(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(=7) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + 2 & x_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + 2 & x_3 = 1 \\ -x_2 + 2 & x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + 2 & x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ 2x_1 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_3 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_3 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_3 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_3 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_3 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-x_2 + 2x_3} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 = n \\ x_2 - x_3 = n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 &$$

o sistema et joupossivel, logo [o 2] mot e' C.L. das restantes matrizes.

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \times_{1} - \frac{1}{2} \times_{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \times_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times_{2}$$

Senato, K é linearmente dependente (l.d.) (o sistema acima é poss. ind.) ession teum veter X E K fal que X e'C.L. dos restantes veteres K | { X } c'excepto"

K= 4x1,..., Xk3 e

<(1,1), (2,2)> = <(1,1)> = {(n,y) = R2: x=y}

NOTA Se Ov EK => K e' l.d.

O conjunto (ordenado) $B = (X_1, ..., X_n)$ el uma base de um e.u. $O(\neq \{00\})$ se é l.i. e gera O. NOTA 2003 Sem base Ø. "Canonica" que l'zer que e a mais natural/simples. Bases Canónicao... de R2 é ((1,0), (0,1)). Le IR3e' ((1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)) Le Maxz e' ([10], [01], [00], [00])
(= R2x2) Je Pn e (1, 2, x2, ..., xh). (Da) K= {(1,2),(2,4)} et une losse de R2? Para ser uma losse de R2 tem de Nor li. e gerar R2. [Ke'li?] (0,0) = 4(1,2) + 42(2,4) (-7 [24][2] = [0] <->AX=B $[AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -22 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ AX=BC=) (X=D c=) dn=-2dz. Poss. Ind. Logo, Ke'l.d. Por isso não pode ser uma base de RZ. Exp K={(x,2), (0,1)} e' base de . Re. ? $\frac{\left[\text{Ke' l.i.?}\right]}{\left(0,0\right)} = \left(0,1\right) + \left(0,1\right) + \left(0,1\right) \stackrel{(1)}{\leftarrow} \left[\frac{1}{2},0\right] \stackrel{(1)}{\leftarrow} \left[\frac{1}$ Logo, Ke'li. K gera R2? AX=Bc>[2 1][0] = [x] e' sempre possivel? [AIB] = [10 | X] N [10 | X] Como car(A) = ear[AIB] = 2, 0 Sistema e' sempre [21 | y] L2 = L2-24, [01 | y-2x] possivel, isto é, todos os vetores de IRE são C.L. de (1,2) e(4). Assilu, <(1,2),(91)>=122. dogo, como Ke'li. e gera RZ, Ke'uma fose de RZ. Teorema B=(1/1,...,2/n) base de 4 entro VXEV e' C.L. le forma rénica de B isto e', o sistema $X=a_1 X_1 + \cdots + a_n X_n$ el possivel det. As coordenadas de X na fase B sab: $\left[X\right]_{B} = \left[a_1 \atop a_n\right]$

```
bg B=((1,2),(2,1)) e'une las de R.
      [(o_{1}3)]_{g} = [a_{1}]_{a_{2}} + \text{fal que } (o_{1}3) = a_{1}(\lambda_{1}2) + a_{2}(2_{1}1)^{-3} [o_{3}]_{=} [o_{1}2]_{a_{2}} (-1) A \times = B
  [A|B] = [2 1 3] L2 = L-24 [0 -3 3] L2 = L2 [0 1 -1] L1 = L2 [0 1 -1] = [E|F]
    A \times = B = 7 E \times = f = 7 \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ a_2 = -1 \end{cases}
    verificar que (0,3)=2(1,2)-(2,1)
   Assim as coordenadas do vetor (0,3) na fase B são
            \left[ \left( 0,3\right) \right] _{B}=\left[ \begin{array}{c} 2\\ -1 \end{array} \right]
    \underbrace{\exp(t^2 + 2t + 1), t^2 + 3, t - 1}_{= \{\alpha t^2 + bt + C = \alpha_1(t^2 + 2t + 1) + \alpha_2(t^2 + 3) + \alpha_3(t - 1), \alpha_{1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3} \in \mathbb{R}_1^2
at^{2}+bt+c=\alpha_{1}(t^{2}+2t+1)+\alpha_{2}(t^{2}+3)+\alpha_{3}(t-1) quando e' que d' posssiel!
                                        \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ -2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} (-1)AX = B
   ([AIB]) = 2 temos de fer C+b-3a = 0
                                                     {at2+bt+ce7: c+b-3a=0}
                                                     São todos polinómios com grau menor ou isual a 2, isto e', at ^2 + bt + c ^2, tal que c+b-3a=0.
       FP2 ate ao 18
                Recombudo 9(b), 12(b), 13(b), 13(b)
```