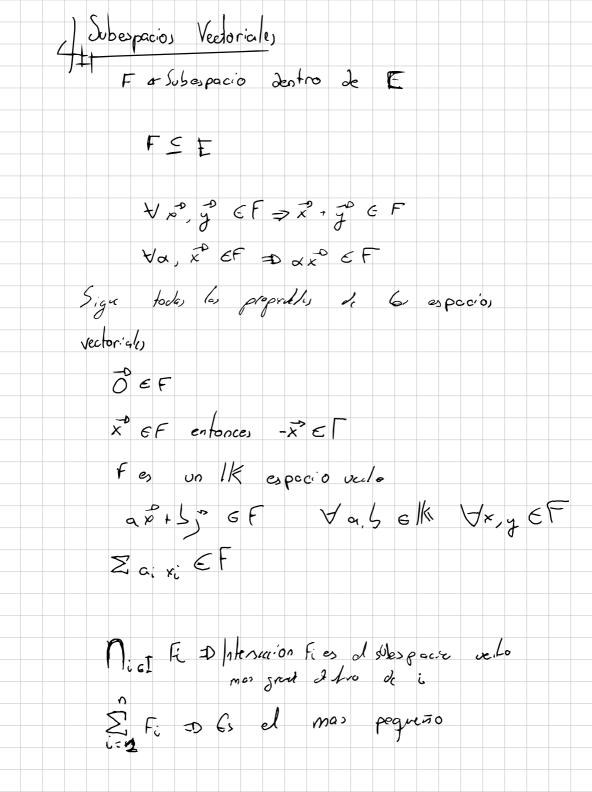
Espacio Vectoriale, Conjunto E no vacio sobre un cuerpo con mutativo IK con las signientes operacións Composicion interna

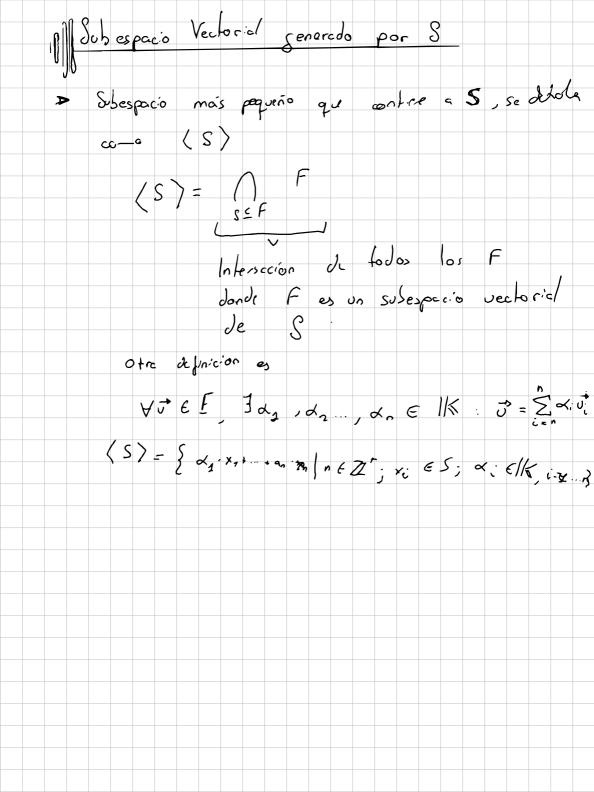
VX 7 E E => x, y E E - x , y = 3 x - con muthun - x+3+2 = x+(3+2) - a>6(11/1)a x+0=x - neutro sma -x + x = 0 - ogusto (omposion extern Vx = E & GIK = Xx & E  $\alpha (\beta x) = (\alpha \beta) x^{0} - \alpha \cos c + i \beta$ 1 x = x - neutro producto  $\left(\alpha\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)-\alpha x^{2}+\alpha^{2}\right)$ (d+B) x = dx + px fdistributiva

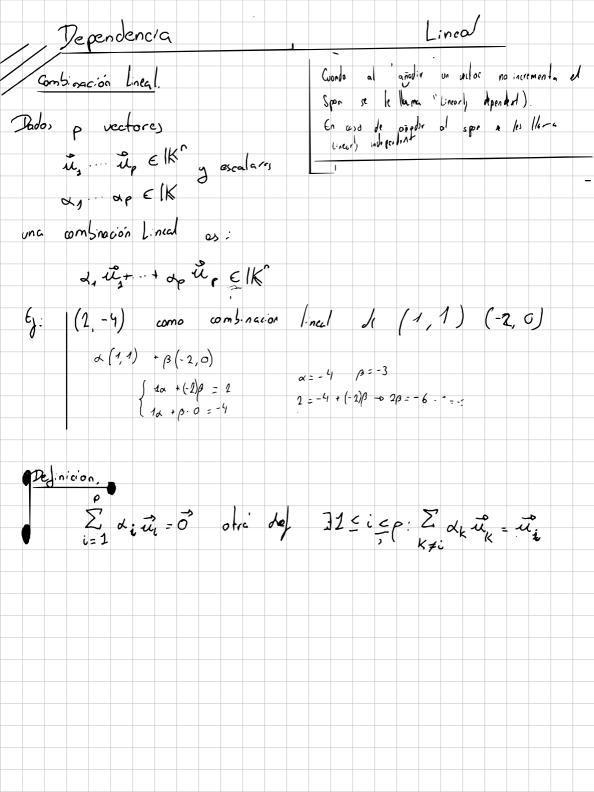
Espacios Vectoriales - E Vectors. Nombre de les els le les Et Esaluros, Elementos de 1K (d+B) (x+g) pa salas y releas  $(\alpha \cdot \beta)$   $(x^{2} \cdot y^{2})$ 

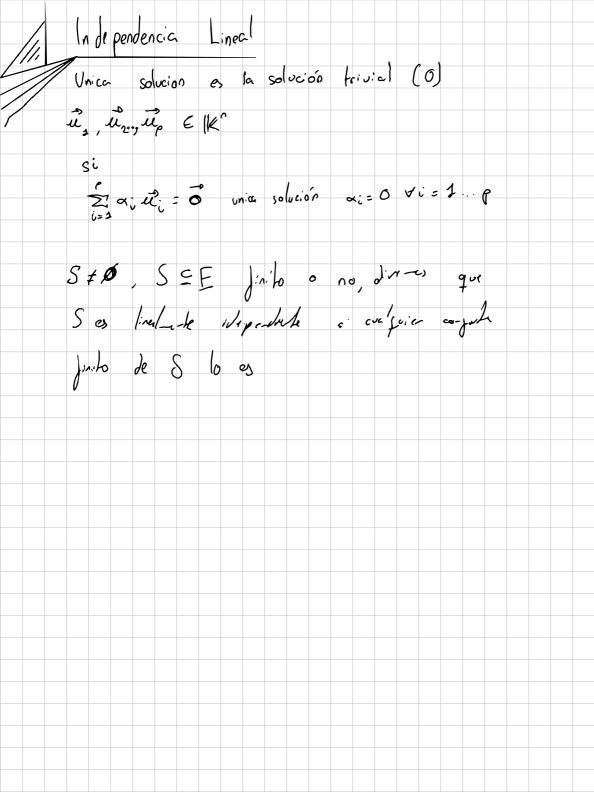
	Femplo, Spacios	Vectorial	6)		
	8 0				
	0 · x = 0				
•	UXEU				
	(. 0 = 0				
	λ. * = 0 κ = 0 ο	( = 0			
	(- 2) x =- (1.x)				

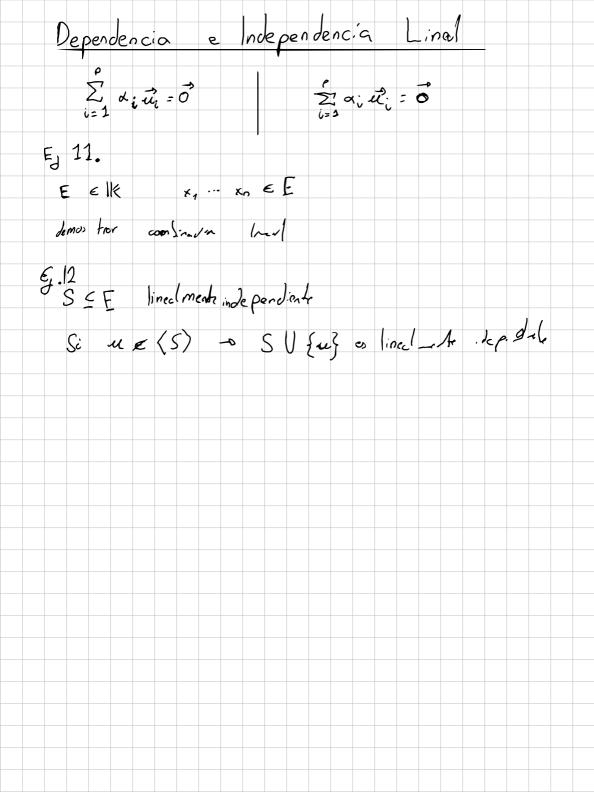


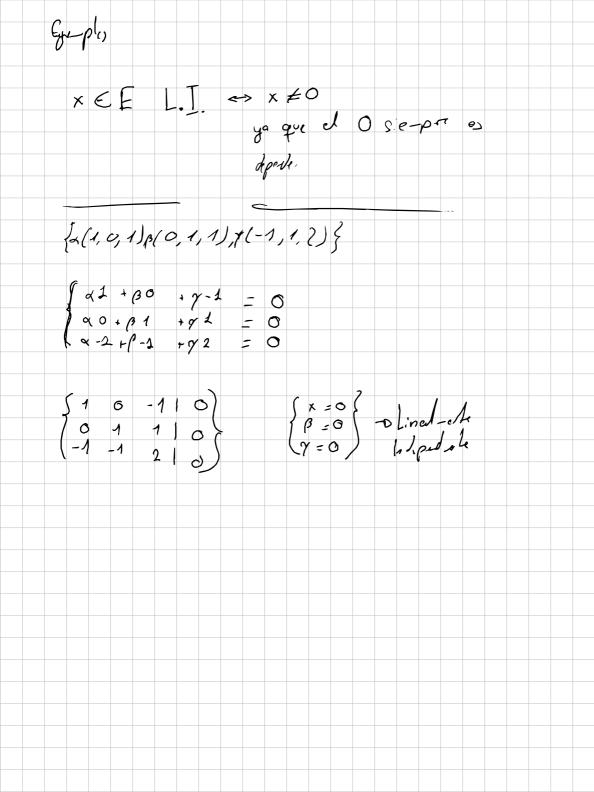
SUB ESPACIOS - SUMME DIRECTA F, G E E E IK F+6 no tiens porque ser cua Suma Directa. F & G Si cada elemento del subespacio suma se exercise de monera unica forma Complementarios en E si FBG=E Proposición. La suma es directa solo si Fn 6 = {0} F+G=R2 -> FnG={0}  $F \oplus G = \mathbb{R}^2$ 











Bases de Espacios Vectoristes Base de E. conjunto de vectores us un EE son por de E si: Des un sistema generador

Des son lineal-ente independientes Teorema. FEIK e.v y BSE todo vector of E (ito E E) se picit de la como una comó net linal  $\tilde{u}_{x}$ ...  $\tilde{u}_{n}$   $\in \beta$ Vii EE, Jodg, de lik ui = En divi  $\mathcal{U}_{1}$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_{6} \in \beta$ Si ona base de E fier n ele-cita y as finita todo al resto de basos de E seron finites y tendran n de-estes Tip: Buser la box canonica (In mos soralla) por jec. lit or la vida, Ej en R lo, baji, conontra, son (0,1) y (1,0)

Vimension de un espacio vectorial E de dimension jinita. € \$ 83 € K e.v. si n E Zt y una baro de E Jornada por n vectores. Dimensión de E. numero de n vectores -> dim (E) \* S. E = { 0} dere-c que dim (E) = 0 dim (1Kn) - n dm (1Kn[x] = n + 1 dim (1K [x]) = + 0 dim (Mm×n (K))= m×n

En ocasiones tendremos que habler de dimensiones
sobre un espacio rectorial  $(dim_Q(R) = +\infty$ dim (1/2) = 1

Bases de un espocio vectorial Proposicion. E e IK en direin jule j B = { ee 2000 cen} 1. V2, ... Vn son L.I soo base E 2. S: v, ... vn general No E son bare E 3. Dimension E coincide con el maximo numero de vectores [] g con el minimo numero d se-c-adu-a 4. Todo conjunto de vi L. I. de E se prot complée hids was big on E 5. Fe sus en E-o F true la lin d'union Jinih. dim (F) < di- (E) dir (F)= d:- (E) solo s: F=E E & K-e.v -o es dimension infinite so lo si por es
oriente congle . The de could girli han
soul como grando.

Femblo Dimensiones  $F = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x - y + z = 0\}$  $(x, x+2, z) = x \cdot (1, 1, 0) + z \cdot (0, 1, 1)$ Formula de Grassmann E elk-eu F, G & E-s.e.v d:m (F+G) + dim (FnG) = dim (F)+ dim (G) dim (F & G) = dim (F) + dim (G) F, 6 son complemedies (E=F+)G Fn 6 = { 0} E e IK en Jula, todo F e Esuben Les I reas in comple-into.

											<u> </u>							
$\mathcal{D}$	e-	<b>C</b> >	Jε	C	٠١٠	v	$\overline{}$	E	:}	1	-9	2	2	U				
									0									

Espacio Vectorial Producto E, F € |Ke.v ⇒ ExF (u,r) + (u',r') = (u + u' - v + v')  $\Delta \cdot (u, v) = (\alpha \cdot u, \alpha \cdot v)$ Dond u, u EE, v, v eF y d Elk (E x F, +, ·) Espacio vactorial producto Espacio vectorial suma directe EOF DEFE Keu Diferencia entre soma directa de EV y Sus EV Suma directa sub E.V. FOG= {ZEE | z = x + y por wer too x EF ye G Sma directa como 116-espacios vectoriales  $F \oplus G = \{(x,y) \mid x \in F, y \in G\}$ 

Definicion Espacio Vectorial Producto

San 
$$E_1 ... E_n | K-e.v$$
 $E_1 \oplus ... \in E_n = \{ii_1 ... ii_n\} | ii_i \in E_i \text{ para } i, n\}$ 

donde  $ii_i, v_i \in E_i, \forall i = 1, ..., n \neq \alpha \in \mathbb{K}$ 
 $|K^m = |K \oplus ... \oplus |K|$ 

Si  $E, F$  son  $d_i = d_i - d_i = d_i$ 
 $d_i = d_i = d_i = d_i = d_i$ 

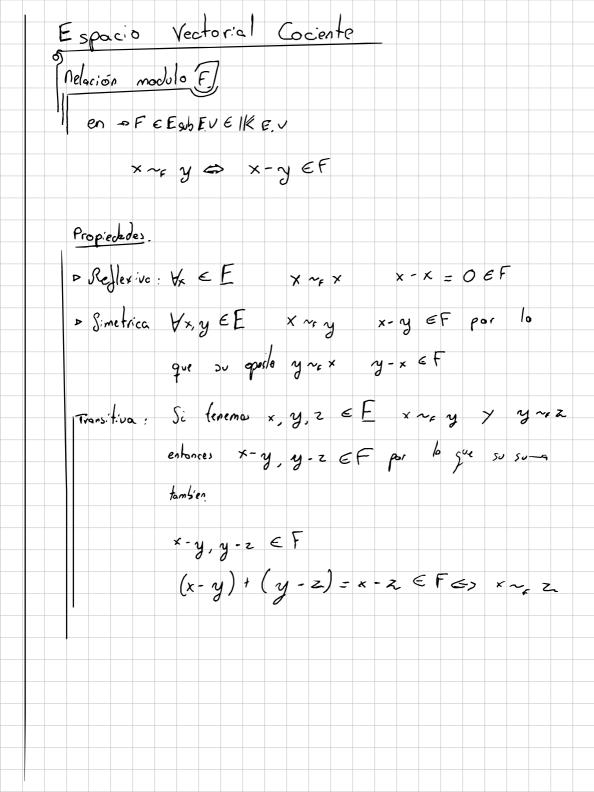
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Si  $d_i = d_i = d$ 

 $d_{m}\left(E_{2} \oplus E_{n}\right) = d_{m}\left(E_{2}\right) + d_{m}\left(E_{n}\right)$ 

Jim (Ei)



COCIENTE ESPACIO VECTORIAL Clase de equipolaria modilo F [F] F - Todos los elembos del especia verta il

E que x relecamen con el [] = { y \in E | y n x } = { y \in E | y - x = z \in F} {y ef | y = x z, 2 ef} = {x+z | z ef} = x + f a Esto es solo una anota c.or. 1 clare del 0 [0] = O+F Variedal Linel Su-a de un Vector à un expres rectorial ElF= }Q|x < E} [u] + [v] = [u+v] = d. [u] = [a.u] \* d:- (EIF) = d:-(T) (e)

Rango de Un Conjunto de Vectores llamamos ranço a: rg { \vec{u}\_{2}, ... \vec{u}\_{n} } : \dim ( \langle \vec{u}\_{2}, ..., \vec{u}\_{n} \rangle ) Basicamente a la dimension del subespeció que generar esos vectores LI extrables de { il, ou il,} Esaisimos ese conjunto de victori, como

lilo, o columnos de una matriz y calcula,

el rargo de esa matriz



Cambio de Base

$$\beta_{u} = \{\vec{u}_{1} ... \vec{u}_{r}\} \quad \beta_{r} = \{x ... x\}$$

$$B_{r} = \{\vec{u}_{1}, ... \vec{u}_{r}\} \quad \beta_{r} = \{x ... x\}$$

$$B_{r} = \{(2, 4, 0), (1, 0, 1), (-1, 2, 0)\}$$
1. Calce or en base cononica
$$(2, 4, 0) = 2(100) + 4(0, 10) + 0(0, 0, 1)$$

$$(1, 0, 1) = 1(10, 0) + 2(0, 1) + 0(0, 0, 1)$$

$$(-1, 2, 0) = -1(10, 0) + 2(0, 1) + 0(0, 0, 1)$$

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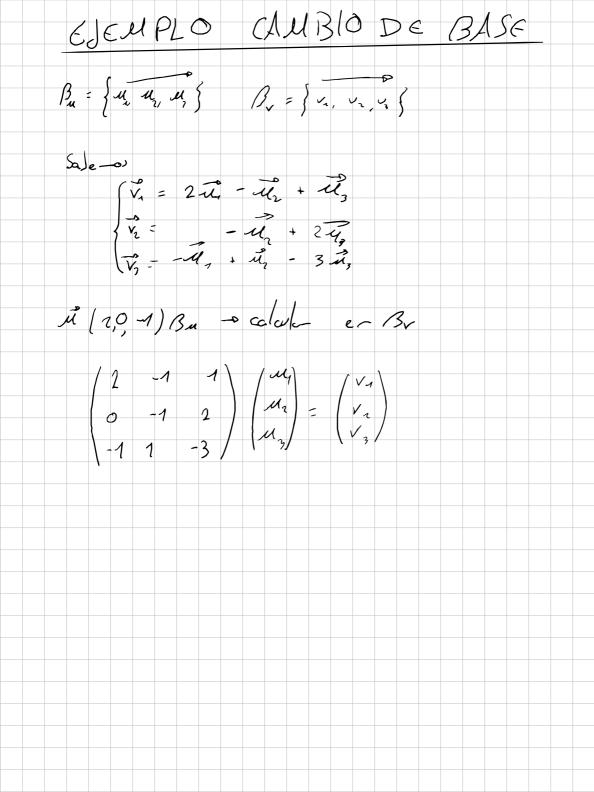
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2 ga

CAMBIOS DE BASE AL GORITMO n = Imersion E E & IK e. V divito Boses  $E = \{ N \in \mathbb{N} \}$   $\{ u_1, \dots u_n \}$   $\{ (\alpha_1, \dots \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N} \}$   $\{ (\beta_1 \dots \beta_n)_{\beta_n} \}$  $\chi = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i, u_i$ x = \( \sum\_{0=1}^{\tilde{n}} \beta\_{0}^{\tilde{n}} \)  $X = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \beta \cdot v_j = x - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \beta_j \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \cdot u_i\right) =$  $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} \beta_{j} a_{ij} \right) \cdot u_{i} = x - \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_{i} \cdot u_{i}$ es equivalente assissais Para tod i: 1 .... cook columns son les cookerdon PB = Bu (an an ) (B1) = (d1)



Inversion Base

$$P = \text{matriz cambio de bare}$$
 $P = \text{matriz cambio de bare}$ 
 $P = \text{matrix cambio de bare}$ 
 $P = \text{matrix$ 

