	Alexander Association (Statementer
TZ - MAT 135 - LUÍSA DE SOUZA FERREIRA - 1020	V V
(1) 1- (1,0) + (x1, y2)= (1x1,0+y1) = (x1,41)	
$\Pi - \times (1,1) + y(z,1) = (1,0)$	
1 2 17 - 1 - [1 2 1] - 1 2 1	x + Zy = 1 ·×= 1
x + y = 0 [110 Lzc-lulz 0-1:-1]	-y=1: y=1
Sim, sodem uma solução	
	(lehy A)
I- U+U=0 - SINITAIO, (2,1)+(-2,-1)=(-4,0) X	
(Ivraa A)	
(2) I-V	7
II. U-U={0/ Sim, paraje o conjunto é omosmo!	(x1 x1 31)- (x1 11.71)=
= (x1-x1, y1-x1, 71-21) = (0,0,0) V	Street in Co
	(1 1 1) - 1 - 4 (2 1 3 1
II-F? (não lez sentião) X dim(u+v) €3 aimv	= 5 indo par ser base oe V!
0180-1-612128	To see a second
30= (x,y, DER3: x+2y=0, x+3=04 e W=	[(0,1,2)], Então U+W-
4 x=-24	
U= {(x, y, -x), x \(\text{R!} \) \(\text{W=} \(\text{(0, \(\text{x}, \text{Zy} \)} \)	XERY / (1)
U+V= (x,-x/2,-x) + (0,x,Zx)= (x,x/2,x)	
(letra P) - (x, y, 2) + (x), y + 2y (Unic	A AUG FEZ DENTIDO,
- Chile 19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEM TEMPO)!
	or termo.
$(4) \omega = \times 0 + y.$	
(7,1,a)=x(1,0,1)+y(6,1,1)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
(x + y, b = Z : x+b= Z - x = Z-b	Para -
0 + y = 1):, y = 4	and the least of the last
x+y=a	
4 2-6+1=a (liha A)	
atb:3//	
- VC1D: 2//	

(5) a) (4,3,-1)
a(4,3,-1)+b(1,-1,2)+c(1,2,-1)=0
4a+b+c=0 441141 aet=4-7+6-1-16+3
3a-b+7c=0=13-1×23-1 aet=-6
-2+2b-c-0 -1 2-1-17 Gaet+0, was whice
Solução triviz, então Não
pertance 2 W, porque não é combinação
linear
b) (z, -s, 1) × 1 10 - (1) - (1) - (1) - (1)
a(z, -5, 1) + b(1, -1, z) + c(1, z, -1) = 0
= 17a+b+c=0 211121 aet=+272-10+1-8-8
-Sa-b+7c-0: -S-1/2/5/1 det=18 70, unice
a +20-c=0 11 2-1/1/2 Solvers trivial & W
1 1 10 cm 10 francis a Plannie a marion or 2 10 1 1
c) (3,5,4)
a(3,5,4)+b(1,-1,2)+e(1,2,-1)=0
3 a + b+c =0 3. 10.11,31.11 aet= 3+8+10+4-12+5
582 - b-121 5 - 175-1 det=18 + 6 única solução
14a +2b-e=0 142-1142 & trivial & w
La recelus La recessar
d) (-2,3,-5) - 1 × 2 × 2 × 1 1 0 × (x-y-40) 1 -)
a (-2,3,-s) + b (1,-1,2) + c(1,2,-1)=0
1-2a +6-10=0 1-2 11-201 1-dete-2-10+6-5+8+3
1.3a - b +2c/2 3 -1 2 3-1 det = 0 100, 0 zistem=
Sa + Zb-c =0 -5 Z -1 -5 Z possue múltiples solucões
entro (-2,3,5) ¿ com binogão linear de (1,-1,7) e (1,2-1) e
perfence 7 W!
arion or lark the second
(lita D)
A Company of the second of the

	//
(6) [u+2v]c= [a] B={u,v4	
Ь	
$\frac{v + 2v = \alpha(-v + v) + b.u}{2}$	
a=2-1 (a+b=5) (lika A)	and the second
b=3 -20+20+30=0+20	(CINP D.
Little (Carrent) Little Color	
1 I-té injebra, Ker7-207	(lutra B)
A 1 () (GI CONTRAGXEMPRO, SCHIEBE
17.17.1 injetors porque so	az (0,0) se x20 e /20
1: (x,y) + (2x+24) = injourne é LD (17, 70) = 1(2:2), (4,4) 9 0 que é LD (1,000:1
	line harta Neigo-ment
II. Não necessariamente porque se u for	linear monie motorest
II. Não necessariamente porque se solution de V ou vice, versa, 37(u/r, T(v) 4 = 37u,	V 1 2
F!	
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
(8) $(2,1) = (1,0) + (1,1)$	
7(12) = 7(1,1)	\$ -4 · \$ 1 · \$ × \$
T(2)) - (2-1), (1-11: C)	
- (lita C)	L. C.
	1 -
(a) KerT= LVE 124/7v=0) perT= (2)	4, 4, -4, 0) YER (
(a) KerT= x v E 12 / 12 perT= \(\frac{2}{2}\)	1) +1 -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
1 2 - 4+2=0 1. Zy-Y=+2=0 (Lit	(D)
12-9+2=0, cy	a /
	de la companya de la

//	
/	STQQS
(10) 7(-1)= (1,1)	
+ T(x)= (-1,0) Combinzação linear	
7(-x2)=0	
01 2013 (104)10	
· D + 1x + 0x2 = (0+1, 6-0) = (1,0)	(M m)
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(2: coluns)
0 +	
1 lita A	
0 1	
	1
	(1.0)
The state of the s	(()
	and the same
	4.10-11-20 11-11
	1
•	
	
	i de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compania