

Para ci	nionfand	ana ba	se de	$\mathbb{R}^3$	agreg	amos	un -	ercei	r Vec	tor que	2
	con los				4 (	1				7	
Sy = 4	((1,2,0),(	(1,3,6)	,(0,0	,1)>							
_											
S 04+	-dz +3d2	= 0									
											+
	6 x 2 + x 3	= 0									
ZX1 + ?	3dz - 2(d1	+ Kz) :	= 0	$\Leftrightarrow$	<b>X</b> <sub>2</sub> =						
							$\Rightarrow x_2$ $\Rightarrow s_1$		2		
							<b>→</b> / >4	41			
<. = <	((1,z,o),	(1 7 30	\ (0	04)							
22	(1,2,0),	(1, 1, 50	), (),	,0,1,							
5 04	+ &z	= 0									
7 201	+ ×2 + 7×2	= 0									
	30 dz + d										
Zd1 + 7	-d2 - 2(d.	1 + dz)	= (	7	<⇒ <;	2 = 0	フ =>	٠ ٨	= 0		
							=>	Øz	= 0 = 0 LI		
							=>	Sz	LI		

