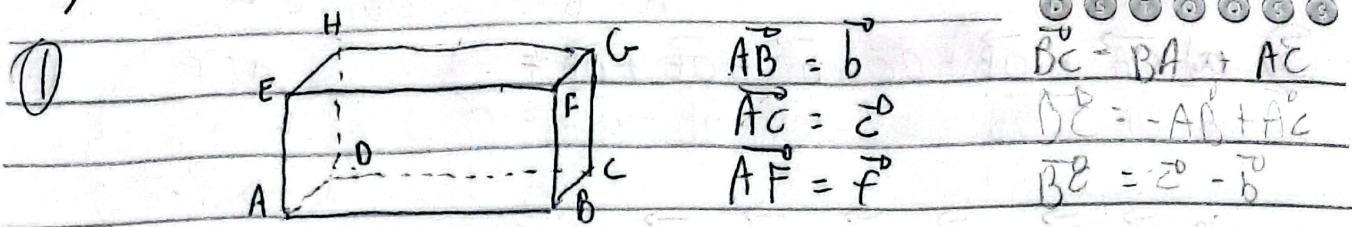


José Antonio de la Torre Martínez - Lista 5



$$\begin{aligned} a) \overrightarrow{BF} &= \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AF} = \vec{b} + \vec{f} \\ b) \overrightarrow{AG} &= \overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{f} + \vec{c} - \vec{b} \\ c) \overrightarrow{AE} &= \overrightarrow{AF} = \vec{f} \\ d) \overrightarrow{BG} &= \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b} + \vec{f} + \vec{c} - \vec{b} \\ &= (\vec{f} + \vec{c}) - 2\vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) \overrightarrow{HB} &= \overrightarrow{HA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{b} + \vec{f} \\ &= -\overrightarrow{BG} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{b} \\ &= -\vec{f} - \vec{c} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{b} = \vec{c} \\ &= 3\vec{b} - \vec{c} - \vec{f} \end{aligned}$$

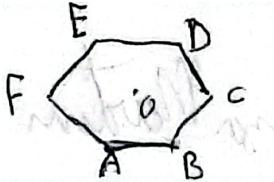
$$\begin{aligned} f) \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{FG} &= \vec{b} + \vec{f} \\ g) \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{HG} &= \vec{c} - \vec{b} + \vec{b} \\ h) \overrightarrow{HF} + \overrightarrow{AG} - \overrightarrow{EF} &= \vec{b} + \vec{f} + \vec{f} + \vec{c} - \vec{b} - \vec{a} \\ &= -\vec{f} - \vec{c} - 2\vec{b} + 2\vec{f} + \vec{c} \\ &= -4\vec{b} + \vec{f} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i) 2\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{FG} - \overrightarrow{BH} + \overrightarrow{GH} &= 2\vec{b} \\ 2\overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{FC} + \overrightarrow{HB} - \overrightarrow{AB} &= 2(\vec{c} - \vec{b}) - (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) + 3\vec{b} - \vec{c} - \vec{f} - \vec{b} \\ &= \vec{c} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{b} - \vec{c} - \vec{f} - \vec{b} \\ &\quad (\vec{b} \rightarrow) \end{aligned}$$

② Hexágono Regular:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \overrightarrow{DF} &= \overrightarrow{DC} \quad b) \overrightarrow{DA} = \overrightarrow{DB} \\ \overrightarrow{DE} &\leftarrow \quad 2\overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{DC} \quad 2(\overrightarrow{DE} + \overrightarrow{DC}) \quad 2\overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DE} \\ d) \overrightarrow{DO} &= \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DE} \quad e) \overrightarrow{EC} = \overrightarrow{DC} - \overrightarrow{DE} \quad f) \overrightarrow{EB} = -2\overrightarrow{DE} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g) \overrightarrow{OB} &= \overrightarrow{DC} \\ h) \overrightarrow{AF} &= -\overrightarrow{DC} \end{aligned}$$

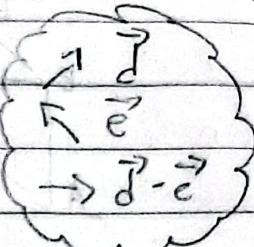


$$\vec{OD} = \vec{d} \uparrow$$

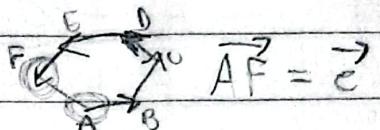
$$\vec{OE} = \vec{e} \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{OF} = \vec{f} \leftarrow$$

③ a) $\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OD} + \vec{OE} + \vec{OF} =$
 $\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} - \vec{OB} - \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$



b) $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} + \vec{DE} + \vec{EF} + \vec{FA} =$
 $(\vec{d} - \vec{e}) + \vec{d} + \vec{e} - (\vec{d} - \vec{e}) - \vec{d} - \vec{e} = \vec{0}$

c) $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} + \vec{DE} + \vec{EF} =$


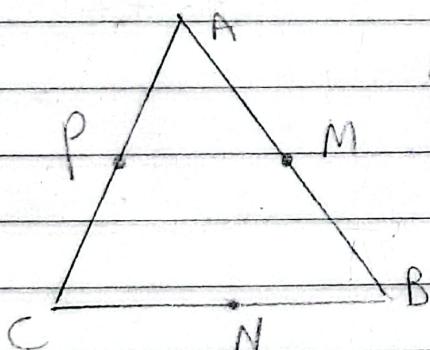
d) $\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OD} + \vec{OE} =$
 $-\vec{d} - \vec{e} + \vec{d} + \vec{e} = \vec{0}$

f) $\vec{AF} + \vec{DE}$

$\vec{e} - (\vec{d} - \vec{e}) + (\vec{2}\vec{e} - \vec{d})$

e) $\vec{OC} + \vec{AF} + \vec{EF}$
 $\vec{d} - \vec{e} + \vec{e} - \vec{d} = \vec{0}$

④



$\frac{\vec{AB}}{\vec{AC}}$

$\vec{BP} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} + \vec{AB}$

$\vec{AN} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$

$\vec{CM} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} - \vec{AC}$

$\vec{AN} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$\vec{CM} = -\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}$

$\vec{BP} = -\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC}$

$\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}$

$\vec{CM} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB} - \vec{AC})$

$\vec{BP} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} + \vec{AB}$

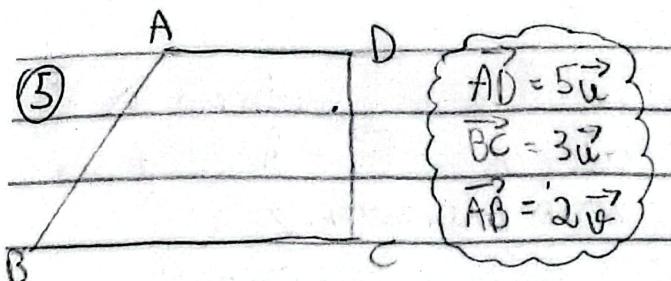
$\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}$

$\vec{AN} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB})$

$\vec{AN} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AC} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB})$

$\vec{AN} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC}$

$\vec{AN} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$



$$\text{a) } \vec{CD} = 2(\vec{u} - \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{BD} = 5\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{CA} = -(3\vec{u} + 2\vec{v})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{CD} &= -\vec{BC} - \vec{AB} + \vec{AD} &= 2\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} & \vec{BD} = -\vec{AB} + \vec{AD} \\ &= -3\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} + 5\vec{u} &= 2(\vec{u} - \vec{v}) & \vec{CA} = -\vec{BC} - \vec{AB}\end{aligned}$$

b) ABCD é um trapézio:

Os vetores \vec{u} e \vec{v} são linearmente independentes, pois caso contrário não seria possível formar um polígono.

\vec{AD} e \vec{BC} não compartilham ponto, sendo, portanto, lados não adjacentes. Esses lados podem ser escritos na forma $l \cdot \vec{u}$, em que l é um escalar real. Daí seja, \vec{AD} e \vec{BC} não paralelos.

\vec{AB} e \vec{DC} não podem ser escritos em uma forma semelhante à anterior, o que indica a independência linear desse lado, configurando um não-paralelismo.

Por definição, trapézio é um quadrilátero com um par de lados paralelos, então ABCD é um trapézio.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{6) } \vec{a} &= \vec{OA} & \vec{AB} &= \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} & \vec{DE} &= \\ \vec{b} &= \vec{OB} & \vec{BE} &= \frac{5}{6}\vec{a} & &= -(\vec{EB} + \vec{BO} + \vec{OA} + \vec{AD}) \\ \vec{c} &= \vec{OC} & & & &= -(-\frac{5}{6}\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{a} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}) \\ & & & & &= -(\frac{1}{6}\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}) = \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{7) } \vec{OA} &= \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} \\ \vec{OB} &= 3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} \\ \vec{OC} &= 5\vec{a} + x\vec{b} \\ \vec{AC} &\parallel \vec{BC}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AO} + \vec{OC}$$

$$= -\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + x\vec{b}$$

$$= 4\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{BO} + \vec{OC}$$

$$= -3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 5\vec{a} + x\vec{b}$$

$$= 2\vec{a} + (x-2)\vec{b}$$

$$x-2=0$$

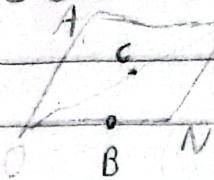
$$x=2$$

$$\vec{AC} = 1 \cdot \vec{BC}$$

$$x=2$$

D S T O O S S

8



$$\begin{aligned} M \cdot \vec{OB} &= \frac{1}{n} \vec{ON} \\ \vec{OO} &= \frac{1}{1+n} \vec{OM} \end{aligned}$$

As \vec{BF} e \vec{BC} poderiam ser vetores como $\vec{BC} = A \cdot \vec{BA}$, A, B, C seriam colineares. //

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BC} &= \vec{BO} + \vec{OC} \\ &= -\frac{1}{n} \vec{ON} + \frac{1}{n+1} \vec{OM} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{NM} &= \vec{NO} + \vec{OM} \\ &= -\vec{ON} + \vec{OM} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{BA} &= -\frac{1}{n} \vec{ON} + \vec{OM} - \vec{ON} \\ &= -(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \vec{ON} + \vec{OM} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{BC} = \frac{1}{(n+1)} \vec{OM} - \frac{1}{n} \vec{ON} \Rightarrow \vec{BC} = \frac{1}{(n+1)} \vec{OM} - \frac{1}{n} \vec{ON} \rightarrow * (n+1)$$

$$\vec{BA} = \vec{OM} - (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \vec{ON} \Rightarrow \vec{BA} = \vec{OM} - (\frac{n+1}{n}) \vec{ON}$$

$$\text{D } (n+1) \vec{BC} = \vec{OM} - (\frac{n+1}{n}) \vec{ON} \rightarrow \vec{BA} \quad \vec{ABC} = \vec{BA}$$

$n = n+1$

9) Se o conjunto $\{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$ é a base para o plano, então esses vetores são linearmente independentes, pois caso contrário, poderiam ser representados em uma única dimensão.

Isto implica que $\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} = \vec{0}$ (em que α e β são escalares) possui apenas uma solução: $\alpha = \beta = 0$.

Isso implica que $2\vec{u} + \vec{v}$ e $\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}$ são linearmente independentes, ou seja, usando a definição do parágrafo anterior, $\alpha(2\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - 2\vec{v})$ deve apresentar como única solução, os iguais ao vetor nulo, $(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$:

$$\alpha(2\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta(\vec{u} - 2\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\alpha \cdot 2\vec{u} + \alpha \cdot \vec{v} + \beta \cdot \vec{u} - \beta \cdot 2\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{u}(2\alpha + \beta) + \vec{v}(\alpha - 2\beta) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha - 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{SPD}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

Conclui-se que há apenas uma solução que faz a soma entre esses vetores resultar em um nulo: quando ambos os escalares forem zero.

10) a) $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \text{ e } \vec{w}$ não são LI, ou seja, o sistema a seguir tem uma única solução: $\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} + 1 \cdot \vec{w} = \vec{0} \mid \alpha = \beta = 1 = 0$.

$(\vec{u} + \vec{v}), (\vec{v} - \vec{w}) \text{ e } (\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w})$ também serão se seguirem a mesma ideia do parágrafo anterior:

$$\alpha \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \beta \cdot (\vec{v} - \vec{w}) + 1 \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{0} \text{ e nesse caso, } \alpha = \beta = 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \alpha \cdot \vec{v} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} - \beta \cdot \vec{w} + 1 \cdot \vec{u} + 1 \cdot \vec{v} + 1 \cdot \vec{w} + \beta \cdot \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{u}(\alpha + \beta + 1) + \vec{v}(\alpha - \beta + 1) + \vec{w}(\beta + 1 - 1) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + 1 = 0 & 1 - \beta = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta + 1 = 0 & 1 + \beta = 0 \\ \beta + 1 - 1 = 0 & 1 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha, \beta, 1 \in \{0\}$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

SPD,

$$b) \vec{t} = a\vec{u} + b\vec{v} + c\vec{w}; \vec{u} + \vec{t}, \vec{v} + \vec{t}, \vec{w} + \vec{t} \text{ não LI...}$$

$$(\vec{u} + \vec{t}) + (\vec{v} + \vec{t}) + (\vec{w} + \vec{t}) = \vec{0}$$

$$(\vec{u} + \vec{t})_{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad (\vec{v} + \vec{t})_{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1+b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad (\vec{w} + \vec{t})_{\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ 1+c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & a & a \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{vmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{matrix} 1+a & a & a \\ b & 1+b & b \\ c & c & 1+c \end{matrix} \right| = 1 + (a+b+c)$$

Para que sejam LI, o determinante precisa ser diferente de zero (para que seja SPD, solução trivial)

$$\log \quad 1 + (a+b+c) \neq 0$$

$$a+b+c \neq -1$$

D S C O S S

(11) $A = (1, 3, 2)$ $B = (1, 0, -1)$ $C = (1, 1, 0)$

a) $\vec{AB} = (1, 0, -1) - (1, 3, 2) = (0, -3, -3)$

$\vec{BC} = (1, 1, 0) - (1, 0, -1) = (0, 1, 1)$

$\vec{CA} = (1, 3, 2) - (1, 1, 0) = (0, 2, 2)$

b) $\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{BC} = (0, -\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{7}{3})$

$(0, -3, -3) + \frac{2}{3} (0, 1, 1) = (0, -3, -3) + (0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

c) $(1, 1, 0) + (0, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}) = (1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2})$

d) $(1, 3, 2) - (0, 2, 2) = (1, 1, 0)$

(12) a) $\{(0, 2), (2, 3)\}$

LI

d) $\{(1, -1, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, -1, 1)\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $\{(3, 0), (-2, 0)\}$

$(3, 0) = -\frac{3}{2}(-2, 0)$

LD

c) $\{(2, 3, 4), (0, 3, 3)\}$

$3I_1 = 3 \quad \text{and} \quad 3I_2 = 4$

LI

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) $\{(1, -1, 1), (-1, 2, 1), (-1, 2, 2)\}$ f) $\{(1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1), (2, 0, 5)\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

LI LD



(13) a) $(1, 1) = (2, -1)\alpha + (1, -1)\beta$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{w} = 2\vec{u} - 3\vec{v}$$

b) $(1, 2, 3) = (1, 1, 1)\alpha + (0, 1, 1)\beta + (1, 1, 0)\gamma$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z} = 2\vec{u} + \vec{v} - \vec{w}$$

(14) a) $\vec{u} = (1, m-1, m)$, $\vec{v} = (m, 2n, 4)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = d \\ 2n = d(m-1) \\ 4 = m \cdot d \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m^2 = 4 \\ 2n = m^2 - m \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \pm 2 \\ 2n = 4 - 2 \\ 2n = 4 + 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 1, \text{ ou} \\ n = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 1 \\ n = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 1 \\ n = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$\vec{u} \in \vec{v}$ se e só LD se $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = 2 \text{ e } n = 1, \text{ ou} \\ m = -2 \text{ e } n = 3 \end{array} \right.$

b) $\vec{u} = (1, m, n+1)$, $\vec{v} = (m, n+1, 8)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = d \\ n+1 = m \cdot d \\ 8 = (n+1)d \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n+1 = m^2 \\ m = 8 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n+1 = m^2 \\ m^3 = 8 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = 2 \\ n = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$\vec{u} \in \vec{v}$ se e só LD se $m = 2$ e $n = 3$.

(15) $\vec{w} = (m, -1, m^2 + 1)$

$$\vec{v} = (m^2 + 1, m, 0)$$

$$\vec{w} = (m, 1, 1)$$

$$M \quad m^2 + 1 \quad m \quad (m^2 + 1)^2 \quad (m^2 + 1) - m^2 +$$

$$-1 \quad m \quad 1 \quad = m^2 - [-(m^2 + 1)]$$

$$m^2 + 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad m^2 + 1 + 2m^2 + 1 = 3m^2 + 2$$

$\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \vec{w}$ são LI: $3m^2 + 2 \neq 0$ não existe $m \mid m \in \mathbb{R}$ que

$$2\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \lambda \vec{w} = \vec{0} \quad m \neq \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{faz o determinante ser 0.}$$

1 1

0 3 0 0 5 5

(16) a) $C = (\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3)$ será uma base de \mathbb{V}^3 se F_1, F_2 e F_3 forem vetores linearmente independentes.

$$\begin{array}{l} F_1 = (1, 1, 0) \\ F_2 = (1, 0, 1) \\ F_3 = (1, 1, -1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 1 = 0$$

det ≠ 0, não LI

b) $\vec{u} = (2, 3, 7)_C \Rightarrow 2\vec{F}_1 + 3\vec{F}_2 + 7\vec{F}_3 = \vec{u}$

$$C = (\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3) \quad 2(\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2) + 3(\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3) + 7(\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3) =$$

$$\beta = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \quad \vec{e}_1(2+3+7) + \vec{e}_2(2+7) + \vec{e}_3(3-7) =$$

$$12\vec{e}_1 + 9\vec{e}_2 - 4\vec{e}_3 = \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3$$

$$(P_{1,2,3}, \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2, (m, f_{am}, 1)) = S_1 \text{ (a)} \quad (P_1, \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3, (m, f_{am}, 1)) = S_2 \text{ (b)}$$

$$\vec{u}(12, 9, -4)\beta$$

c) $\vec{v} = (2, 3, 7)_B \Rightarrow \vec{v} = 2\vec{e}_1 + 3\vec{e}_2 + 7\vec{e}_3 \Rightarrow x\vec{F}_1 + y\vec{F}_2 + z\vec{F}_3$

$$x(1, 1, 0) + y(1, 0, 1) + z(1, 1, -1) = (2, 3, 7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R1} \leftrightarrow \text{R2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R3} + \text{R2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R3} \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R1} \times (-1), \text{R2} \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{R1} \leftrightarrow \text{R2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = 11\vec{F}_1 - \vec{F}_2 - 8\vec{F}_3 = (11, -1, -8)_C$$