## ÁLGEBRA LINEAL COMPUTACIONAL

2do Cuatrimestre 2023

Práctica  $N^{\circ}$  2: Aritmética de punto flotante. Número de condición.

## Transformaciones lineales

Ejercicio 1. Determinar cuáles de las siguientes aplicaciones son lineales.

(a)) 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_2 - 3x_1 + \sqrt{2}x_3, x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2)$ 

(b)) 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
,  $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, |x_1|)$ 

(c)) 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \to \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}.a_{22} - a_{12}.a_{21}$ 

(d)) 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \to \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$$
,  $f\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & 0 & a_{12} + a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{11} & a_{22} - a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ 

a) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\text{es lined}}$$

$$2 \times 3$$

b) 
$$|X|$$
 no es lineal:  $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$  no se compe  
can  $u = (2,0)$   $\partial v = (-2,0)$ 

4) 
$$T(\mu+\nu) = T(\mu) + T(\nu)$$

1) 
$$f(A+B) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
  

$$= (a_{11}+b_{11})(a_{22}+b_{22}) - (a_{12}+b_{12})(a_{21}+b_{21})$$

$$= a_{11}.a_{22} + a_{11}.b_{22} + b_{11}.a_{22} + b_{11}.b_{22} - (a_{12}+a_{12}.b_{21}) + b_{12}.a_{21} + b_{12}.b_{21}$$

Con d:

2) 
$$f(\alpha,A) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} \alpha a_1 & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \alpha^2 \left(a_1, a_{22} - a_{12}, a_{21}\right) \neq \alpha \cdot f(A)$$
Tanpaco vole.
$$f(A)$$

$$(d) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \to \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}, \quad f\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & 0 & a_{12} + a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{11} & a_{22} - a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

"Agrega una columna que es combinación lineal de otras posiciones"

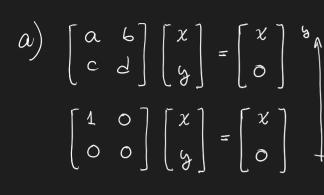
**Ejercicio 2.** Escribir la matriz de las siguientes transformaciones lineales en base canónica. Interpretar geométricamente cada transformación.

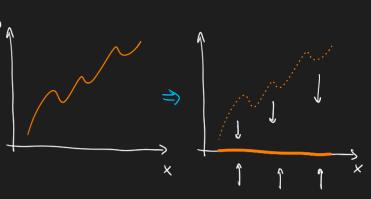
(a) 
$$f(x,y) = (x,0)$$

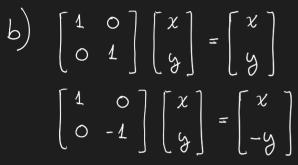
(b) 
$$f(x,y) = (x, -y)$$

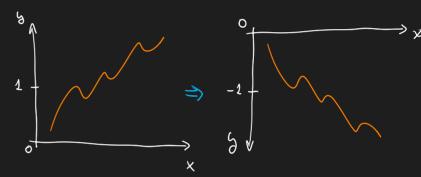
(c) 
$$f(x,y) = (\frac{1}{2}(x+y), \frac{1}{2}(x+y))$$

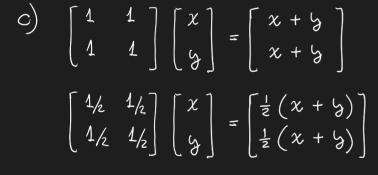
(d) 
$$f(x,y) = (x \cdot \cos t - y \cdot \sin t, x \cdot \sin t + y \cdot \cos t)$$

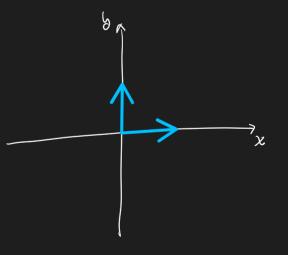










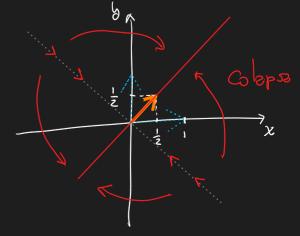


Manda el (1,0) al :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4/2 & 4/2 \\ 4/2 & 4/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Manda el (0,1) al :

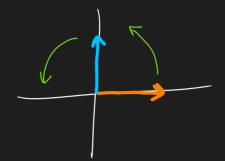
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4/2 & 4/2 \\ 4/2 & 4/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

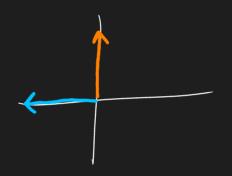


$$t = \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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





**Ejercicio 3.** (a) Probar que existe una única transformación lineal  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  tal que f(1,1) = (-5,3) y f(-1,1) = (5,2). Para dicha f, determinar f(5,3) y f(-1,2).

- (b) ¿Existirá una transformación lineal  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  tal que f(1,1)=(2,6), f(-1,1)=(2,1) y f(2,7)=(5,3)?
- (c) Sean  $f, g: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  transformaciones lineales tales que

$$f(1,0,1) = (1,2,1), \quad f(2,1,0) = (2,1,0), \quad f(-1,0,0) = (1,2,1),$$
  
 $g(1,1,1) = (1,1,0), \quad g(3,2,1) = (0,0,1), \quad g(2,2,-1) = (3,-1,2).$ 

Determinar si f = g.

a) Como

$$f(1,1) = (-5,3) 
+ f(-1,1) = (5,2) 
f(0,2) = (0,5) => f(0,1) = (0, \frac{5}{2}) 
=> f(1,1) - f(0,1) = (-5,3) - (0,\frac{5}{2}) 
f(1,0) = (-5,\frac{1}{2})$$

Obtive f(0,1) y f(1,0)

$$f(s,3) = 5(f(1,0)) + 3(f(0,1))$$

$$= 5(-5,\frac{1}{2}) + 3(0,\frac{5}{2})$$

$$= (-25,\frac{5}{2} + \frac{15}{2})$$

$$f(s,3) = (-25,10)$$

$$f(-1,2) = -1 \cdot f(1,0) + 2 \cdot f(0,1)$$
= Revelue y listo

b) (b) ¿Existirá una transformación lineal 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 tal que  $f(1,1)=(2,6), f(-1,1)=(2,1)$  y  $f(2,7)=(5,3)$ ?

$$f(1,1) = (2,6) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(2,7) = (5,3) \begin{bmatrix} f \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(1,1) + f(-1,1) = f(0,1) = (2,6) + (2,1) = (4,7)$$

$$f(1,1) - f(-1,1) = f(2,0) = (2,6) - (2,1) = (0,5)$$

$$f(1,0) = (0,\frac{5}{2})$$

$$= \int f(z,\tau) = z f(1,0) + \tau f(0,1) = z(0,\frac{5}{2}) + \tau(4,\tau)$$

$$= (28,54) \neq (5,3)$$

$$= (28,54) + \tau(4,\tau)$$

(c) Sean 
$$f, g: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 transformaciones lineales tales que

$$f(1,0,1) = (1,2,1), \quad f(2,1,0) = (2,1,0), \quad f(-1,0,0) = (1,2,1),$$
  
 $g(1,1,1) = (1,1,0), \quad g(3,2,1) = (0,0,1), \quad g(2,2,-1) = (3,-1,2).$ 

Determinar si f = g.

Despejo conónicos

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow f(0,0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1,-2,-1 \\ 4,5,2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(1,1,1) \stackrel{?}{=} f(1,1,1)$$

$$f(1,1,1) = (-1,-2,-1) + (4,5,2) + (2,4,2)$$

$$g(1,1,1) = (5,7,3)$$
 \(\frac{4}{10}\) \(\frac{1}{10}\) \

Ejercicio 4. Calcular bases del núcleo y de la imagen para cada tranformación lineal de los ejercicios 2 y 3. Decidir, en cada caso, si f es epimorfismo, monomorfismo o isomorfismo. En el caso que sea isomorfismo, calcular  $f^{-1}$ .

(a) 
$$f(x,y) = (x,0)$$
  
(b)  $f(x,y) = (x,-y)$   
(c)  $f(x,y) = (\frac{1}{2}(x+y), \frac{1}{2}(x+y))$ 

(b) 
$$f(x,y) = (x, -y)$$
  
(c)  $f(x,y) = (\frac{1}{2}(x+y), \frac{1}{2}(x+y))$   
(d)  $f(x,y) = (x \cdot \cos t - y \cdot \sin t, x \cdot \sin t + y \cdot \cos t)$ 

For  $x = 0$  (1)  $x = 0$ 

(d) 
$$f(x,y) = (x,\cos t - y,\sin t, x,\sin t + y,\cos t)$$

$$a) \text{ No.}(f) = \begin{cases} \overline{X} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(\overline{X}) = \overline{0} \end{cases} \qquad \text{Mono?} \quad f(1,1) = f(1,2) \times \\ = \begin{cases} (0,5) & \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \qquad = \begin{cases} (0,5) & \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \qquad \text{Epi?}$$

$$= \langle (0,1) \rangle \qquad \text{So. No. er Mano ni epi} \qquad \text{So. No. er M$$

Moro: injectiva

$$Im f = \{ x(0) + y(0) \}$$

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

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

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

c) No 
$$f = \{ (x, y) : x = -y \}$$
 More: No  $f(1, 2) = f(2, 1)$ 
 $f(x, y) = \{ (x, y) : x = -y \}$ 
 $f(x, y) = \{ (x, y) = \{ ($ 

$$Im f = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} (x+b), \frac{1}{2} (x+b) \right) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + b \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \left\langle \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\rangle = \left\langle \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$(d) f(x,y) = (x \cdot \cos t - y \cdot \sin t, x \cdot \sin t + y \cdot \cos t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot \cot = y \cdot \sin t = x = \sin t \land y = \cot t \\ x \cdot \sin t = -y \cdot \cot t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot \cot t = y \cdot \cot t \\ x \cdot \sin t = -\cot t \\ \sin^2 t + \cot^2 t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot \cot t = y \cdot \cot t \\ x \cdot \cot t = x \cdot \cot t \end{cases}$$

$$N_0 = \langle (0,0) \rangle$$

In 
$$f = \left\{ \times \left( \frac{\text{cort}}{\text{sint}} \right) + \left\{ \left( \frac{\text{ort}}{\text{ort}} \right) \right\} \right\}$$

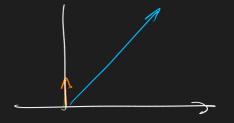
$$= \left\{ \left( \frac{\text{cort}}{\text{cort}}, \frac{\text{sint}}{\text{ort}} \right), \left( -\frac{\text{sint}}{\text{cort}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} +nn - nn \\ \hat{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x_1y) = (x.cort + y.sint, -x.sint+y.cort)$$

$$f(o, i) = (4,7)$$

$$\oint \left(1,0\right) = \left(0,\frac{5}{2}\right)$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

In 
$$f = \langle (0, \frac{5}{2}), (4, 7) \rangle$$

**Ejercicio 5.** Sean  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ ,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_3, 0, 0)$  y  $g: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 - x_2, 2x_1 - x_2)$ . Calcular el núcleo y la imagen de f, de g y de  $g \circ f$ . Decidir si son monomorfismos, epimorfismos o isomorfismos.

No f: 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \implies x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \implies x_1 = -x_3 \end{cases}$$
No f =  $\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$ 
That =  $\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$ 
Base:

$$\operatorname{Im} f = \left\langle \left( 1, 0, 0, 0 \right), \left( 0, 1, 0, 0 \right) \right\rangle$$

Lo mis no con g.

gof = 
$$g(x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_3, 0, 0)$$
  
=  $(x_2 - x_3, x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3)$   
Reruels ignal que con  $f$ .

