

Per le intersezioni lonoro con le equazioni che definiscono i sotlospazi vettorioli in un sistema.

Per la somma uso la rappresentazione parametrica V1+V2 = < V1, V2 > buttando evertuali ridandonze

$$V_1 + V_2 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$
 buttando eventuali ridondonze trovore base di $V: \cap V_i$

$$U_2 = \{(X, 0, 0) \mid X \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (4, 0, 0) \rangle$$

$$U_{2} = \{ (x, 9, 0, 0) | x \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (4, 0, 0) \rangle$$

$$U_{3} = \{ (x, 9, -2x + 9) : x, 9 \in \mathbb{R} \} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -2x + 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ -2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -2x + 9$$

$$U_2 \cap U_3 = \left\{ (x, 3, 2) \mid 3 = 2 = 0, \quad 2 = -2x + 3 \right\} = \left\{ (0, 0, 0) \right\}$$
 non esiste base

$$v_3 \wedge v_4 = \{(x, y, z) = -2x + y = 3x \} = \{(x, 5x, 3x) : x \in \mathbb{R} \} = (\frac{5}{3}) > 0$$

trovere base
$$V_{i}+V_{i}$$
 $U_{z} = \{(x,0,0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (x,0,0) \rangle$
 $U_{3} = \{(x,3,-2x+3) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 $\begin{cases} (x,3,3x) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (\frac{3}{3}), (\frac{3}{3}) \rangle$
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$$Uz + U_3$$
 $Uz + U_4$ $U_3 + U_4$
 r_i condo the $Uz \cap U_3 = \{(8)\} = Uz \cap U_4$

$$5009 = \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \right\}$$

$$S = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^3; 3$$

$$=<\begin{pmatrix}7\\8\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}7\\-2\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}9\\1\end{pmatrix}>=\mathbb{R}^3$$
; 3 vet

$$U_z+U_3=\langle\begin{pmatrix}7\\6\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}7\\-2\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}9\\1\end{pmatrix}\rangle=\mathbb{R}^3$$
; 3 vettor; sono l.ind perché l'intersezione é il vettore nullo $U_z+U_4=\langle\begin{pmatrix}7\\6\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}9\\3\end{pmatrix}\rangle=\mathbb{R}^3$

$$U_3 + U_4 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$U_3 + U_5 = \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $U_3 = (\binom{4}{3}), \binom{9}{1} > 1$
thrown base di \mathbb{R}^3 the sia unione di una base per U_3 e di una base di U_5 bero completare a una hose con un vettore della bose azrotnea.

 $\left\{\binom{4}{3},\binom{9}{1}\right\} \cup \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\}$
 $\left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \cup \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\}$
 $\left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \cup \left\{\binom{4}{3}\right\} \subset \left\{$