiento constante en la dirección del eje  $x$ .

Además, se verifica que:  $T(-3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = (2, -2)$ .

$$A = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{desl.}}}{A_{T_2}} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{rot.}}}{A_{T_1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & K \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+K & -1+K \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} =$$

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



$$A_{T_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & K \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(-3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = (2, -2)$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1+K & -1+K \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$\vec{v}$                        $\vec{v}'$                        $2 \times 2$                        $2 \times 1$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1+K & -1+K \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3-3K-1+K \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4-2K \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 = -4-2K \rightarrow 2K = -6 \rightarrow K = -3 \\ -2 = -2 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$A_T = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & -2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(x, y) = (-\sqrt{2} \cdot x - 2\sqrt{2} \cdot y, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot y)$$

Ejercicio: Obtener la matriz asociada a la transformación lineal

$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  tal que primero aplica una rotación de ángulo  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

y a continuación realiza una simetría respecto al eje  $y$ . En caso de

existir, encontrar un vector  $\vec{u}$  de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  perteneciente al subespacio

$U = L\{(1, -\sqrt{3})\}$  tal que  $T(\vec{u}) = (-10, 0)$ .

$$A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{T_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = A_{T_2} \cdot A_{T_1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}}$$

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

Como  $\vec{u} \in U$  :  $\vec{u} = \alpha (1, -\sqrt{3}) = (\alpha, -\alpha\sqrt{3}) = \boxed{(-5, 5\sqrt{3})}$

$$A \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u}' \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{3}{2}\alpha &= -10 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\alpha &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow 2\alpha = -10 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-10}{2} = \underline{\underline{-5}}$$

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