QXD0116 - Álgebra Linear

Base de um Espaço Vetorial III



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Mudança de Base \mathbb{R}^n

Seja $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{R}^n$ e sejam $\mathbb{B}_1 = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$ e $\mathbb{B}_2 = \{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n\}$ bases de \mathbb{V} e um vetor qualquer $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{V}$. Então podemos escrever

$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n v_j' \cdot \mathbf{u}_j.$$

Como $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n$ são elementos de \mathbb{V} , podem ser expressos em relação à base $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$:

$$\mathbf{u}_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{i} , \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, n ,$$





Mudança de Base $\operatorname{\mathsf{Em}}^{\mathbb{R}^n}$

então

$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_j' \cdot \mathbf{u}_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_j' \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \cdot v_j' \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$$

Pode-se escrever cada coordenada v_i do vetor \mathbf{v} como

$$v_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot v_j'$$



Forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1' \\ v_2' \\ \vdots \\ v_n' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbb{B}_1} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbb{B}_2} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{v}_{\mathbb{B}_2} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbb{B}_1}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^\mathsf{T}$ na base canônica de \mathbb{R}^3 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base

$$\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{21} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{31} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow a_{21} = 0 \\ a_{31} = 0 \end{array}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^\mathsf{T}$ na base canônica de \mathbb{R}^3 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base

$$\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{12} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{22} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{32} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{12} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow a_{22} = 2 \\ a_{32} = 0 \end{array}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^\mathsf{T}$ na base canônica de \mathbb{R}^3 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base

$$\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = a_{13} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{23} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{33} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{13} = 3 \\ a_{23} = 3 \\ a_{33} = 3 \end{array}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^\mathsf{T}$ na base canônica de \mathbb{R}^3 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base

$$\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1' \\ v_2' \\ v_3' \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1' + 2v_2' + 3v_3' = 2 & v_1' = 3 \\ 2v_2' + 3v_3' = -1 & \Rightarrow v_2' = -2 \\ 3v_3' = 3 & v_3' = 1 \end{cases}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = [1 \ 0 \ 2]^T$ na base \mathbb{B}_1 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base \mathbb{B}_2 .

$$\mathbb{B}_1 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \right\} \; ; \; \mathbb{B}_2 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{21} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{31} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = ? \\ a_{21} = ? \\ a_{31} = ? \end{array}$$





Mudança de Base \mathbb{R}^n

Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = [1 \ 0 \ 2]^T$ na base \mathbb{B}_1 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base \mathbb{B}_2 .

$$\mathbb{B}_1 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \right\} \; ; \; \mathbb{B}_2 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = a_{12} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{22} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{32} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{12} = ? \\ a_{22} = ? \\ a_{32} = ? \end{array}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = [1 \ 0 \ 2]^T$ na base \mathbb{B}_1 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base \mathbb{B}_2 .

$$\mathbb{B}_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \; ; \; \mathbb{B}_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = a_{13} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{23} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_{33} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{13} = ? \\ a_{23} = ? \\ a_{33} = ? \end{array}$$





Exemplo

Considere o vetor $\mathbf{v} = [1 \ 0 \ 2]^\mathsf{T}$ na base \mathbb{B}_1 . Determine as coordenadas de \mathbf{v} na base \mathbb{B}_2 .

$$\mathbb{B}_1 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \right\} \; ; \; \mathbb{B}_2 = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \right\}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbb{B}_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v'_{1} \\ v'_{2} \\ v'_{3} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbb{B}_{2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{11}v'_{1} + a_{12}v'_{2} + a_{13}v'_{3} = 1 \\ a_{21}v'_{2} + a_{22}v'_{2} + a_{23}v'_{3} = 0 \\ a_{31}v'_{2} + a_{32}v'_{2} + a_{33}v'_{3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

