f1, fz & C[0,1] $f_1 \cdot f_2 = \int f_1(x) f_2(x) dx$

a) Es un producto escalar porque verifica los 5 axismus siguientes:

(1) Es commutativo porque $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ($

(2) Es distributivo frente a la ruma porque: $f_{1} \cdot (f_{2} + f_{3}) = \int_{0}^{1} f_{1}(x) \left[f_{2}(x) + f_{3}(x) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} f_{1}(x) f_{2}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f_{3}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f_{1}(x) f_{3}(x) dx$

= f.·f2 + f.·f3

(3) $\int_{1} \cdot (\alpha \int_{2}) = \int_{1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} (x) \left[\alpha \int_{2}^{1} (x) \right] dx = \int_{1}^{1} \left[\alpha \int_{1}^{1} (x) \right] \cdot \int_{2}^{1} (x) dx = \alpha \int_{1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} (x)$

 $= \propto \left(\int_{1} \cdot \int_{2} \right)$ (4) Similar al auterior $(x f_1) \cdot f_2 = x (f_1 \cdot f_2)$

(5) $\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} (x) dx \geq 0$ y, además, $\begin{cases} Si \int_{1}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} 0 dx = 0 \\ Si \left(\int_{1}^{2} (x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{1}^{2} = 0 \right) \end{cases}$

b) $\int_{1}^{1} \cdot \int_{2}^{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x+5} \cdot x \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x+5} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{5}{x+5}\right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left($ $= \left[x - 5 \ln |x + 5| \right] = 1 - 5 \ln 6 + 5 \ln 5 \neq 0$ Luego uo son ortogonales

Ejercivo 2 .- T: R -> R -> la matriz asociada A, sera de R. A la vista de les datos, se venifica:

$$T(e_1) = V_1$$
 $T(e_1) + T(e_2) = V_2$
 $T(e_1) + T(e_3) = V_3$
 $T(e_3) + 2 T(e_4) = V_4$

$$T(e_{1}) = V_{1}$$

$$v_{1} + T(e_{2}) = V_{2}$$

$$v_{2} = (2, -1, 2)^{T}$$

$$v_{3} = (0, -3, 1)^{T}$$

$$v_{4} = (1, 4, 9)^{T}$$

$$v_{4} = (1, 4, 9)^{T}$$

Se trata de un S.E.L. con incognites T(e,), T(e,), T(e,), T(e,),

que usoliiéndolo se obtiene:

$$T(e_{1}) = V_{1} = (1, -1, 0)^{T}$$

$$T(e_{2}) = V_{2} - V_{1} = (1, 0, 2)^{T}$$

$$T(e_{3}) = V_{3} - V_{1} = (-1, -2, 1)^{T}$$

$$T(e_{4}) = [V_{4} - V_{3} + V_{1}] = (1, 3, 4)^{T}$$

$$T(e_{1}) T(e_{2}) T(e_{3}) T(e_{4}) = [e_{1} e_{2} e_{3}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Por lo tauto:
$$A_{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} & a_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Es evidente que
$$\left| \operatorname{rg}(A_T) = \operatorname{rg}(T) = \operatorname{Im}(T) = 3 = \operatorname{dim} \operatorname{Gel}(A) \right|$$

Una base para ColA puede ser { e, e, e, e3} porser de rango completo.

- Como Ker $T \neq 0$ no es invectiva \Rightarrow no es biyectiva \Rightarrow no es biyectiva \Rightarrow es sobreyectiva \Rightarrow trego no es un isomorfismo
- d) La base B, es canónia luego ortonormal » La base
 B2 puede ser la neisma.
- e) Evidenteure la matie de cambio de base será I3

$$\frac{E_{j} e_{ru'uo 3}}{y'(t) = 2 \times (t) + 5 y(t) + 4 z(t)}$$

$$z'(t) = 5 z(t)$$

a)
$$\overrightarrow{X}'(t) = \overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{X}(t) \quad \text{con} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda)(4-\lambda) \Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \{4, 5_2\}$$

c)
$$m_{alg}(4) = 1$$
 y $m_{alg}(5) = 2$

- Subespavo propio asovado a
$$\lambda_1 = 4$$
; $E_4 = \text{Ker}(A-4J)$

$$A - HI = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ con sistema arouado } \begin{cases} \chi_3 = 0 \\ 2\chi_1 + \chi_2 + 4\chi_3 = 0 \\ \chi_1 \text{ liber} \end{cases}$$

y soluviou particular
$$\begin{cases} x_2 = -2x_1 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x, \text{ liber} \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1, -2, 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

duego
$$\pm_{4} = \langle \{(1, -2, 0)^{\dagger}\} \rangle \Rightarrow \overline{|divi \pm_{4} = m_{geom}(4) = 1|}$$

- Subespavio propio asociado a
$$\lambda_2 = 5$$
; $E_5 = \ker(A-5I)$

$$A - 5I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ tou sistema asociado } \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_2, x_3 \text{ libres} \end{cases}$$

y solutiones particulares
$$V_2 = (2, 0, -1)^T y V_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$$

duego
$$E_5 = \langle \{ V_2, V_3 \} \rangle \Rightarrow \left[\text{diw } E_5 = \text{wg}_{\text{geom}}(5) = 2 \right]$$

Asi que coinciden las multiplicidades » A es diagonalizable $D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

d)
$$\times (0) = 3$$
; $y(0) = 1$; $z(0) = -1$

Puesto que es un sistema de ecuaciones diferenciales bineal y homogones la solución general será:

$$X = C_1 e^{4t} V_1 + C_2 e^{5t} V_2 + C_3 e^{5t} V_3, \text{ es devir,}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -e \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} e \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

que aplicando las condicions iniciales, dará:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for solution } \begin{cases} C_1 = C_2 = 1 \\ C_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

Por lo tauto la soluvión es:

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = e + 2e \\ y(t) = -2e + 3e \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z(t) = -e \end{cases}$$

e) $\forall a \text{ se sabe que } A^4 = P D^4 P^{-1} \quad y \quad D^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Asi que simplemente habra que calcular P'y luego multiplicar.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & | & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 1 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & | & 2 & | \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & |$$

A=
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $ColA = \langle (2,1,1)^T; (-1,2,1)^T \rangle$
a) $\pm l$ vector $b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \notin ColA$ porque $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow se \neq trata$
de un sistema incompatible

b) La solution de minimus madrades debe menficar
$$(A^{T}A)\stackrel{\sim}{\times} = A^{T}b \Rightarrow$$

$$A^{T}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad A^{T}b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Asi \text{ pus} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -35i - 10 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/4 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \stackrel{\sim}{\times} = \begin{pmatrix} 9/7 \\ 2/4 \end{pmatrix}$$