Exercico: Sejam as transforme con linear $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$, que possuem as representeções metricais

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

en relações às bases consider pare os espeys lineares \mathbb{R}^2 , \mathbb{R}^3 e \mathbb{R}^4 .

Seja $U = \{U_1, U_2, U_3\} = \{(0,1,1), (1,1,0), (0,1,-1)\}$ une bane ordenede pare \mathbb{R}^3 e derignem-re por E_3 e E_2 as bases censuries pare \mathbb{R}^3 e \mathbb{R}^2 , respectivemente.

a) De termine as representación metricais de ST-S e de RST em relação às bases conómicas. Es cueva as lois de transformação pera cada uma desses funções.

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

$$m(sT-s) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m(sT-s)\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ t \end{bmatrix} z \begin{bmatrix} y-2t \\ -x+y-t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ST-S : \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2}$$

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

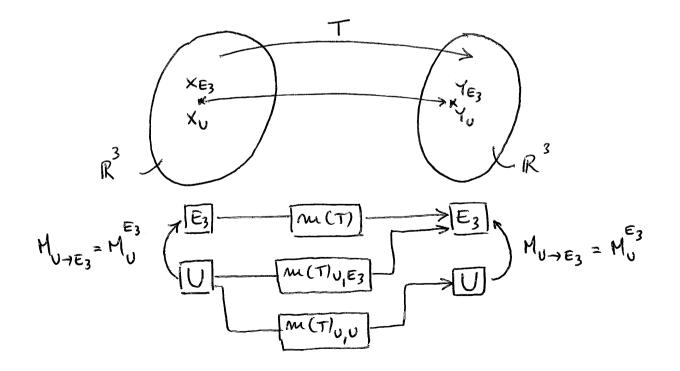
(=)
$$m(RST)^{2} \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m(RST) \begin{cases} x \\ y \\ 2 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x + 3y - 2 \\ -5x + 3y - 22 \\ -2x + 2y - 2 \\ 4x + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$RST : \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{4}$$

$$(x,y,z) \longrightarrow (-x+3y-z,-5x+3y-2z,-2x+2y-z,4x+z)$$

b) Obtentu, usendo preferencialmente o célanto metricial, a metriz m(T)_{U,E3}, que represente a transformeçes linear. T em releças às bases U (domínio) e E3 (conjunto de chepde), e a metriz m(T)_{U,U}, que represente T relativamente à base U (domínio e conjunto de chepde).



Designende as metrizes

$$E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $= U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (base U)

Jen-re

$$E_3 \times_{E_3} = U \times_U$$
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pelo que a metriz mudeuce de base de U para Ez e

$$M_{U \to E_3} = M_U^{E_3} = (E_3)^{-1} U$$

ou seje,

$$M_{U \to E_3} = M_U^{E_3} = U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

jé pre Ez é a metriz identidede de orden 3.

Relativamente à metriz m(T)U, Ez verifice re

$$Y_{E_3} = M(T) X_{E_3} = M(T) M_U^{E_3} X_U =$$

m sije,

$$m(T)_{U_1E_3} = m(T) H_U^{E_3}$$

Aswu,

$$\operatorname{an}(T)_{U_1 \in 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{U_1 \in 3}$$

Relativamente à metriz on (T), v tem-re

$$Y_{E_3} = m(T) X_{E_3}$$
 (=) $M_U^{E_3} Y_U = m(T) M_U^{E_3} X_U$ (=)

(=)
$$Y_{U} = \left[M_{U}^{\epsilon_{3}}\right]^{-1} m(T) M_{U}^{\epsilon_{3}} X_{U} =$$

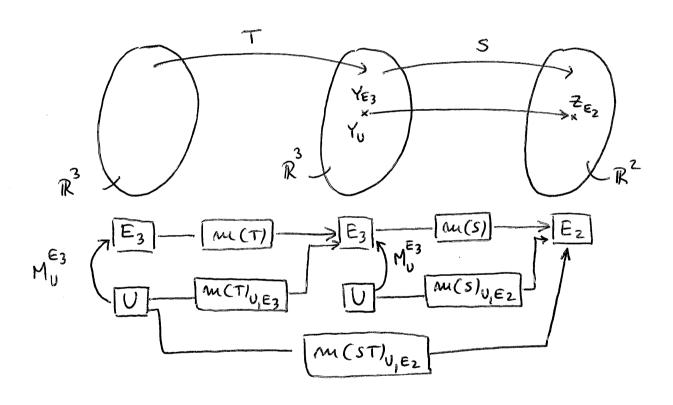
$$M_{0}^{\varepsilon_{3}} = \frac{1}{|M_{0}^{\varepsilon_{3}}|} \left[Ad_{1} M_{0}^{\varepsilon_{3}} \right]^{T}$$

$$|M_{U}^{\epsilon_{3}}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$
 Adj $M_{U}^{\epsilon_{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$M_{0}^{E_{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M(T)_{V,V} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{V_1 \in 3} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{U,V}$$

el Recorrendo à une des metrizes obtide me alinea anterior, Whip determine à metriz m(ST-S), Ez que represente à trens formeças linear ST-S em releçar às bases U (domínio) e Ez (conjunto de chepide).



$$M(ST)_{U_1E_2} = M(S)_{E_{3,E_2}} M(T)_{U_1E_3} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{U_1E_2}$$

Relativamente à metriz m(S)U, Ez verifica-re

on seje,

$$m(S)_{V_1E_2} = m(S) M_V^{E_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{V_1E_2}$$

Obtém-re fruelmente

$$m(ST-5)_{U_1E_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{U_1E_2} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{U_1E_2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{U_1E_2}$$

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