

De donde surge que z = -y x = -y

luego todos los  $(x, y, z) \in Nu(f)$  son de la forma (-y, y, -y) = y(-1, 1, -1).

O sea, es un subespacio generado por el vector (-1,1,-1)

 $Nu(f) = \{(-1,1,-1)\}, \quad \text{Dim Nu}(f)=1$ NO MONOMORFISHO FOR QUE No (F) + ((0,0,0)) Busquemos ahora la Img(f).

Todos los vectores de la imagen son de la forma:

(x + y, y + z, 2x + 3y + z) = (x, 0, 2x) + (y, y, 3y) + (0, z, z) = x.(1,0,2) + y.(1,1,3) +z.(0,1,1)

Se trata de un subespacio generado por los vectores {(1,0,2),(1,1,3),(0,1,1)}; analicemos su independencia por el método corto.

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ no es otra que la transpuesta de la que}$ La matriz que resulta, utilizamos para hallar el Nu(f)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

los tres vectores son L.D. y de ellos podremos elegir dos que generan a la Img(f) y son L.I., por ejemplo  $\{(1,0,2),(0,1,1)\}$ 

este conjunto es base de la imagen

$$Im(f) = \{(1,0,2),(0,1,1)\}\ dim(Im(f)) = 2$$

$$D_{IM}(N) + D_{IM}(I) = D_{IM}(I)$$

$$1 + 3 = 3$$

$$N_{ID} = 5 = P_{IM} N_{ID} RF15 MD D_{IM}(IM) = 2$$

$$E = IR^{3} = d_{IM} = 3$$

Sea f: 
$$R^3 \to R^3 / f(x, y, z) = (x - z, y + z, x - y)$$
.

## clasificarla

$$\begin{cases} x - z = 0 & | (0,0,0) \\ y + z = 0 & | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) \\ x - y = 0 & | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = | (0,0,0) = |$$

## TRANSFORMACIONES LINEALES

 $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$  es una transformación lineal de la que se sabe que T(1;0;-1)=(-1;1), T(1;1;0)=(0;2) y T(0;1;2)=(0:3).

- a) Obtenga la 3expresión de T(x;y;z) y la matriz de la transformación en las bases canónicas.
- b) A partir de la matriz T encuentre las bases del núclo e imagen de T. Clasifique T

c) Determine 
$$T\begin{pmatrix} -2\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $yA = \{X \in R^3/T(X) = (2;1)\}$ 

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

$$-2x + 2y - 2 = 0 \qquad -2x + 2y + 4y = 0 \qquad -2x + 6y = 0 \qquad x = 3y$$

$$4y + 2 = 0 \qquad x = -4y$$

$$(x_1, y_1, z_2) = (3y_1, y_1 - 4y_2) = y(3, 1, -4)$$

$$B(N_0|t_1) = \{(3, 1, -4)\} \qquad D_{1M}(N|t_1) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow N_0 \in S$$

$$Mod = 0$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2, 3) + y(2, -1) + 2(-1, 2)$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2, 3) + y(2, -1) + 2(-1, 2)$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2, 3) + y(2, -1) + 2(-1, 2)$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2, 3) + y(2, -1) + 2(-1, 2)$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2x + 2y - 2)$$

$$(-2x + 2y - 2 - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = (2x + 2y - 2 - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2) = x(-2x + 2y - 2 - 2, 3x - y + 2z_2)$$