

# Guia 1

- ✓ 1 ✓
- ✓ 2 A B C D/E
- ✓ ■ 3 A B C D ✓  
C 4
- ⑤ 5 A B ← , Dekomposition!
- ✓ 6 A B C/D E
- ≈ 7
- ≈ 8
- ✓ ■ 9 ✓
- 10 A B C 1c
- ✓ 11 A B/C
- ? ■ 12 A? B? C
- ≈ 13
- ✓ ■ 14 A B/C 1c
- ✓ 15 A B/C D 1c
- ✓ ■ 16 ✓
- 19
- ◊ 20 Práctica 06/09
- ? ■ 21 A B/C 1c?
- ◊ 22
- ✓ 23 ✓
- ? ■ 24 ?
- C 25

? 26 A B C ✓?

! 27 ? large

. 28 A ✓ B C

✓ 29 ✓

? 30 A ? B ☺

~~Σ=~~ 31

① ■ 32 A ✓ B ☺ C

◊ 33

? 34 ✓ ?

) ■ 35 ?

36

1.1) ~~(IR\*)~~ IR  $\oplus$ :  $(\mathbb{R}^+, \oplus, \mathbb{R}, \odot)$

$$v \oplus w = v \cdot w \Rightarrow \odot v = v^{-1}$$

$$\forall v \quad \odot v = 1 \quad v^{-1} \text{ opuesto de } v$$

Commutatividad:  $v \oplus w = w \oplus v \rightarrow v \cdot w = w \cdot v$  ✓

Asociatividad:  $u + (v + w) = (u + v) + w \checkmark = u + v + w$

$$u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w = u \cdot v \cdot w \quad \checkmark$$

Existencia del elemento neutro para la suma:

$$\exists \odot_v \in \mathbb{R} \quad / \quad u + \odot_v = \odot_v + u = u$$

$$u \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot u = u$$

$$1 \cdot u = u \quad / \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R} : u^1 \quad \checkmark$$

Existencia del inverso aditivo para todo elemento de  $\mathbb{R}$ :

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \exists (-u) \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow u + (-u) = \odot_u$$

$$u \cdot (u^{-1}) = 1$$

$$u \cdot \frac{1}{u} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\lambda \cdot \beta) \cdot u = \lambda (\beta \cdot u) \quad \forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{K} \quad \downarrow \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\lambda \cdot \beta) \cdot u = \lambda (\beta \cdot u) \quad \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lambda (u + v) = \lambda \cdot u + \lambda \cdot v \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K} \quad \downarrow \quad \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\lambda + \beta) \cdot u = \lambda \cdot u + \beta \cdot u \quad \forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1.2) \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} : \vartheta \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \text{ es subespacio de } \mathbb{R}^3 ?$$

A)  $\text{si } \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} \in S ? \quad \vartheta = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

B)  $u, v \in S \rightarrow u + v \in S$

$$\vartheta, b \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta + b \\ 0 \\ \vartheta + b \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (\vartheta + b) \in \mathbb{R}$$

C)  $u \in S \quad y \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot u \in S$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \quad k \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k \cdot \vartheta \\ 0 \\ k \cdot \vartheta \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow k \cdot \vartheta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

Completa los  $\mathbb{R}^3$  3 propiedades, es subespacio

II)  $\begin{bmatrix} \vartheta + b \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} \quad \vartheta, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{es subespacio de } \mathbb{R}^3 ?$

A)  $\vartheta = 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

B)  $\vartheta, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta + b \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c + d \\ 0 \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta + b + c + d \\ 0 \\ \vartheta + c \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $\vartheta + b + c + d \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \vartheta + c \in \mathbb{R}.$

C)  $k \begin{bmatrix} \vartheta + b \\ 0 \\ \vartheta \end{bmatrix} = k \cdot (\vartheta + b) \quad k, \vartheta, b \in \mathbb{R}.$

ENR  $k \cdot (\vartheta + b) \in \mathbb{R}.$   
 $k \cdot \vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$

T

Reposar sumatorios.

HOJA N.

FECHA

$$1.3) \quad A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \Rightarrow_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \Rightarrow_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = b \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\Rightarrow_1 & \Rightarrow_1 \\ -\Rightarrow_1 & -\Rightarrow_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Rightarrow_2 & -\Rightarrow_2 \\ -\Rightarrow_2 & \Rightarrow_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Rightarrow_3 & 0 \\ -\Rightarrow_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2b & -b \\ -2b & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow_1 + \Rightarrow_2 + \Rightarrow_3 = 2b \\ \Rightarrow_1 - \Rightarrow_2 + 0 = b \\ -\Rightarrow_1 - \Rightarrow_2 - \Rightarrow_3 = -2b \\ -\Rightarrow_1 + \Rightarrow_2 + 0 = b \end{array} \right\} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \times (-1)$$

~~$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + R_1 \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$~~

$$\Rightarrow_1 + \Rightarrow_2 + \Rightarrow_3 = 2b$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2 + \Rightarrow_3 = 3b$$

~~$$\Rightarrow_3 = 3b - 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2$$~~

~~$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow_1 + \Rightarrow_2 + 3b - 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2 = b \\ b = -\frac{\Rightarrow_1}{2} + \frac{8 \cdot \Rightarrow_2}{3} \\ b = -\frac{\Rightarrow_1}{2} + \frac{\Rightarrow_2}{2} \end{array}$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow_3 = 3b - 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_1 + 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2 + 3b - 2 \cdot \Rightarrow_2 = 3b$$~~

NOTA

$$\exists_1 + \exists_2 + \exists_3 = 2b$$

$$2 \cdot \exists_2 + \exists_3 = 3b \Rightarrow \exists_3 = 3b - 2 \cdot \exists_2$$

$$\exists_1 + \exists_2 + 3b - 2 \cdot \exists_2 = 2b \Rightarrow b = -\exists_1 + \exists_2$$

$$-\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times X$$

~~$\exists_1 = \exists_3$~~

$$\exists_1 + \exists_3 = 0$$

$$\exists_1 + \exists_3 = b$$

$$\exists_2 + \exists_3 = 0$$

$$\exists_2 + \exists_3 = 2b$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\exists_3 = b - \exists_1$$

$$\exists_3 = 2b \quad \exists_2 + b - \exists_1 = 2b \Rightarrow -\exists_1 + \exists_2 = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ +1 & +1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

B Si quiero un vector en particular, ro pongo yo ~~B~~ 6, pongo el mismo.

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 0 = -1$$

$$-x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -2$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + 0 = 1$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_1}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{array} \rightarrow 3 - 2x_2 + x_3$$

NOTA

$$x_1 + x_2 + 3 - 2x_2 = 2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = -1 \Rightarrow 1 = -x_1 + x_2$$

Sistema  
compatib.  
indeterminado

$$B \in \text{gen} \left\{ A_1, A_2, A_3 \right\}$$

$$-1 + x_2 = x_1$$

$$3 - 2x_2 = x_3$$

$$(-1 + x_2) \cdot A_1 + x_2 \cdot A_2 + (3 - 2x_2) \cdot A_3 = B$$

•  $x_2 = 0$ )  $-A_1 + 3A_3 = B$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

•  $x_2 = 3$ )  $\underbrace{(-1 + 3)}_{=2} \cdot A_1 + \underbrace{3 \cdot A_2}_{=3} + \underbrace{(3 - 2 \cdot 3) A_3}_{=-3} = B$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$B) \quad S. = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} : \quad x_1 \cdot A_1 + x_2 \cdot A_2 + x_3 \cdot A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~gen { } A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>~~

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \Leftrightarrow x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \rightarrow [x_3 = -2x_2]$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$[x_1 = x_2]$$

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C) \quad x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(-1)} \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 + 1/2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1/2$$

NOTA

Sist. comp. determinado.

T

Podemos

hacer hasta el 18.

HOJA N°

FECHA

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

D)  $\{0\} \subsetneq \text{gen}\{A_i\} \subsetneq \text{gen}\{A_i, A_j\} = \text{gen}\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$

"Contenido"  $x_1 = 0$  ✓  
 pero no es  
 "igual"

$x_1 \cdot A_1 \rightarrow$  S. iguald. el escalar  $x_1 = 0$ ,  
 suma me da cero

$\{0\} \subsetneq \text{gen}\{A_1\}$  - (no es  
 igual porque  
 el subespacio  
 generado por  
 gen\{A\_1\} tiene más  
 elementos que solo cero.)

$\text{gen}\{A_i\} \subsetneq \text{gen}\{A_i, A_j\} \rightarrow$  S. el escalar  
 de  $A_j$  es  $= 0$ ,

Dato si  $A_j \cdot x_2 \neq 0$ ,

$x_1 \cdot A_i = x_1 \cdot A_i$  ✓

el subespacio generado  
 por  $\text{gen}\{A_i, A_j\}$  es

mayor que  $\text{gen}\{A_i\}$

1.5) A) Valores de  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  para que:

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Para que los siguientes vectores generen al mismo subespacio.

→ Por que  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  debe ser "superfluo",  
es decir  
linealmente dependiente  
del resto de vectores

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right. \\ -2 \cdot R_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1+2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \right. \\ -R_3 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 2-3/2 & -2-1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1+2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 = \\ x_2 = \end{matrix} \right. \\ \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 = \\ x_2 = \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-3 & -2^2-1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1+2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 = \\ x_2 = \end{matrix} \right. \\ \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 = \\ x_2 = \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3 \\ R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \cdot (-1) \\ R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \cdot (-1) \\ R_3 + \frac{3}{2}R_2 \\ R_3 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_3 - 2R_2 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

① Practica

reducir  
matriz  
por filas

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3z - 6)(2z - 3) =$$

$$x(2z - 3) - (3z - 6)F_2$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3z^3 + 8z^2 - 4z \end{array} \right)$$

$$6z^2 - 9z - 12z + 18$$

$$(z - 2)(2z - 3)$$

$$2z^2 - 3z - 4z + 6$$

$$(3z - 6)(-z^2 - 1)$$

$$-3z^3 - 3z^2 - 6z^2 + 6$$

$$2z^2 - 7z + 3z^3 + 3z - 6z^2$$

$$3z^3 + 8z^2 - 4z$$

$$(3z - 6)(2z - 3) = 6z^2 - 9z - 12z + 18$$

$$6z^2 - 21z + 18$$

$$(2z - 3)(3z - 6) = "$$

$$(\cancel{z-2}) \cdot (\cancel{2z-3}) = 2z^2 - 3z - 4z + 6$$

$$(-\cancel{z^2-1}) \cdot (\cancel{3z-6}) = -3z^3 - 6z^2 - 3z + 6$$

$$2z^2 - 7z + 6 - (-3z^3 - 6z^2 - 3z + 6) = \\ 3z^3 + 8z^2 - 4z$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} z & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2z-3 & -z^2-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3z^3 + 8z^2 - 4z \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Paz que se } \cancel{\text{z}} \\ \text{compatible (o se } \cancel{\text{se}} \\ \text{resuelve)} \end{array}$$

↙

$$3z^3 + 8z^2 - 4z = 0.$$

$$2z-3 \neq 0$$

$$z \neq \frac{3}{2}$$

↪ Números irracionales. ∵

DETERMINANTE ! P<sub>22</sub> q L.D.  
de la matriz.

De ejercicio  $\rightarrow$  subespacio generado

HOJA N°

FECHA

1.6) A)  $S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \right\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 - 3x_3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x_2 - 3x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prolongo:  $x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$-3 + 3 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$-3 + 3 = 0$$

$S = \text{gen } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

B)  $S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : Ax = 0 \right\} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \times 3 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{21} \end{pmatrix} \\ 3 \times 1 & \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y_{11} \\ y_{21} \end{array} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$y_{11} = (1 \cdot x_1) + (2 \cdot x_2) + (3 \cdot x_3)$$
$$y_{21} = (3 \cdot x_1) + (2 \cdot x_2) + (1 \cdot x_3)$$
$$y = 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3$$

$$A \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

NOTA

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) - 3 \cdot F_1 \left\} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 \end{array} \right) /(-4) \right\} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3 = 0$$

$$\left[ x_2 = -2 \cdot x_3 \right]$$

$$x_1 - 2 \cdot 2x_3 + 3x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_3 = 0$$

$$\left[ x_1 = +x_3 \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = x_3 \left( \begin{array}{c} +1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$S = \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} +1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

C)  $S = \left\{ X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} : X \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) X \right\}$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2x_1 & 0 \\ 2x_3 & 3x_4 \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 \\ 2x_3 + 0 \cdot x_4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 0x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 0x_3 + 3x_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} 2x_1 & 3x_2 \\ 2x_3 & 3x_4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{cc} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 11 & 12 \\ 21 & 22 \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_3 \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 3 \cdot x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_4 \\ 0 \cdot x_2 + 3 \cdot x_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} 2x_1 & 2x_2 \\ 3x_3 & 3x_4 \end{array} \right)$$

Se cumple que  $A = B$  cuando  $\left( \begin{array}{cc} 2x_1 & 3x_2 \\ 2x_3 & 3x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2x_1 & 2x_2 \\ 3x_3 & 3x_4 \end{array} \right)$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x_1 = 2x_1 \\ 3x_4 = 3x_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{Siempre}$$

$$3x_2 = 2x_2$$

$$2x_3 = 3x_3$$

$\rightarrow S_1 \cdot X$  es único

$$x_2 = 0 \wedge x_3 = 0$$

$$S = \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

$$S = \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

Si son dos vectores distintos

NOTA



B=

1.9) Si  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$  son L.I.,

¿es el conjunto  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$  L.I?

→ conjuntos W

$$w_1 = v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3 - v_4$$

$$w_2 = -v_1 - 2v_2 + v_4$$

$$w_3 = 2v_1 + 3v_2 - v_3 - 3v_4$$

$$w_4 = 17v_1 - 10v_2 + 11v_3 + v_4$$

Si  $\{[w_1]^B, [w_2]^B, [w_3]^B, [w_4]^B\}$  es ejto L.I.,

$\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$  es L.I.

(A)

~~Por~~  $a \cdot w_1 + b \cdot w_2 + c \cdot w_3 + d \cdot w_4 = 0$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ a, b, c, d = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$a \cdot (v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3 - v_4) + b$$

$$w_1 \cdot (a + 3b + c + d) + w_2 \cdot (-2a - 2b - 3c - 10d) + w_3 \cdot (a - c + 7d) + w_4 \cdot (-d) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} a = 0 \\ b = 0 \end{matrix}$$

Para que en conjunto W sea L.I.

$$a \cdot w_1 + b \cdot w_2 + c \cdot w_3 + d \cdot w_4 = 0 \iff a, b, c, d = 0.$$

$$a \cdot (v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3 - v_4) + b \cdot (\dots) + c \cdot (\dots) + d \cdot (\dots)$$

$$v_1(a - 4b + 2c + 17d) + v_2(-2a - 2b - 3c - 10d) + v_3(a - c + 7d)$$

$$+ v_4(a + b - 3c + d) = 0$$

$$\alpha \cdot v_1 + \beta \cdot v_2 + \gamma \cdot v_3 + \Delta \cdot v_4 = 0 \iff \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Delta = 0.$$

$$\alpha = 2 - 4b + 2c + 17d = 0$$

$$\beta = -2d - 2b + 3c - 10d = 0$$

$$\gamma = 2 - c + 11d = 0$$

$$\Delta = -2 + b - 3c + d = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 2 & 17 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & -10 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 11 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Frente a esta matriz tenemos dos opciones  $\Delta \neq 0$   
sobre si  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Delta = 0$   
(es decir  $w_i$  es L.I.)

1) Resolvérlas y encontrar que su sma solución es  $= 0$ .

2) calcular el determinante y ver si es  $\neq 0$ .  
Si lo es, es L.I.

Opción 1: Es L.I.

Opción 2:  $\det = -90 \neq 0$

↓  
Es L.I.

Opción 3:  $\left\{ \left[ w_1 \right]^B, \left[ w_2 \right]^B, \left[ w_3 \right]^B, \left[ w_4 \right]^B \right\}$  es L.I

entonces  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$  es L.I } (A)

1) Estad P (suprada)  
determinante  
y L.I.

11) A)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin(x) & \cos(x) & 1 \\ 0 & \cos(x) & -\sin(x) \\ 0 & -\sin(x) & -\cos(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(x) & \cos(x) & 1 \\ \cos(x) & -\sin(x) & 0 \\ -\sin(x) & -\cos(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\cos(x), \cos(x) - \sin^2(x) = -\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = -(1) \neq 0.$$

El conjunto es ligeramente independiente.

B) ~~Resuelto~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (1 + 3 \cdot \sin(x) - 2 \cdot \cos(x)) (5 \cdot \cos(x) + 6 \cdot \sin(x)) (5 \cdot \sin(x) - 6 \cdot \cos(x)) \\
 & + (3 + 5 \cdot \sin(x) - 6 \cdot \cos(x)) (-5 \cdot \cos(x) - 6 \cdot \sin(x)) (-3 \cdot \sin(x) + 2 \cdot \cos(x)) \\
 & + (-5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x)) (3 \cdot \cos(x) + 2 \cdot \sin(x)) (-5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x)) \\
 & - (-3 \cdot \sin(x) + 2 \cdot \cos(x)) (5 \cdot \cos(x) + 6 \cdot \sin(x)) (-5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x)) \\
 & - (-5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x)) (-5 \cdot \cos(x) - 6 \cdot \sin(x)) (1 + 3 \cdot \sin(x) - 2 \cdot \cos(x)) \\
 & - (5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x)) (3 \cdot \cos(x) + 2 \cdot \sin(x)) (-5 \cdot \sin(x) + 6 \cdot \cos(x))
 \end{aligned}$$

Forget

B) Por Determinar si es L.I.

$$\left\{ 1 + 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 2 \cos(x); \quad 3 + 5 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 6 \cos(x); \quad -5 \operatorname{sen}(x) + 6 \cos(x) \right\}$$

$$\alpha (1 + 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 2 \cos(x)) + \beta (3 + 5 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 6 \cos(x)) + \gamma (-5 \operatorname{sen}(x) + 6 \cos(x)) = 0$$

$$\alpha + 3\alpha \operatorname{sen}(x) - 2\alpha \cos(x) + 3\beta + 5\beta \operatorname{sen}(x) - 6\beta \cos(x) + \gamma - 5\gamma \operatorname{sen}(x) + 6\gamma \cos(x) = 0$$

$$1(\alpha + 3\beta) + \underline{\operatorname{sen}(x)}(-2\alpha - 6\beta + 6\gamma) + \underline{\cos(x)}(3\alpha + 5\beta - 5\gamma) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} f_1 \\ -3f_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Yo  
se que  
son  
 $\neq 0$ .

Es L.I.

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array}$$

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$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 2 \cdot \sin(x) + 3 \cdot \cos(x) \\ 2 \cdot \cos(x) - 3 \cdot \sin(x) \\ 5 \cdot \cos(x) - 7 \cdot \sin(x) \\ \cos(x) - \sin(x) \\ -2 \cdot \sin(x) + 3 \cdot \cos(x) \\ -5 \cdot \sin(x) + 7 \cdot \cos(x) \\ -\sin(x) - \cos(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{f. } 1 + 2 \cdot \sin(x) + 3 \cdot \cos(x) \quad 4 + 5 \cdot \sin(x) + 7 \cdot \cos(x) \quad 2 + \sin(x) + \cos(x) \\ & \text{idc:} \\ & \text{dat}(n) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sin(x) & \cos(x) \\ 0 & 1 & \sin(x) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 5\sin(x) + 3\cos(x) & 4\sin(x) + 7\cos(x) \\ 2 + 5\sin(x) + 3\cos(x) & 1 + 4\sin(x) + 5\cos(x) \\ 3 + 7\sin(x) + 1\cos(x) & 1 + 5\sin(x) + 2\cos(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

L. I.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Ansatz: } x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x - 15 = 0 \\
 \text{Division: } x^2 + 3x + 5 \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 5 + 12 + 7 \cdot 2^2 - 15x - 7 - 5 \\
 7x^2 - 19x + 10 = 0
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$5 + 12 + 7 \cdot z^2 - 15z - 7 - 6 = 0$$

$$7z^2 - 19z + 10 = 0$$

$$\boxed{z = 2} \quad \boxed{z = \frac{5}{7}}$$

(\*)

Data

restante = 0 → L.D.  
C.º que  
buscamos)

12)

WZ ~~1765681325648~~

✓ R<sub>2</sub>

NOTA

$$B) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + 2\alpha x + x^2 + 2 \cdot x^3, \\ 2 + \alpha x + 4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x^3, \\ x^2 + 2 \cdot x^3 \end{array} \right\}$$

tblilar A piso  
que el conjunto  
sea L.D.

$$E_{[R^3[x]]} = \left\{ x^3, x^2, x, 1 \right\} \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 2 & 8 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 2 & 8 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 2 & 8 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad 8 - 2 \cdot 4 = 0 \\ 8 = 2 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha = 4 \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right] \quad X$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 + 2\alpha x + x^2 + 2 \cdot x^3 & 2 + \beta x + 4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x^3 & x^2 + 2 \cdot x^3 \\ 2 + 2x + 6 \cdot x^2 & 2 + 8x + 24 \cdot x^2 & 2x + 6 \cdot x^2 \\ 2 + 12x & 8 + 48x & 2 + 12x \end{array} \right) \quad 3 \times 3$$

Este "sistema de generadores" es gen  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  pero con FECHA OTROS COMBOS?

$$1.15) \quad g = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

(0) and es 1 → diferentes?

Hallar base del subespacio:

Algoritmo espacio filas:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - F_1 \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1 \leftrightarrow 2)} \right\}$$

$$\left( \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

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

✓

Algoritmo espacio columnas:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1/2} \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1 \leftrightarrow 2)} \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{1er} \\ \text{segundo} \\ \text{columnas} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

✓

$$B) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Espacio Filas:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - F_1 \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + F_1 \right\}$$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ (2 \ -1 \ 1)^T, (0 \ 1 \ 0)^T \right\}$$

Espacio columnas

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-F_1 + 2F_2} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1/2} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

NOTA

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) /2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) + F_2 \\ \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \cdot 2 \end{array} \right\} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

gen  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$1.15) \quad S = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] : p(1) = 0 \right\}$$

$$d_2 x^2 + d_1 x + d_0 = 0 \rightarrow d_2 \cdot 1 + d_1 \cdot 1 + d_0 = 0.$$

$$d_2 + d_1 + d_0 = 0.$$

$$d_0 = -d_1 - d_2$$

$$d_2 x^2 - d_2 + d_1 x - d_1 = p(x)$$

$$d_2 (x^2 - 1) + d_1 (x - 1) = p(x)$$

$$p(x) \rightarrow p(1) = 0 \rightarrow \text{gen} \left\{ (x^2 - 1), (x - 1) \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ (x^2 - 1), (x - 1) \right\} \rightarrow \text{Dim} = 2$$

$$B) \quad S = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] : p(1) = 0, p(z) = 0 \right\}$$

$$d_3 x^3 + d_2 x^2 + d_1 x + d_0 = p(x)$$

$$p(1) = d_3 \cdot 1 + d_2 + d_1 + d_0 = 0$$

$$p(z) = 8d_3 + 4d_2 + 2d_1 + d_0 = 0$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \times 8 - F_1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$8d_3 + 4d_2 + 2d_1 + d_0 = 0$$

$$4d_2 + 6d_1 + 7d_0 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{4}d_2 = -\frac{6}{4}d_1 - \frac{7}{4}d_0$$

$$8d_3 - 6d_1 - 7d_0 + 2d_1 + d_0 = 0 \Rightarrow 8d_3 - 4d_1 - 6d_0 = 0$$

$$8d_3 = \frac{4}{8}d_1 + \frac{6}{8}d_0 \rightarrow d_3 = \frac{1}{2}d_1 + \frac{3}{4}d_0$$

NOTA

$$\Rightarrow_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \Rightarrow_1 - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \Rightarrow_0 \quad / \quad \Rightarrow_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Rightarrow_1 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \Rightarrow_0 \quad / \quad \Rightarrow_1 = \Rightarrow_1 \quad / \quad \Rightarrow_0 = \Rightarrow_0$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Rightarrow_1 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \Rightarrow_0 \right) x^3 + \left( -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \Rightarrow_1 - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \Rightarrow_0 \right) x^2 + \Rightarrow_1 \cdot x + \Rightarrow_0 = P(x)$$

$$P(x) = \Rightarrow_1 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^3 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^2 + x \right) + \Rightarrow_0 \left( \frac{3}{4} \cdot x^3 - \frac{7}{4} \cdot x^2 + 1 \right)$$

$$B = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + x \right), \left( \frac{3}{4} x^3 - \frac{7}{4} x^2 + 1 \right) \right\} \rightarrow \text{Dim} = 2$$

✓

$$1. 16) \text{ Subespacio} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \frac{1}{2} x_1 - \Rightarrow_1 x_3 + x_4 = 0 \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \Rightarrow_1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} x_1 + \Rightarrow_1 x_3$$

Para que la base genere un subespacio, debe ser compatible con la acción.

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Rightarrow_1 - \Rightarrow_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \Rightarrow_1 \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \Rightarrow_1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9}{4} = \Rightarrow_1^2 \rightarrow \Rightarrow_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad / \quad \Rightarrow_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

Para que sean base los elementos deben ser linealmente independientes.

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\times 2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\times 2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{suma}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Caso sobre diagonal}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Compatibilidad indeterminada}}$$

↓

Línicamente independiente.

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c} -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{+ } F_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{+ } (\frac{F_1}{3})} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -2 & \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{- } F_4} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -6 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{+ } 2 \cdot F_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 2 & 3 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array} \right)$$

Sistema compatible determinado.

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -3 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

Línicamente independiente. ✓

1.20) Subespacios:

A)

$$\text{Col}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Estudio si  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  es L.I.  $\rightarrow$  No lo son.

$$\begin{pmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \cdot i$$

Entonces Base  $\text{Col}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

S. los vectores  
de esp. vect  
son  $\mathbb{C}$

S. fuesen  $\mathbb{R}$   
(y no puden ser  
normados o  
complejos),  
sería L.I.

$$k = \mathbb{C} : B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$k = \mathbb{R} : B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (2A)$$

$$\begin{matrix} z & z & ? \end{matrix}$$

S.  $k = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{rango}(A) = 2 \rightarrow \text{Nº de columnas}_{(A)} = \text{rg}(A) + \dim(\text{Nul}(A))$   
 $2 = 2 + 0$

$$\dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Nul}(A) = \{0\}$$

$$k = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \dim(\text{Col}(A)) = \dim(\text{Fil}(A)) = 2$$

$\hookrightarrow z : (2A)$

$$B_{\text{Fil}(A)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$k = \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\text{Fil}(A) = \text{Col}(A^T)$$

$$\text{Nul}(A^T) = \text{Nul}(A)$$

$$\boxed{A = A^T}$$

$\rightarrow$  (Tiene sentido  
si miramos  $A$ ,  
que conocemos).

$$1 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{B) } \text{Col}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{Como } (A = A^T) \Rightarrow \text{Col}(A) = \text{F.I}(A)$$

$$\text{B) } \text{F.I}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Nos queremos calcular

Nos queremos el  
subespacio  
nulo,  
vermoslo:

$$\text{Nul}(A) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{C}^2 / A \cdot x = 0 \right\}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Nul}(A)$$

$$\text{Como } \dim(\text{Nul}(A)) = 1$$

$$\text{B) } \text{Nul}(A) = \text{B) } \text{Nul}(A^T) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{B}) \quad ? \exists x \in \mathbb{C}^2 / A \cdot x = b \quad ? \quad \text{Si existe,}\newline \text{hallar los factos.}$$

Yo que  $A \in \mathbb{C}^2$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{C}^2$ , entonces  $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ ?

$$\text{K(A)} = \mathbb{C}^2 \quad \text{Col}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Veo si  $b \in \text{Col}(A)$ .

Buscamos combinaciones lineales para ver si existe  $x$  tal que  $A \cdot x = b$ :

$$\left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{2}i \right) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2 - 3i \\ \alpha \cdot i &= 2i - 3i^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \cancel{\left[ \alpha = 2 - 3i \right]} \\ & \left[ \alpha \cdot i = 3 + 2i \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

El resto  
está en  
Foto.

19:58

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Otro Forma:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3i \\ 3 + 2i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_1 + i \cdot x_2 = 2 - 3i \\ i \cdot x_1 - x_2 = 3 + 2i \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Se olvidó de} \\ \text{una} \quad (\text{¿porque} \\ \text{los do ecuaciones} \\ \text{son equivalentes?}) \end{array}$$

$$x_1 + i \cdot x_2 = 2 - 3i \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - 3i \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

Respuets:  $X = X_{\text{particular}} + \lambda \cdot X_h$

$$X_h \in \text{Nul}(A)$$

$$X_p = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Nul}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

[El 9.21 requiere hacer todo lo que yo  
hiciimos en este ejercicio.]

NOTA

Ej que no estén en la gu(?)

Los subespacios vectoriales son espacios vectoriales.

$$W = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

→ ¿Es L.I?

Veamos si sus coordenadas son L.I.  
(suponiendo base canónica).

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Al formar cuenta que este conjunto es L.D., puedo saber que el conjunto de matrices también es L.D.

→ P.e Si fusiono 4 vectores, podrás saber que es L.D. con el determinante.

Ahora que sabemos que es L.D., lo hacemos L.I.

$$W = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

W es base de W para ser L.I.

$$\dim(W) = 2$$

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^{2x2}) = 4$$

W es un subespacio de  $\mathbb{R}^{2x2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in W \rightarrow \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]^W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

coordenadas

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~Matrices~~

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Col}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Nul}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

A) ¿Por que  $Ax = b$  es compatible?

B) ¿Por que  $Ax = b$  no tiene una solución?

$$A \rightarrow 3 \times 3$$

$$b \rightarrow 3 \times 1$$

$$x = 3 \times 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Columns of A

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Columns of A

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1.21) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Base de Col(A) : Algoritmo espacio forma columnas

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -F_2 \\ +2F_1 \\ -2F_1 \end{array}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ +F_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Bases}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Dim} = 3$$

Algoritmo espacio filas:

$$\text{Base } F.I(A)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -2F_1 \\ -5F_2 \\ -5F_3 \end{array}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} B = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \left( \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Dim} = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

!  $\text{Dim}(F.I(A)) = \text{Dim}(Col(A)) = \text{rg}(A)$  ✓

$\hookrightarrow 3$

Repassar

i rango de  
una  
matr. 2

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

4x5                            5x1

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 10x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 8x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 \end{array} \right) \dots$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 = 0$   
 $x_2 + 5x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0$   
 $x_3 = 0$

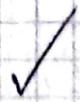
$$x_1 = -2x_2 - 4x_4 \quad / \quad x_3 = -x_2 + 2x_4$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{x_2}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_4$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} -2x_2 - 4x_4 \\ x_2 \\ -\frac{1}{5}x_2 + \frac{2}{5}x_4 \\ x_4 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) = x_2 \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1/5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + x_4 \left( \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ 0 \\ 2/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Nul}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1/5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ 0 \\ 2/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \right\} \quad \text{Dim(Nul(A))} = 2.$$

!  $\text{rg}(A) + \text{dim}(\text{Nul}(A)) = \text{Nro columnas}$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $3 + 2 = 5$



$$\text{Nul}(A^T) : \rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_3 = x_2 = -x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_4 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 = -2(-x_4) - x_4 = x_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_4 \\ -x_4 \\ -x_4 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Dim} = 1.$$

!  $\text{rg}(A) + \text{Dim}(\text{Nul}(A^T)) = \underset{A^T}{\text{Nro columnas}}$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \checkmark$$

$$3 + 1 = 4$$

B)  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$  existe  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$  tal que  $A \cdot x = b$  ?

Hallar todos los  $x$ .

Por propiedad  $b$  existiría si  $b \in \text{Col}(A)$ .

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} - F_1 \\ -2 \cdot F_1 \\ -2 \cdot F_1 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2F_3 \\ -F_2 \\ \times (-1) \end{array} \right\}$$

NOTA

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = 1 \\ \gamma = 0 \\ (\Delta) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left( \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{array} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$b \in \text{Col}(A) \Rightarrow A \cdot x = b$  tiene solución.

→ Además, como las columnas de  $A$  son L.D., existen infinitas soluciones para  $b$ .

Episodio 6: Todos los soluciones  
pueden ser expresadas como  $x = x_p + x_h$

Una "solución particular"  $x_p$   
que  $A \cdot x_p = b$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{array} \right)$$

Para saber  $x_p \Rightarrow$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -F_1 \\ -2 \cdot F_1 \\ -2 \cdot F_1 \end{array}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_4} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+2F_3}$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 = 3 \quad \rightarrow x_1 = 3 - 2(x_2 + 2x_4)$$

$$-x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 = -1 \quad \rightarrow 5x_3 = 1 - x_2 + 2x_4$$

$$x_5 = 1$$

$$2x_2 = 3 - x_1 - 4x_4 \quad -5x_3 + 2x_4 + 1 = x_2$$

$$2(-5x_3 + 2x_4 + 1) = 3 - x_1 - 4x_4$$

NOTA	$-10x_3 + 4x_4 + 2 = 3 - x_1 - 4x_4$
	$x_1 - 10x_2 + 8x_4 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 10x_2 - 8x_4$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10x_3 - 8x_4 + 1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = x$$

$\text{A) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_h \quad | \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_p \quad ?$

$Nul(A) ?$

✓

NOTA

~~1.23)~~  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$

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

$$\operatorname{rg}(B) = 2$$

1 filas lince del  
 $\operatorname{Nul}(B)$ .

¿  $\operatorname{rang}(AB)$  ?

Rango de  $AB$  por método de Gauss.

Primero: triangular la matriz:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} F_1 + F_2 \\ 2 \cdot F_1 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ filas no} \\ \text{nulas:} \\ \operatorname{rang} = 2. \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{rg}(AB) = 2.$$

¿  $\operatorname{Nul}(AB)$  ?

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 & \rightarrow & x_2 = x_1 - x_3 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 & \rightarrow & x_4 = -x_3 \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{Nul}(AB) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 - x_3 \\ x_3 \\ -x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{gen}(\operatorname{Nul}(AB)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Dim. gen.} = 2. \quad \operatorname{Dim}(\operatorname{Nul}(AB)) = 2.$$

Según  
discord

$$\text{Si } x \in \operatorname{Nul}(B) \rightarrow B \cdot x = 0$$

$$A \cdot B \cdot x = A \cdot 0 = 0 \rightarrow x \in \operatorname{Nul}(AB)$$

$$\operatorname{Nul}(B) \subset \operatorname{Nul}(AB)$$

$$\text{Si } \dim(\operatorname{Nul}(AB)) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{Nul}(B)) = 2$$

?

Al tener la misma dimensión  
y estar uno incluido en el otro } Entonces son  
el mismo subespacio

Entonces, la base de  $\text{Nul}(AB)$  es tmb. la  
base del  $\text{Nul}(B)$ .

$$N(B)_{\text{Nul}(B)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\left( \text{dato } \text{rang}(B) = 2 \right)$

1. 24)  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$   $B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -10 & -5 & 5 \\ 11 & 11 & -4 & 7 \\ 11 & -11 & -5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3 \quad / \quad B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad / \quad B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hallar todas las soluciones para  $B \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{? } \text{rg}(AB) ? \quad \left. \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -10 & -5 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 12 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \right| \begin{matrix} F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2 \\ F_3 - F_2 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \quad \text{rg} = 3$$

$$\text{rg}(AB) = 3$$

$$\text{rg}(A) = 3$$

$$\text{Nul}(AB) : \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 12x_4 = 0 \\ -x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_3 = x_4$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 - \cancel{x_3} + \cancel{x_4} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 12x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = -13x_3$$

$$\cancel{x_1} - \cancel{x_2} = -13x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Nul}(AB) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{rg}(AB) + \dim(\text{Nul}(AB)) & = & \text{Nro columnas} \\ 3 + 1 & = & 4 \end{matrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$Bx = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Propiedades:  $\text{Nul}(B) \subseteq \text{Nul}(AB)$

$\text{Col}(AB) \subseteq \text{Col}(A)$

Si  $\text{rg}(A) = \text{Nro columnas}$   
de A  
entonces  $\text{Col}(AB) = \text{Col}(A)$ .

$$x = \text{MM} \text{ Nul}(B) + x_p ?$$

(A)  $\text{Nul}(B) \subset \text{Nul}(AB) \rightarrow$  "Un  $x$  que pertenece al subespacio nulo de  $B$  también pertenece al de  $\text{Nul}(AB)$ ".

Si multiplicas una matriz por otra matriz inversible el rango de la matriz final es igual al de rango de la matriz que compone.

(B)  $\text{Nul}(AB) \subset \text{Nul}(B) \rightarrow ABx = 0 \rightarrow AB \cdot x \cdot A^{-1} = 0 \cdot A^{-1}$   
 $B \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow x \in \text{Nul}(B)$

(A) y (B)  $\text{Nul}(AB) = \text{Nul}(B)$ .

$$\text{Nul}(B) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Solución particular:  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

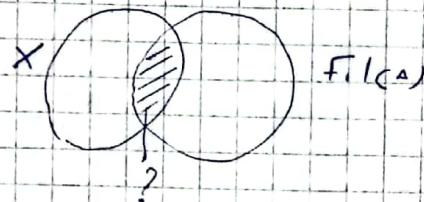
?

1c - 1

c) Hay algunas soluciones que también están en el  $F.I.$ ?

Busco  $x \in F.I(A)$  ①

②



$$F.I(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\alpha + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= x_1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta &= x_2 \\ -\beta &= x_3 \\ \alpha &= x_4\end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & x_1 \\ 2 & 1 & x_2 \\ 0 & -1 & x_3 \\ 1 & 0 & x_4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & x_2 - 2x_1 \\ 0 & -1 & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & x_4 - x_1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & x_2 - 2x_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & x_4 - x_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{El syst. es compatible si} \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ x_4 - x_1 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

②  $\begin{pmatrix} \gamma = 2\alpha - \beta \\ \alpha \\ -1 + \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$

5/04/23

25) Tiene que ser un  $\mathbb{C}$  espacio vectorial.

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ esto es base de } \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \text{ Pero es base de } (\mathbb{C}^3) ?$$

①

Sí, tomamos espacio vectorial  $\mathbb{R}$ , no.

6 Tomamos que sumarle los imaginarios.

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

① es base de  $(\mathbb{C}^3)$ , con  $\mathbb{C}$  espacio vectorial.

$$(3+5i) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

25) ~~Tiene que ser~~ ~~base~~ ~~de~~  ~~$\mathbb{C}^3$~~  ~~como~~ ~~espacio~~ ~~vectorial~~ ~~si el conjunto~~ ~~base~~

~~No~~ ~~y~~ ~~es~~ ~~incorrecto~~ ~~espacio~~ ~~vectorial~~, entonces "la respuesta es"

Esto es erróneo, porque tiene componentes complejas.

Tengo que ver que la dimensión sea 3.

Tanto  $\mathbb{R}$  como  $\mathbb{C}$  pueden ser espacios vectoriales.

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1+i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1+i \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix} : F_2 \rightarrow F_2 \right\} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 2i & -i & i \\ 0 & 1-i & 1-i \end{bmatrix} : F_2 \rightarrow F_1 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & i \\ 0 & 1-i & 1-i \end{bmatrix} : F_3 \rightarrow F_2 \right\} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{orden triangular}} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1+i \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} = 3$$

Este espacio generado  
está contenido en  $(\mathbb{C}^3)$ .

1c - 2

C) como  $\mathbb{C}$  espacio vectorial tiene dimension 3, por lo tanto, en este caso el conjunto debe ser una base de  $\mathbb{C}^3$ .

No se puede

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 &= 1 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\alpha_3 &= 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\alpha_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 - 2\text{R}_2} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 - \text{R}_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_2 - \text{R}_1} \right\} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{R}_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 - \text{R}_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{R}_1 - \text{R}_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{G.A.}} \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2\alpha_1 + 1)\alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(2\alpha_1 + 1)}{2\alpha_1 + 2} \cdot \frac{-1 + 1}{-1 + 2} = \frac{2\alpha_1 + 2}{8}$$

Multiplicar  
divide por el  
conjunto

(por norma  
de menor  
el denominador  
complejo)

$$\frac{6 + 2i}{8} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{i}{4}$$

la base es 2018,  
en parte con estos  
señalizadas

$\alpha_1$  es compleja

⑦

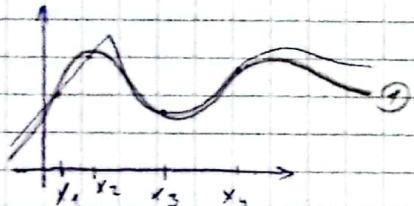
Terminado. (o lo hemos ido)

27) Sea  $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  donde  $x_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$

• En este  
respecto importa el orden.

(B)

(no es un polinomio).



función continua. Quiero proximarnla  
con otra función (similar a como lo hacemos  
con Taylor)

Voy a fabricar  $N$  polinomios que servirán de base de los polinomios de Lagrange.

(B) Para cada  $i$  definimos los siguientes polinomios (de  $\mathbb{R}_{n-1}[x]$ )

$$L_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}$$

(Me salteo el  $i$ )

"Escrito con productorio"

$$= \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{(x-x_j)}{(x_i-x_j)}$$

Observación:  $L_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x_j \neq x_i \\ 1 & \text{si } x_j = x_i \end{cases}$

(porque es diferente de los demás, y hace que ese parentesis sea = 0.)

Proposición:  $\{L_1(x), L_2(x), \dots, L_n(x)\}$  es una base de  $\mathbb{R}_{n-1}[x]$

Democión:  $\alpha_1 \cdot L_1(x) + \alpha_2 \cdot L_2(x) + \dots + \alpha_n \cdot L_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x = x_1 \quad \underbrace{\alpha_1 \cdot L_1(x_1)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 \cdot L_2(x_1)}_{=0} + \dots + \underbrace{\alpha_n \cdot L_n(x_1)}_{=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

/ El resto es cero.

$$x = x_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_2 \cdot \underbrace{L_2(x_2)}_{=1} \dots = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0.$$

# 1c - 3

$$x = x_n \quad \alpha_n = 0$$

Entonces esto es  
un  $\Rightarrow$  base

base de Lagrange.

② ¿Cuales son las coordenadas en esta base?

Observación: Sea  $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}_{n-1}[x]$ , entonces

$$p(x) = \alpha_1 \cdot l_1(x) + \alpha_2 \cdot l_2(x) + \cdots + \alpha_n \cdot l_n(x)$$

Ahora:

$$p(x_1) = \underbrace{\alpha_1 \cdot l_1(x)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 \cdot l_2(x)}_{=0} + \cdots + \underbrace{\alpha_n \cdot l_n(x)}_{=0} = \alpha_1$$

$$p(x_2) = \alpha_2$$

:

$$p(x_n) = \alpha_n$$

$$\text{Luego } p(x) = p(x_1) \cdot l_1(x) + p(x_2) \cdot l_2(x) + \cdots + p(x_n) \cdot l_n(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{Sea } [p(x)] = \begin{bmatrix} p(x_1) \\ p(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ p(x_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{"es la"} \\ \text{"base de"} \\ \text{"los coordenados"} \end{array}$$

"cálculo del polinomio en los puntos, para construir la base de Lagrange"

$$(6) \text{ a) } 0 = \{ \text{pares} \} = \{ (x-1), (x-2), \dots, \text{pares} \} = \{ x(x-1) \}$$

Es base de  $P_1$ ?

My otra forma  
que esto es una base de Lagrange

$$X = \{ 0, 1, 2 \}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(0-1)(0-2)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{2} \quad \text{③ es el uno}$$

soltos  
uno

$$p_1 = \frac{(x-0)(x-2)}{(1-0)(1-2)} = -x(x-2) \quad \text{③}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(2-0)(2-1)} = x(x-1) \quad \text{③}$$

Ahora soy un poco gafe

B es la base de Lagrange tomando como

$$\text{conjunto de puntos } X = \{ 0, 1, 2 \}$$

El orden  
es importante

c) Hallamos el vector de coeficientes:

$$[x^2 - x + 1]^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0^2 - 0 + 1 \\ 1^2 - 1 + 1 \\ 2^2 - 2 + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1.26) \quad p_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$p_2(x) = -x(x-2)$$

$$p_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)$$

A) Verificar que  $B = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$  es una base de  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ .

$$p_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^2 - 2x - x + 2) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1$$

$$p_2(x) = -x^2 + 2x$$

$$p_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

Todos  
pertenezcan  
 $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1/2 & -3/2 & 1 & x^2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & x^2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \\ \times 2 \\ \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} F_1 \\ -F_1 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{+2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{Es L.I.} \rightarrow \dim = 3$$

Comenta L → base canónica de  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$  es  
de  $\dim = 3$ , y esta base tambien  
lo es, por lo que  $B$  genera todo  $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ .

B) Ejemplo 1:  $p(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

$$p(0) = 0^2 + 0 + 1 = 1 \quad p(1) = 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$p(2) = 2^2 + 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$[P]^B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)  $A_m P_{1,2r}$ ?

$$1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1 \right) + 3 \left( -x^2 + 2x \right) + 7 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1 - 3x^2 + 6x + \frac{7}{2}x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = p(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

C)  $p(x) = x^2 - x + 1$

?  $[P]^B$ ?

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \times 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} +3.F_1 \\ -F_2 \\ \end{array}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{+F_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha - 2\beta + \gamma = 2$$

$$-2\beta + 4\gamma = -7$$

$$-5\gamma = -8 \rightarrow \gamma = 8/5$$

$$-2\beta + 4 \cdot \frac{8}{5} = -7 \Rightarrow -\frac{67}{5} = -2\beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{67}{10}$$

$$\alpha = 2 - \gamma + 2\beta = 2 + 8/5 + 2 \left( \frac{67}{10} \right)$$

NOTA

$$\boxed{\alpha = 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \beta + \frac{1}{2}\gamma = 1 \Rightarrow -\beta + \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\beta - \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \beta$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} + 2\beta - \frac{1}{2}\gamma = -1 \Rightarrow 2\beta - \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\gamma - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\gamma = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\beta = 1} \quad \boxed{P}^\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 28) ~~A)~~ • Hallar la matriz de cambio de base de coordenadas de la base  $B_1$  en la base  $B_2$ .

• Determinar el vector de coordenadas de  $v$  en la base  $B_2$ .

A)  $B_1$ : Base canónica de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$M_{B_1}^{B_2}$  es  $\begin{pmatrix} [1]^{B_2} & [0]^{B_2} & [0]^{B_2} \\ [0]^{B_2} & [1]^{B_2} & [0]^{B_2} \\ [0]^{B_2} & [0]^{B_2} & [1]^{B_2} \end{pmatrix}$

→ Cada elemento de la base  $B_1$ , buscar su coordenado en la base  $B_2$ .

"Matriz de cambio de base de  $B_1$  a  $B_2$ "

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -5 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-3 \cdot F_1]{+2 \cdot F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha + 3\beta = 1 \\ -4\beta - 5\gamma = -3 \\ 3\gamma = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \gamma = \frac{1}{3} \\ -4\beta - \frac{5}{3} = -3 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow 4\beta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \beta = \frac{1}{3} \\ \alpha = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\alpha + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = \frac{1}{3} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -5 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-3 \cdot F_1]{+2 \cdot F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \\ 4\beta + 5\gamma = -1 \\ 6\gamma = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha \beta = -1 \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \beta = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \\ \end{array} \right] \quad \alpha + 3 \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]^{\beta_2} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-3 \cdot F_1]{+2 \cdot F_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \\ -4\beta - 5\gamma = 0 \\ 6\alpha = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{6} \quad -4\beta - \frac{5}{6} = 0 \Rightarrow -4\beta = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{5}{24}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{24} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{5}{8} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]^{\beta_2} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{8} \\ -\frac{5}{24} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} M_{B_1}^{B_2} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{24} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{24} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 18 & 15 \\ 8 & -6 & -5 \\ 8 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} v \\ \downarrow \\ (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3)^T \end{array} \right]^{B_1} \xrightarrow[B_2]{} \frac{1}{24} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 18 & 15 \\ 8 & -6 & -5 \\ 8 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{l} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{24} \cdot \left( \begin{array}{l} 18v_2 + 15v_3 \\ 8v_1 - 6v_2 - 5v_3 \\ 8v_1 + 4v_3 \end{array} \right) = \left[ \begin{array}{l} v \\ \vdots \end{array} \right]^{B_2}$$

NOTA

$$1.29) \quad B M_{B_1}^{B_2} [v]^{B_1} = [v]^{B_2}$$

Tengo  $v$ .  $[v]^{B_1}$ , por lo que puedo sacar  $[v]^{B_1}$ .

Luego, con  $M_{B_1}^{B_2} \cdot [v]^{B_1}$  obtengo  $[v]^{B_2}$ .

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/5 & 0 & -4/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4/5 & 0 & 3/5 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 3/5 & 0 & -4/5 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4/5 & 0 & 3/5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \times 5 \right) \times 5 \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -4 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \times 3 - 4F_1 \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -4 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 425 & -55 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} 3z_1 - 4z_3 &= 25 \\ z_2 &= 4 \\ 7z_3 &= -55 \Rightarrow z_3 = -\frac{55}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \cdot z_1 - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{55}{7}\right) = 25$$

$$\frac{395}{21} = z_1 \quad [v]^{B_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{395}{21} \\ 4 \\ -\frac{55}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -4 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \quad 5x = -11 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{11}{5}$$

$$3\alpha - 4 \left(-\frac{11}{5}\right) = 25 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{27}{5}$$

$$[v]^{B_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 27/5 \\ 6 \\ -11/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ 20 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 10 & -5 \\ 11 & -10 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ 20 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{75} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 525 \\ 75 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = [v]^{B_2}$$

$$1.30) \quad B_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B M_{B_1}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}^{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} j \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p & j & g & 3 \\ b & e & h & 0 \\ c & f & i & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \begin{pmatrix} p \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ 5 \begin{pmatrix} p \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} j \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \begin{pmatrix} p \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} + 9 \begin{pmatrix} j \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} + 11 \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$5p = 3 \Rightarrow p = 3/5 \quad / \quad 5b = 0 \quad / \quad 5c = 4 \Rightarrow c = 4/5$$

$$5 \cdot 3/5 + 5 \cdot j = -1$$

$$5j = -4 \Rightarrow j = -4/5 \quad / \quad 5b + 5e = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0$$

$$5 \cdot 4/5 + 5f = 7 \Rightarrow 5f = 3 \Rightarrow f = 3/5$$

NOTA:

$$2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 9 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + 11 \cdot g = 10$$

$$\frac{6}{5} - \frac{36}{5} + 11g = 10 \Rightarrow 11g = 16 \Rightarrow \left[g = \frac{16}{11}\right]$$

$$2 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 0 + 11 \cdot h = 5 \Rightarrow \left[h = \frac{5}{11}\right]$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 9 \cdot \frac{3}{5} + 11 \cdot i = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{5} + \frac{27}{5} + 11i = 9 \Rightarrow 11i = \cancel{\frac{2}{5}} \quad i = \frac{2}{11} \quad \left[\cancel{i = \frac{15}{11}}\right]$$

$$B_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{11} \\ \frac{5}{11} \\ \frac{11}{11} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$M_{B_2} = M_{B_1}$$

?

$$B_2 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T = 5v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3/5 & 0 & 4/5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T = 5v_1 + 5v_2 = 5v_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$5v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^T - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4/5 & 0 & 3/5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}^T = 10v_1 + 5v_2 + 9v_3 =$$

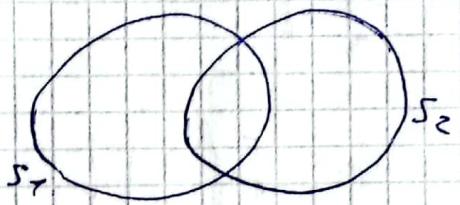
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}^T + \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T + 9v_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$9v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}^T - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}^T - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \Rightarrow v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

1. 32) Hallar bases de:

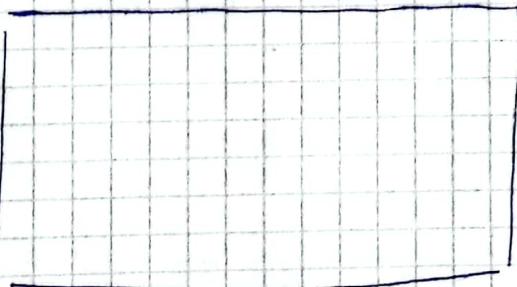
- I) el mayor subespacio contenido en ambos
- II) el menor subespacio que los contiene.

Si tenemos los subespacios



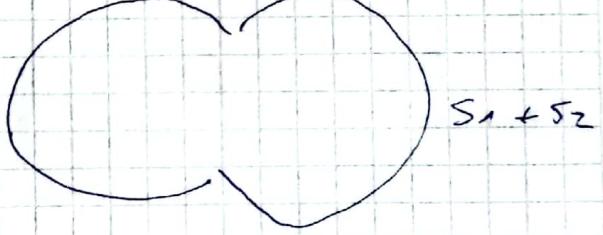
→ Este subespacio está contenido en ambos pero no es el mayor

→ Este sólo contenido en ambos es el mayor  
→  $S_1 \cap S_2$ .



Este subespacio contiene ambos pero no es el menor posible

Este contiene ambos y es el menor posible



A)  $S_1 := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \right\}$

•  $S_1 = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  →  $\text{Dim} = 3$ .

•  $S_2 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1 + x_2 = 0, x_3 - 2x_4 = 0\}$  gen  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Dim = 2.

• Intersección

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ 2\beta \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \stackrel{(1)}{\alpha} + 2\beta = 0 \\ \stackrel{(2)}{\alpha} = -3\beta \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -3\beta \\ \beta = \beta \end{array} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} 3\beta \\ -3\beta \\ 2\beta \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$S_1 \cap S_2 := \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  Base del mayor subespacio contenido en ambos.

$$B_{\text{May.}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

• Suma:  $\rho S_1 + S_2 = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  LP.  
(= bloco en otra forma).

$$B_{S_1 + S_2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

B)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -6 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$S_1 := \text{col}(A)$

$S_2 := \text{Nul}(A)$ .

$$\text{Col}(A) = \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 3 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 & -6 & 4 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 & -6 & 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} F_1 \\ F_1 \\ F_1 \\ F_1 \\ F_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} F_2 \\ F_2 \\ F_2 \\ F_2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$\text{g} \text{ Col}(A) = \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ -6 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{Nul } \textcircled{A} \quad \textcircled{A} \quad \begin{aligned} -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \\ -x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \Rightarrow x_4 = x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_3 - x_5$$

$$-x_1 + (2x_3 - x_5) + x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0$$

$$3x_3 - 2x_5 = x_1$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} 3x_3 - 2x_5 \\ 2x_3 - x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{gen} \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

1

Finalizar.

$$1.34) \quad S_1 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 - x_2 = 0\}$$

$$S_2 := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 + x_2 = 0\}$$

~~$$S_1 \oplus T = S_2 \oplus T = \mathbb{R}^2$$~~

$$S_1 \cap T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

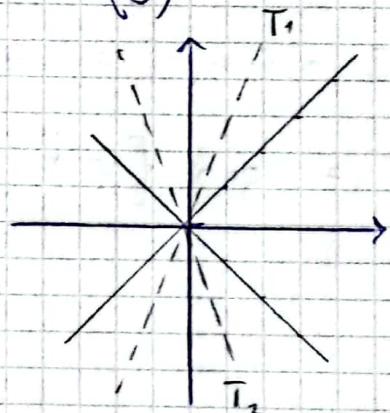
$$S_2 \cap T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_1: x_1 = x_2$$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$S_2: x_1 = -x_2$$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



$$1.35) \quad S_1 := \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$S_2 := \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$S_1 \oplus T = S_2 \oplus T = \overbrace{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 / x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0\}}$$

← Esto significa que la suma directa de este subespacio?

Saco 1º  
intersecc. S1  
de S1  
y S2 simplemente  
porque es útil ?)

$$S_1: \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha \\ x_2 = 2\alpha + \beta \\ x_3 = 2\alpha \\ x_4 = \alpha - \beta \end{cases}$$

$$S_2: \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_2 + x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 = x_2 + x_3 \\ & x_2 = x_2 \\ & x_3 = x_2 + x_4 \\ & x_4 = x_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 = x_2 + x_3 \\ & x_2 = x_2 \\ & x_3 = x_2 + x_4 \\ & x_4 = x_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 = x_2 + x_3 \\ & x_2 = x_2 \\ & x_3 = x_2 + x_4 \\ & x_4 = x_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\square: x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 - x_3 + x_4$$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow \dim(D) = 3$$

$$\dim(s_1) + \dim(T) = \dim(s_1 \cap T) = \dim(s_1 + T)$$

$\dim(s_2)$        $\xleftarrow{\quad}$        $\dim(T)$   $\xrightarrow{\quad}$  Par sum > direct.

$$2 + \dim(T) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim(T) = 1.$$

$$T = \text{gen} \{ v \}$$