J. Valentin Guerrero Caus.



a)
$$M(g_1B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -36+12a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

1A = a.(-36+12a) - a3 = -a3 +12a-36a = a(-a2+12a-36)=-a.(a-6)

) A ₍	1A21	141	ga	rango	endice
Q 2-6	+	1.1	+	ind no segen.	3	2
۵>6	+	0	-	inod no. dese.	3	1
0 1056	+		_	indef. no degovia,	3	1
-64040	+	_	+	inded no	3	2
		1				

wdeepell

indice 0.

El sudice de ga=20 cuando es indefinida.

pres matrices congruentes tienen mismo signo de deteminante o al ser det(A)>O signo de deteminante o al ser det(A)>O matrizante en ma base dada patría ser

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = D \text{ Fudice } \lambda \qquad \text{Si det} (A) \times O^{-D}$ $= D \text{ Fudice } \lambda$ $= D \text{ Fudice } \lambda$

En los casos de generados:

@ Si a=0.

 $|\Delta|_{*} > 0$ $|\Delta_{2}| < 0$ $|\Delta|_{=0}$ indef. degenora. range 2 indice 1

Si $\alpha=6$ $|\Delta_1|>0 \quad |\Delta_2|=0 \quad |\Delta_2|=0 \quad \text{samidef. positiva}$ $|\Delta_1|>0 \quad |\Delta_2|=0 \quad |\Delta_2|=0 \quad \text{samidef. positiva}$

b) si $\alpha = 1$ $M(g_1, B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Para obtener la base ortogonal:

 $|x \nmid y \mid x \mid D = P' \cdot M(g_1, B) \cdot P = \left(-\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0} \cdot \frac{0}{0}$

Base oftonormal: Bo= 4 (100), (-110), (001) (c) $i (\mathbb{R}^3, 9, 1) (\mathbb{R}^3, 9, 1)$ isométricos) Sou isométricos (-2) | dim $(\mathbb{R}^3) = dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ | indice(9,1)=1 \rightarrow \neq [indiap(9,1)=2 \rightarrow \neq Liego no hace falta estudior el rongo pres no son isométricos pa que tienen distiuto ívdice. ¿ (R³, S1) (R³, 91/2) isonotricos? Sou isouétricos $\langle z \rangle$ | dim $\langle R^3 \rangle = dim \langle R^3 \rangle$ | indice $\langle g_1 \rangle = 1 = \text{indice} \langle g_2 \rangle$ | rougo $\langle g_1 \rangle = 3 = \text{rougo} \langle g_2 \rangle$ Tevemos ma base ortonormal de 9, calculemos La base ortonormal de 91/2 para construir la isometria. D=P'. M(g1,2,8), P

= $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 121 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Luego westra Bortonarmal: $B = \begin{pmatrix} (100) & (-\frac{1}{2}, 1.0) & (001) \\ \hline (01-11.01+1.01) & \hline (01-11.01+1.01) \end{pmatrix}$