Ejercicio Examen Final 2020

$$\mathcal{Q}. \quad f_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R}^{3} - D \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(f; Bu) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3/2 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Hallar Im(fx) y Ker(fx), seguin les valores de 2. Indicar si fa es injectiva, sobrejectiva o bijectiva.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{2} & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2^{2}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 - \lambda^{2} = 0 = 0 \quad \lambda^{2} = 1$$

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$$Si \lambda = \pm 1, \quad dim_{\mathbb{R}} Tm(f_{\lambda}) = 2$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$Si \lambda \neq \pm 1, \quad dim_{\mathbb{R}} Tm(f_{\lambda}) = 3$$

2=1

Iu(f)= 2{(1,0,0),(0,-1,1)} No es Ker(fx)= 2{(0,1,0)} NO inyect

injective

2=-3 Jul 32-2 {(3,0,0), (-2,-3,3)} ni sobreyectiva Ker(fx)=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 312 & 0 \\ 0 & -312 & -3 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \times +3 = 0$$

$$3 + 2 = 0$$

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

2++1 Ker(9x)= {0} Im(fx)= {(1,0,0), (3,-1/2,1-2), (2-1,-1,1)} Es una bijección.

b) Seguin los valores de 2, obtener una base de Ker(fr) / Im(fr) y Ker(fr) + Im(fr). C'Auc que valores 1R3 = Ker(fr) @ Im(fr)?

 $|\lambda \pm \pm d|$ $|\text{Ker}(f_{\lambda}) = \{0\}$ $|\text{Tur}(f_{\lambda}) = \{0\}$ $|\text{Tur}(f_{\lambda}) = \{0\}$ $|\text{Ker}(f_{\lambda}) \cap \text{Tur}(f_{\lambda}) = \{0\}$ $|\text{Ker}(f_{\lambda}) \cap \text{Tur}(f_{\lambda}) = \{0\}$ $|\text{Ker}(f_{\lambda}) + \text{Tur}(f_{\lambda}) = 2\{(4,0,0), \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 4 - \frac{3^{2}}{2}\right), (3 - 4, -4, 4)\}$

Es suma directa.

Suma directa

Ker(fr) + Im(fr) = 2 { (3, 2, 1), (4,0,0), (0, -4, 1) } Por la misma razón que en el anterior caso, son suma directa. c) Hallar barses de 123 tales que la matriz asociada a gr en esar barses sea:

Esto es posible poua ?=±1 ya que la dima Iulfi)=2, que justo es el rango de la matriz dada

Como una columna es de ceros, el 3^{el} vector de la Como una columna es de ceros, el 3^{el} vector de la base debe ser del Kerlfa). Por ejamplo, (5,-2,1). También sabernas que $f_{\lambda}(1,0,0)=(1,0,0)$ y que $f_{\lambda}(1,0,0)=(1,0,0)$ y que $f_{\lambda}(0,0,1)=(-2,-1,1)$. Por ello;

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Forman base}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Forman base}$$

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 $[\lambda=1]$ Por la misma razón que antes, el 3^{el} vector será
del Kerlfa), por ejample, (3,-2,1). También sabemos
que $f_{\lambda}(1,0,0)=(1,0,0)$ y que $f_{\lambda}(0,0,1)=(0,-1,1)$. Por ello:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 &$$

$$B = \{(1,0,0),(0,0,1),(3,-2,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0),(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0),(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0),(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0),(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0,0\},(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0\},(0,0,1)\} \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0\},(0,0,1)) \quad \mathcal{A}(\{1,0,0\},(0,0$$

