Yo, Pablo Cuesta Sierra, con DNI 54194689 L. me comprometo a realizar la prueba di Arabiación de Álgebra Lineal de manera individual, sin la ayuda de otras personas, ni ayuda externa (Mamados tele-fonicas, videoconferencia, o valguier otro modo análogo), ni material adicional, salvo los notas y mis apuntes de la asignatura.

Firma:

Fecha: 17 de Abril, 2020.

Ejercicio 1. Sea a ER, Ta: R3 -> R3, definde en 6 como signe:

Ta(x,y,z) = (ax + 2y + 22, 2x+ay+22, 2x+2y+az)

 $\vec{\beta} = \vec{1} \vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0), \vec{v}_2 = (0, -1, 1), \vec{v}_3 = (-1, 0, 1) + base de R<sup>3</sup>.$ 

(a)  $M(Ta; G, G) = \begin{pmatrix} R & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix}$  es le metriz de Ta con

Les columns les imágenes de les elementes de l': 1 e, e, e, ).

la motrit que se non pide la podemon ver como la signiente composición:

$$(R^3, \mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{T_A} (R^3, \mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{Id_1} (IR^3, \beta)$$

$$M(T_A; \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C})$$

$$M(T_A; \mathcal{C}, \beta) = C \cdot M(T_A; \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}) \oplus$$

Ponds C es le motriz del combro de bose de  $B \in \mathcal{B}$ , es ober,  $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$= \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & +1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$+ \Rightarrow M(T_a; 6. b) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+4 & a+4 & a+4 \\ a & 4-a & a \\ 4-a & a & a \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M(T_{-2}; G, G) = M = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

El nidus: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Ker}(T_{-1}) \Leftrightarrow M\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}}$$
.

(=) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 El núcleo tiere abrensión cero.

y, como dim (Ker Te) +dim (Try (Th)) = dim (R3) = 3

Podernes orchis que den (Img (T.2)) = 3

Como Ing (Te) 
$$\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$
 y when  $(\mathbb{R}^3) = \dim(\operatorname{Ing}(\overline{\mathbb{I}_2}))$ 

$$=) \text{ Img } (T_{-2}) = \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \{(1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1)\}$$

es bore de le imagen.

(c) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} +a & z & z & | & 0 \\ z & a & z & | & 0 \\ z & z & a & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} z & z & a & | & 0 \\ 0 & a & z & z & a & | & 0 \\ a & z & z & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} z & z & a & | & 0 \\ 0 & a & z & z & a & | & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & a & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} z & z & a & | & 0 \\ 0 & a & z & z & a & | & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2a & 4 & -a^2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si a + -4 y a + 2 => el sistème es competible duterninedo,

y el video hiere din. mola.

Si a=-4, et sistème es compatible modelerninado, (le motrit tien do) escalones) -> dim (Ker (7-4)) = 1

$$\begin{cases} 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{cases} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow diln(Ker(T_2)) = 2$$
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El núlle tien dir moxime con e=2.

Ejercicio Z

$$= |A| - ml \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = |A| - ml|A|$$

(una columna es

cl. du otros,

(b) 
$$A = [C_1, ..., C_i, ..., C_j, ..., C_n]$$
  
 $B = [C_1, ..., C_i - mC_j, ..., C_j - lC_i, ..., C_n]$ 

+ [ [ C1, ..., Ci, ..., - (Ci, ..., Cn] ] + out = 0)

+ | [ Ca, ..., -mGj, ..., - l Ci, ..., Cn] |

a le iltime metriz, l'atercam bio de los Riles, -mCj, -l Ci, es de cir, su diterminante se multiplice por (-1), sacemos los factores (-m), (-l) que multiplican a dos tiles

Fjercicio 3 V= IR [x] =3. 6,= 11, x, x2, x31.

Para coole KEIR: Tx: V - R3

$$\rho(x) \longmapsto (2\rho(0), \kappa \rho'(1), \rho''(2))$$

bose cononice de R': E2 = 121, ez, e3 4.

Para calale Mx, notriz de Tx en E, (satiola) j E, (llegada)

boste con coluler les mégles de las :

$$T_{K}(1) = (2, 0, 0), T_{K}(x^{2}) = (0, 2K, 2)$$

$$T_{\kappa}(x) = (0, k, 0), T_{\kappa}(x^{3}) = (0, 3k, 12).$$

(b) Si 
$$k=0 \rightarrow M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

S: 
$$K \neq 0$$
:  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda}} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda}} \rightarrow \beta_{\kappa} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{\mathcal{E}_{\Lambda}} > = \langle 9 \times -6 \times^{2} + \chi^{3} \rangle$$

Base del mideo para k + 0.

(c) 
$$T: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\rho(\lambda) \longmapsto \left(3\rho(\lambda), 5\rho'(1), \frac{3}{2} \rho''(2)\right)$$

Ta 
$$(p(x)) = (2p(0), p'(1), p''(2))$$
  
 $T_2(p(x)) = (3p(0), 2p'(1), p''(2))$   
Tenemor que ver si  $\xi \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}$   $tg T = aT_1 + bT_2$ ?

$$\Leftrightarrow (3\rho(0), 5\rho'(1), \frac{3}{2}\rho''(2)) = a(2\rho(0), \rho'(1), \rho''(2)) \\ + b(2\rho(0), 2\rho'(1), \rho''(2)).$$

Para todo plaseV.

$$T = -\frac{4}{2}T_1 + \frac{7}{2}T_2.$$
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Por le prince coordinade, tomerner 
$$p(x)=1 \rightarrow p(0)=1$$

pre le segunde  $p(x)=X \rightarrow p'(1)=1$ 

pare le tercere  $p(x)=\frac{1}{2}x^2 \rightarrow p''(2)=1$ 

Ejercicio 4. Lee 
$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ -c & b \end{pmatrix} \in A_{2,12}(IR) : a, b, c \in IR \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{U}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{U}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3}u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 02 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -20 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 01 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Lor elementor a 
$$\beta$$
 en la bore 6:  
 $u_1 = (2, 2, 0), u_2 = (1, 0, -2)$   
 $u_3 = (0, 0, -1).$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
Som  $l.i.$   $y$  som  $3$ 

=> Bes bose.de V.

Para celcles B\* bosta con hacer le messe de le matrit que tieme pos files U1, U2, U3 (prop. vista en clese)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1/2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$$

(i) 
$$\{U_{1}^{\dagger}, U_{2}^{\dagger}, U_{3}^{\dagger}\} = \beta^{\dagger}$$
 as bore de  $V^{\dagger}$   
=)  $g^{*} \in Ann(\langle U_{1}, U_{2} \rangle)$  y  $g^{\dagger} = (a, b, c)_{\beta^{\dagger}}$   
=)  $g^{*}(u_{1}) = 0$ ,  $g^{*}(u_{2}) = 0$   
 $(aU_{1}^{\dagger} + bU_{2}^{\dagger} + cU_{3}^{\dagger})(u_{1}) = a = 0$   $g^{\dagger} = cU_{3}^{\dagger}$ .  
 $(aU_{1}^{\dagger} + bU_{2}^{\dagger} + cU_{3}^{\dagger})(u_{2}) = b = 0$ 

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