$$S = \{A_1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{com} \quad A_1 = (1,1,1)$$

$$L(S) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^3 : X = \alpha_1 A_1, \alpha_1 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \}$$

$$Sija \quad X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\alpha_1 A_1 = X \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \{\alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1\} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

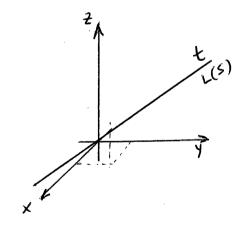
 $(=) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \times_1 \\ 1 & 1 & \times_2 \\ 1 & 1 & \times_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $(=) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \times_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \times_2 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \times_3 - \times_1 \end{bmatrix}$ (α_1)

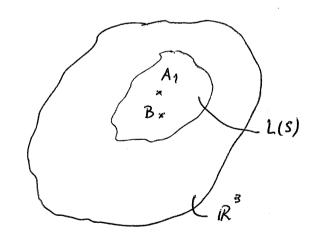
Sistema Improvivel: ×2 ± ×1 × ×3 ± ×1 × £ L(S)

Sintaux lombul: ×2 = ×1 ∧ ×3 = ×1 × € L(S)

Mém disso, o sisteme e' <u>determinado</u>, tendo a solnies $\alpha_1 = x_1$ 5 e' um conjunto <u>linearmente independente</u> (gera L(5) de forme eínica) 5 e' une base para L(5) => dim L(5) =1

Convém notar pre: OELCS) * AJEL(S)





Wé un conjunts linearmente dépendente (gerz L(s) de forme nos única)

Cufirmaçãos:

 $\alpha_1 A_1 + \alpha_2 B = X \in (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ (=)

(=)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (=)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & x_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_$$

Sistem Porivel = XZ = X1 1 X3 = X1

L(w) = L(s)

Sistem Simplesmente indeterminado, tendo como Solução $x_1 = x_1 - 2x_2$ $\forall x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$S_{1} = \{A_{1}, A_{2}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3} \text{ com } A_{2} = \{A_{1}, A_{2}\} \notin L(S)$$

Note aso $L(S_{1}) \supset L(S)$, $j \in f_{1}$ $S \subset S_{1}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{1}, x_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{2}, x_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X = x_{1} A_{1} + x_{2} A_{2}, x_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$
 $L(S_{1}) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : X \in \mathbb{R$

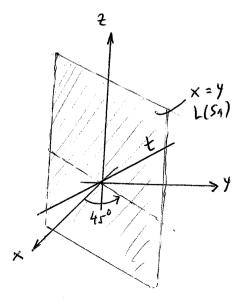
Sintern Imporivel: ×2 + ×1 ×\$\pm L(\forall 1)

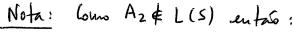
Sintern Princel: X2 = X1, X3 ER XEL(S1)

Entas L(S1) = { X = (X1, X1, X3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \} \C \mathbb{R}^3 \} \C \mathbb{R}^3 \} \tag{Continuous R}^3 \} \tag{Contin

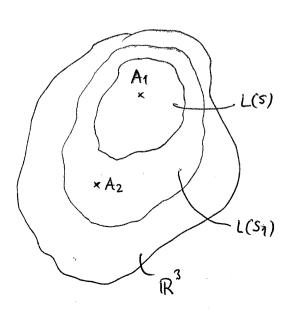
Além disso, o sinteme é determinado, tendo 6mo soluças / $x_1 = 2x_1 - x_3$ 5_1 é um conjunto linearmente indefendente (gerz L(51) de forme vínice) 5_1 é ume base pare L(S1) => dim L(S1) = 2

Convém notar que: $0 \in L(S_1)$ \wedge $A_1 \in L(S_1)$ \wedge $A_2 \in L(S_1)$





Sy é linearmente indépendente



 $S_2 = \{A_1, A_2, A_3\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ com $A_3 = (0, 1, 1)$

3).

Sabe-se fre Az & L(SA)

Como S_1 é linearmente indépendente =) S_2 é linearmente rindépendente S_2 é base parz $L(S_2)$ =) dien $L(S_2)$ = 3 Se bendo fue dien \mathbb{R}^3 = 3, en ta5 L(S) = \mathbb{R}^3

Confirmação

L(S2) = { X \in R3 : X = \alpha 1 A1 + \alpha 2 A2 + \alpha 3 A3 , \alpha 1, \alpha 2, \alpha 3 \in R3

d, A1+ d2 A2 + d3 A3 = X (=1 (d1+d2, x1+d2+d3, d1+2d2+d3) = (x1, x2, x3) (=1

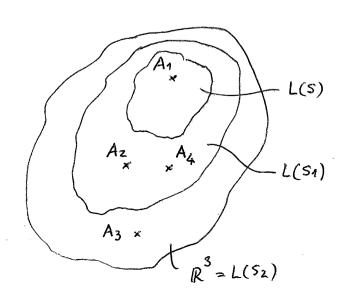
(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & \times_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & | & \times_2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & \times_3 \end{bmatrix}$ (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & \times_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \times_2 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & \times_3 - \times_1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & \times_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & \times_3 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \times_2 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \times_2 - \times_1 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & \times_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & \times_3 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \times_2 - \times_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \times_2 - \times_1 \end{bmatrix}$

O sinteure numera sé rimpossivel => $\forall_{X \in \mathbb{R}^3} X \in L(S_2) => L(S_2) = \mathbb{R}^3$ O sisteur é possivel e determinedo, tendo como soluças $\forall_{X = X_1 + X_2 - X_3} X \in L(S_2) => L(S_2) = \mathbb{R}^3$

Ental L(S2) = R3

52 é une conjunto linearmente indefendente (gere L(S2) de forme vivice) 52 é une base pare L(S2) = R³ = 1 dim L(S2) = dim R³ = 3

Convén noter pre: O E L(SZ) A A1 EL(SZ) A AZ EL(SZ) A A3 EL(SZ)



$$S_3 = \{A_1, A_2, A_4\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$
 com $A_4 = (-1, -1, 0)$

Sabe-u he AGEL(SA) 1 SIC S3 (Ver figure auterior)

Sendo S1 linearmente indépendente => S3 n'hinearmente defendente Como S1 C S3 => L(S3) = L(S1)

Confirmação

L(S3) = { XER3 : X= \alpha_1 A_1 + \alpha_2 A_2 + \alpha_4 A_4, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 \in \bar{R}}

x1 A1 + x2 A2 + x4 A4 = X €) (x1+x2 + x4, x1+x2 -x4, x1+2x2) = (x1,x2,x3) (=)

Sisteme Improvel: X2 # X1 X & L(S3)

Sistema Pornivel: X2 = X1, XEIR XEL(S3) 1 L(S3) = L(S1)

Além disso, o sisteme é simplesmente indetenuinedo, tendo como solução (2) $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_1 - x_3 + 2x_4 \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_1 - x_4 \end{cases}$

Exemplo

Suja A5 = (2,2,-1) eL(S1)

Tendo em conte a solução (1) (páfim 2) tem-se: $x_1 = 5$ \wedge $x_2 = -3$ $A_5 = 5A_1 - 3A_2 \Leftrightarrow (2,2,-1) = 5(1,1,1) - 3(1,1,2)$

 $d_{4}=0 \Rightarrow A_{5}=5A_{1}-3A_{2}$ $d_{4}=1 \Rightarrow A_{5}=7A_{1}-4A_{2}+A_{4}=7(1,1,1)-4(1,1,2)+(-1,-1,0)$ $d_{4}=1 \Rightarrow A_{5}=7A_{1}-4A_{2}+A_{4}=7(1,1,1)-4(1,1,2)+(-1,-1,0)$