	RECUPERAÇÃO 2
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	(1) $T(x,y,z) = (30x-y+z, -x+50y-z, x-y+30z)$
1	para que os autorolores sijam 1,2 e 6
)	$\lambda 1 = 1$ $3q - 1 1$ $\lambda 2 = 2$ - D Matriz - D - 1 5a - 1 $\lambda 3 = 6$ 1 - 1 3a
)	• >1 = 1
	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	(5a-1), $(3a-1)$ ² + 1+1 - $(5a-1)$ + $(3a-1)$ + $(3a-1)$ + $(3a-1)$
	Le rendrendo a equisão, vai dar
	$45a^3 - 39a^2 + 4 = 0$ 100

0 > 2 = 2
$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$(5a-2).(3a-2)^2+2-(5a-2)+(3a-2)+(3a-2)+(3a-2)$
$45a^3 - 78a^2 + 23a + 4 = 0$
LDNAO POSSIVEL
3=6
$\frac{13a-6}{1-1}$ $\frac{1}{5a-6}$ $\frac{1}{3a-6}$
$\frac{(5a-6)(3a-6)^2+2-(5a-6)+(3a-6)+(3a-6)}{4a^2+385a-196=0}$
Lorer elvendo a equisão Domos adrar
$L_{D} = 7/3$ $L_{D} = 28/15$
2 Daz = 1
credeal

Q T: R ³ → R ³
a) Determine T(x, y, z)
Está em forma de motris, romos colocar em esposo Fridimensional (X,Y,Z)
A Transformação Linear
$L_{DT}(1,0,0) = -1.(1,0,0) - 1(0,1,0) + 1(0,0,1) = (-1,-1,-1)$
$2 \times T(0,1,0) = -1.(1,0,0) + 0(0,1,0) + 1(0,0,1) = (-1,0,1)$
$2 \triangleright T(0,0,1) = O(1,0,0) + 1(0,1,0) + 1(0,0,1) = (0,1,1)$
$(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (x, y, z) = \alpha_1(1,0,0) + \alpha_2(0,1,0) + \alpha_3(0,0,1)$
≥ 0(1=χ; α2=½; α3=Z
T(x, y, z) = x(1,0,0) + y(0,1,0) + z(0,0,1)
$\pm \Delta T(x,y,z) = \chi T(1,0,0) + \chi T(0,1,0) + \chi T(0,0,1)$
$L_DT(x,y,z) = \chi(-1,-1,-1) + \chi(-1,0,1) + \chi(0,1,1)$
T(x,y,z)=(-x-y-z,-x+z,y+z)
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Db.) Matriz de Tem. reloção à bone B'={(1,1,0),(1,1,1),(0,1,1)}	-
T(x,y,z) = (-x-y-z, -x+z, y+z)	-
*T(1,1,0) => Substituir or volorer ma primeira con	- 510
$+(-\chi-y-z)-(-1,-1,0)$	-
$\circ T(1,1,0) = (-1,-1,0)$	- -
T(1,1,1) -> Substition or volorer ma segunda coorden	<u>d</u>
$\frac{-D(-\chi+z)-D(-1,0,1)}{-T(-1,0,1)}$	_
• T(1,1,1) = (-1,0,1) ** T(0,1,1) → Substituir or volorer ma terceira coor	- J.
$\rightarrow (Y+Z) \rightarrow (0,1,1)$	-
$ \frac{\bullet T(0,1,1) = (0,1,1)}{\sqrt{1}} $	
$ \begin{array}{c} $	-
Agora 7	-
eredea	Ī

$x_1(1,1,0) + y_1(1,1,1) + z(0,1,1) = (-1,-1,0)$	/ /
7	
$\frac{\angle D (x+y=-1)}{(x+y+z=-1)} \qquad \qquad x=-1-y$	$\frac{\chi_{1}=-1}{y_{1}=0}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Z1= 0
\(\tag{\frac{1}{2}}\)	
$(T(1,1,0))_{B} = (-1)$ $-1-y+y-y=-$	=-1-DZ=0
• $\chi_2(1.1.0) + \chi_2(1.1.1) + Z_2(0,1.1) = (-1.0)$	1)
$\bullet \chi_2(1,1,0) + \chi_2(1,1,1) + \zeta_2(0,1,1) - (-1,0,1)$	
$4 \chi + y = -1 \Rightarrow \chi = -1 - y$	$\chi_2 = -1$
$\frac{1}{(x+y+z=0)} \xrightarrow{A} z=1-y$	$y_2 = 0$ $z_2 = 1$
-1-y+y+1-y=0	
(-1) $4 \Rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow \chi = -1 \rightarrow 0$	Z=1
(1(1,1,1)) - (1)	
$-\chi_3(1,1,0) + \chi_3(1,1,1) + Z_3(0,1,1) = (0,1,1)$)
2	
$L_D(x+y=0)$ $\chi=-y$	$\frac{\chi_{3}=0}{\chi_{2}=0}$
$\frac{\chi + y + z = 1}{y + z = 1} \rightarrow \frac{7}{7} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{7}$	$Z_3 = 1$
-y+y+1-y=1	
$4 \forall = 0 \forall = 0$	D/=1
T(T(0,1,1) B'=(0)	
	credeal

Continuação da 2... so juntar or très WE $T \rightarrow (T(X,Y,Z)\beta) =$

(3) Matriz & -> 3 -1 1 -1 5 -1 1 -1 3
Autorolores
$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$(3-\lambda)^2$, $(5-\lambda)+1+1-(5-\lambda)+(3-\lambda)+(3-\lambda)$
$\frac{-\lambda 3+11 \lambda 2-36\lambda+36=0}{100000000000000000000000000000000000$
O2 automborer 200 2 2 2 3 6
• >1=2 -> (a-21). v
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$C_1 = (7,0,1)$ $2 \rightarrow 01 = (1,0,-1)$
credeal

(3)

continuando a 3000

credeal

4) Determinar P que disgonaliza
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Le Primeiro, achar os autorplores
$\frac{1}{2}$ $(1-x).(3-x).(-1-x)+2.1.0+1.0.5-2.0-(1-x).5-0$
$L_D - \lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 6\lambda - 8$ Ignolor a gero e cohor on volore, $(\lambda_1=1, \lambda_2=-2, \lambda_3=4)$ -> erren rão en autorolorea
4 Agora, achar os autoretores (AX=XX)
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
• γιωτα $\lambda = 4$ 2 1 2 1 7 [χ] χ] 1 2 0 3 1 • $y = 4$ $y - D$ 1 2 0 5 -1 2 2 2 1
credeal

On autoretores não
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
D=M-1.A.M) La Agora, calcular a matriz disgonal usonida a fórmula
$M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/6 & 1/6 \end{bmatrix}$ $0 = 5/6 = 1/6$
$D = \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2 repultodo da [1 -1 0 1 -7 1] D'implificação = 0 1/3 -1/3 = 0 -1 1 dan duna primeira é [0 10/3 2/3 [0 5 1]
20 resultado da multiplicação = [100]
Ou reja, a motrez P é Z
$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$