Probleme : Sebente

276)

A)
$$N(T) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^3 : T(X) = (0,0,0)\}$$

$$T(X,Y,Z) = (X-2Z,0,-2X+4Z) = (0,0,0) \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\{X-2Z=0 \\ 0=0 \quad \text{(2)} \quad \begin{cases} 4 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 & | & 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{(2)}$$

N(T) = { X = (ZZ, Y, Z) & R3}

Base NCT = {(2,0,1), (0,1,0)} => dim NCT) = 2 (Tras é injective)

Recorrendo ao terreme da dimensat

=) T(R3) C R3 (T not e' sobrejective)

T(R3) 2 {YER3: Y=T(X), XER3}

Sije Y = (a, b, c) & R3 (onjunto de chipade)

$$T(x,y,z) = (x-2z,0,-2x+4z) = (a,b,c)$$

O sinterne do é pomírel, YETOR3, le e to le

Convern notar pre o siteme, sendo promírel, é indeterminado (Tust & injection).

$$T(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{Y = (a, 0, -2a) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \}$$

Base $T(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{(1, 0, -2)\}$

b) Eur primeire lugar hi pre definir a transformeços linear S, Considerendo, pare o efecto, as imagens dos vectores de base censuia $E = \frac{1}{4}(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ pare o espeço vectorial \mathbb{R}^3 .

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

$$S(-1,1,0) = S(-\vec{1}+\vec{j}) = -S(\vec{1}) + S(\vec{j}) = (0,1,-1)$$

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

Rendrendo o histerne

$$\begin{cases} S(\vec{i}) + S(\vec{k}) = (2,-1,2) \\ -S(\vec{i}) + S(\vec{j}) = (0,1,-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S(\vec{i}) = (2,-1,2) - (1,-1,1) \\ -S(\vec{i}) + S(\vec{j}) = (0,1,-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S(\vec{k}) = (1,-1,1) \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} S(\vec{\lambda}) = (1,0,1) \\ S(\vec{j}) = (0,1,-1) + (1,0,1) \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} S(\vec{\lambda}) = (1,0,1) \\ S(\vec{j}) = (1,1,0) \\ S(\vec{k}) = (1,-1,1) \end{cases}$$

A metriz que represent a transformegé lonear S em relacgé à base canonice, E, pare R3 é

$$S = m(S) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

on $S_{1/2}$, $S: \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$ (X+Y+2, Y-2, X+2)

Se'injective (=) $N(S) = \{(0,0,0)\}\$ (=) S = m(S) e' mats simpler on sign, S e' injective (=) $|S| \neq 0$

Amu,

Entré S'é une metriz not Hupulan e, portante, a transformeçor limer S'é injection, on seje, admite foncos inverse.

Tendo em atençs pu dim N(S) = 0 (S é injection), o recurso ao teorem de limentos permite concluir pre

$$\dim S(\mathbb{R}^3) = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 - \dim N(S) = 3 \rightarrow$$

O célado de frações s' pode de religado determinando a metriz muna de S= m(s).

$$Adj S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} Adj & S \end{bmatrix}^T \Rightarrow$$

Sebendo fue Y = S(x) = (a,b,c) = S(x,y,z)entes $X = S^{1}(Y) = (x,y,z) = \overline{S}(a,b,c)$

en fre

$$S(a,b,c) = S(a) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a+b+2c \\ a-c \\ a-b-c \end{bmatrix}$$

Obtém-a, entre,

$$S': \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

 $(a,b,c) \longrightarrow (-a+b+2c,a-c,a-b-c)$

es Obtente à tronsformed linea 3 72

4) ناستر

$$m(T^2) = m(T) m(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (2)$$

$$\frac{N_0TA}{T}: T(1,0,0) = (1,0,-2)$$

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

$$=) T = m(7) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{cases} e' a$$

huetniz que reperson à transformesque linear Tem relecçé à base censive, E, par R3.

(21
$$\mu$$
 (T^2) = $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -107 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$ - me triz fre refress à base centre, E , par \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$M(\vec{S}^1 \vec{T}^2) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{J} & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
5 & 7 & (x,4,2) & = & \begin{pmatrix} -25 & 0 & 50 \\ 15 & 0 & -30 \\ 15 & 0 & -30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} -25 & x + 502 \\ 15x - 302 \\ 15x - 302 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m(ST) = m(S) m(T) = m(ST) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Guta

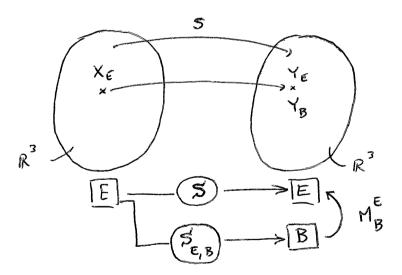
$$ST(x,4,2) = om(ST) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x + 2z \\ 2x - 4z \\ -x + 2z \end{bmatrix}$$

on seje,

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

$$(\times, Y, \overline{+}) \longrightarrow (-x + 2\overline{+}, 2x - 4\overline{+}, -x + 2\overline{+})$$

4



MB: metiz nundence de base B→E

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

em pu

$$M_{B}^{E} = E^{\dagger}B = B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \hat{J}^{L} for $E = I$

Assim

$$S_{E,B} = (M_B^E)^{-1} S$$
 \Rightarrow $Y_B = S_{E,B} X_E$ com $X_E = (x, y, t)$

Célanto da metriz inver de MB

$$|M_{B}|^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - (0) = 1$$

$$Adj \ M_{B}^{\varepsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (M_{B}^{\varepsilon})^{-1} = \frac{1}{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} Adj \ M_{B}^{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Obtim-re, entat,

$$\sum_{E,B} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} E_{B}$$

$$S(x,y,z) = S_{E,B} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon,B} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} \begin{bmatrix} x+2y \\ y-z \\ -2y+z \end{bmatrix}_{B}$$

$$5: \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$(\times, 4, 2) \longrightarrow (\times + 24, 4 - 2, -24 + 2)_{\mathbb{B}}$$

en) Detumine as metriza SBE & SBB

$$X_{E}$$
 X_{B}
 X_{B

$$Y_{\epsilon} = \mathcal{S}_{B,\epsilon} \times_{\beta}$$
 en for $X_{\beta} = (x_1, y_1, \xi_1)_{\beta}$

$$S_{B_{i}E} = S M_{B}^{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{B_{i}E}$$

$$S(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1})_{B} = S_{B_{i}E} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{B_{i}E} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1} + z_{1} \\ -x_{1} + y_{1} - z_{1} \\ 2x_{1} - y_{1} + z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{E}$$

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

$$(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1})_{\beta} \longrightarrow (2x_{1} + z_{1}, -x_{1} + y_{1} - z_{1}, 2x_{1} - y_{1} + z_{1})$$

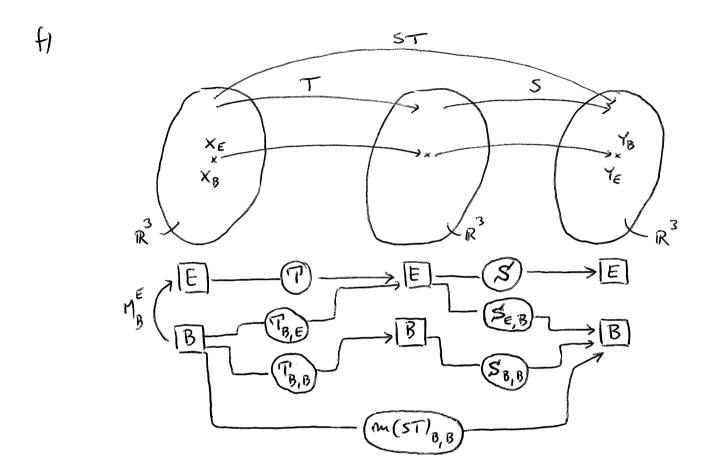
$$S_{B,B} = (M_B^E)^{-1} S M_B^E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{B,B}$$

$$S_{B,E}$$

$$S(x_{1},y_{1},t_{1})_{B} = S_{B,B} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ t_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{B} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} + y_{1} \\ -x_{1} + y_{1} - t_{1} \\ x_{1} - 2y_{1} + t_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{B}$$

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

$$(x_{1},y_{1},t_{1})_{B} \longrightarrow (x_{1}+y_{1},-x_{1}+y_{1}-t_{1},x_{1}-2y_{1}+t_{2})_{B}$$



A metriz m(ST)B,B hade su encontrade a partir de puelpur suma das seprintes releação metriciais

on

Recorrendo a est últime expressas, comeceums por detaminam a metriz TBE

$$T_{B_1E} = T M_B^E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & -1 & -2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 2 & 4
\end{bmatrix}_{B_{I}} E$$

plo pu

$$m(ST)_{B,B} \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=}$$

Assim,

$$(5T) (x_{1}, y_{1}, t_{1})_{B} = m(5T)_{B, B} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ t_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{B, B} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ t_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{1} - y_{1} - 2 + z_{1} \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{B, B} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ t_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{B}$$

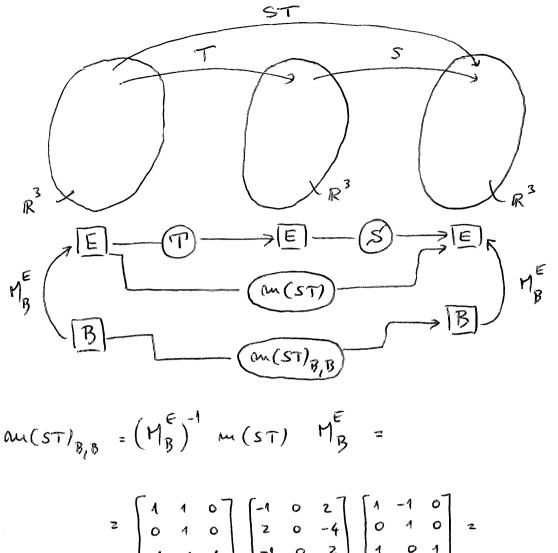
$$\begin{bmatrix}
-x_{1}-y_{1}-2z_{1} \\
-2x_{1}-2y_{1}-4z_{1} \\
2x_{1}+2y_{1}+4z_{1}
\end{bmatrix}$$

ST:
$$\mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$$

 $(x_1, y_1, z_1)_{\mathcal{B}} \longrightarrow (-x_1 - y_1 - z_1, -z_1 - z_2 - z_3 - z_4 - z_4 + z_3 + z_4 + z_4 + z_4)_{\mathcal{B}}$

A metriz m(ST), pre represent a transformeças loma ST em relecção à base censura, E, pan R? (ver alínea C1).





$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A dimensat de contradomínio de une transformação linear é NOTA1; ignel à caracteristie de une puelque representação metrical desse transformação linear. Assim, considerando a matriz

$$T = w(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

he represent T en releça à base canonice pare R3 (ver préfine 4), verifice-Le me

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{T}) = 1$$

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{T}) > 1$$

helo he dim T (R3) =1.

Deste forme podenia concluir-se de imediato que

T(R3) C R3 (T met e'sobrejective)

e que

dim N(T) z dim R³ - dim T(R³) = 2 (Tusté injective)

Uma vez fue ISI=-1 = 0 entar

r(s) = 3

pelo pre dim $5(R^3) = 3$

e, portanto,

S(R3) = R3 (Sé sobrejective)

dualque transforment linear que seja representede por muce metriz predrede, sur sobrejection se for injection e Vice - Verse.

Ani Arry Banker