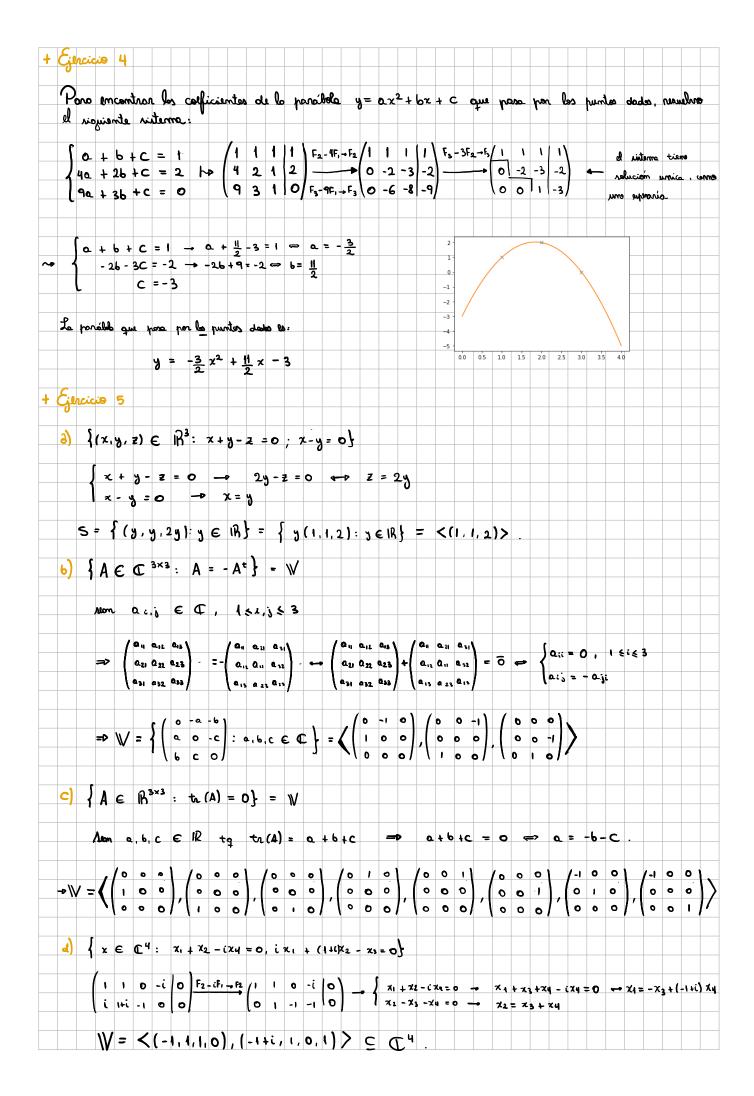
```
(lalto lineal Computacional ~ Práctico 1 : Revolución de sistemas de ecuaciones lineales
+ Eincicio 1
       a) Resulvo el sistemo no homosines
                       \begin{cases} \chi_1 + \chi_2 - 2\chi_3 + \chi_4 = -2 & \text{M.A.} \\ 3\chi_1 - 2\chi_2 + \chi_3 + 5\chi_4 = 3 \\ \chi_1 - \chi_2 + \chi_3 + 2\chi_4 = 2 & \text{I. I. } 2 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 5 & \text{I. } 3 \\ 1 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 3 & \text{I. } 4 \\ \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 - F_1 \rightarrow F_3} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } -2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } -2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -1 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -1 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -1 & \text{I. } 2 & \text{I. } 4 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } -2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 4 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 & \text{I. } 2 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I. } -2 & \text{I. } 1 \\ 0 & \text{I
                                                                                                  5F3-2F2-F3/1 1-2 1-2 Llagames a un sistemo equinalente Podemos deserva que

D 0-5 7 2 9 los reluciones reson infinites, puris que hay 3 filos mo multo

O 0 1 1 2 / en los primoros 4 alumnos. Regulhos de sirás por adelente.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                en les primeres 4 dummes. Resultre de strés por externie
                                  \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2 x_3 + x_4 = -2 \implies x_1 + 1 + x_4 - 4 + 2x_4 + x_4 = -2 \iff x_1 + 2x_4 + 3 = -2 \iff x_1 = 1 - 2x_4 \end{cases}
                                         -5x2+7x3+2x4= 9 -- 5x2+7(2-x4)+2x4=9--5x2+14-7x4+2x4=9 -- x2= 1-x4
                                                                x_3 + x_4 = 2 - x_3 = 2 - x_4
                                                                                                                                         S = { x4(-2,-1,-1,1) + (1,1,2,0) : x4 ∈ IR }
        Finalmente, el conjunto de reluciones es:
                                                                                                                                                                      Solution old bomogines + Solution portioner.
       A have remelie d visteme homogénes.
                         1 1 -2 1 0 bookens dite 1 1 -2 1 0 
3 -2 1 5 0 minma forms 0 0 -5 7 2 0 ->
                                                                                                                                                                                          x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 - x_4 + 2x_4 + x_4 = 0 \leftrightarrow x_4 = -2x_4
                                                                                                                                                                                                   -5x2+7x3+2x4=0 -5x2-7x4+2x4=0- x2=-x4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        23 1 X4 = 0 → x3 = - 24
       El conjunto de reluciones es: S_0 = \{x_4(-2, -1, -1, 1) : x_4 \in \mathbb{R}\}
        P)
                     \begin{cases} \chi_1 + \chi_2 + \chi_3 - 2\chi_4 + \chi_5 = 1 & \text{i.i.} \\ \chi_1 - 3\chi_2 + \chi_3 + \chi_4 + \chi_5 = 0 & \text{i.i.} \\ 3\chi_1 - 5\chi_2 + 3\chi_3 + 3\chi_5 = 0 & \text{i.i.} \\ 2 - 5 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1 \to F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 1 & 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1 \to F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 1 & 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                                          No Homogenes:
                                                         x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 1 \rightarrow x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_4 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{2}x_4 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x_4 + \frac{2}{3} = 1 \leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{3}{2}
                                                                   -4x_{2} +3x_{4} = -1 \rightarrow x_{2} = \frac{3}{4}x_{4} - \frac{1}{6}
                                                                               4x_3 - 5x_4 + 4x_5 = -1 \rightarrow x_3 = \frac{5}{2}x_4 - x_5 - \frac{1}{4}
        El compunto de soluciones es: S = \{x_4(0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{2}, 1, 0) + x_5(0, 0, -1, 0, 1) + (3/2, -1/4, -1/4, 0, 0) : x_4, x_5 \in \mathbb{R} \}
                                                         x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + \frac{3}{4}x_4 + \frac{5}{5}x_4 - x_5 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \leftrightarrow x_1 = 0
        Homagemus:
                                                                   -4x2 +3x4 = 0 - -4x2 = -3x4 - x2 = 3/4x4
                                                                                4x3-5x4+4x5+0 - 4x3 = 5x4-425 - x3 = 5x4-25
       El conjunte de soluciones es:
                                                                                                                      So = { x4 (0, 3/4, 5/4, 1, 0) + x5 (0, 0, -1, 0, 1) }
                                                                                                              \begin{pmatrix} i & -(1+i) & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2i & -1 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{iF_2 - F_1 \rightarrow F_2} \begin{pmatrix} i & -(1+i) & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-i & i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & i-1 & -i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 + F_2 \rightarrow F_3} \begin{pmatrix} i & -(1+i) & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-i & i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 
                         \ix, - (1+i) x2 = -1 H.A.
                        1 x, - 2x2 + x3 = 0 1
                         x_1 + 2i\chi_2 - \chi_3 = 2i
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\int (x_1 - (1+i)x_2 = -1 - ix_1 = (1+i)x_2 - 1 \leftrightarrow x_1 = \frac{(1+i)}{i}x_2 - \frac{1}{i} = (1-i)x_2 + i
\int (1-i)x_2 + ix_3 = 1 - x_3 = 1 - (1-i)x_2 = \frac{1}{i} - \frac{(1-i)}{i}x_2 = -i + \frac{1}{i}(1+i)x_2
     El conjunto de soluciones es: S = \{x_2(1-i, 1, 1+i) + (i, 0, -i) : x_2 \in \mathbb{C} \}
  y has a sixth homogeness conserved x_2 = \{x_2 = x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{C}\}
     d) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + (-1+i)x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 3ix_3 + 6x_4 = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 2(-1+i) & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -3i & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2F_2 + F_1 \to F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2(-1+i) & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5+i & -6i & 11 & 4 \end{pmatrix}
      do admissiones furtament de conjunto: S = \begin{cases} \chi_2 \left( \frac{8-5i}{11}, 1, 0, -\frac{5-i}{11} \right) + \chi_3 \left( -\frac{3i}{11}, 0, 1, \frac{6}{11} \right) + \left( \frac{13}{11}, 0, 0, \frac{4}{11} \right) : \chi_2, \chi_3 \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}
; y para of rid. homogines operiods: S = \begin{cases} \chi_2 & (\frac{3-5i}{11}, 1, 0, -\frac{5-i}{11}) + \chi_3 & (-\frac{3i}{11}, 0, 1, \frac{5}{11}) \end{cases} \times \chi_2, \chi_3 \in \mathbb{C} 
 + Eilreier 2
  \begin{array}{c} (3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 + k\chi_2 - \chi_3 = 1 \\ -\chi_1 + \chi_2 + k^2\chi_3 = -1 \\ \chi_1 + k\chi_2 + (\kappa-2)\chi_3 = 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (1 \quad k \quad -1 \quad 1) \\ -1 \quad 1 \quad k^2 \quad -1 \\ 1 \quad k \quad (\kappa-2) \quad 2 \end{array} ) \begin{array}{c} F_2 + F_1 - F_2 \left( 1 \quad k \quad -1 \quad 1 \right) \\ 0 \quad k+1 \quad k^2 - 1 \quad 0 \\ 1 \quad k \quad (\kappa-2) \quad 2 \end{array} ) \begin{array}{c} F_3 - F_1 \rightarrow F_3 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad k+1 \quad 1 \end{array} 
       + Si K-1 #0 y k +1 #0 (s sici, k2-1 #0), obtendremes 3 files me mules true les 3 in cognites que
            terremos, so ouis, mo um sistema compatible determinado
                                  L→ El sistemo tieme solución súmico V K∈ 1R/{-1;1}
       + Si k = -1, al exaberson lo matriz elteremes: (1 -1 -1 1 ) Chrenomes que terumes memos de 3 jiles . Luege, entames frante a une infinite soluciones.
      + Si K=1. In le cillima ecnoción genes que: 0x1+0x2+0x3=1, le cuel es drance y mes aires que el mit.
           . membre me mestre la come la con la contra de ser de selicament el
      1-= d and alymns we at 3 TOS me as in also g in biring on missules estimas espisases congomed construs IS (d
           Paruelro:
         \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 & \rightarrow & x_1 = x_2 \\ -2x_3 = 0 & \rightarrow & x_3 = 0 \end{cases}
          El conjunto de reluciones por estre interno es: So = {(x2, x2,0): x2 E IR}
 + Eilneier 3
                                ~ Notalnok
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+ Eilreicie 6
                                        5 = < (1,-1,2,1), (3,1,0,-1), (4,1,-1,-1)> C B4
3) Determina 1: (2,1,3,5) € S
    (2.1.3.5) € 5 (=> 3 a.b.c € 18 tg: (2.1.3.6) = a(1,-1,2,1) + b(3,1,0,-1) + c(1,1,-1,-1)
                                                              \rightarrow (2.1,3.5) = (a+3b+c, -a+b+c, 2a-c, a-b-c)
                           \begin{cases} a+3b+c=2 & \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ -a+b+c=1 & \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ -1&1&1&1&1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2+F_1-F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3 \end{pmatrix}
2a-c=3 & \begin{pmatrix} 2&0&-1&3&1&2 \\ 2&0&-1&3&1&2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3-2F_1-F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2&0&4&2&3 \\ 0&4&2&3&1&2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3&1&2 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3&1&2 \end{pmatrix}
a-b-c=5 & \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 2&0&-1&3&1&2 \\ 1&-1&-1&5&1&1&2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ F_3-2F_1-F_2&0&0&-4&-2&3 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{ \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3&1&2 \\ 0&-6&-3&-1&2F_3+3F_2-F_1&0&0&0&6 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1&3&1&2 \\ 0&4&2&3&1&2 \\ 0&0&0&1&1&2 \\ 0&0&0&0&1&2 \end{pmatrix}
   Remelie el vistemo:
   El sidema no tiene selución. Lugo $ a.b.c y (2,1,3,5) & S.
b) Delerminan is 5 = {x ∈ R4 / x1-x2-x3 = 0} ⊆ S
  Como som les elementes de 5? x, = x2 + x3
    => = {x2(1.1.00) + x3(1.0.1.0) + x4(0.0.0.1); x2 x3, x4 e R}
            S = <(1,10,0), (1,0,10), (0,0,0,1)>
   Para S a acuocismo.
   Vermos is les generales de 3 complex con les ecuaciones. -1+5=0; 0+1=0
   ⇒ ŝ¢s.
c) Diterminor u SC {x \in 12 12 22 - x3 = 0} = \(\vec{s}\)
   Verme is complex to econoción: 1+1-2 = 0 √, 3-1-0 = 0 ×
                                                                                                                   ⇒ 5 ∉ §
+ Eilneicie 7
a) V = \mathbb{R}^3, S = \{(x, y, z): 3x - 2y + z = 0\} y = T = \{(x, y, z): x + z = 0\}
   . SOT = {(x, y, z): 3x-2y+z=0; x+z=0}
        \int_{0}^{2} 3x - 2y + z = 0 \rightarrow -3z - 2y + z = 0 \leftrightarrow y = -z
= -z
= -z
\Rightarrow 5nT = \langle (-1, -1, 1) \rangle
   . S+T: Primme trop a SyT a generadance.
        S = \langle (1,0,-3), (0,1,2) \rangle, T = \langle (-1,0,1), (0,1,0) \rangle
         S + T = \langle (1,0,-3), (0,1,2), (-1,0,1), (0,1,0) \rangle = \langle (1,0,-3), (0,1,2), (-1,0,1) \rangle
        No es sumo directo.
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b) W = IR^3, S = \{(x,y,z): 3x - 2y + z = 0, x - y = 0\}. T = \langle (1,1,0), (5,7,3) \rangle
   . SOT. Pos Ta scucciones.
       0 (4.1.0) + b (5.4.3) = (x.y.2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & x \\ 1 & 7 & y \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & x \\ 0 & 2 & 1-x \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & x \\ 0 & 2 & 1-x \\ 0 & 0 & 3x-3y+2z \end{pmatrix}
    \rightarrow T = \{(x,y,z): 3x-3y+2z = 0\}
                                  3x-29+2=0 → 39-29+2=0 → 2=-9
       SNT dule cumplia:
                                                                                                       - SOT= { O}
                                         X-y = 0 - x = y
                                  3x-3y+21=0 -> 3y-3y-2y=0 -> y=0 = x=2
                                                                                                                      Hay suma
   . S+T. Poss 5 a granuladous.
                                                                                                                       APPECA
   S = \langle (1, 1, -1) \rangle \sim S \oplus T = \langle (1, 1, -1), (1, 1, 0), (5, 7, 3) \rangle
c) W = IR^3, S = \langle (1,1,3), (1,3,5), (6,12,24) \rangle, T = \langle (1,1,0), (3,2,1) \rangle
   Pos a Sy T a ecuscionas
      \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & x \\ 1 & 3 & 12 & y \\ 3 & 5 & 24 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1 - F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 6 & x \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 9 - x \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 2 - 3x \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_3 - F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 & x \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 3 - x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2x - y + 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow S = \{(x, y, z) : -2x - y + z = 0\} 
     . S N T :
                         )-2x-y+2=0 -> -2x-y+x-y=0 -> -x-2y=0 -> x=-2y
   Es le rolución de:
                          (-x+y+2=0 → z = x-y * z = -3y
   Lu_{\infty}, S \cap T = \langle (-2, 1, -3) \rangle
   S+T = <(1,1,3), (1,3,5), (6,12,24), (1,1,0), (3,2,1)>
d) W = IR^{3\times3}, S = \{(x_{i3}) / x_{i3} = x_{3}c, \forall x_{i3}\}, T = \{(x_{i3}) / x_{i1} + x_{i2} + x_{i3} = 0\}
  SOT
                          X12 = 721
                                                                            Los variables "libre" von
  Dele cumplin:
                        X13 = X31
                                                                            a Mr. X21, X31, X32, X22, X32
                         x23 = X32
                        x11 + x12 + x13 = 0 - x11 = - x21 - x31
S+T. Busco generados de 3 y T.
```

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1. myleticer. (-1 0 1 ) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0) (0 0 0
  e) |V = \mathbb{C}^3, S = \langle (c, 1, 3-i), (4, 1-c, 0) \rangle, T = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^3 : (1-i)x, -4x_2 + x_3 = 0\}
  sot Por a 5 a remaisments.
    \Rightarrow S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{C}^3 : (-2 + 4i)x_1 + (12 - 4i)x_2 + (-3 + i)x_3 = 0 \right\}
        Lugs, Sn T dele cumplie.
      ( (-2+4i) x1+ (12-4i) x2 + (-3+i) x3 = 0 ~
     ) (1-i)x,-4x2+x3=0 - x3 = (-1+i)x1+4x2
        (=> (-2+4i) x1 + (12-4i) x2 + (2-4i) x1 + (-12+4i) x2 = 0 . So cal so notice ∀ x1, x2, x3.
                   SnT = \langle (1, 0, -1 + i), (0, 1, 4) \rangle = T \quad (TCS)
        . s + T = \langle (c, 1, 3-i), (4, 1-c, 0), (1, 0, -1+i), (0, 1, 4) \rangle
```