a)
$$V_1 = (-1,1) \rightarrow T(\sigma i) = (1,1) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A'$$

 $V_2 = (-1,3) \rightarrow T(\sigma i) = (5,3) \rightarrow D \rightarrow D'$

I.
$$(x,y) = a(v_1) + b(v_2)$$

II. $T(x,y) = aT(v_1) + bT(v_2)$

$$(x,y) = \alpha(-1,1) + b(-1,3)$$

$$(X/Y) = (-a-b, a+3b)$$

$$\begin{cases}
-a-b=x & b=-a-x \\
a+3b=y & a+3(-a-x)=y \\
a-3a-3x=y \\
-2a-3x=y
\end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = -\left(\frac{y+3x}{2}\right)$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{y-3x}{2}$$

$$b = -\left(-\frac{\lambda - 3x}{3}\right) - X$$

II)
$$T(x,y) = \alpha T(\sigma_1) + b T(\sigma_2)$$

 $T(x,y) = -\frac{y-3x}{2} (1,1) + \frac{y+x}{2} (5,3)$

$$T(x_1y) = \left(\frac{-y-3x+5y+5x}{2}, \frac{-y-3x+3y+3x}{2}\right)$$

$$T(x,y) = \left(\frac{-y-3x+5y+5x}{2}, \frac{-y-3x+3y+3x}{2}\right)$$

$$T(x,y) = \left(\frac{4y+2x}{2}, \frac{2y}{2}\right)$$

$$T(X_1Y) = (2y + X_1Y)$$

$$T(x,y) = (\lambda y + x, y)$$

* Testando a regra para os pantes marcades

$$T(1,1) = (2y+X, y)$$
 $T(1,1) = (3,1)$

$$T(3,1) = (2y+X, y)$$
 $T(3,1) = (5,1)$

$$T(3,3) = (2y+x,y)$$
 $T(3,3) = (9,3)$

$$T(-1,3) = (2y+X,y)$$
 $T(-1,3) = (5,3)$

Poro que reje linean, deve possion or regionts propriedades

i) $T(\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}) = T(\sqrt{1}) + T(\sqrt{2}) \neq \sqrt{1}e \sqrt{2} \in V$ ii) $T(\alpha \sqrt{1}) = \alpha T(\sqrt{1}) \neq \sqrt{2}V e \alpha EIR$

i) Deremoherdo T(vi+vz). Sego vi=(xi,yi) & vz=(xz,yz) T((xi,yi)+(xz,yz))

T(X, +X2, Y, + Y2)

T(X,+X2, Y,+Y2) = (2(Y,+Y2)+X,+X2, Y,+Y2)

T(X1+X2) Y1+Y2) = (2y1+242+X1+X2141+42)

T(X1+X2, Y1+ YL) = (241+X1, Y1)+ (242+X2, Y2)

Brovando que T(vi+vz)=T(vi)+T(vz)

ii) Beromahuenda at (v). Seja v= (X, Y,)

 $\alpha T(\sigma) = \alpha T(\chi_1, \chi_1) = \alpha(2\chi_1 + \chi_1, \chi_1)$

= (2/10+ X101/10) = (a(2/1+X1)1/10)

 $=\alpha(2y_1+X_1,y_1)=\alpha T(\sigma_i)$

Browando assim T(avi) = aT(vi)

$$T(3,2) = (0,0)$$

$$T(0,0) = (0,0)$$

I.
$$(x,y) = a(v_1) + b(v_2) \rightarrow Dominio$$

II. $T(x,y) = aT(v_1) + bT(v_2) \rightarrow Contra Dominio$

$$(x_1y) = a(3,2) + b(0,0)$$

$$(x_1y) = (3a,2a) + (0,0)$$

$$\begin{cases}
3\alpha = X & \alpha = \frac{X}{3} & \alpha = \frac{X}{2} \\
2\alpha = Y
\end{cases}$$

$$T(x,y) = \frac{x}{3}T(3,2)$$
 $T(x,y) = \frac{x}{3}(0,0)$

Porce que a item 6 reja linear, dere possuir os

i) T(v,+vz)=t(v,)+t(vz) + v,evz ev ii) T(av)=ar(v)+ v EV la ER

i) $T(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = T(\sigma_1) + T(\sigma_2)$ Sepa $\sigma_1 = (X_1 Y_1) = \sigma_2 = (X_2 | Y_2)$ $T(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = T((X_1 | Y_1) + (Y_2 | Y_2) = T(X_1 + X_2 | Y_1 + Y_2)$

T(X, + X2, Y1 + Y2) = (0,0) = T(J1) + T(J2)

(0,0) = T(N1) + T(12)

(0,0) = (0,0) + (0,0) (0,0) = (0,0)

Proxomolo ossem que T(v1+v2)=T(v1)+T(v2)

ii) $T(\alpha, v) = \alpha T(v)$. Suya J = (x, y) $T(\alpha(x, y)) = T(\alpha x, \alpha y) = (0,0)$

(0,0) = QT(v)

(0,0) = 0.00

(0,0) = (0,0)

browndo osrim que T(av)=aT(v)

c)
$$\sqrt{1} = (0,0) \rightarrow T(\sqrt{1}) = (3,3)$$

 $\sqrt{2} = (3,0) \rightarrow T(\sqrt{2}) = (6,3)$

$$(x,y) = \alpha(0,0) + b(3,0)$$

$$(x,y) = (3b,0)$$

$$x = 3b \qquad b = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$t(x,y) = \frac{x}{3}(6,3)$$

* (0,0) -> T(A) = (0,0) # (3,3).

Poderiamos perceler que a transformaçõe rão é lineos por o ponto (0,0) que rorterice a figura, este rendo serado em um ponto + do (0,0).