

$$M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a_{11}, a_{12} \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \quad W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} : a_{21}, a_{22} \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$1. f: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad f(U) = W \quad f \circ f = -\text{Id}_{M_2(\mathbb{R})}$$

Hallamos base de U Sea $B_U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ una base usual de $M_2(\mathbb{R})$

Podemos expresar cualquier vector de U como:

$$v = a \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v \in U \text{ y } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Así, $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ es una base de U

Hallamos base de W

Podemos expresar cualquier vector de W como:

$$w = c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad w \in W \text{ y } c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

Así, $B' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ es una base de W



Tomamos la base de U y la ampliamos a una de $M_2(\mathbb{R})$

$$\bar{B} = B_U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Y definimos f :

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Así, tenemos que $f(U) = W = f\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\text{Y además } f \circ f = -\text{Id}_{M_2(\mathbb{R})} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} f\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & f\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ f\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) &= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & f\left(f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2. Base de la Imagen de f^t del $\text{an}(U)$

Calculamos $\text{an}(U)$

tenemos: $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$. $B_U^* = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$ es base dual de la usual

Una forma arbitraria $\psi \in U^*$ tiene la forma

$$\psi = a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2 + a_3 \varphi_3 + a_4 \varphi_4. \text{ Para que } \psi \in \text{an}(U) \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \psi \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Entonces, } (a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2 + a_3 \varphi_3 + a_4 \varphi_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 = 0$$

$$\text{y } (a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2 + a_3 \varphi_3 + a_4 \varphi_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_2 = 0$$

Así, las ecuaciones implícitas del $\text{an}(U)$ respecto de B_U^* son:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0 & a_3 &= 2 \\ a_2 &= 0 & a_4 &= 1/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Base de } \text{an}(U) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Base de } \text{an}(U) = \{\varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$$

$$\text{Por otro lado, tenemos que } M(f, B_U) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(f^t, B_U^*) = (M(f, B_U))^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^t(\varphi_3) = f^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varphi_1$$

$$f^t(\varphi_4) = f^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varphi_2$$

$$f^t(\text{an}(U)) = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\}$$

