```
09.08.2023
        En R3 con et pie de constdera
               A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & -6 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
    Colcular dist (v, col A), v = (-1 - 1)^T.
10. ) Para determina la dim (coe A) colonlamento el Nul A.
    Nul A = 1 x ER4: Ax = OR3}
                        X1 10
       8 8 2 2
                         24 40 24 8
     3-3-60
                         - 24 - 24 - 6 - 6
                         0 16 18 2
       8 9 1 0 53x, +5x2 + 3x3 + x4 = 0
                           8 x 2 + 9 x 3 + x 4 = 0
                 3x, -3x2 - 6x3 = 0 dineerolo pn 3
    Lestando
                    X_{1} - X_{2} - 2X_{3} = 0
                    X_1 = X_2 + 2 X_3
    3(x_2+2x_3)+5x_2+3x_3+x_4=0; 8x_2+9x_3+x_4=0
    X4 = -8x2-9x3 dim (Nul A) = dim (col A) = 2
    Para euro bon de Col A
    (5 -3 8) - (3 3 8) = (2 - 6 0) , un rector fruede
    ser: [1 -3 0] y otro, [1 0 2] ]

Book A = [1 -5 0], [1 0 2]]
2?) dist (v, col A) = 11 Prof (col A) + (v) 11.
  Busiaum lu retor orteginal a los de Col (pic)
  [1-30] × (102] = (-6-23) ; (coe 4) = qui (-6-23)
 1. Proy [coex]2[-1-11] = 1<[-1-1] [-6-23] ] = = 1 | 11 | = 11
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Halla, Hexiste, ema modeit A e R 2x2 tal que $\frac{7}{4} + 34 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ traza (A) = -6 10) Lea B = (13). Les autoralnes. $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda)^2 - 9 = \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda-3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\lambda+3) = 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (=) $(-2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) = -(2+\lambda)(4-\lambda) = 0$ (=) 1 = 4 1 12 = -2 Sea f(A) = A2 + 3A = B Entrue, para carda autorator à de p(A) existe un autorator p de A fal que p (2) = 2. y2+31-4=0 y=-4 $\gamma = -\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{2} = -\frac{3 \pm 5}{2} \qquad \qquad \gamma = 1$ Para 12 = -2 1 p(r) = p2 + 3p = -2 12+3p+2=0 $T = -\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 8}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = -2$ 1 /1 = -4 1 /2 = -1 } Probles expectus de A: f 1 = -4 / f2 = -2/ 1 /1 = 1 1 P2 = -19 1 /1 = 1 / /2 = -2/

de los anales volo el segundo surfrea la condiciae trata (A) = 11+12=-4-2=-6. r(A) = 1 7, = -4 1 1/2 = -29

2º) los autrespocios de A son los ruemos que los

2 (conf.)

el autrespecio de B arrevado a
$$\lambda_1 = 4$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \times 1 \\ \times 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$
 $X_1 = X_2$
 $5\lambda_1 = 4 \cdot (b) = 5 \cdot (1 = -4) \cdot (A) = \text{grad} \cdot (1 \cdot 1)^{-1} \cdot (1)^{-1} \cdot (1)^{-1$

Ejercicio 3: Hallor la motriz similtrica $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times3}$ tal que: $\cdot \{(110)^T, (212)^T\} \subset NUI(A-\overline{I})$ \forall $\cdot Tr(A) = 1$

} (110) T; (212) T) C Sent (110) T; (212) T J = NUI (A-I)

Entonces: d=1 es autorolor doble de AER, similação, y el subserpação propio asociado es:

Sh=1= su {v=(110), v=(212)}

- · Ade mas, como A E R^{3×3} es simétrica es dia gon di zable y los autore ctres orocia dos a autordores distintos son orto prodes entre F.
 - i) como $Tr(A) = 1 = 1 + 1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 + 1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1$
 - es 17to final a $5\lambda_z = -1$ tiene dimensión 1 y

From $N_3 \in S_{2}=1$ tol que $N_3 = (X_1 \times 2 \times 3)^T$ Endonces:

 $(x_1 \times_2 \times_3) \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 0 ; (1)$

 $(x_1 \times z \times_3)$ $\binom{2}{1} = 0 = 0 = 0 = 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0; (2)$

Resolvien de el sistema de ECS. (1)-(2) resulta:

V3 = (2-2-1)

Saz=-1 = gue { 53 = (2 - 2 - 1) }

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $P = [V_1 V_2 V_3] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 2/3 - 2/3 \\ 1/9 & -1/9 & 4/9 \\ 2/9 & -2/9 & -1/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

ha matriz A bureada es:
$$A = P \wedge P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \\ 1/9 & -2/9 & -1/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \wedge P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/9 & -1/9 & 4/9 \\ 2/9 & -2/9 & -1/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 4 \\ 8 & 1 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ejercicio 4:
Sua A
$$\in \mathbb{R}^3$$
 la matriz defini da por:
 $A = \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) (2-63) + \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{4}{4} \right) (639); (1)$

Hallor todos las soluciones por cua drados minimos de la Ec. Ax = (10-1) y determinar la de morma minima

Entraces, la Ec. (1) puede ser reverits:

$$A = \frac{2}{9} 9 \left(\frac{-1/9}{8/9} \right) 7 \left(\frac{2}{7} - \frac{6}{7} \frac{3}{7} \right) + \frac{1}{9} 9 \left(\frac{4/9}{4/9} \right) 7 \left(\frac{6}{7} \frac{3}{7} \frac{2}{7} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{14 \left(\frac{-1/9}{8/9} \right) \left(\frac{2}{7} - \frac{6}{7} \frac{3}{7} \right) + \frac{7}{4} \left(\frac{4/9}{4/9} \right) \left(\frac{6}{7} \frac{3}{7} \frac{2}{7} \right)}{5, u, v, }$$

$$5, u, v,$$

$$A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} & 4 \\ 4 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ; (2)$$

La Ec. (2) es una DVS reducide de A, mindo;

$$U_{r} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/q & 4/q \\ 8/q & 4/q \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Xi_{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad V_{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/4 & 6/4 \\ -6/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{4/q}{4/q} - \frac{7}{q} \end{pmatrix}$$

Le pseudoinverse de Moore - l'enrole es:

$$A' = V_r \sum_{r}^{-1} u_r^{T} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -6 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/14 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 8 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{+} = \frac{1}{441} \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 32 & -38 \\ 15 & -12 & -33 \\ 13/2 & 20 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

La solución for cua dra dos múniciones de mor ma mínima es.

$$\hat{X}_{min} = A^{\dagger}b = \frac{1}{441} \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 32 & -38 \\ 15 & -12 & -33 \\ 13/2 & 20 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Todas las saluciones por cua dra dos mínimos de la Ec. AX = (10-1) Thm;

$$X = \frac{1}{882} \begin{pmatrix} 122 \\ 96 \\ 29 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, & & \in \mathbb{R}$$

fra $\pi: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ la projección de \mathbb{R}^3 sobre el plano $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 = 0\}$ en la dirección de la recta $T = \text{que}\{\{1:1:1\}^7\}$.

Hallor y grafial la imagni por Ti de la defera unitaria de R3.

19) La transpormación To

$$T(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in S \\ O_{R^3} & \text{if } x \in T \end{cases}$$

ma bon de S: $B_S = \{(0 | 0)^T, (0 0 |)^T\}$ ema bon de T: $B_T = \{(1 | 1 |)^T\}$

B = B5 UB_T = { (010) 1, (001) 1, (111) 1} bonde

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \text{ Para obtune} \begin{bmatrix} \pi \end{bmatrix} \in_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$P^{-1} \uparrow \varepsilon_{R^3} = \varepsilon_{R^3} \downarrow P$$

$$\left[\overline{u}\right]_{\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{R}^3}} = \rho \left[\overline{u}\right]_{\mathcal{S}} \rho^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \\ E_{R^3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2^{\varrho} A^{\intercal} A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

los autoralres de ATA:

$$det \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = det \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda - 1 + \lambda \end{vmatrix} z$$

$$= (1-\lambda) det \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) det \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-\left(1-\lambda\right)\det\left[\frac{2-\lambda}{-1},\frac{-2}{1-\lambda}\right]=\left(\lambda-1\right)\left[\left(2-\lambda\right)\left(1-\lambda\right)-2\right]=$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3\lambda + \lambda^2 \\ \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 \\ \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 3 \end{pmatrix} \lambda_2 = 1 \end{pmatrix} \lambda_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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09.08.2023 5 cont el cambio de variable x = = Ax = AVy = UI(VTV) y = UIY = 4 5 41 + 42 5 /2 w, = 77 / W2 = 5272 $H = \frac{\omega_1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{\omega_2}{\sigma_2}$ siendo WyW2=1, la imagne de la unitaria de \mathbb{R}^3 es $\frac{\omega_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{\sigma_2^2} \le 1$ isto es $\frac{\omega_1^2}{2} + \omega_2^2 \le 1$ elépse con terros conterio da en el plano coe A = que 1/0 1 0/1/0 0 1/1/ $= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 = 0 \} = T$ El éje mayor está dirigido for u, = (0 1/12 1/12) J su longitud es 26, = 2/3 y el éje meuror esta dirigido for 1/2 = [0 1/12 - 1/12] y tu longthad es 252 = 2