

## EZOHIKO DEIALDIA

2018/2019 ikasturtea

2019ko uztailak 1

*Izen abizenak:*

*Taldea:*

### 1. ARIKETA

(2.5 puntu)

Izan bedi  $(\mathbb{P}_3(x), <, >)$  espazio bektorial euklidearra honako biderkadura eskalarrekin:

$$\langle p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, q(x) = a'x^3 + b'x^2 + c'x + d' \rangle = aa' + bb' + cc' + cd' + dc'$$

eta izan bitez honako azpiespazioak:

$$S \equiv \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x) / p(x) \perp x^2 \quad \forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$T \equiv \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x) / p'(0) = p''(1) \quad \forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

(1.) Zehaztu  $S$  azpiespazio bektorialaren oinarri bat eta dimentsioa. (0.5 puntu)

$$\langle ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, x^2 \rangle = b = 0$$

$$p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = ax^3 + cx + d \Rightarrow S \equiv \mathcal{L}(\{x^3, x, 1\})$$

$$B_S = \{x^3, x, 1\} \quad \dim(S) = 3$$

(2.) Zehaztu  $S \cap T$  azpiespazio bektorialaren oinarri bat eta dimentsioa. (puntu 1)

T-ren oinarri lortuko dugu lehendabizi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p'(x) &= 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \Rightarrow p'(0) = c \\ p''(x) &= 6ax + 2b \Rightarrow p''(1) = 6a + 2b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow c = 6a + 2b$$

$$T \equiv \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x) / c = 6a + 2b\} =$$

$$= \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + (6a + 2b)x + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)\} =$$

$$= \{p(x) = a(x^3 + 6x) + b(x^2 + 2x) + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)\} =$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(\{(x^3 + 6x), (x^2 + 2x), 1\})$$

$$B_T = \{(x^3 + 6x), (x^2 + 2x), 1\} \quad \dim(T) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \cap T &\equiv \{p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x) / b=0 \wedge c=6a+2b\} = \\ &= \{p(x) = ax^3 + 6ax + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)\} = \\ &= \{p(x) = a(x^3 + 6x) + d \in \mathbb{P}_3(x)\} = \\ &= \mathcal{L}(\{(x^3 + 6x), 1\}) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_{S \cap T} = \{(x^3 + 6x), 1\} \quad \dim(S \cap T) = 2$$

(3.) Lortu  $S + T$  azpiespazio bektorialaren oinarri bat eta dimentsioa. (0.5 puntu)

$$S + T = \mathcal{L}(\{x^3, x, 1, (x^3 + 6x), (x^2 + 2x), 1\})$$

$$h \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

$$B_{S+T} = \{x^3, x, (x^2 + 2x), 1\} \quad \dim(S + T) = 4$$

(4.)  $S$  eta  $T$  betegarriak al dira? Arrazoitu erantzuna. (0.5 puntu)

Ez dira betegarriak ebakidura ez delako polinomio nulua.

## 2. ARIKETA

(2.5 puntu)

Izan bedi  $A \in \mathbb{M}_{4 \times 4}(\mathbb{R})$  matrizea:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1.) Kalkulatu  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  parametroaren zein baliotarako den  $A$  matrizea diagonalizagarria. (puntu 1)

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \cdot (1-\lambda) \cdot (a-\lambda) \cdot (-1-\lambda)$$

$$\text{Balio propioak hauek dira: } \sigma = \{\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = a, \lambda_4 = -1\}$$

$$1. \quad a \neq 1 \wedge a \neq 2 \wedge a \neq -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 & k_1 = 1 & d_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 & k_2 = 1 & d_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = a & k_3 = 1 & d_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_4 = -1 & k_4 = 1 & d_4 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

A matrizea diagonalizagarria da

2.  $a = 2$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 & k_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 & k_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = -1 & k_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- $\lambda_1 = 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad h(M) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim(S(\lambda = 2)) = 1$$

A matrizea ez da diagonalizagarria

3.  $a = 1$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 & k_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 & k_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = -1 & k_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

- $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad h(M) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim(S(\lambda = 1)) = 1$$

A matrizea ez da diagonalizagarria



4.  $a = -1$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 & k_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 & k_2 = 1 \\ \lambda_3 = -1 & k_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

•  $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad h(M) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim(S(\lambda = -1)) = 1$$

A matrizea ez da diagonalizagarria

(2.) Ba al dago  $A$  matrizearen bektore propiorik  $A \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$  betetzen duenik? Erantzuna baiezkoa bada, lortu  $A$  matrizeari elkartutako bektore propioen multzoa  $A \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$  betetzen dutenak. Erantzuna ezezkoa bada arrazoitu erantzuna. (0.5 puntu)

$A \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$  betetzen duten bektore propioak  $\lambda = 0$  balio propioari elkartutako bektore propioak dira. Balio propio bat nulua izateko  $a = 0$  izan behar da. Beraz,  $A \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$  betetzen duten bektore propioak  $\lambda = a = 0$  balio propioari elkartutakoak dira:

$$A|_{a=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sigma = \{\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0, \lambda_4 = -1\}$$

•  $S(\lambda = 0) = \{\vec{x} / (A - 0 \cdot I) \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = 0 \\ z = t \end{cases} \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow S(0) = \mathcal{L}(\{\vec{v}_1 = (0, 0, 1, 1)\})$$



(3.) Izan bedi  $A$  matrizearen zutabeetan dauden bektoreek sortzen duten  $S$  azpiespazio bektoriala. Kalkulatu  $S$  azpiespazioaren dimentsioa  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  parametroaren balioen arabera. Lortutako kasu ezberdinetarako lortu  $S$ -ren Bs oinarri bat eta bere dimentsioa. (0.5 puntu)

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |M| = -2a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0$$

1.  $a \neq 0$

$$h(M) = 4 \Rightarrow S = \mathcal{L}(\{(2, 1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1, 0), (0, 0, a, 1), (0, 0, 0, -1)\})$$

$$\dim(S) = 4 \Rightarrow B_S = \{ (2,1,0,0), (0,1,1,0), (0,0,a,1), (0,0,0,-1) \}$$

2.  $a = 0$

$$h(M) = 3 \Rightarrow S = \mathcal{L}(\{ (2,1,0,0), (0,1,1,0), (0,0,0,1), (0,0,0,-1) \})$$

$$\dim(S) = 3 \Rightarrow B_S = \{ (2,1,0,0), (0,1,1,0), (0,0,0,1) \}$$

(4.)  $a=1$  kasurako lortu  $\mathbb{R}^4$ -ko oinarri kanonikotik  $B_S$  oinarriarako koordenatu-aldaketaren iragaite matrizea.

(0.5 puntu)

$$B_S = \{ (2,1,0,0), (0,1,1,0), (0,0,1,1), (0,0,0,-1) \}$$

$$B_{\mathbb{R}^4} = \{ (1,0,0,0), (0,1,0,0), (0,0,1,0), (0,0,0,1) \}$$

$$C_{B_S}(\vec{x}) = P_{B_{\mathbb{R}^4} \rightarrow B_S} \cdot C_{B_{\mathbb{R}^4}}(\vec{x})$$

$$(1,0,0,0) = \alpha_1 \cdot (2,1,0,0) + \alpha_2 \cdot (0,1,1,0) + \alpha_3 \cdot (0,0,1,1) + \alpha_4 \cdot (0,0,0,-1)$$

$$(0,1,0,0) = \beta_1 \cdot (2,1,0,0) + \beta_2 \cdot (0,1,1,0) + \beta_3 \cdot (0,0,1,1) + \beta_4 \cdot (0,0,0,-1)$$

$$(0,0,1,0) = \gamma_1 \cdot (2,1,0,0) + \gamma_2 \cdot (0,1,1,0) + \gamma_3 \cdot (0,0,1,1) + \gamma_4 \cdot (0,0,0,-1) \quad \alpha_1$$

$$(0,0,0,1) = \delta_1 \cdot (2,1,0,0) + \delta_2 \cdot (0,1,1,0) + \delta_3 \cdot (0,0,1,1) + \delta_4 \cdot (0,0,0,-1)$$

$$P_{B_{\mathbb{R}^4} \rightarrow B_S} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 & \delta_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 & \delta_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \beta_3 & \gamma_3 & \delta_3 \\ \alpha_4 & \beta_4 & \gamma_4 & \delta_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Izan bedi  $(M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}), <, >)$  espazio bektorial euklidearra ohiko biderkadura eskalarrekin, eta izan bedi honako azpiespazio bektoriala:

$$U \equiv \left\{ A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) / A \text{ matrizea antisimetrikoa da} \right\}$$

(1.) Zehaztu  $U$  azpiespazio bektorialaren oinarri eta dimentsioa. (0.75 puntu)

$$A = -A^T \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -c \\ -b & -d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -a \\ b = -c \\ c = -b \\ d = -d \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = d = 0 \\ c = -b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} = b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow U = \mathcal{L} \left( \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right) \quad \dim(U) = 1$$

$$B_U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \dim(U) = 1$$

(2.) Kalkulatu  $U^\perp$ ,  $U$  azpiespazioarekiko ortogonal den azpiespazio bektorialaren oinarri bat eta dimentsioa (0.75 puntu)

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow b - c = 0 \Rightarrow b = c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U^\perp = \mathcal{L} \left( \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

$$B_{U^\perp} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \dim(U^\perp) = 3$$

(3.) Lortu  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  matrizearen hurbilketa onena  $U^\perp$  azpiespazioaren gainean. Kalkulatu hurbilketan egindako errorea. (puntu 1)

Aurreko atalean lortutako oinarria ortogonal da:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$X' = P_{U_1}(X) + P_{U_2}(X) + P_{U_3}(X) = \frac{\langle X, U_1 \rangle}{\|U_1\|^2} \cdot U_1 + \frac{\langle X, U_2 \rangle}{\|U_2\|^2} \cdot U_2 + \frac{\langle X, U_3 \rangle}{\|U_3\|^2} \cdot U_3$$

$$\langle X, U_1 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 2 \quad \|U_1\|^2 = \langle U_1, U_1 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 1$$

$$\langle X, U_2 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 3 \quad \|U_2\|^2 = \langle U_2, U_2 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 2$$

$$\langle X, U_3 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 1 \quad \|U_3\|^2 = \langle U_3, U_3 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 1$$

$$X' = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon = \|X - X'\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3/2 \\ 3/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

#### 4. ARIKETA

(2.5 puntu)

Erantzun itzazu hurrengo galderak erantzuna arrazoituz:

(1.) Izan bedi  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \\ 1 & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$  matrizea **(0.9 puntu)**

a) Lortu  $m$  eta  $n$ -ren balioak  $A$  idenpotentea izateko

$A$  idenpotentea:  $A = A^2$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \\ 1 & 0 & n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \\ 1 & 0 & n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2m & m^2 \\ m & 1 & m+m \cdot n \\ n+1 & m & n^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 2m \\ 0 = m^2 \\ 0 = m \\ m = m \cdot (1+n) \\ 1 = n+1 \\ 0 = m \\ n = n^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0 \\ n = 0 \end{cases}$$

b) Lortu  $m$  eta  $n$ -ren balioak  $A$  inbolutiboa izateko

$A$  inbolutiboa:  $A^2 = I$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2m & m^2 \\ m & 1 & m+m \cdot n \\ n+1 & m & n^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0 \\ n = -1 \end{cases}$$

c) Lortu  $m$  eta  $n$ -ren balioak  $A$  periodikoa izateko, periodoa 2 izanik

$A$  periodikoa, periodoa bi izanik:  $A^3 = A$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2m & m^2 \\ m & 1 & m+m \cdot n \\ n+1 & m & n^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \\ 1 & 0 & n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m^2+1 & 3m & 2m^2+m^2n \\ m(2+n) & m^2+1 & m+m \cdot n(1+n) \\ n^2+n+1 & m(1+n) & m^2+n^3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=0 \\ n=0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} m=0 \\ n=-1 \end{cases}$$

(2.) Izan bedi ekuazio linealetako honako sistema:  $\begin{cases} x - y = 2 \\ a \cdot x + y + 2z = 0 \\ x - y + a \cdot z = 1 \end{cases}$  **(0.4 puntu)**

Klasifikatu sistema  $a$  parametroaren balioen arabera.



$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ a & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & a & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[E_3 - E_1]{E_2 - aE_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1+a & 2 & -2a \\ 0 & 0 & a & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$|A| = a(a+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ \vee \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

- $a = 0$

$$AM = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad h(A) = 2 \neq 3 = h(AM) \Rightarrow \text{Bateraezina}$$

- $a = -1$

$$AM = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad h(A) = 2 = h(AM) \Rightarrow S.B.I.$$

- $a \neq -1 \wedge a \neq 0 \quad h(A) = h(AM) = 3 \Rightarrow S.B.D.$

(3.) Izan bedi  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & m \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & m+4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$  matrizea. (0.4 puntu)

m-ren zein baliotarako existitzen da  $B^{-1}$ ?

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & m \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & m+4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & m \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & m+4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (m+4) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & m \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(m+4) \cdot (m-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -4 \\ \vee \\ m = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\exists B^{-1} \quad \forall m \neq \{-4, 2\}$$

- (4.) Izan bedi  $S$  azpiespazioko  $\vec{x}$  bektorea eta  $\vec{x}'$  bektorea  $\vec{x}$ -ren hurbilketa onena  $S^\perp$  azpiespazioan.  $\vec{x}'$  lortzerakoan zer nolako berezitasunaz ohartzen gara? (0.4 puntu)

$S$  azpiespazioko bektoreak  $S^\perp$  azpiespazioko bektoreekiko ortogonalak direnez, beraien arteko ebakidura bakarra bektore nulua izango da, beraz, hurbilketarik onena lortzerakoan lortuko dugun bektorea, bektore nulua izango da.

(5.) 3 ezezagun eta 4 ekuazio dituen sistema bat, sistema bateragarri indeterminatua al da? (0.4 puntu)

$$M = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & b_3 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & b_4 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq h(A) \leq 3 \\ 1 \leq h(AM) \leq 4 \end{array}$$

$$h(A) = 1 \wedge h(AM) = 1 \Rightarrow S.B.I.$$

$$h(A) = 1 \wedge h(AM) = 2 \Rightarrow S.Bateraezina$$

$$h(A) = 2 \wedge h(AM) = 2 \Rightarrow S.B.I.$$

$$h(A) = 2 \wedge h(AM) = 3 \Rightarrow S.Bateraezina$$

$$h(A) = 3 \wedge h(AM) = 3 \Rightarrow S.B.D.$$

$$h(A) = 3 \wedge h(AM) = 4 \Rightarrow S.Bateraezina$$