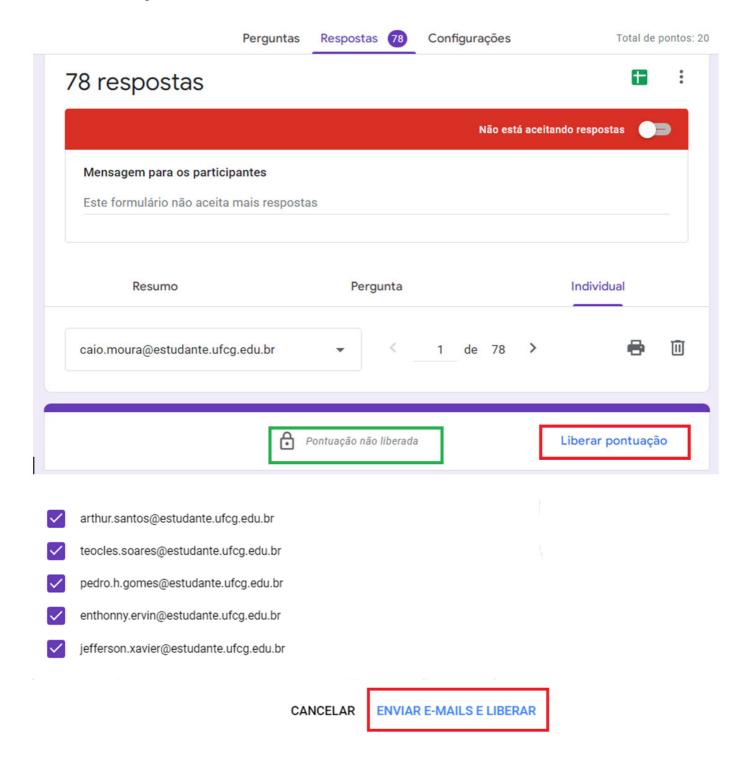
Momento Síncrono7 - Data: 14/06/2022

Cuidado! Com Novas palavras, definições, Teoremas,

Sobre a correção das atividades:



Teste2_unidade2 - Comentários

Houve uma GRANDE melhora no desenvolvimento da resposta da questão aberta.

Notas: Pontuação quase total.

Teste3_Unidade2 - Dia: ??/06/2022. Participe!

Resumos das aulas 13 e 14 + Lista4 + Vídeo da Profa. Rosely.

Principais assuntos:

1) Base e Dimensão de um Espaço Vetorial

Um conjunto $\{v_1, ..., v_n\}$ de vetores de V será uma ba-

i)
$$\{v_1, ..., v_n\}$$
 é LI

se de *V* se:

$$\vec{\mu}$$
) $[\mathbf{v}_1, ..., \mathbf{v}_n] = V$

Dimensão de V é a quantidade de vetores de sua base.

Exemplos:

1)
$$V = \mathbb{R}^2 \to \dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$$
. Base:

$$\alpha = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$$

 $\beta =$ Qualquer conjunto com exatamente 2 vetores LI.

2)
$$V = \mathbb{R}^3 \to \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$$
. Base:

$$\alpha = \{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}$$

 β = Qualquer conjunto com exatamente 3 vetores LI.

Importante! $\dim R^n = n$.

3)
$$V = \mathbb{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \to \dim \mathbb{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) = 4$$
. Base:

$$\alpha = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

 β = Qualquer conjunto com exatamente 4 vetores LI.

Nota:
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c, d)$$

4)
$$V = P_2(\mathbb{R}) \to \dim P_2(\mathbb{R}) = 3$$
. Base:

$$\alpha = \left\{t^2, t, 1\right\}$$

 β = Qualquer conjunto com exatamente 3 vetores LI.

Nota:
$$at^2 + bt + c \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c)$$

Mostre que:

Mostre que $\beta = \{(1,1), (-1,1)\}$ é uma base de \mathbb{R}^2 .

PROVA: (c)
$$\beta$$
 & LI, pais $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Que $a(1,1) + b(-1,1) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow$

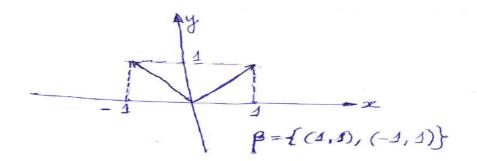
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-b=0 \\ a+b=0 \end{vmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} i$$

$$p(A) = 2 = p(M) = n \cdot linica \ Solução: a = b = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta \notin LI.$$

PROVA: (ii)
$$\beta$$
 gera $V = \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(k_1 y) = a(1,1) + b(-1,1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a-b=z \\ a+b=y \end{cases}$
 $(1-2) \times (1-1) \times (1-1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2 \times (1-1) \\ 1-2 \times (1-1) \end{cases}$

Solução Unica qualques que sija $v = (x,y)$.



2) Base e dimensão de um Subespaço Vetorial. Soma, interseção e Soma Direta — Exemplos

Para começar:

Encontre_uma_base_para_o_subespaço_W = [(1,1,1),(1,-1,1),(2,0,2)].

Solução:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 2 \\ \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -2 & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix}.$$

Portanto_uma_base_de W é $\beta_W = \{(1,1,1),(0,1,0)\}$. Cuidado! dim W = 2.

PROBLEMA1. Sejam $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, $W_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x - y + z = 0\}$ e $W_2 = [(1, 1, 1), (-1, 1, -1)]$ subespaços de V. Determine:

- (a) uma base para $W_1 + W_2$.
- (b) a dimensão de $W_1 \cap W_2$.
- (c) a equação analítica de W_2 .

$$\begin{split} &\operatorname{Solução}\left(a\right) \ - \ \operatorname{Geradores} \ \operatorname{de} \ W_1: \\ & (x,y,z) = (x,x+z,z) = (x,x,0) + (0,z,z) = x \left(1,1,0\right) + z \left(0,1,1\right) \\ & W_1 = \left[\left(1,1,0\right),\left(0,1,1\right)\right]; \ \ \beta_{W_1} = \left\{\left(1,1,0\right),\left(0,1,1\right)\right\}; \ \ \dim\left(W_1\right) = 2. \\ & W_2 = \left[\left(1,1,1\right),\left(-1,1,-1\right)\right]; \ \ \beta_{W_2} = \left\{\left(1,1,1\right),\left(-1,1,-1\right)\right\}; \ \ \dim\left(W_2\right) = 2. \\ & W_1 + W_2 = \left[\left(1,1,0\right),\left(0,1,1\right),\left(1,1,1\right),\left(-1,1,-1\right)\right]; \ \beta_{W_1 + W_2} = \left\{\left(1,1,0\right),\left(0,1,1\right),\left(0,0,1\right)\right\}; \\ & \dim\left(W_1 + W_2\right) = 3. \end{split}$$

Justificativa:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 &$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right].$$

Solução (b):

$$dim(W_1 + W_2) = dim(W_1) + dim(W_2) - dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$

 $3 = 2 + 2 - dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$
 $dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 4 - 3 = 1$

Solução (c): Equação analítica de W_2

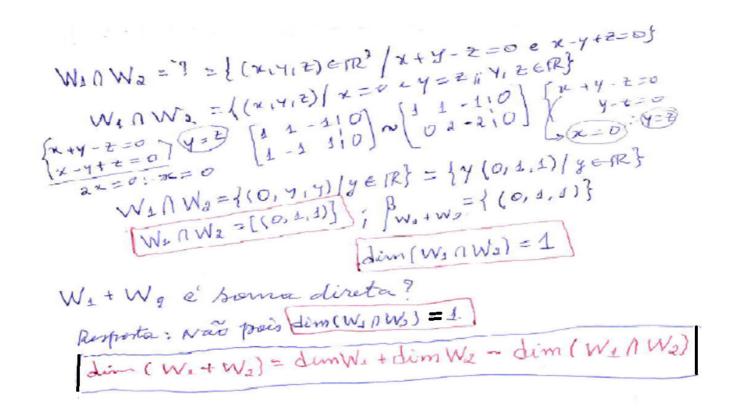
$$(x,y,z)=a\left(1,1,1\right)+b\left(-1,1,-1\right)\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a-b=x\\ a+b=y\ ;\\ a-b=z\\ \begin{bmatrix} 1&-1&|&x\\ 1&1&|&y\\ 1&-1&|&z \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1&-1&|&x\\ 0&2&|&y-x\\ 0&0&|&z-x \end{bmatrix}. \text{ O sistema só admite solução se }z-x=0 \Leftrightarrow z=x\text{ e }y-\text{livre. Assim, a Equação analítica de }W_2\text{ é }W_2=\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3/z-x=0\}\ .$$

Voltando para os geradores: (x, y, z) = (x, y, x) = (x, 0, x) + (0, y, 0) = x (1, 0, 1) + y (0, 1, 0). $W_2 = [(1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0)]$. O que houve?

Problema2

Atenção! Extraindo uma base para a soma:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$



3) <u>Coordenadas de um Vetor em Relação a uma Base</u> Ordenada. Matriz de mudança de Base.

Exemplo de Coordenadas de um Vetor em Relação a uma Base Ordenada.

$$\begin{array}{l}
\beta = \{(1,1), (-1,1)\} & \text{ev} = (3,4) \\
(3,4) = \alpha(1,1) + b(-1,1) \\
\beta = a - b = 3 \implies b = a - 3 :: b = \frac{7}{2} - 3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
[v]_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\
[v]_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} b \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
[a + b = 4] \\
2a = 7 :: a = \frac{7}{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
[v]_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
[v]_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}$$

Ex.1)
$$V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$$
; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$
 $V = \alpha(1,0) + b(0,1) \Leftrightarrow (1,2) = \alpha(1,0) + b(0,1) \Leftrightarrow$
 $(1,2) = (\alpha,b) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$; $[V]_{\mathcal{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,1), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,1), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,1), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,1), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,2), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,2), (1,-1)\}$.
 $\{x.2\} \ V = \mathbb{R}^{2}$; $V = (1,2) \in \mathcal{L} = \{(1,2), (1,-1)\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{x.3\} \ \ V = \mathbb{R}^3; \ \ V = (1,2,3) \ \ a \ \ \mathcal{L} = \{(1,1,1), \ (0,1,1), \ (0,0,1)\} \\ & (1,2,3) = a(1,1,1) + b(0,1,1) + c(0,0,1) \Leftrightarrow \\ & \{a=1 \\ a+b=2 \iff a=b=c=1 \cdot [v]_{\mathcal{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Matriz de mudança de base: como obter?

$$\begin{split} \beta &= \{v_1, v_2\} \quad \text{e} \quad \alpha = \{u_1, u_2\} \\ v_1 &= au_1 + bu_2 \Longrightarrow [v_1]_\alpha = \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right] \\ v_2 &= cu_1 + du_2 \Longrightarrow [v_2]_\alpha = \left[\begin{array}{c} c \\ d \end{array} \right] \\ [I]_\alpha^\beta &= \left[\begin{array}{c} a & c \\ b & d \end{array} \right] \end{split}$$

A matriz $[I]^{\beta'}_{\beta}$ é chamada matriz de mudança da base β' para a base β .

Lembrando:

Cada elemento de β' se escreve como uma combinação linear dos elementos de β .

Importante!

As matrizes $[I]^{\beta'}_{\beta}$ e $[I]^{\beta}_{\beta'}$ são inversas uma da outra.

Problema1:

Sejam
$$V=\mathbb{R}^2;\ \beta=\left\{\left(1,2\right),\left(3,5\right)\right\}$$
 e
$$\beta'=\left\{\left(1,0\right),\left(0,1\right)\right\}.$$
 Calcule $\left[I\right]^{\beta'}_{\beta}$ e $\left[I\right]^{\beta}_{\beta'}$.

$$[I]_{\beta'}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ pois } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,2) = 1 \, (1,0) + 2 \, (0,1) \\ \\ (3,5) = 3 \, (1,0) + 5 \, (0,1) \end{array} \right..$$

Solução:

$$[1]_{\beta}^{\beta'} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(1,0) = \alpha(1,2) + b(3,5) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+3b=1 \\ 2a+5b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2a-6b=-2 \\ 2a+5b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b=2 = \alpha=-5.$$

$$(0,1) = c(1,2) + d(3,5) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c+3d=0 \\ 2c+5d=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2c-6d=0 \\ 2c+5d=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow d=-1 = c=3.$$

Mostre que

$$[I]_{\beta}^{\beta'} [I]_{\beta'}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

PROBLEMA2. Sejam $\alpha = \{(1,1),(-1,1)\}$ e $\beta = \{(0,1),(2,3)\}$ bases ordenadas de $V = \mathbb{R}^2$. Determine $[I]^{\alpha}_{\beta}$.

$$\begin{aligned} &(1,1) = a \, (0,1) + b \, (2,3) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{rll} 2b & = & 1 \\ a & + & 3b & = & 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow b = 1/2 \ \ e \ \ a = -1/2. \\ &(-1,1) = a \, (0,1) + b \, (2,3) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{rll} 2b & = & -1 \\ a & + & 3b & = & 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow b = -1/2 \ \ e \ \ a = 5/2. \\ &(-1,1) = a \, (0,1) + b \, (2,3) \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{rll} 2b & = & -1 \\ a & + & 3b & = & 1 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$
 Assim, $[I]^{\alpha}_{\beta} = \left(\begin{array}{rll} -1/2 & 5/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{array} \right).$

PROBLEMA3. Seja $\alpha = \{(1,1),(0,2)\}$ base ordenada de $V = \mathbb{R}^2$. Determine $[I]^{\alpha}_{\alpha}$.

$$(1,1) = a(1,1) + b(0,2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a + 2b = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \text{ e } b = 0.$$

$$(0,2) = a(1,1) + b(0,2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a + 2b = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \text{ e } b = 1.$$

Assim,
$$[I]^{\alpha}_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ & \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. Coincidência?

Problema4:

$$\beta = \{(1,0), (1,1)\} \in \alpha = \{(1,-1), (3,0)\}$$

$$[I]_{\alpha}^{\times} = ? \in [I]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = ?$$

$$(1,0) = \alpha(1,-1) + b(3,0) \Leftrightarrow \{-\alpha = 0 : \alpha = 0\}$$

$$[I]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow [I]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(1,1) = c(1,-1) + d(3,0) \Leftrightarrow \{-c = 1 : -c = -1\}$$

$$[I]_{\beta}^{\times} = (II)_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1$$

Importante:

$$[v]_{\beta} = [I]_{\beta}^{\alpha} [v]_{\alpha}.$$

Completando uma base

Obtenha um subespaço W_2 de \mathbb{R}^3 tal que $\dim W_2 = 2$ e $W_1 \oplus W_2$ se $W_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x + z = 0 \text{ e } y = z\}$.

Solução:

Geradores de
$$W_1$$
: $(x,y,z)=(-z,z,z)=z\,(-1,1,1)$.
$$[W_1]=[(-1,1,1)]\,.\quad \text{Então}\quad \beta_{W_1}=\{(-1,1,1)\}\,.$$

$$\dim W_1=1.$$
 Base para W_1+W_2 : $\beta_{W_1+W_2}=\{(-1,1,1)\,, \boxed{(0,1,0)\,,(0,0,1)}\}\,.$ Conclusão: $\boxed{W_2=[(0,1,0)\,,(0,0,1)]}\,.$

Lembrando:

$$dim\left(W_{1}+W_{2}\right) \ = \ dim\left(W_{1}\right) \ + \ dim\left(W_{2}\right) \ - \ dim\left(W_{1}\cap W_{2}\right)$$

Estamos concluindo uma parte muito importante do curso. Bons estudos!