Pablo Cuesta Sierra. NIA: 422974. Problem Senene 5.

$$A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & -4 \\ 8 & 1 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}. \quad A = A^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$A \cdot A^{t} = A^{2} = \frac{1}{81} \begin{pmatrix} 81 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 81 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 81 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow A \text{ or togonal}.$$

$$\det(A) = \frac{1}{q^3} \qquad \left(-9 - 8(72) - 4(9.4)\right) = \frac{-1 - 64 - 16}{q^2} = -1$$

A es simétrica, y trata $(A) = 1 \rightarrow A$ es un simetré respecto a un pleus de \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$E(1) = Ker(A-I)$$

$$Q(A-I)=\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 8 & -4 \\ 8 & -8 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E(1)=L\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A(\vec{u}_1) = \vec{u}, \quad A(\vec{u}_2) = \vec{u}_2$$

Esta función es ne limetro artogonel respecto el plemo <u, uz>.