

5. Determinar si los siguientes conjuntos de  $\mathbb{R}^n$  son linealmente independientes. Cuando no lo sean, escribir uno de sus elementos como combinación lineal del resto.

a)  $C = \{(1, 2, 1, 0), (2, 1, 3, 0), (3, 2, 4, 1)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$

b)  $C = \{(3, 3, 3), (2, 1, 0), (7, 5, 3)\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

a)

Buscamos  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  tal que:

$$\alpha_1 \cdot (1, 2, 1, 0) + \alpha_2 \cdot (2, 1, 3, 0) + \alpha_3 \cdot (3, 2, 4, 1) \stackrel{?}{=} (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1, 2\alpha_1, \alpha_1, 0) + (2\alpha_2, \alpha_2, 3\alpha_2, 0) + (3\alpha_3, 2\alpha_3, 4\alpha_3, \alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0 & 1 \\ 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 & 2 \\ \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0 & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Restamos } 3 - 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$\therefore C$  es LI (linealmente independiente)

b)

Tomamos  $\alpha_1 = 1$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 2$ . (salíó a ojo)

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1 \cdot (3, 3, 3) + \alpha_2 \cdot (2, 1, 0) \\ &= (3 + 2 \cdot 2, 3 + 2 \cdot 1, 3 + 2 \cdot 0) \\ &= (7, 5, 3)\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore C$  es LD (linealmente dependiente)