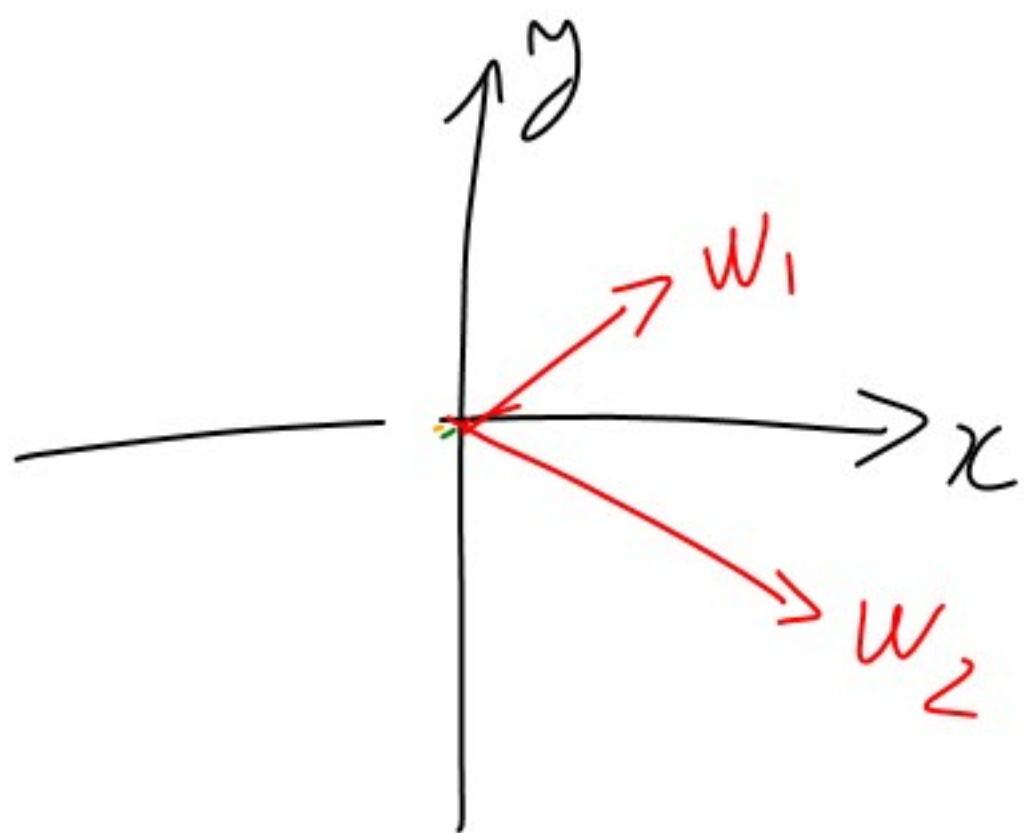


$V_m$   
BASE DE  $V_m = B_m = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\} \subset V_m$

① GENERA  $V_m$ :

$$\forall v \in V_m: v = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i a_i \quad \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

②  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$  son L.I.



$$W = \left\{ w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}' \\ w_{12}' \end{pmatrix}, w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} w_{21}' \\ w_{22}' \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$V = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

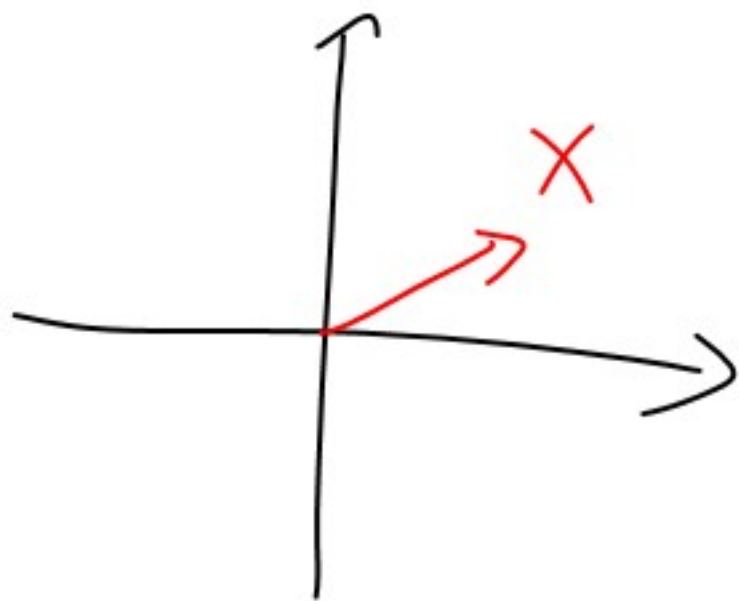
$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \beta_1 \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}' \\ w_{12}' \end{pmatrix} + \beta_2 \begin{pmatrix} w_{21}' \\ w_{22}' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}' & w_{21}' \\ w_{12}' & w_{22}' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11}' & w_{21}' \\ w_{12}' & w_{22}' \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# VECTORES Y VALORES PROPIOS

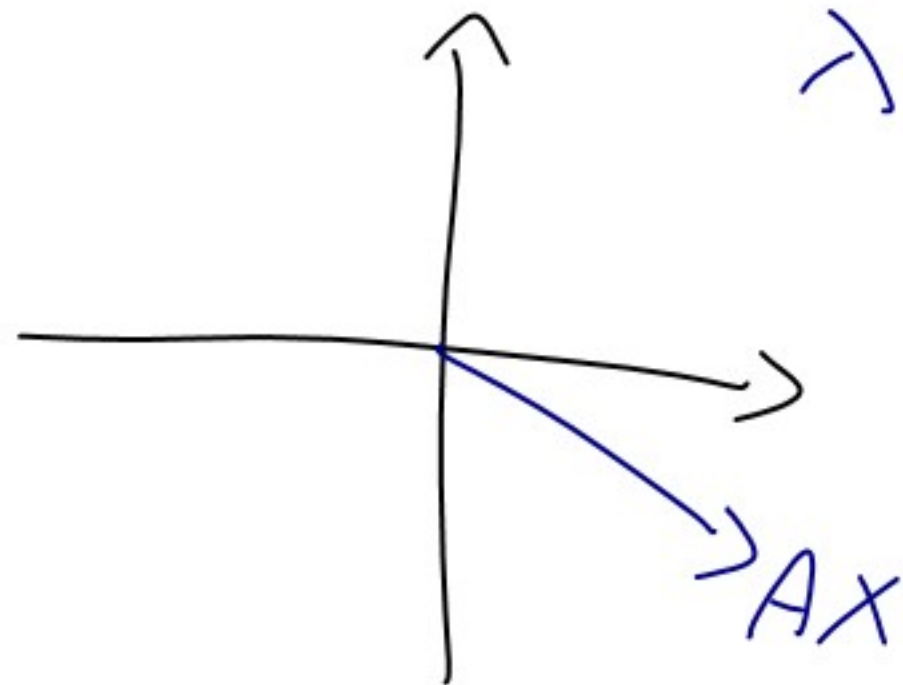
$$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$
$$x \rightarrow Ax$$



$$Av = \lambda v$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$



$$\alpha AV = \alpha \lambda V$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$V \neq 0$$

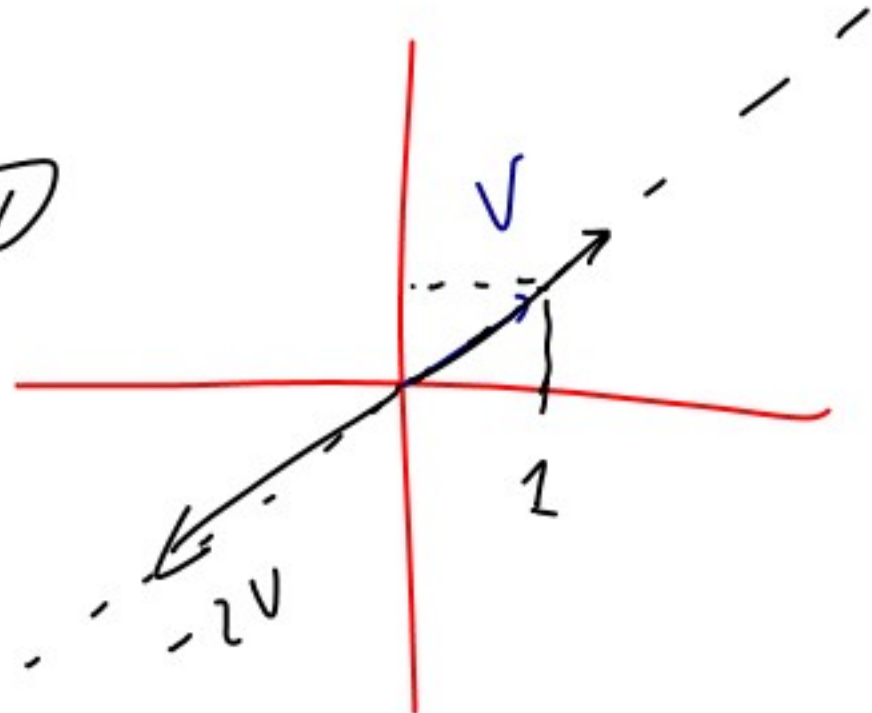
$$A(\alpha V) = \lambda(\alpha V)$$

$$\alpha \neq 0$$

$$A(-2V) = \lambda(-2V)$$

$$\cancel{AV = \lambda V} \quad \cancel{(\neq)}$$

$$AV = \lambda V$$



$$AV = \lambda V$$

$$AV - \lambda V = 0$$

$$AV - \lambda I V = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I) V = 0$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

~~$$\exists (A - \lambda I)^{-1}$$~~

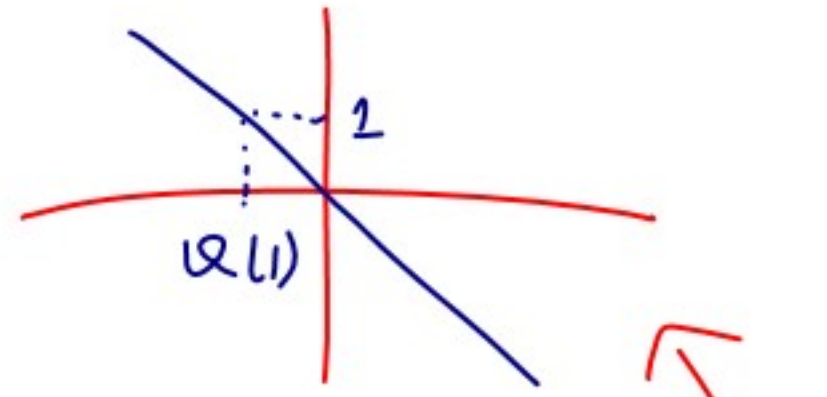
$$V = (A - \lambda I)^{-1} \mathbf{0}$$

$$V = 0$$

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

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| =$$

$$\pm \sqrt{5}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} +1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{5} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+1 \cdot a - 2b = +a\sqrt{5}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} 1-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -1-\lambda \end{array} \right| = - (1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) - 4 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}}$$

$$b = -1$$



$$\underline{F \subset \mathbb{D}^2 F}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

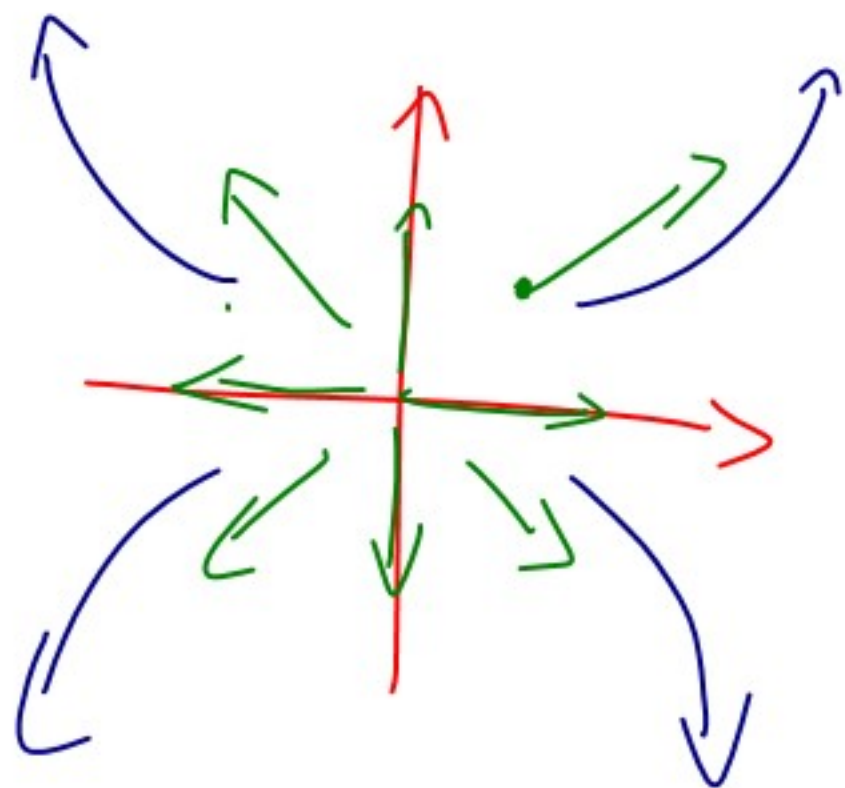
$$\textcircled{A} \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$$

$\downarrow$   
 $v_1$

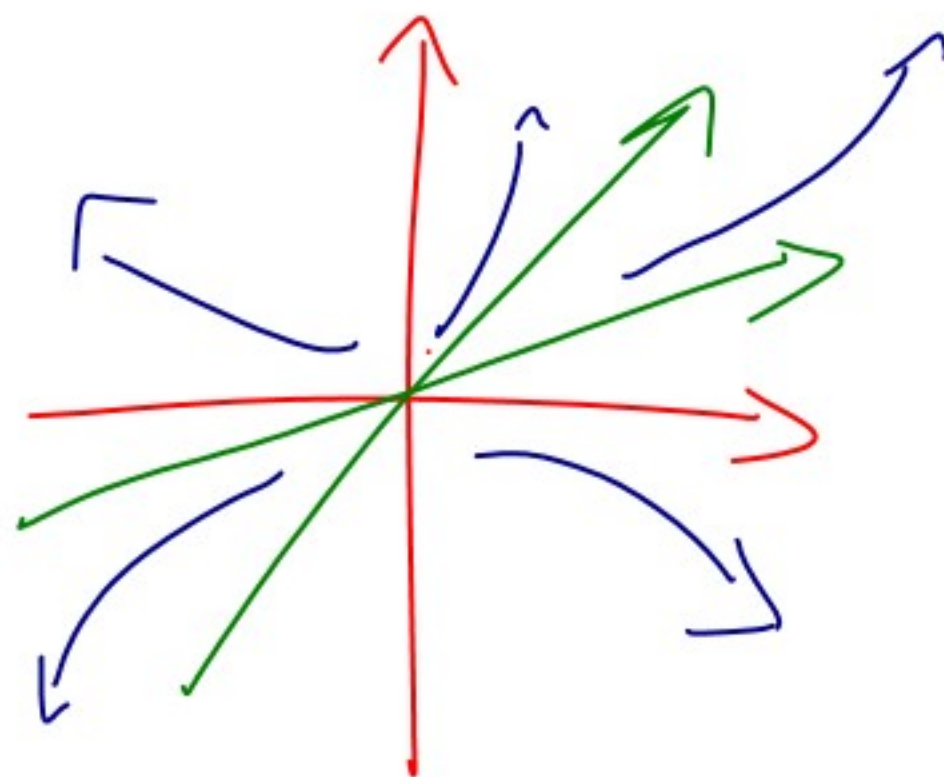
$\downarrow$   
 $v_2$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_t \\ y_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 e^t \\ y_0 e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$





$$A = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_m]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \exists A^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\} \text{ SEAN L.I.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{3} |A| \neq 0$$

