$\mathbf{2.}\ g_{B}:\mathcal{M}_{2\times2}\left(\mathbb{R}\right)\rightarrow\mathcal{M}_{2\times2}\left(\mathbb{R}\right)\ \mathrm{dada\ por}\ g_{B}\left(A\right)=A+B\ \mathrm{con}\ B\overset{\rightharpoonup}{\in}\overset{\longleftarrow}{\mathcal{M}_{2\times2}}\left(\mathbb{R}\right)\ \mathrm{fija}.$

f lineal
$$\iff xf(\bar{v}) = f(x\bar{v}) \neq f(\bar{v} + \bar{v}) = f(\bar{v}) + f(\bar{v})$$

1. sea $A = \begin{pmatrix} a, a_2 \\ a, a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases}
|A| = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) (1) = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2) \\
|\alpha_3, \alpha_4| = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) (1) = (\alpha_3, -\alpha_4) = \alpha (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2) \\
|\alpha_3, \alpha_4| = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, -\alpha_4) = \alpha (\alpha_3, -\alpha_4) = \alpha (\alpha_3, \alpha_4) (1) \\
|A| + C| = (\alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, -\alpha_2) (1) = (\alpha_1, +c_1, -\alpha_2, -c_2) \\
|\alpha_3, \alpha_4| = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2) (1) = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2) \\
|\alpha_3, \alpha_4| = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2) (1) \\
|\alpha_4| = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_2)$$

1. $V_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$.

2. $V_2 = \{(x_1, x_2, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$

3. $V_3 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) = t(1, -1, 1) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$V_{A} = \sqrt{(x_{1}x_{2}x_{3})} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0$$

$$= \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} - x_{2} - x_{3} \right\} = \operatorname{Env}\left(\left\{(-1, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1)\right\}\right)$$

$$V_{A} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} : x_{1} + x$$

In
$$f_{*}$$
 = Env $\{df(-1,1,0), f(-1,0,1)\}$ = £nv $\{d(0,0,-1), (-1,1,0)\}$ \rightarrow Dim $\{Imf_{1}\}$ = 2 = Dim $\{V_{*}\}$
Im f_{2} = Env $\{df(1,0,0), f(0,1,0)\}$ = Env $\{d(1,0,1), (1,0,0)\}$ \rightarrow Dim $\{Imf_{2}\}$ = 2 = Dim $\{V_{2}\}$
Im f_{3} = Env $\{df(1,-1,1)\}$ = Env $\{d(0,1,2)\}$ \rightarrow Dim $\{Imf_{3}\}$ = 1 = Dim $\{V_{3}\}$

 $\mathbf{2.}\;f:\mathbb{R}_{2}\left[x\right]\rightarrow\mathbb{R}^{4}\;\mathrm{dada\;por}\;f\left(p\left(x\right)\right)=\left(p\left(0\right),p\left(1\right),p\left(2\right),p\left(3\right)\right).$

3. $f: \mathbb{C}_3[x] \to \mathbb{C}_3[x]$ dada por f(p(x)) = p(x+1)

$$\int_{(I)} \int_{(0,1)} \int_{(0$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x^2+x+1) = (1,3,7,13) = \alpha_1 (1,0,0,0) + \alpha_2(0,1,0,0) + \alpha_3(0,0,1,0) + \alpha_3(0,0,0,1) \\
f(x+1) = (1,2,3,4) = \beta_1 (1,0,0,0) + \beta_2(0,1,0,0) + \beta_3(0,0,1,0) + \beta_3(0,0,0,1) \\
f(1) = (1,1,1,1,1) = y_1 (1,0,0,0) + y_2(0,1,0,0) + y_3(0,0,1,0) + y_4(0,0,0,1)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x^2+x+1) = (1,3,7,13) = \alpha_1 (1,0,0,0) + \beta_2(0,1,0,0) + \beta_3(0,0,1,0) + \beta_3(0,0,0,1) \\
f(1) = (1,1,1,1,1) = y_1 (1,0,0,0) + y_2(0,1,0,0) + y_3(0,0,0,0,1)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 1) = x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 2 = \alpha, x^{3} + \alpha_{2} x^{2} + \alpha_{3} x + \alpha_{4} \\
f(x^{2} + x + 1) = x^{2} + x + 2 = \beta, x^{3} + \beta_{2} x^{2} + \beta_{3} x + \beta_{4} \\
f(x + x + 1) = x^{2} + x + 2 = \beta, x^{3} + \beta_{2} x^{2} + \beta_{3} x + \beta_{4}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(x, \beta_{1}, \beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}, \beta$$

PROBLEMA 4.4 Respecto de la base canónica en \mathbb{R}^3 , halla las matrices de las siguientes aplicaciones lineales:

- 1. Simetría con respecto a la recta x = 0, y = 0.
- 2. Simetría con respecto a la recta $x=y,\,z=0$
- 3. Proyección sobre el plano x y + z = 0.
- 4. Simetría con respecto a la recta (x, y, z) = t(1, 1, 1).

PROBLEMA 4.5 Sabiendo que la aplicación f lleva los vectores

$$\overrightarrow{u}_1 = (1, 0, 0), \qquad \overrightarrow{u}_2 = (1, 1, 0), \qquad \overrightarrow{u}_3 = (1, 1, 1)$$

de R3 en los vectores

$$\overrightarrow{w}_1 = (2, 1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{w}_2 = (3, 1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{w}_3 = (6, 2, 3)$$

respectivamente, encuentra la matriz de f en las siguientes bases:

- 1. La base canónica de \mathbb{R}^3 .
- **2.** La base $\{\overrightarrow{u}_1, \overrightarrow{u}_2, \overrightarrow{u}_3\}$.

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

 $f(1,0,0) = f(1,0,0) + f(0,1,0) + f(0,0,1) = \{3,1,2\} = \{2,1,2\} + f(0,1,0) \Rightarrow f(0,1,0) = (1,0,0)$
 $f(1,1,0) = f(1,0,0) + f(0,1,0) + f(0,0,1) = (6,2,3) = (2,1,2) + (1,0,0) + f(0,0,1) \Rightarrow f(0,0,1) = (3,1,1)$

$$\begin{array}{l} (2,1,2) = & (1,0,0) + \alpha_{2}(010) + \alpha_{3}(001) \\ (100) = & \beta_{1}(100) + \beta_{2}(010) + \beta_{3}(001) \\ (311) = & \phi_{1}(100) + \phi_{2}(010) + \phi_{3}(001) \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} M_{22} \\ N_{1,2} \\ N_{2} \\ N_{2} \\ N_{2} \\ N_{3} \\$$

PROBLEMA 4.6 Encuentra las ecuaciones de las siguientes aplicaciones lineales realizando cambios de base adecuados:

- **1.** Simetría con respecto a la recta (x, y, z) = t(1, 1, 1).
- 2. Proyección sobre el plano x y + z = 0.
- 3. Giro de 90^o con respecto a la recta $x+y=0,\,z=0.$

PROBLEMA 4.7 Sea $f: \mathbb{R}_3[x] \to \mathbb{R}_3[x]$ tal que $f(1) = x^2 + 1$, f(x) = -x, $f(x^2) = x^3$ y $f(x^3) = x^2 + x - 1$. Calcula $f(x^2 + 2x + 1)$ y $f((x-2)^2 + x^3)$. Encuentra la matriz de f con respecto a la base $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ de $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$.

$$\begin{cases}
\{(1) = x^2 + 1 \\
f(x) = -x
\end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -x$$

$$f(x) =$$

PROBLEMA 4.8 Sea $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ la aplicación lineal definida por f(x, y, z) = (-x - 2z, x + 2y, -y + z)

Hallar la matriz asociada a f respecto de la base canónica.

2. Calcular el núcleo y la imagen de f y una base para cada uno de estos subespacios

 $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \left(1,1,0\right), \left(1,0,1\right), \left(0,1,1\right) \right\} \;\; y \;\; \mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \left(-1,2,0\right), \left(0,1,0\right), \left(1,-1,1\right) \right\}$

en los espacios inicial y final, respectivamente.

$$\begin{cases}
f(100) = [-1, 1, 0] = & (100) + & (2010) + & (2001) \\
f(010) = [0, 2, -1] = & (100) + & (2010) + & (2001)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(100) = [0, 2, -1] = & (100) + & (2010) + & (2010) \\
f(001) = (-2, 0, 1) = & (100) + & (2010) + & (2010)
\end{cases}$$

| Kert =
$$\{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: f(x,y,z) = [0,0,0)\} = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: x = -2z, x = -2y, y = z\} = \{(x,y,0) \in \mathbb{R}^3: x = -2y\} = Env \{(-2,1,0)\} \}$$

Come Dim $\{\mathbb{R}^3\} = D$ im $\{Imf\} + D$ im $\{kerf\} = 1$ $\Rightarrow D$ im $\{Imf\} = 2$

$$\{(-1,1,0),(0,2,-1),(-2,0,1)\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$$

=> Jmf = Enu ((1-1,1,0),(0,2,-1)))

$$\begin{array}{l} [1,1_0] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_3(001) \\ [1,0_0] = \beta_1(100) + \beta_2(00) + \beta_3(001) \\ [0,1,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_3(001) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_3(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_3(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_3(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010) \\ [0,1] = \alpha_1(100) + \alpha_2(010) + \alpha_2(010)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} [1,2,0] = A_{1}(100) + A_{2}(010) + A_{3}(001) \\ [0,1,0] = \beta_{1}(100) + \beta_{2}(06) + \beta_{3}(001) \\ [0,1,1] = \varphi_{1}(100) + \varphi_{2}(010) + \varphi_{3}(001) \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} M_{can}^{can} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow M_{can}^{d} = M_{B}^{can} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mf}_{B}^{6} = \begin{pmatrix} -101 \\ 21-1 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -10-2 \\ 120 \\ 0-11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 110 \\ 101 \\ 001 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 012 \\ 2-1-2 \\ -100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -6 & -4 \\ -1 & -11 & -7 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{1} = \left\{ \left(1,0,-1\right), \left(2,1,0\right), \left(0,1,1\right) \right\} \;\; y \; \mathcal{B}_{2} = \left\{ \left(-2,1\right), \left(1,-1\right) \right\}$$

respectivamente. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ la aplicación lineal que tiene como matri

- Halla la matriz asociada a f respecto de las bases canónicas de R³ y R².
- 3. Calcula el núcleo y la imagen de f y una base para cada uno de estos subespacios

$$\begin{array}{l} (10-1) = \alpha, (100) + \alpha_{2}(010) + \alpha_{3}(001) \\ (210) = \beta_{1}(100) + \beta_{2}(010) + \beta_{3}(001) \\ (011) = \gamma, (100) + \gamma_{2}(010) + \gamma_{3}(001) \\ \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} R^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow M^{8}_{R^{3}} = M^{8}_{B_{n}} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\text{Kerf} = \{(x,y;z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: f(x,y,z) = (0,01) - \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: y = \frac{1+x+18z}{3}, z = \frac{-7x-3y}{8} \} = \{(0,y,0) \in \mathbb{R}^3: y = \frac{5}{39}x \} = \text{Env}\left(\{(39,5,0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$\text{Imf} = \text{Env}\left(\{(-17,7),(3,3)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

PROBLEMA 4.10 Considérese $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ consistente en la composición de un giro de 90° alrededor del eje OX con una simetría respecto del plano x=0.

1. Hallar la matriz de f referida a la base canónica $\{\overrightarrow{e_1},\overrightarrow{e_2},\overrightarrow{e_3}\}$ de \mathbb{R}^3 .

2. Idem respecto de la base $\{\overrightarrow{e_1}, \overrightarrow{e_2}, \overrightarrow{e_1} + \overrightarrow{e_3}\}$.

PROBLEMA 4.11 Sea $f:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^4$ una aplicación lineal tal que

$$f(3,-5) = (1,1,1,1)$$
 $f(-1,2) = (2,1,0,-2)$

1. Hallar la matriz asociada a f respecto de las bases canónicas de \mathbb{R}^2 y $\mathbb{R}^4.$

- ${\bf 2.}$ Hallar la expresión general de la aplicación f.
- 3. Determinar el subespacio imagen de la aplicación lineal f y su dimensión.
- 4. Clasificar la aplicación f.

