-	Atividade 8- Algebra Linear	
	at the second of	
	Igor dos Reis Gomes RA: 2310	12471
	Les testing the second of the	
	1- I é automorfismo?	1
	A Secretary of the Secr	
	$Ker(T) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / 1(x, y, z) = 0\}$ $Ker(T) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (x, x-y, 2x-y-z) = (0,0,0)\}$	
	Ker (1) = \(\times \q \ta \) \e \(R^3 / (\times \times - \q \-2) = (000) \\ \)	
	101 101 0 \$ 111	
50		
1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \times & $	
	12x-y-z=0	
	(x,y,z)=(0,0,0)	
	13107 (0,0)	
	Portanto, Ker (TI= {(0,0,0)}, assim Té mitora.	Patrick .
	16 mino , Net (11-2(0,0) 01) , wishin 1 & musta.	
	dim Ker (1) + dim Im (1) = dim 1R3	1 3
	$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} \partial $	1284
	0 7 am [m(1) - 3	1
	1: 111-2-1: 03 to 1: lost	1 3
	din Im(I) = 3 = din R3, entro I é sorgitora.	
	0.1.1.03	
	Cisin, Té automorfismo do R3	-
-	determinar 1-1	+
-		
-	∀(a,b,c) ∈ R³, existe (x,y, z) tol que:	+
		-
	T(x,y,z) = (a,b,c)	-
	10 1X - 1X 160 11.	
	(x, x-y, 2x-y-z) = (a, b, c)	
	1010	

		Missing Linear	V OELEVIER	7:	
-	assim,	$ \begin{cases} $	X=a em	1.	
Eb.	PA 23102	1x-y=6 (1)	a-y	=61 sob root = a-b	-
40.0	1	(2x-y-z=c(1)	y:	= a-b	No. of Concession, Name of Street, Name of Str
1919		and the second second	and him	to x - 1	
Project Control	x=a e y	= a-b m T: -b)-z=c +b-c			
	2a-(a	-b)-Z=C	1 5 1 5 18 W	Wester The	
0.00	2=0	+b-c	GeleRellxxx	- Key (3) = 3 (X)	
Sec. 2					A
-	voltando	pera todo (a, b,	c) e R3 existe (a, a-b, a+b-c)	ER
	tol que:	para todo (a,b,	0=5-4-21	CONTACT OF MARKET	- William
2.0	The state of the s		The second second second second	C= 5-4-2-	
	Ilaa	-b, a+b-c) = (o	(b,c)		•
	1		7		
	loso 1-1	(a,b,c) = (a,a+	b, ath-c) ou	seja	
6.06.3	0				
	1-1(x,	y,=)=(x,x-y).	x+4-2)	down Kar (1)	
	16	1.01	+ dun Tales	0	
	2-2 res	7-(xy) eR2			
	D,	entra I allela	=3= d = K3	- don toll	
	and the same of the same of				
	(×, u	= a(1,-1)+b(0,=	2)		
	(×, y,	1 = a(1,-1)+b(0,=	2)	Curyon T Si	
	(x, y,	1 = a(1,-1)+b(0,-	e) .	is 7 months	
	$\begin{cases} x, y, \\ a = x \\ -a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$	$1 = a(1, -1) + b(0, -1)$ $1 \rightarrow b = u + a - 1$	$\Rightarrow b = a + x$	is Townson Tai	
	(x, y,	$1 = a(1, -1) + b(0, -1)$ $4 \rightarrow b = y + a - 2$	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$	Comments!	
	(x, y). \[\a = x \\ \(\frac{1}{2} \) = 0 \] \[\lefter \tau \frac{1}{2} \] \[\lefter \tau \frac{1}{2} \]	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$	Literamon Tai	
	(x, y). \[\a = x \\ \(\tau + 2b = 0 \) \[\text{Potanto}, \(\forall \)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 &= & \alpha(1,-1) + b(0,-1) \\ 2 &\rightarrow & b &= & y + \alpha \\ 3 &\rightarrow & 2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 &\rightarrow & b &= & y + \alpha \\ 2 &\rightarrow & 2 \end{array}$	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$	Comments.	
	(x, y) \[\(\alpha = X \\ \(\-a + 2b = 0 \) \[\text{Potants}, \(\v \)	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 &=& a(1,-1)+b(0,-1) \\ 4 &\to& b &=& y+a \\ 2 &&& 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{cccc} b &=& y+a \\ 2 &&& 2 \end{array} $	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$	Comments I so	
	(x, y) \[\a = x \] \[\ta - a + 2b = 0 \] \[\text{Postants}, \(\forall \)	$ \begin{array}{ccc} (1 & -1) + b & 0, \\ (2 & -1) & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ (3 & -1) & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ (4 & -1) & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ (5 & -1) & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ (7 & -$	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$ 2	Comments!	
	(x, y). \[\a = X \\ \(\tau + 2b = 0 \) \[\text{Postants}, \(\forall \)	$ \begin{vmatrix} y & \rightarrow b = y + a \\ y & \rightarrow b = y + a \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} y & +x \\ y & +x \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} x & y + x \\ x + y + x \\ x + y + x \end{vmatrix} $	$\Rightarrow b = y + x$ $= \begin{vmatrix} x \\ 3x + y \end{vmatrix}$	Commetal Cod	

	$c)(v)_{\delta} = (x, y)$	
	$(x,y) = \alpha(1,-1) + b(0,2)$	
	$(V)_{-} = (X)$	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} -a + 2b = y + x \end{array} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \left(\frac{3+2}{2}\right) \end{array} \end{array}$	1
	$\left \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0 & \left \begin{array}{c} y+x \\ 2 \end{array}\right & 0 \end{array}\right $	100
	$\left \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1 & \frac{y+x}{2} \end{array} \right $	
	(1 - x () = 2 + 2 () + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +	
	$\int_{\partial Q_0} f(y) = x(1,0,0) + O(0,1,0) + (y+x)(0,0,1)$	14 1 to
	$I(v) = \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ 0 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} x + y \end{array} \right]$	
N. C. Control	2/- (3 + c > > +) - 12	
11- 3-3		
- 3	T(1,-1) = (1,0,0)	
	T(0,2) = (0,0,1)	
3	(100) = a(100) + b(010) + c(001)	
	(1,0,0) = a(1,0,0) + b(0,1,0) + c(0,0,1) (0,0,1) = d(1,0,0) + e(0,1,0) + f(0,0,1)	
		(4.7)
COLORED TO	a=1, b=0, c=0, d=0, e=0, f=1	
	asin, D= { (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)}	-
	Grain, $D = \{(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}_{11}$	
	10-8-2 6 01 11+3 8-5-5-3 8-51	
	100 110 de 20 al 27 de 20 al 2	
	191818	
	// p. c /	