$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

G:

- D S ≠ 0 y 0 € S ye que su Tr=0.
- 1) A, B E S intoncis:

$$A+B=\begin{bmatrix}a_{11}&a_{12}\\a_{21}&a_{22}\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}b_{11}&b_{12}\\b_{21}&b_{22}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}a_{11}+b_{11}&a_{12}+b_{12}\\a_{21}+b_{21}&a_{22}+b_{22}\end{bmatrix}$$

3) A E S y K E K intonen:

$$kA = k\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_r(kA) = kan + kazz = k(an + azz) = 0$$

: SEV nm SEV.

3) Se produ demortion que la unión de dos subhiposion no en un SEV a portir de un ejemplo. Sean $X,T\subseteq V$ dos subhiposion de $V=\mathbb{R}^2$. Sea $X=\{\alpha\cdot(1,0),\alpha\in\mathbb{R}\}$ y $T=\{\beta\cdot(0,1),\beta\in\mathbb{R}\}$. Por ser X y T dos SEV, se cumple que XUT=0.

Vermon le suma : Por ejemplor, si $x = (1,0) \in X$ y $t = (0,1) \in T$ entoncer x + t = (1,0) + (0,1) = (1,1)

are claramente \$ XUT. Por la tanta, XUT no en im SEV.

(deR).

D No er un SEV de R³. Si N ∈ B sölø se umple d. N ∈ B si d ∈ Z, como d ∈ R nø er um SEV.

Sinm SEV de R3.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{(1)} & \times + \sqrt{-2} = 0 \\ \times - \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{3}{4} \chi$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{4} \chi$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{4} \chi$$

$$Z = \chi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \gamma \\ \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \chi \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$
Dimension 1

- 5) Demotron que (x,y) = x,y, -(x,y2+x2y1) + 2 ×2 /2 en m p.i. en R2.
- 2) $\langle d \times_{1} y \rangle = \langle d \times_{1} y_{1} (d \times_{1} y_{2} + d \times_{2} y_{1}) + 2 d \times_{2} y_{2}$ $\langle d \times_{1} y \rangle = \langle d \times_{1} y_{1} (d \times_{1} y_{2} + d \times_{2} y_{1}) + 2 d \times_{2} y_{2}$ $\langle d \times_{1} y \rangle = \langle d \times_{1} y_{1} (d \times_{1} y_{2} + d \times_{2} y_{1}) + 2 d \times_{2} y_{2}$ $\langle d \times_{1} y \rangle = \langle d \times_{1} y \rangle$
- 3) $\langle \times, \times \rangle = \times_{1} \times_{1} (\times_{1} \times_{2} + \times_{2} \times_{1}) + 2 \times_{2} \times_{2}$ $\langle \times, \times \rangle = \times_{1}^{2} 2 \times_{1} \times_{2} + 2 \times_{2}^{2} = \times_{1}^{2} 2 \times_{1} \times_{2} + \times_{2}^{2} + \times_{2}^{2} = (\times_{1} \times_{2})^{2} + \times_{2}^{2} \geqslant 0$ $\langle \times, \times \rangle = 0 \iff \times = 0$

6) Mothor que $\langle p,q \rangle = p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1) + m p.i. en P_2(R).$ 1) $\langle p+r,q \rangle = (p+r)(-1).q(-1) + (p+r)(0).q(0) + (p+r)(1).q(1)$ = (p(-1)+r(-1)).q(-1) + (p(0)+r(0)).q(0) + (p(1)+r(1)).q(1) = p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1) + r(-1)q(-1) + r(0)q(0) + r(1)q(1) $\langle p,q \rangle = \langle p,q \rangle + \langle r,q \rangle$

2)
$$< \alpha.p_{1}q > = \alpha p(-1)q(-1) + \alpha p(0)q(0) + \alpha p(1)q(1)$$

$$= \alpha \left[p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1) \right]$$
AMIA TP N°1

$$\langle \alpha p_1 q \rangle = \langle \alpha \langle p_1 q \rangle$$

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$$\langle p, p \rangle = p(-1) p(-1) + p(0) p(0) + p(1) p(1) = p(-1) + p(0) + p(1) p(1) = p(-1) + p(0) + p(0) p(0) + p(1) p(1) = p(-1) + p(0) p(0) + p(0) + p(0) p(0) + p(0$$

1) Denothor que
$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p}$$
 define une norme en \mathbb{R}^n .

$$||x||_{L^{\infty}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{p} \right)^{1/p} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{p} \right)^{1/p} = \left(|x_{i}|^{p} \right)^{1/p} = \left($$

Sean $P y q \in \mathbb{N}$ tol que: $\frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Entoncer vole le désignal dod:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_{i}| |y_{i}| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_{i}|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |y_{i}|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

A portir de este designaldad se dementre la designaldad triangular.

Se puede errili que:

$$|x_i + y_i|^p = |x_i + y_i|^{p-1} |x_i + y_i| \le |x_i| |x_i + y_i|^{p-1} + |y_i| |x_i + y_i|^{p-1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i + y_i|^p \le \sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i| |x_i + y_i|^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} |y_i| |x_i + y_i|^{p-1}$$

A plier Hölder en ambor terminor de la derecha:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i} + y_{i}|^{p} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}|^{p}\right)^{p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i} + y_{i}|^{(p-1)}q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_{i}|^{p}\right)^{p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i} + y_{i}|^{(p-1)}q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

Como P = (P-1)q

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i + y_i|^p \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i + y_i|^p\right)^{p} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |y_i|^p\right)^{p}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i + y_i|^p\right)^{1 - \frac{1}{q}} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |x_i|^p\right)^{p} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} |y_i|^p\right)^{p}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i + y_i|^p\right)^{\gamma_p} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^p\right)^{\gamma_p} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|^p\right)^{\gamma_p}$$

Entenus:

$$\|x+y\|_p \leq \|x\|_p + \|y\|_p$$

1)
$$\langle A+C,B \rangle = T_r ((A+C)^H.B)$$

$$= T_{f} \left(\left(\overline{A+c} \right)^{T} \cdot B \right)$$

$$=T_{\Gamma}((\bar{A}+\bar{C})^{T}.B)$$

$$\langle A+C,B\rangle = \langle A,B\rangle + \langle C,B\rangle$$

Multiplissión por un excla a:

$$= T_r \left(\overline{\lambda} \left(\overline{A} \right)^T B \right)$$

2)
$$\langle A, B \rangle = T_{\Gamma} (A^{H}.B)$$

 $= T_{\Gamma} ((A^{H}B)^{T})$
 $= T_{\Gamma} (B^{T}(A^{H})^{T})$
 $= T_{\Gamma} (B^{T}A)$

$$\langle A,B \rangle = \langle B,A \rangle$$

$$3$$
 $\langle A, A \rangle = T_{\Gamma}(A^{H}A^{I}) = T_{\Gamma}((\overline{A})^{T}.A)$

$$Tr((\bar{A})^T, A) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{ik} . a_{ki} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=i}^{m} |a_{ik}|^2$$

Determina si (x,+) er un grups.

Hay que ver que C EX.

$$C^{T} = (A+B)^{T} = A^{T} + B^{T} = A^{-1} + B^{-1} \neq (A+B)^{-1} = C^{-1}$$

No se umple la clayera.

Tamperer se umple el axiome de elemente neutro, ye que no existe une motive $E \in X$ tal que A+E=A. Le motive que umple lo anterior en la motive nule, le vuel nor tiene inverse. Se concluye que (X,+) nor en un que por.

Determina si (x, 4, 2) en un grupo. El p.i <A,B> = A.B.

Clouruse:

$$C^{T} = (A \cdot B)^{T} = (B^{T} A^{T}) = (B^{-1} A^{-1}) = (A \cdot B)^{-1} = C^{-1}$$
 (Se umple)

Assiative:

$$A.(B.c)=(A.B).C$$
 (Se umple)

Elemento neutro (E)

$$A.\bar{E} = A = \bar{E}.A$$
 => $E = \bar{I} = idential ad$

Elemento inverco:

Se demotho que (X, <1)) or un grupo.

Como A.B & B.A entencer (x, <,>) nor a un grupo conmutativo, por la tanto, (x, <,>, R,.)
nor a un EV.