



Copyright © 2020 Rudik Rompich

PUBLISHED BY RUDIKS

RUDIKS.COM

Licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported License (the “License”). You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an “AS IS” BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

*First printing, October 2020*



# Índice general

I	Tercer parcial	
<b>1</b>	<b>Parcial 3</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Funcionales lineales</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1.1	Teorema .....	9
1.1.2	Ejercicio .....	9
1.1.3	Ejercicio .....	10
1.1.4	Teorema .....	11
	<b>Index</b> .....	<b>13</b>





# Tercer parcial

<b>1</b>	<b>Parcial 3</b> .....	<b>7</b>
1.1	Funcionales lineales	
	<b>Index</b> .....	<b>13</b>





# 1. Parcial 3

## 1.1 Funcionales lineales

**Definición 1.1.1** Sea  $V$  un espacio vectorial sobre  $\mathbb{F}$ . Entonces, una transformación lineal

$$f : V \mapsto \mathbb{F}$$

es un funcional lineal sobre  $V$ .

**Ejercicio 1.1** Sean  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ . Definimos:

$$\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$\Phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi$  es funcional lineal. ■

**Nota 1.1.**

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$\Phi(x, y) = 2x - y$$

**Ejercicio 1.2** Sea  $C[0, 1]$  un conjunto de funciones continuas en  $[0, 1]$  y considere:

$$T : C[0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$T(g) = \int_0^1 g(x) dx$$

Nótese si  $f, g \in C[0, 1]$  y  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow T(\alpha f + g) = \int_0^1 [\alpha f + g](x) dx = \int_0^1 [(\alpha f)(x) + g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 g(x) dx = \alpha T[f] + T[g] \Rightarrow$  es lineal  $\Rightarrow T$  es funcional lineal. ■

**Ejercicio 1.3** Sea

$$d : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$d(A) = \text{determinante de } A$$

Recordar que:

$$\det(A+B) \neq \det(A) + \det(B)$$

$$\det(\alpha A) \neq \alpha \det(A)$$

$$d(A) \text{ no es funcional lineal}$$

■

**Ejercicio 1.4** Sea

$$T : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$T(A) = \text{traza de } A$$

$$\text{Si } A = [a_{ij}] \Rightarrow Tr(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$\Rightarrow Tr(A) \text{ es funcional lineal.}$$

■

**Ejercicio 1.5** Sea  $V$  el espacio de todas las funciones sobre  $\mathbb{R}$ . Definimos

$$C_t : V \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$C_t(f) = f(t), \text{ donde } t \text{ es un número fijo.}$$

Nótese que:

1. Sea  $f, g \in V \Rightarrow L_t[f+g] = (f+g)(t) = L_t(f) + L_t(g)$
2. Sea  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \mapsto L_t(\alpha f) = (\alpha f)(t) = \alpha f(t) = \alpha L_t(f) \Rightarrow$  Es funcional lineal.

■

**Nota 1.2.** Considere el funcional lineal

$$f : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R} \ni$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n.$$

$$\alpha_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

(fijos) Sea  $B = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  la base usual de  $\mathbb{R}^n$  y sea  $B' = \{1\}$  la base usual de  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(1, 0, \dots, 0) = \alpha_1(1) + \alpha_2(0) + \dots + \alpha_n(0)$$

$$= \alpha_1$$

$$f(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \alpha_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Rightarrow [f]_B^{B'} = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_n]$$



**Nota 1.3.** Si  $f$  son funcionales lineales.

$$f \in f[V, \mathbb{F}] \text{ si } \dim(V) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(f[V, \mathbb{F}]) = n \cdot 1 = n$$

**Definición 1.1.2** —  $V^*$ . Al espacio de funciones lineales de  $V$  en  $\mathbb{F}$  se le llama al espacio dual de  $V$ .

**Nota 1.4.** Si  $\dim(V) = n \Rightarrow \dim(V^*) = n$

### 1.1.1 Teorema

**Teorema 1.1.1** Sea  $V$  un espacio vectorial finito dimensional y  $B = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$  una base ordenada de  $V$ . Entonces, existe una base:  $B^* = \{\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_n\}$  de  $V^*$ , tal que:

$$\Phi_i(V_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Phi_i(V_j) = \delta_{ij} \leftarrow \text{Delta de Kronecker}$$

### 1.1.2 Ejercicio

**Ejercicio 1.6** Considere la base de  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,

$$B = \{(2, 1), (3, 1)\}$$

entonces, encuentre una base para  $(\mathbb{R}^2)^* \xleftarrow{\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2]}$

**Solución:**

$$B^* = \{\phi_1, \phi_2\} \quad \text{es tal que:} \quad (1.1)$$

Debemos encontrar  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$

$$\phi_1(x, y) = \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 y \quad (1.2)$$

$$\phi_2(x, y) = \beta_1 x + \beta_2 y \quad (1.3)$$

Encontramos  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ :

$$\phi_1(v_1) = \phi(2, 1) = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1 \quad \delta_{11} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\phi_1(v_2) = \phi(3, 1) = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \delta_{11} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = 3 \quad (1.6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_1(x, y) = -x + 3y \quad (1.7)$$

Encontramos  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ :

$$\phi_2(v_1) = \phi_2(2, 1) = 2\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

$$\phi_2(v_2) = \phi_2(3, 1) = 3\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1 \quad (1.9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = -2 \quad (1.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_2(x, y) = x - 2y \quad (1.11)$$

$\Rightarrow$  La base dual de  $B$ , denotada por  $B^*$  (i.e. la base del espacio dual  $V^*$ ), es  $B^* = \{-x + 3y, x - 2y\}$

## 1.1.3 Ejercicio

**Ejercicio 1.7** Dada la base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

$$B = \{(1, -1, 3), (0, 1, -1), (0, 3, -2)\},$$

encuentre la base dual de  $B^*$  (i.e. la basa para  $\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}]$ ) ■

$$\phi_1(x, y, z) = \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 y + \alpha_3 z \quad (1.12)$$

$$\phi_2(x, y, z) = \beta_1 x + \beta_2 y + \beta_3 z \quad (1.13)$$

$$\phi_3(x, y, z) = \gamma_1 x + \gamma_2 y + \gamma_3 z \quad (1.14)$$

Encontramos  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ :

$$\phi_1(v_1) = \phi_1(1, -1, 3) = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 1 \quad (1.15)$$

$$\phi_2(v_2) = \phi_2(0, 1, -1) = 0\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 1\alpha_3 = 0 \quad (1.16)$$

$$\phi_3(v_3) = \phi_3(0, 3, -2) = 0\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 = 0 \quad (1.17)$$

$$\implies \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0 \implies \phi_1(x, y, z) = x \quad (1.18)$$

Encontramos  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ :

$$\phi_2(v_1) = \phi_2(1, -1, 3) = 1\beta - 1\beta + 2\beta = 0 \quad (1.19)$$

$$\phi_2(v_2) = \phi_2(0, 1, -1) = 0\beta + 1\beta - 1\beta = 1 \quad (1.20)$$

$$\phi_2(v_3) = \phi_2(0, 3, -2) = 0\beta + 3\beta - 2\beta = 0 \quad (1.21)$$

$$\implies \beta_1 = 7, \beta_2 = -2, \beta_3 = -3 \implies \phi_2(x, y, z) = 7x - 2y - 3z \quad (1.22)$$

Encontramos  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$

$$\phi_3(v_1) = \phi_3(1, -1, 3) = 1\gamma - 1\gamma + 2\gamma = 0 \quad (1.23)$$

$$\phi_3(v_2) = \phi_3(0, 1, -1) = 0\gamma + 1\gamma - 1\gamma = 1 \quad (1.24)$$

$$\phi_3(v_3) = \phi_3(0, 3, -2) = 0\gamma + 3\gamma - 2\gamma = 0 \quad (1.25)$$

$$\implies \gamma_1 = 2, \gamma_2 \gamma_3 = 1 \implies \phi_3(x, y, z) = -2x + y + z \quad (1.26)$$

Por lo tanto:

$$B^* = \{x, 7x - 2y - 3z, -2x + y + z\} \quad (1.27)$$

Por otra parte, es necesario probar que  $B^*$  es linealmente independiente

$$\text{Considere: } v_1 \phi_1 + v_2 \phi_2 + \dots + v_n \phi_n = 0 \quad (1.28)$$

$$\text{A probar: } v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_n = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

Sea  $v_i \in B$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$\implies (v_1 \phi_1 + \dots + v_1 \phi_i + \dots + v_n \phi_n)(v_i) = 0(v_i) \quad (1.30)$$

$$\implies v_1 \phi_1(v_i) + \dots + v_1 \phi_i(v_i) + \dots + v_n \phi_n(v_i) = 0 \quad (1.31)$$

$$\implies 0 + 1 + 0 = 0 \quad (1.32)$$

$$\implies v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_n = 0 \implies \{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n\} \text{ es linealmente independiente} \quad (1.33)$$

$$(1.34)$$

## 1.1.4 Teorema

**Teorema 1.1.2** Sea  $V$  un espacio vectorial finito dimensional y sea  $B = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  una base ordenada para  $V$ . Entonces existe una base  $B^* = \{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n\}$  para  $V^* \ni$

$$\phi_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

Además,

$$(i) \forall \phi \in V^*, \text{ se tiene:} \quad (1.35)$$

$$\phi = \phi(x_1)\phi_1 + \phi(x_2)\phi_2 + \dots + \phi(x_n)\phi_n \quad (1.36)$$

$$(ii) \forall x \in V, \text{ se tiene que:} \quad (1.37)$$

$$x = \phi_1(x)x_1 + \phi_2(x)x_2 + \dots + \phi_n(x)x_n \quad (1.38)$$

$$(1.39)$$

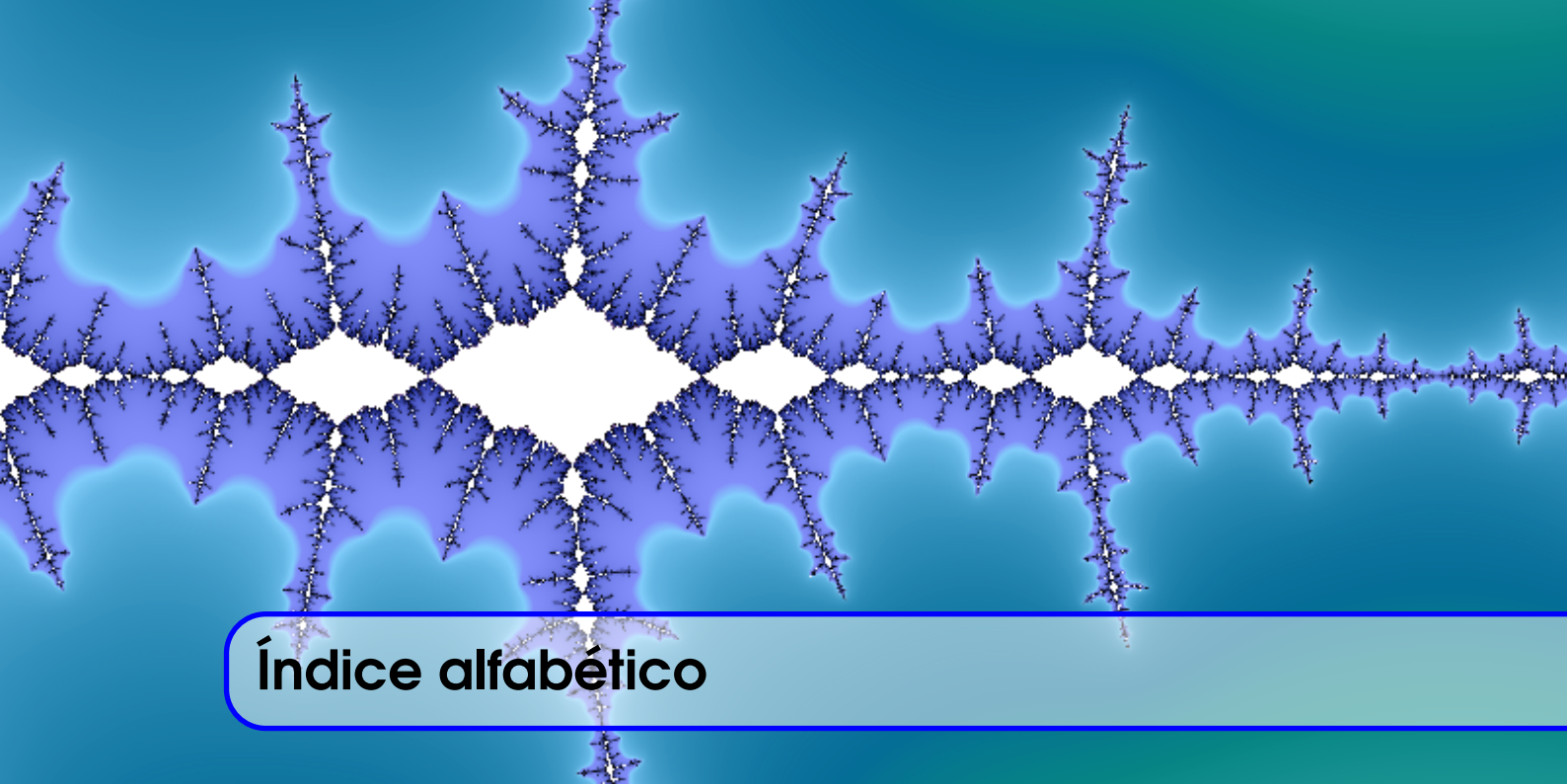
*Demostración.*

A probar:  $B^*$  es linealmente independiente. Considere:

$$\alpha_1\phi_1 + \dots + \alpha_n\phi_n? \quad (1.40)$$

■





## Índice alfabético

### F

Funcionales lineales ..... 7