Problema: Seja a transforme car linear

$$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

definide en relação às bases canómicas

$$E_3 = \{ (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) \}$$
 ( $\mathbb{R}^3$ )  
 $E_2 = \{ (1,0), (0,1) \}$  ( $\mathbb{R}^2$ )

a) Determine a metriz A = m(T) que represent a transformação T em relição às bases  $E_3$  e  $E_2$ .

Tendo em conte fue

$$T(1,0,0) = (3,0)$$
  
 $T(0,1,0) = (0,1)$   
 $T(0,0,1) = (-2,1)$ 

obtém-re

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T(x,y,z) = A\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x-2z \\ y+z \end{bmatrix}.$$

b) Seja a base  $P = \{(1,1), (1,-1)\}$  pare o espego  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Determine a metriz de mudença de base de P para  $E_2$ ,  $M_P^{E_2}$ . Seja Y = (a,b) as coordenedes de vector Y em relaçõe à base  $E_2$  e  $Y_2 = (a_1,b_1)_P$  as coordenades de vector em relaçõe à base P. Assim,

$$E_2 Y_{e_2} = P Y_p$$

der pre

$$E_2 = E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 &  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Sabendo Pue

$$Y_{E_2} = M_p^{E_2} Y_p \tag{1}$$

$$M_{P}^{E_{2}} = (E_{2})^{-1} P = I_{2} P = P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

o he permite esneuer

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = M_{P}^{E_{Z}} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P} (z) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}^{z} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ 1 - a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P} (z)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = a_{1} + b_{1} \\ b = a_{1} - b_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Expresses de nundeuse de coordenedes } P \rightarrow E_{Z}$$

A expressas inverse de (1) é

Sebendo fue

$$|M_{P}^{E_{2}}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$
 & Adj  $M_{P}^{E_{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

entas

$$\left(M_{p}^{E_{2}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(-2)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim,

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{p}^{e_2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}_{\hat{e}_2} (a) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}_{p} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}_{\hat{e}_2} (a)$$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \end{cases} \rightarrow E \times \text{pressor} \text{ de nundeuese de Gordenedes}$$

$$E_2 \rightarrow P$$

C) Seje a base  $Q = \{(1, -1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, -1)\}$  pare o espaço  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Determine a metaiz de mundança de base de Q pare  $E_3$ ,  $M_Q^{E_3}$ . Sije X = (x, y, z) as coordenedes de vector X em releção à base  $E_3$  e  $X_2 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)_Q$  as coordenedes de vector em releção à base Q.

en fre

$$E_{3} = I_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tem en atenção pue

$$X_{E_3} = M_Q^{E_3} X_Q \qquad (2)$$

obtém-re

$$M_{Q}^{E_{3}} = (E_{3})^{1}Q = T_{3}Q = Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

pelo pue

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon_3} = M_Q \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ y_4 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix}_Q \quad (a) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix}_Q \quad (b)$$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} X = X_1 + Z_1 \\ Y = -X_1 + Y_1 \\ Z = Y_1 - Z_1 \end{cases}$$
 Expressés de nundence de Coordenedes  $Q \rightarrow E_3$ 

A expressas inverse de (2) é

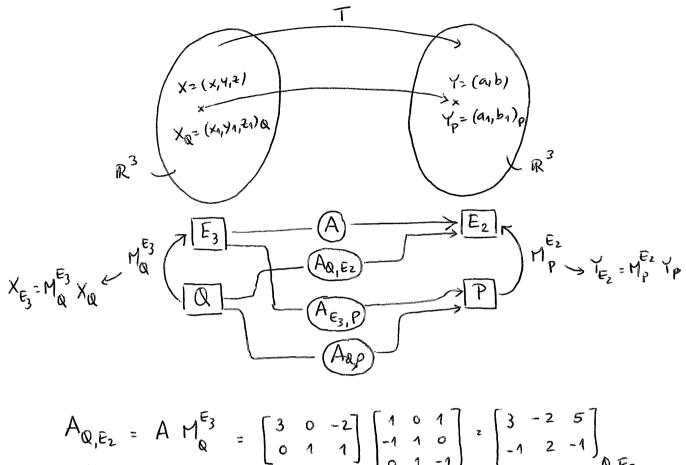
$$X_{Q} = M_{\epsilon_3}^{Q} X_{\epsilon_3} = (M_{Q}^{\epsilon_3})^{-1} X_{\epsilon_3}$$

Dado me

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

entas

d) Determine a metriz  $A_{Q,E_2}$ , me represent a transformeças linear T em relevas às bans  $Q \in E_2$ .



$$A_{Q,E_{2}} = A M_{Q}^{E_{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{Q,E_{2}}$$

$$Y_{E_{2}} = A_{Q,E_{2}} \times Q \implies \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ b \end{bmatrix}^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3x_{1} - 2y_{1} + 5z_{1} \\ -x_{1} + 2y_{1} - z_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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es Defermine a metriz  $A_{E_3,P}$ , que représente à transforme ces linear T em relació às bases  $E_3$  e P.

$$A_{E_{3}, \rho} = (M_{\rho}^{E_{2}})^{-1} A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}_{E_{3}, \rho}$$

$$V_{\rho} = A_{E_{3}, \rho} X_{E_{3}} = \sum_{b_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3x + y - z \\ 3x - y - 3z \end{bmatrix}_{\rho}$$

$$V_{\rho} = A_{E_{3}, \rho} X_{E_{3}} = \sum_{b_{1}, \rho} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3x + y - z \\ 3x - y - 3z \end{bmatrix}_{\rho}$$

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

$$(x,y,t) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (3x+y-t,3x-y-3t)_{p}$$

Munix

Il Determine a metriz AQP, que representa a transformações linear T em relações às bases de P.

$$A_{Q_{1}P} = (M_{P}^{E_{2}})^{-1} A M_{Q}^{E_{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$2 \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}_{Q_{1}P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{Q_{1}P}$$

$$Y_{P} = A_{Q_{1}P} X_{Q} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{Q_{1}P} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ 2x_{1} - 2y_{1} + 3z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P}$$

$$Y_{P} = A_{Q_{1}P} X_{Q} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{Q_{1}P} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{1} \\ 2x_{1} - 2y_{1} + 3z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P}$$

$$Y_{P} = A_{Q_{1}P} X_{Q} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} \\ b_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{Q_{1}P} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \\ z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{1} \\ 2x_{1} - 2y_{1} + 3z_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{P}$$

$$Y_{P} = A_{Q_{1}P} X_{Q} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} + 2z_{3} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + 2z_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix}$$

31 Considere o vector X=(1,2,-1) com coordenades me base Censure Ez. Celcule a Imajem de vector X através de T recorrende a cede ume des metrizes atras definides.

## i) Matriz A

$$Y = T(1,2,-1) = A\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2\\0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
iluajem ne base E

ii) Matriz AQ, Ez

$$X_{Q} = (M_{Q}^{E_{3}})^{-1} X_{E_{3}} \Rightarrow X_{Q} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{Q}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{Q}^{-1}$$

$$Y = T(-1,1,2)_{Q} = A_{Q,E_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{Q,E_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{Q}^{-1}$$
inequal we have  $E_{Z}$ 

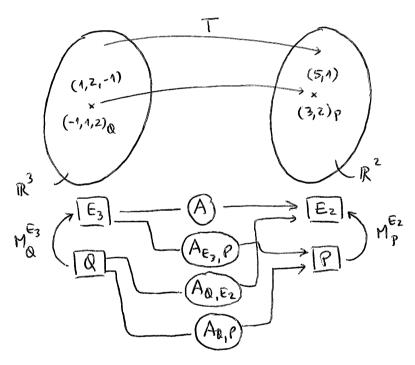
$$Y_{p} = T(1,2,-1) = A_{E_{3},p} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}_{E_{3},p} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{p}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} P$$

iv) Matriz Aa, P

$$Y_{p} = T(-1,1,2)_{Q} = A_{Q,p} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\2 \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2\\2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{Q,p} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\2 \end{bmatrix}_{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\\2 \end{bmatrix}_{p}$$
imagen ne base  $P$ 



Convern notar que Y 2 (5,1) e Yp = (3,2)p representan o mesmo vector imagem

$$Y_{E_2}^2 = M_p^{E_2} Y_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_p = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ani Alig Backon