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### Lista de Transformações

(1) Seja  $T: V \rightarrow W$  um mapa em que  $V$  e  $W$  são espaços vetoriais de dimensão finita com bases canônicas

$$V, F, V, V, F, F, V, F,$$

(2a)

$$T(1,0,0) = (1,2) \quad T(0,1,1) = (-1,-2) \quad T(0,1,-1) = (5,-4)$$

temos que

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -4 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow T(x,y,z) = (x+2y-3z, 2x-3y+z)$$

b) Seja matriz de  $T \Rightarrow (S, T) \cdot T(x,y,z)$  temos que

$$\begin{bmatrix} S \\ T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(1,0,0) = (1,2) \quad T(0,1,1) = (-1,-2) \quad T(0,-1,1) = (5,-4)$$

Temos que

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T(x,y,z) = (x+2y-3z, 2x-3y+z)$$

b) Seja matriz de  $T \Rightarrow (S, \Pi) = T(x,y,z)$  Temos que

$$\begin{bmatrix} S \\ T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

③ Seja  $B = \{e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}\}$  com

$$e_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(A) = \lambda^1$$

al Sea  $M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

Sabiendo que  $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$ , tenemos que

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow U+V = \begin{bmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 \\ c_1+c_2 & d_1+d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo,

$$T(U+V) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 \\ c_1+c_2 & d_1+d_2 \end{bmatrix} = T(U) + T(V),$$

Sabiendo que  $\alpha T(u) = T(\alpha u)$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } \alpha U = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b \\ \alpha c & \alpha d \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo,

$$T(\alpha U) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b \\ \alpha c & \alpha d \end{bmatrix} \text{ e } \alpha T(U) = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b \\ \alpha c & \alpha d \end{bmatrix} = T(\alpha U),$$

Por tanto,  $T$  es transformacion lineal.

1) Sea  $T: \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T: \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T^T: \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T^T: \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$

Logo,

$$T(\alpha v) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b \\ \alpha c & \alpha d \end{bmatrix} = \alpha T(v) = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha b \\ \alpha c & \alpha d \end{bmatrix} = T(\alpha v),$$

Portanto,  $T$  é transformação linear.

$$b) \text{ Se } T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}, \text{ então } A^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \\ b \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo,

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} & M_{24} \\ M_{31} & M_{32} & M_{33} & M_{34} \\ M_{41} & M_{42} & M_{43} & M_{44} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

Portanto,

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$