$$\mathbb{L}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B_{Col(A)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
Remson parq'
o haves la
cuenta $A = \dots$

$$\mathcal{B}_{Col(A) \cap F: l(A)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{R4} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left[T(v_i) \right]^{8} = \left[T \right]^{8}_{\epsilon} V_{\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T(v_z)]^B = [T]^B_E V_z = \begin{pmatrix} 3\\0\\3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T(v_3)]^B = [T]^B_E V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$
Uso extas coordenadas para obtener

$$T(V_1)$$
, $T(V_2)$ y $T(V_3)$, claramente
 $T(V_1) = T(V_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ by

$$T(v_z) = 3\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

el resmente que va de la matriz $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ a $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

Por lo touto:

$$TT^{-1}(S) = S + Nex(TT) = S + gen \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$T^{-1}(S) = S + Nu(T) = S + ge$$

$$T^{-1}(S) = gen \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$TT^{-1}(S) = sen \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

4) Remito todo al vertice P_1 :

$$\mathcal{L} := P_2 - P_1 = 2 \times (x+1)$$

$$\mathcal{V} := P_2 - P_4 = 3 \times (x-1)$$

$$V:= P_3 - P_1 = 3 \times (x-1)$$

Constallo la matriz de Gram

 $G = (\langle u, u \rangle \langle u, v \rangle) = (160)$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \langle u, u \rangle & \langle u, v \rangle \\ \langle v, u \rangle & \langle v, v \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Area = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\det(G)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 \cdot 36} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 6$$

$$= 2 \cdot 6 = \boxed{12}$$

5) Gracias a que el p.i. es el canónico,
$$S^{\perp} = \operatorname{gen} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nond} \\ \text{ol plane} \end{array} \right\} = \operatorname{gen} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -2 \end{array} \right\}$$
 Los x que beusco deben ser:
$$\chi = \chi_{s+} \chi_{s+} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \chi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

de esta manera me oseoguro que

Ps(x) va a rer la pedida. Ahora despejo λ de pedir que

Alvora despejo
$$\lambda$$
 de pedir que $\|x\| = 5 \iff \|x\|^2 = 25$

 $|| \times || = 5 \iff || \times ||^2 = 25$ Por Pitagonon:

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 + \lambda^2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = 25$$

$$9 + \lambda^{2} \cdot 9 = 25 \longrightarrow \lambda^{2} = \frac{16}{9} \rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$
Soluciones:

 $\chi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \chi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$