Problema: Consider as trensformações lineares T: R3 -> R2 Mais definide através des imagens des elements de base canómica para R3

$$T(1,0,0) = T(\vec{\lambda}) = (3,0)$$

$$T(0,1,0) = T(7) = (0,1)$$

$$T(0,0,1) = T(\vec{k}) = (-2,1)$$

e  $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  definide setravés des imejeus des elements de base ordende  $V = \{\vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2, \vec{V}_3\}$  en pre

$$T_1(\vec{V}_1) = T(1,-1,0) = (3,-1)$$

$$T_1(\vec{V}_2) = T(0,1,1) = (-2,2)$$

$$T_1(\vec{V}_3) = T(1,0,-1) = (5,-1)$$

Verifijn que T=Tq, determinando as leis de transformeção pu estas associados a Te Tq.

Resolució: Seja zi = (n,4,2) o vector fenerico de R3 expresso em relació à base cenómico, isto é,

Celantendo à sur innegen através de T

$$T(x,y,t) = T(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + t_1^2) = x_1^2 T(x_1^2) + y_1^2 T(x_1^2) = x_1^2 T(x_1^2) + y_1^2 T(x_1^2) +$$

Assim

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

$$(\times, y, \ge) \longrightarrow (3 \times -2 + y + \ge)$$

Relativamente à transformeran linear To de termineum as imejour des elements de ban consinue através de To.

Notzudo fue

$$\vec{V}_{1} = (1,-1,0) = \vec{l} - \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{V}_{2} = (0,1,1) = \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{V}_{3} = (1,0,-1) = \vec{l} - \vec{k}$$

hode escrever-se

$$T_{1}(\vec{V}_{1}) = T_{1}(\vec{\lambda} - \vec{J}) = T_{1}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{1}(\vec{J}) = (3, -1)$$

$$T_{1}(\vec{V}_{2}) = T_{1}(\vec{J} + \vec{k}) = T_{1}(\vec{J}) + T_{1}(\vec{k}) = (-2, 2)$$

$$T_{1}(\vec{V}_{3}) = T_{1}(\vec{\lambda} - \vec{k}) = T_{1}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{1}(\vec{k}) = (5, -1)$$

Rendrendo o interne de equeçõe lineares em ordem a Ta(I), Ta(I), Ta(II), obten-a

$$\begin{cases}
T_{A}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{1}(\vec{J}) = (3,-1) \\
T_{1}(\vec{J}) + T_{1}(\vec{k}) = (-2,2)
\end{cases} (=1)$$

$$T_{1}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{1}(\vec{k}) = (\sqrt{1},-1)$$

$$T_{1}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{1}(\vec{k}) = (\sqrt{1},-1)$$

$$T_{2}(\vec{\lambda}) - T_{3}(\vec{k}) = (\sqrt{1},-1)$$

Vue vez fue

$$T_1(\vec{k}) = T(\vec{k}) = (-41)$$

Conclui-se fue T= Ta e, portento,

$$T_1 = T : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x,y,t) \longrightarrow (3x-2t,y+t)$$

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