

1º mostrar que os polinômios são linearmente independentes

$$\alpha_1 x^3 + \alpha_2 (1-x)x^2 + \alpha_3 (1-x)^2 x + \alpha_4 (1-x)^3$$

$$0 \cdot x^3 + 0(1-x)x^2 + 0(1-x)^2 x + 0(1-x)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0$$

O conjunto gera todo o espaço de polinômios de grau menor ou igual a 4, uma vez que qualquer polinômio $p(x) \in P_4(\mathbb{R})$ pode ser escrito como:

$$\beta_1 x^3 + \beta_2 (1-x)x^2 + \beta_3 (1-x)^2 x + \beta_4 (1-x)^3$$

$$\text{Se } \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 + \alpha_4 \vec{v}_4 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \beta_4 \Rightarrow \\ \beta_3 \Rightarrow \\ \beta_2 \Rightarrow \\ \beta_1 \Rightarrow \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

L.I.

Portanto, é uma base de P_4 .

$$Ex_1: \quad v_1 \quad v_2 \quad v_3 \quad v_4 \quad (1)$$

$$B = \{x^3, (1-x)x^2, (1-x)^2x, (1-x)^3\}$$

$$v_1 = x^3$$

$$v_2 = (1-x)x^2$$

$$v_3 = (1-x)^2x$$

$$v_4 = (1-x)^3$$

Sabemos que o polinômio de Bernstein:

$$P(x) = c_0 B_0^3(x) + c_1 B_1^3(x) + c_2 B_2^3(x) + c_3 B_3^3(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1-x)^3 x^0 \\ v_2 &= (1-x)^2 x^1 \\ v_3 &= (1-x)^1 x^2 \\ v_4 &= (1-x)^0 x^3 \end{aligned} \right\} B_i^3(x) = \binom{3}{i} x^i (1-x)^{3-i}$$

$$v_1 = 0B_0^3(x) + 0B_1^3(x) + 0B_2^3(x) + 1B_3^3(x)$$

$$v_2 = 0B_0^3(x) + 0B_1^3(x) + 1B_2^3(x) + 0B_3^3(x)$$

$$v_3 = 0B_0^3(x) + 1B_1^3(x) + 0B_2^3(x) + 0B_3^3(x)$$

$$v_4 = 1B_0^3(x) + 0B_1^3(x) + 0B_2^3(x) + 0B_3^3(x)$$

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 0, 1) \rightarrow (1-x)^0 x^3$$

$$v_2 = (0, 0, 1, 0) \rightarrow (1-x)^1 x^2$$

$$v_3 = (0, 1, 0, 0) \rightarrow (1-x)^2 x^1$$

$$v_4 = (1, 0, 0, 0) \rightarrow (1-x)^3 x^0$$

(2)

Para determinar a matriz de mudança de base $A \rightarrow B$ $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ para a base de Bernstein como combinações lineares dos elementos da base B :

$$x^3 = a_{11}1 + a_{21}x + a_{31}x^2 + a_{41}x^3 \quad (1)$$

$$(1-x)x^2 = a_{12} + a_{22}x + a_{32}x^2 + a_{42}x^3 \quad (2)$$

$$(1-x)^2x = a_{13} + a_{23}x + a_{33}x^2 + a_{43}x^3 \quad (3)$$

$$(1-x)^3 = a_{14} + a_{24}x + a_{34}x^2 + a_{44}x^3 \quad (4)$$

$$(1) \quad x^3 = (0, 0, 0, 1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{41} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1-x)x^2 = (0, 0, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{32} \\ a_{42} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1-x)^2x = (0, 1, 0, 0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} \\ a_{23} \\ a_{33} \\ a_{43} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1-x)^3 = (1, 0, 0, 0) \begin{pmatrix} a_{14} \\ a_{24} \\ a_{34} \\ a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_A^B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

a base canônica para Bernstein.

$$A = (1, x, x^2, x^3)$$

$$(2) \quad B = \{(x^3, (1-x)x^2, (1-x)^2x, (1-x)^3)\}$$

$$1 = a_{11}(1-x)^0x^3 + a_{21}(1-x)x^2 + a_{31}(1-x)^2x + a_{41}(1-x)^3$$

$$x = a_{12}(1-x)^0x^3 + a_{22}(1-x)x^2 + a_{32}(1-x)^2x + a_{42}(1-x)^3$$

$$x^2 = a_{13}(1-x)^0x^3 + a_{23}(1-x)x^2 + a_{33}(1-x)^2x + a_{43}(1-x)^3$$

$$x^3 = a_{14}(1-x)^0x^3 + a_{24}(1-x)x^2 + a_{34}(1-x)^2x + a_{44}(1-x)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cancel{(1-x)} & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{(1-x)^2} & 0 & 0 \\ \cancel{(1-x)^3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{(1-x)}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 = M_B^A$$

A base canonica para A

(3)

Proprietà per lineari:

$$\textcircled{I} \int (a f(x) + b g(x)) dx = \\ = a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx =$$

$$\textcircled{II} \int (a f(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{I} \int (a f(x) + b g(x)) dx = \\ = \int a f(x) dx + \int b g(x) dx =$$

$$= a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx.$$

$$\textcircled{II} \int (a f(x)) dx = \int a f(x) dx = \\ = a \int f(x) dx.$$

③

$$\int a_1 x^n + a_2 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n+1}$$

$$\int a x^n + b x^{n-1} + \dots +$$

$$\int a_1 x^n + a_2 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n+1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int a_1 x^n + \int a_2 x^{n-1} + \dots + \int a_{n+1} \cdot 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_1 \int x^n + a_2 \int x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n \int 1$$

$$a_1 \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + a_2 \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots + K$$

\uparrow

o maior grau é $n+1$. Portanto,
a transformação linear é de
 P_n para P_{n+1} .

(4)

§) Para a derivada ser linear:

$$\text{I) } (c f(x))' = c f'(x)$$

$$\text{II) } (f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

Ⓘ

$$(c f(x))' = \frac{d}{dx} c f(x) = c \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = c f'(x)$$

$$\text{Ⓜ) } (f(x) + g(x))' =$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) + g(x)) =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} g(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

∴ É linear.

$$f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$

$$f(x) = a_1 x^n + a_2 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 (x-c) \left(\frac{x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}c + x^{n-3}c^2 + \dots + xc^{n-1} + c^n}{(x-c)} \right) \\ & + a_2 (x-c) \left(\frac{x^{n-2} + x^{n-3}c + \dots + xc^{n-2} + c^{n-1}}{(x-c)} \right) \\ & + \dots + a_n (x-c) \left(\frac{x^{n-n}}{(x-c)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

⇒ O maior grau é $n-1$, portanto é uma transformação de P_n para P_{n-1} .

5

$$T(p)(x) = p \cdot (x+1)$$

Para ser uma transformação,
tem que atender aos seguintes:

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} T(p_1 + p_2)(x) = T(p_1)(x) + T(p_2)(x)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} T(\lambda p)(x) = \lambda \cdot T(p)(x)$$

$$P_1 = e_1 + d_1x + c_1x^2 + b_1x^3 + a_1x^4$$

$$P_2 = e_2 + d_2x + c_2x^2 + b_2x^3 + a_2x^4$$

~~P~~

$$(P_1 + P_2) = (e_1 + e_2) + (d_1 + d_2)x + (c_1 + c_2)x^2 + (b_1 + b_2)x^3 + (a_1 + a_2)x^4$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} T(p_1 + p_2)(x) = T(p_1)(x) + T(p_2)(x)$$

~~*~~

$$\textcircled{*} T(p_1) + T(p_2)$$

$$= (a_1(x+1)^4 + b_1(x+1)^3 + c_1(x+1)^2 + d_1(x+1) + e_1) +$$

$$(a_2(x+1)^4 + b_2(x+1)^3 + c_2(x+1)^2 + d_2(x+1) + e_2)$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2)(x+1)^4 + b_1 + b_2(x+1)^3 + c_1 + c_2(x+1)^2 +$$

$$+ d_1 + d_2(x+1) + e_1 + e_2 =$$

$$= (P_1 + P_2)(x+1) \Rightarrow T(p_1 + p_2)(x).$$

(5)

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} T(\lambda P)(x) = \lambda \cdot P(x+1) \Rightarrow \lambda T((P)(x)) \\ \Rightarrow \lambda T(P(x)).$$

dego, x umma uttoma formaoo de neor

$$\text{fora } x = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$P(-1) = P(-1+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x \text{ e' umma} \\ \text{rang} (x = -1 \text{ e' rang}).$$

Autocalous:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{p(x) = x + 1}.$$

$$\lambda I = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda I \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{für } x = -1$$

$$(-1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)+1$$

$$\frac{-1+\lambda-\lambda+\lambda^2+1}{\lambda^2+0\lambda+0} \quad \lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 0^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-0 \pm 0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0: (A - \underbrace{0I}_*)x =$$

$$+ 0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-x - y = 0 \rightarrow -x = y \Rightarrow x = -y$$

$$x + y = 0 \rightarrow (-y + y = 0) \quad \checkmark$$

z.B.

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark \text{ autovektor}$$