ALGEO- H3.

1) 
$$V_1 = \{x + y + z = 0, x - y = 0\}$$
.  $V_2 = L(\overline{W}_1 = \{1, 0, 1\}), \overline{W}_2 = \{1, 1, 0\}$ 

Projection sobre  $V_1$  on le direction at  $V_2$ . (Pa)

 $V_1 = L((1, 1, -2)), (1, 1, -2) = \overline{W}_3$ 

Tourison le base:  $\beta = \lambda \overline{W}_1, \overline{W}_2, \overline{W}_3\}$ .

Todo vector on  $\mathbb{R}^3 : \overline{K}^2 = \alpha_1 \overline{W}_1 + \alpha_1 \overline{W}_2 + \alpha_3 \overline{W}_3$ .

En le base  $\beta$ :  $P_1 : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2, \alpha_3)_{\beta} \mapsto (0, 0, \alpha_3)_{\beta} \in V_1$$

$$P_1(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \beta) \xrightarrow{Ld} (\mathbb{R}^3, \beta) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \beta) \xrightarrow{Ld} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \beta) \xrightarrow{Ld} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \beta) \xrightarrow{Ld} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbb{R}^3, \alpha) \xrightarrow{R(\beta)} ($$

3) Projection estogonal sobre 
$$\ell = \{x = y = z\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$
.

 $\ell = L((1,1,1))$ .  $\ell = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x + y + z = 0\}$ .

 $P_{\ell} : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 
 $\overrightarrow{x} \longmapsto \overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} = (\lambda,\lambda,\lambda) = P_{\ell}(\overrightarrow{x})$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} + \overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} + \overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} + \overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} = (x,y,z) - \lambda(1,1,1) = (x-\lambda,y-\lambda,z-\lambda) \in \ell^4$ 
 $\overrightarrow{v_{\ell}} = \overrightarrow{x'} - P_{\ell}(\overrightarrow{x}) = (x,y,z) - \lambda(1,1,1) = (x-\lambda,y-\lambda,z-\lambda) \in \ell^4$ 

$$\overline{V_{e^{1}}} = \overline{x^{2}} - P_{e}(\overline{x^{2}}) = (x, y, z) - \lambda(1, 1, 1) = (x - \lambda, y - \lambda, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y + z = 3\lambda \Rightarrow P_{e}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x + y + z) \cdot (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{Pe}(0,1,2) = (1,1,1)}{\text{4)}}$$
Projection actogoral sobre  $l = \{x - (1+i) \} = 0$ ,  $y = 0\}$ 

$$\ell^{\perp} = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 : \angle(x,y,z), (Ati,o,A) = 0\}$$

$$= \lambda(x_1y_1, 2) \in \mathbb{C}^3: (1-i) \times + \epsilon^{-1}$$

$$(x_1y_12) - P_{\epsilon}(x_1y_12) = (x_1y_12) - \lambda(1+i) - \lambda(1+i)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-i)(x-\lambda(1+i))+z-\lambda=0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-i)(x-\lambda(1+i))+z-\lambda=0 \Rightarrow (1-i)x+z-\lambda((1-i)(1+i)+1)=0 \Rightarrow (1-i)x+z-\lambda(3)=0$$

=) 
$$\lambda = \frac{4}{3}((1-i)\times +2)$$

$$P_{\ell}(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{3}(2x + (1+i)^{2}, 0, (1-i)x+t)$$

5) 
$$\mathbb{R}^{3}$$
. Production:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , as lead to consider.

 $P(W)$ 

Pt. arthogonal de  $(1,1,1)$  solve  $A_{Y+7} = 0Y = W$ .

 $W = L((1,0,0), (0,1,-1))$ .

 $W^{1} = A_{X} + y = 0, \quad x - 3 \neq = 0$ .

 $(1,1,1) - P_{W}(1,1,1) = (1,1,1) - (\alpha, \beta, -\beta) \in W^{1}$ 
 $\Rightarrow (1-\alpha, 1-\beta, A+\beta) \in W^{1}$ 
 $\Rightarrow (1-\alpha, 1-\beta, A+\beta) \in W^{1}$ 
 $\Rightarrow (2-\alpha-\beta=0) \quad \alpha+\beta=2 \quad \beta=-2, \quad \alpha=4$ 
 $\Rightarrow P_{W}(1,1,1) = (4,-2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2) = (4,2,2)$ 
 $A = (4,2,2,2) = (4,2,2$ 

Escaneado con CamScanner

7. Calcula la aplicación adjunta de:

a) h(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, x + 2y + 2z, x + 2y + 3z), con el producto escalar usual de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

b) 
$$h(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + 2x_2)$$
 con el producto escalar de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  dado por

$$\phi((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))) = x_1 y_1 + (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \implies A^{*} = M(h^{*}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

h es autoadjunta.

$$7b)$$
  $= (x_1, x_2), (51, yz) = 0$ 

$$\angle h(\vec{x}), \vec{5} > = \angle (x_1 + y_2, x_1 + 2x_2), (51, 52) >$$
  
=  $(x_1 + x_2)y_1 + (2x_1 + 3x_2)(51 + 52)$ 

$$\begin{cases} 3 = 2\alpha + \delta \\ 4 = \alpha + \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = 2\beta + \lambda \\ 3 = \beta + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = 4$$

$$\alpha = -1, \ \gamma = 5$$
 =>  $h^{*}(x,y) = (-x-y, 5x+4y)$ .

(8) 
$$\beta = \frac{1}{3}(1,1,0), (1,0,1), (1,2,0)$$
  $\beta = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(2,3)$  habitivel)

$$A(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -5 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{\beta} \xrightarrow{Td} E_{\beta} \xrightarrow{A} E_{\beta} \xrightarrow{Td} E_{\beta}, con P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$A(\beta) = P \cdot A(\beta) \cdot P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -5 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A(\beta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A(G) = P \cdot A(B) \cdot P' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -5 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & +1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A(G)^{t}$$

En le bose auonice, A(B), le matriz de A es simètrica. ~ (b.o.n.) -> A es autoadjunta.

(9) a) 
$$A: \mathbb{R}^{2} \to \mathbb{R}^{2}$$
.  $A(\frac{x}{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow$  Simehice on le bose  $6$ . (0.N). por touto ento-djunte  $|A-\lambda T| = (\lambda-2)^{2} - 1 = \lambda^{2} - 4\lambda + 3$ ,  $|A-\lambda T| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = 1 & \lambda_{2} = 3$   $E(\lambda) = \ker(A-T) = L((1,-1)) = L(\overline{u}_{1} = (\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}}))$ .  $A(\overline{u}_{1}) = \overline{u}_{1}$ .  $E(\lambda_{2}) = \ker(A-3T) = L((1,1)) = L(\overline{u}_{2} = (\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}, +\frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}}))$ .  $A(\overline{u}_{1}) = 3$   $\overline{u}_{2}$ . Base di Jurden:  $\beta = 1$   $\overline{u}_{1} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{u}_{2}}})$  ortonornel.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = P \cdot J \cdot P^{-1}$$

9b) 
$$A: \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3}$$
.  $A(\frac{x}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ . (A subadjate, so notic? 45)

 $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^{3} + 2 - (3\lambda) = -\lambda^{3} + 3\lambda + 2$ .

 $|A - \lambda I| = 0$  (So  $\lambda = 1 \cdot \lambda_{2} = 2$  {

while (1)

 $E(-1) = \mathbb{N}[A + I] = L((1, -1, 0), (1, 1, 1, 2)) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$ 

$$|A - \lambda I| = (\lambda - 1)^{2} (\lambda^{2} - 1) = (\lambda - 1)^{3} (\lambda + 1). \quad \lambda_{1} = 1, \quad \lambda_{2} = -1$$

$$(therefore)$$

$$f(-1) = ker (A + I) = L((0, 1, 1, 0)) = L(u_{1} = (0, 1/6, 0)).$$

$$||(\frac{0}{-1})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 2 \qquad f(u_{1}) = -u_{1}$$

$$f(u_{1}) = -u_{1}$$

$$f(1) = ker (A - I) = L((1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1))$$

$$||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 1, \quad ||(\frac{0}{1})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 2, \quad ||e_{1}||^{2} = 1$$

$$||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 1, \quad ||(\frac{0}{1})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 2, \quad ||e_{1}||^{2} = 1$$

$$||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}) = 1, \quad ||(\frac{0}{1})||^{2} = br(\frac{1}{0}), \quad ||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = 1$$

$$||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = u_{1}$$

$$||(u_{2})||^{2} = u_{2}$$

$$||(u_{3})||^{2} = u_{3}$$

$$||(u_{1})||^{2} = u_{4}$$

$$||(\frac{1}{0})||^{2} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac$$

11. Sea V un espacio vectorial euclídeo o hermítico de dimensión finita y sean  $I_V, f, g: V \to V$  donde  $I_V$  es la identidad y f, g son dos endomorfismos cualesquiera. Demuestra que:

a) 
$$I_V^* = I_V;$$

**b)** 
$$(f^*)^* = f;$$

c) 
$$(f+g)^* = f^* + g^*;$$

**d)** 
$$(f \circ g)^* = g^* \circ f^*;$$

e) Si 
$$f$$
 es biyectiva, entonces  $(f^{-1})^* = (f^*)^{-1}$ ;

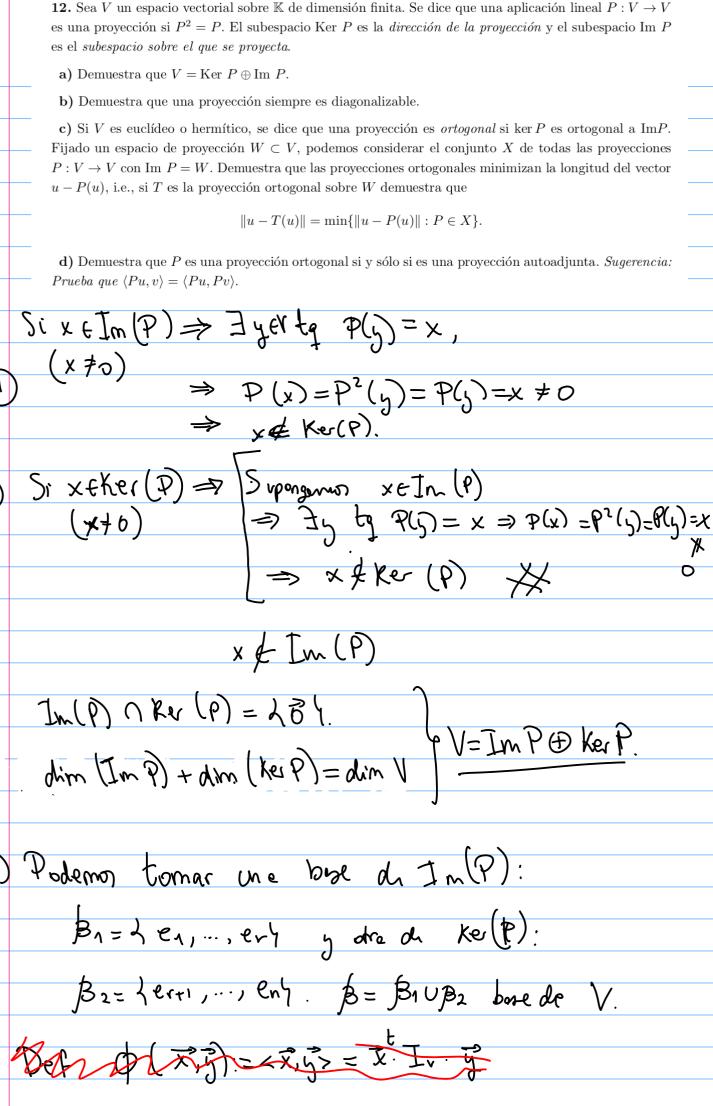
$$\mathbf{f)} \ (\operatorname{Im} \ f)^{\perp} = \operatorname{Ker}(f^*);$$

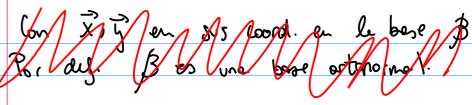
g) 
$$(\operatorname{Ker} f)^{\perp} = \operatorname{Im}(f^*).$$

$$\Rightarrow ||f(y) - f'(y)|| = 0 \quad \forall y \in V, f \in End(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = (f^*)^* \quad \forall f \in End(V).$$

g) 
$$(\ker f)^{\perp} = \operatorname{Im} f^{*}$$
  
Por (j): Sabemos so que  $\forall g \in \operatorname{End}(V) (\operatorname{Im} g)^{\perp} = \ker(g^{*})$   
Sea  $g = f^{*} \Rightarrow (\operatorname{Im}(f^{*}))^{\perp} = \ker(f^{*})^{\perp} = \ker f$   
 $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(f^{*})^{\perp \perp} = (\ker f)^{\perp}$   
 $\Rightarrow (\ker f)^{\perp} = \operatorname{Im}(f^{*}).$ 





La metrit de P en le bose \$:

$$M(P) = \frac{I_r O}{O O_{n-r} > \epsilon_{(n-r)}} = \frac{Mot n^2}{O O_{n-r}}$$

James de marijt de Pregrus boge Jones es Siner de, Pregrus de disposetitoble.

c) Si V es euclídeo o hermítico, se dice que una proyección es ortogonal si ker P es ortogonal a ImP. Fijado un espacio de proyección  $W \subset V$ , podemos considerar el conjunto X de todas las proyecciones  $P: V \to V$  con Im P = W. Demuestra que las proyecciones ortogonales minimizan la longitud del vector u - P(u), i.e., si T es la proyección ortogonal sobre W demuestra que

$$||u - T(u)|| = \min\{||u - P(u)|| : P \in X\}.$$

Si 
$$u \in V \Rightarrow \|u - f(u)\|^2 = \|T(u) + u' - f(u)\|^2 = \|u - f(u)\|^2 =$$