Practicas de matemática I- Maestría en econometría Trabajo Practico 1 Ejercicio 1. 2) u= (1,2), v= (-1,3), w= (-1,-2) 5/4 u + 1/2 v + (-3/2) w = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,-2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + 1/2 (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) + (-3/2) (-1,2) = 5/4 (4,2) + (-3/2) (-1,3) + (-3/2) (-1,2) (-1,2) + (-3/2) (-1,(5/4, 5/2) + (-1/2,3/2)+(3/2,3) = (5/4-1/2+3/2,5/2+3/2+3)= (9/4,7) asociationad -> 5/4 u → -3/2 W 5/2 -1/2 = { tw: te R20 }; w= (1/3)

Ejercicio 4. a) $V=(x,3); \omega=(2, x+y). V=\omega \Rightarrow (x,3)=(2,x+y)$

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x=2, 3=x+y \Rightarrow 3=2+y \Rightarrow y=1. Luego, (x,y)=(2,1)
d) V = x(2,y) = (2x,yx); \omega = y(1,-2) = (y,-2y). \omega = V \Rightarrow (2x,yx) = (y,-2y)
\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = y \implies (2x) x = -2(x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(2+x) = 0 \\ yx = -2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = y \implies x = -2(x) \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(2+x) = 0 \end{cases}
  CASO1: X=0 = y=0; CASO 2: X=-2 = y=-4
   Luego, (x,y) = {(0,0), (-2,-4)}
 Ejercicio 5. a) u = (-3,1,-2,4,-5) \Rightarrow ||u|| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2 + (-5)^2} =
   = \sqrt{9+1+4+18+25'} = \sqrt{55} \Rightarrow u' = u = (-3), \frac{1}{\sqrt{55}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{55}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{55}}, \frac{-5}{\sqrt{55}}
 Ejercicio 6. a) u = (4/k) \Rightarrow ||u|| = \sqrt{4^2 + k^2} = 5 \Rightarrow 4^2 + k^2 = 5^2 = 25
  \Rightarrow 16+ k^2 = 25 \Rightarrow k^2 = 9 \Rightarrow k = \pm 3
 Ejercicio 7. d) V = (1, -2, 2), \ \omega = (2,0,3), \ Z = (4,4,4) \Rightarrow \text{prop. distributiva}
(V \circ Z) + (\omega \circ Z) = (1, -2, 2) \circ (4,4,4) + (2,0,3) \circ (4,4,4) = 0
        = [(1,-2,2)+(2,0,3)] . (4,4,4) = (3,-2,5).(4,4,4)
         = 3.4+ (-2).4+5.4 = 12-8+20 = 24
 Ejercicio 8. a) Recordan que cos(9) = Tull- IIVII.
  u=(1,1), \ v=(1,-1) \Rightarrow u-v=(1,1) \cdot (1,-1) = 1+(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(\varphi) = 0
  \Rightarrow \Psi = \arccos(0) \Rightarrow \Psi = \pi/2. Los augulos son ortogonalis
  b) u=(3,-1,2), V=(4,3,-1) => u·V=(3,-1,2)·(4,3,-1)=
  = 12-3-2=7 = ||u|| = V9+1+4 = V14; ||v|| = V16+9+1 = V26
   \Rightarrow \cos(\varphi) = \frac{7}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{26}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos(\frac{7}{\sqrt{390}}). (\neq 0: no son ortogonales).
Ejercicio 9. u = (1, -3, 2), v = (2, -1, 1)
a) w = (1,7,-4) = au + bv = (a,-3a,2a) + (2b,-b,b) = (a+2b,-3a-b,2a+b)
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-4=2(1-2b)+b=2-3b => b=2
    1= a+2b => 1-2b=a =>
Por viltium, chequeauer que ast ser uno solución viendo ni satisfoce lo segundo ecurción (lo que ano no una con ::
        7=-3a-b > 7=9-2 V
c) y = (1,k,5) = au+bv = (a+2b, -3a-b, 2a+b)
     1=a+2b => 1-2b=a => 5=2(1-2b)+b=2-3b=>
     k = -3a - b \Rightarrow (k = -8)
      recuplozo 916
 Es dicin, avoudo k=-8, y perteuce al planó generado
 poi los combinaciones lineales de 21, v.
Ejercicio 10. C& S={(2,1,0),(3,1,1),(3,2,-1)} uno base de TR3?
Chiquiaus si los vectores son linealmente independientes:
  à (2,1,0)+b (3,1,1)+c(3,2,-1)=0 (paro qui seau linealmente
  independientes diferiamos encontrar que a=b=c=o).
=> (2a+3b, a+b+2c, b-c)=0
   2a+3b+3c=0 → 2a+6c=0 > a=-3c → Metiendo esto
=> a+b+2c=0 | en la segundo lemoción:
                           a+6+2c=0=-3C+C+2CV
      b-c=0=>b=c/
Eucontraus que, si tomanus c=1, b=1, a=-3 se cuiple que
lo sumo de los véctores es cero; lugo 5 no es base porque
los rectores no son linealmente independientes.
Ejercicio 11. Seo T= /(x/y/2/t)eR4: x+22-3t+2y=04
Ne (x_1y_1z_1t) \in T \Rightarrow x = -2z + 3t - 2y. Eutonas,
(x,y,z,t)= (-2y-27+3t,y,z,t)=y(-2,d,0,0)+2(-2,0,1,0)+t(3,0,0,1)
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dugo, (T= ((-2,1,0,0), (-2,0,1,0), (3,0,0,1))
 Ejercicio 12 b) {(1,0,1), (1,1,0)} < no es bone: falta 1 dimension
d) {(1,2,1),(1,3,1),(1,4,1),(1,5,1)} < no es lase: no son lineal-
mente independientes (sobra una dimension)
 e) }(1,1,1), (-2,1,0), (-1,0,1)} < es base: se puede chiquian
que son linealmente independientes.
             B= {(2,1,1), (1,-1,3), v3; [(1,-2,5)] = (2,-1,3)
   => (1,-2,5) = 2(2,1,1)+(-1)(1,-1,3)+3V
     (1-2,5) = (4,2,2) + (-1,1,-3) + 3V
                                            ) association dod
      (1,-2,5) = (3,3,-1)+3V ) = inversa
     (-3,-3,1)+ (1,-2,5)=3V
            (-2,-5,6)=3V => (V=
 Ejercicio 14. B= { (-1,4,2), V, (0,0,-1); B= {w, (1,-1,1), (-1,0,2)}
   [V]B'= (1,2,3); [W]B= (1,2,3)
     V=1.W+2.(1,-1,1)+3.(-1,0,2)=) V=W+(-1,-2,8)
       w= 1. (-1,4,2) + 2 V + 3. (0,0,-1) | commutation dod
       W = (-1,4,2)+(0,0,-3)+2V
        W= (-1,4,-1)+2V → muto esto en (A):
             V = (1,4,-1)+2V+(-1,-2,8) comutation dod
              V = (-2, 2, 7) + 2V
             0 = (-2,2,7)+2V-V
 Ejercicio 15. Recordan: WCV es subespació de V si y solo si
 · HKER, + WEW => KWEW; · WIIWZEW => WITWZEW
a) W = \{(x_1y_1z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = y = z\}
 · (x,y,z)∈W => x=y=2 >> +k, kx=ky=kz >> (kx,ky,kz)∈W => k(x,y,z)∈W
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· (X1, y1, 21) ∈ (W, (X2, y2, Z2) ∈ W => X1=y1= 21, X2= y2= 22 => X1+X2= 41+42= 21+22 => (X1+X2,41+42,21+22) EW => (X1141121)+(X2142,22) EWD c) (w= {(x,y,z,t) \in R4: 2y+3z=0} · (x,y,z,t)∈W=> 2y+3Z=0=> +keR, (2y+3Z)k=0=>2(yk)+3(kz)=0 => (kx, ky, kz, kt) = W => k(x,y,z,t) = W. · (x1,y1,Z1,ti), (x2,y2,Z2,t2) ∈W=> 2y1+3Z1=0, 2y2+3Z2=0=> => 2(y1+y2)+3(z1+z2)=0 => (x1+x2, y1+y2, z1+z2, t1+t2) EW=> (X11411 Z1, t1) + (X2, 42, 2, t2) EW 1 Ejercicio 16. Notemos que los vectores que se pende producir son: $(1-\alpha)(2,2,14)+\alpha(5,0,3)=(2(1-\alpha)+5\alpha,2(1-\alpha),4(1-\alpha)+3\alpha)=$ $=(2+3\alpha, 2-2\alpha, 4-\alpha)$ A) Supongaus que el vector se puede producir. Entonces, $\exists \alpha \in [0,1]$ tol que $(5/2,1,7/2) = (2+3\alpha,2-2\alpha,4-\alpha)$ $(4-\alpha=7/2 \Rightarrow \alpha=1/2)$ [Absurdo! dugo el vector mo se $\Rightarrow \{5/2=2+3\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha=1/6\}$ puede producir. 1 = 2-24 6) si el vector pude producirse: (9/2, 1/3, 19/6)=(2+30,2-20,4-0) duego el rector pude puducirse 2+3 x = 9/2 => x = 5/6 eligiendo d=5/6. 2-2d=1/3 => d=5/6 $4-\alpha=19/6 \Rightarrow \alpha=5/6$ Trabajo practico 2 Ejercicio 1. a) Si= {Ae Rnxn: At=A} · AES, => (kA) = k"At = kA = , V KER => KAES, · AnAzesa > (An+Az)t = Ant + Az = Ant Az => An+Azesa [