

2.- (3,5 PUNTOS) En el espacio vectorial $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ de los polinomios de grado menor o igual que dos con coeficientes reales se considera la métrica euclídea dada por:

$$g(p(x), q(x)) = \int_0^1 p(x)q(x) dx.$$

- (a) Denotemos por $U = L(\{x - \frac{1}{2}, x + 4\})$. Utiliza el proceso de Gram-Schmidt para obtener una base ortonormal de $(U, g|_U)$ y de $(\mathbb{R}_2[x], g)$.
- (b) Sea σ la simetría ortogonal respecto de U . Determina la matriz de σ respecto de una base de $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$.
- (c) Sea r una rotación de eje $L(\{x - \frac{1}{2}\})$ y ángulo $\pi/4$. Determina la matriz de r respecto de una base de $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$.
- (d) Clasifica y describe la isometría $r \circ \sigma$.

Primero hacemos la matriz de la métrica en la base usual

$$B = \{1, x, x^2\}$$

$$g(1, 1) = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1$$

$$g(1, x) = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(1, x^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(x, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(x, x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$g(x, x^2) = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g(x^2, 1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad g(x^2, x) = \frac{1}{4} \quad g(x^2, x^2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$M(g, B_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{12} & r_{13} & r_{14} \\ r_{13} & r_{14} & r_{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) \quad U = \left\{ x - \frac{1}{2}, x + 4 \right\}$$

$$v_1 = x - \frac{1}{2} = u_1$$

$$u_2 = v_2 - \frac{g(v_2, u_1)}{\|u_1\|^2} u_1 =$$

$$= x + 4 - \frac{g(x + 4, x - 1/2)}{g(x - 1/2, x - 1/2)} (x - 1/2) =$$

$$g(x + 4, x - \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^1 x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x - 2 \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{7}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$g(x - \frac{1}{2}, x - \frac{1}{2}) = \int_0^1 x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= (x + 4) - (x - \frac{1}{2}) = (4, 1, 0) + (\frac{1}{2}, -1, 0) =$$

$$= (\frac{9}{2}, 0, 0)$$

$$B_{ORTG} = \left\{ (-1/2, 1, 0), (1/2, 0, 0) \right\} -$$

$$g((-1/2, 1, 0), (-1/2, 1, 0)) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$g(1/2, 1/2) = \int_0^1 \frac{81}{4} dx = \frac{81}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$B_{ORTG} = \left\{ \sqrt{12} (-1/2, 1, 0), \frac{2}{9} (1/2, 0, 0) \right\}$$

Para completar basta una base de (\mathbb{R}_2, g) , hallamos un vector perpendicular a los otros dos, hallando U^\perp .

$$U^\perp = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] : \begin{aligned} &g((-1/2, 1, 0), (x, y, z)) = 0 \\ &g((1/2, 0, 0), (x, y, z)) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{y}{12} + \frac{z}{12} = 0 \\ &\frac{18}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}y + \frac{9}{4}z = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{1}{6}, -1, 1\right)$$

$$g((1/6, -1, 1), (1/6, -1, 1)) = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\tilde{B} = \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right), \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{9}{2}, 0, 0 \right), \frac{30}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{6}, -1, 1 \right) \right\}$$

e) Consideramos la base anteriormente calculada.

$$\mathcal{M}(0, \tilde{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \mathcal{M}(r, \tilde{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(r, \tilde{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d) \rho \circ \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\rho \circ \sigma) = -1$$

$$\theta = \arccos \left(\frac{1}{2} (\text{Tr}(\rho \circ \sigma) + 1) \right) = 0$$

$\rho \circ \sigma$ es una simetría especular respecto de V_1