ALGEBRA LINEAL. Examul final. Zwo 2015

Problema 1.-
$$T: \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{4}[x]$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = dx^{4} + (a-d)x^{3} + (d-c)x^{4} + (b-c)x + (a+b)$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{bmatrix} \right) = T \left(\begin{bmatrix} a+a' & b+b' \\ c+c' & d+d' \end{bmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= (d+d')x'' + (a+a' - (d+d'))x^3 + (d+d' - (c+c'))x^2 + (b+b' - (c+c'))x + (a+a'+b+b')$$

$$= [d x'' + (a-d)x^3 + (d-c)x^2 + (b-c)x + (a+b)] +$$

$$+ [d'x'' + (a'-d')x^3 + (d'-c')x^2 + (b'-c')x + (a'+b') =$$

=
$$T / \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} + T / \begin{bmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{bmatrix}$$
 lugo es venhado la l'oudivoir

de Cumaldad. Pana la segunda:

$$\mathcal{T}\left(\alpha \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = \mathcal{T}\left(\begin{bmatrix} \alpha a & \alpha & b \\ \alpha c & \alpha & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = (\alpha d)x^{4} + (\alpha \alpha - \alpha d)x^{3} + (\alpha d - \alpha c)x^{2} + (\alpha b - \alpha c)x^{2} + (\alpha b - \alpha c)x + (\alpha a + \alpha b) = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (\alpha - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (\alpha + b)\right] = \alpha \left[dx^{4} + (a - d)x^{3} + (d - c)x^{2} + (b - c)x + (a - d)x^{2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $d=0$; $(a-d)=0$; $d-c=0$; $b-c=0$; $a+b=0$

que es un ritema homogómo de 5 emerions con 4 meigrates con soluvión
un ca $a=b=c=d=0$ \Rightarrow $\ker T=\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

T us es supreyed in progre subded (7)=0

T us es supreyed in purpus
$$rg(7) < dus P_y[x]$$
 $(rg(7)=y g dus P_y[x]=5)$

$$\frac{P_{\text{roblema}} 2}{A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$A \times = b$$
 compatible $\Rightarrow (conco \operatorname{rg}(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg}(A|b) = 1) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b_1 \\ 2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b_2 - 2b_1 = 0} \text{ o'dien } \boxed{b_2 = 2b_1}$$

b)
$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 que un mission la condición auterior \Rightarrow $Ax = b$ es incompasible, luego se hallará la solución, \widetilde{x} , de minimos cuadrados:

$$(A^{T}A) \stackrel{\sim}{\times} = A^{T}b$$

$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad y \quad A^{T}b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(20 \quad 10 \quad -6) \quad (10 \quad 5 \quad -3) \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 10 & -6 \\ 10 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{10 \times_1 + 5 \times_2 = -3}$$
que será la emanión implicita del conjunto solurión de uninimos madados.

c) Soa
$$x \in S$$
: $x \perp b \Rightarrow x \cdot b = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \quad lugo \quad S = \left\{ x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \right\}$$

$$d) \quad V_1 \cdot V_2 = V_1^T \left(A^T A + I_2 \right) V_2$$

$$A^T A + I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 10 \\ 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b \cdot c = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - 2) \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 10 \\ 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = 4 - 2\alpha =$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \quad \Rightarrow c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{(wino } 4 - 2 \cdot 2 = 0 \Rightarrow c \in S^2$$

e) Ordinano: proye, (b) =
$$\left(\frac{e_1 \cdot b}{e_1 \cdot e_1}\right) e_1 = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{0}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{0}\right)$$

Segula el autorior:
$$e_{1} \cdot b = (1 \ 0) \begin{bmatrix} 21 \ 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ -2 \end{pmatrix} = (21 \ 10) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$e_{1} \cdot e_{2} = (1 \ 0) \begin{bmatrix} 21 \ 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (21 \ 10) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 21$$

$$pro y_{e_{1}}(b) = \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

a)
$$El \operatorname{rg}(A) = 3$$
 claramente $\Rightarrow \left(\operatorname{dim} \left(\operatorname{ol}(A) = 3 \text{ y dim Nul}(A) = 0 \right) \right)$
y adema's, $\operatorname{dim} \operatorname{Fil}(A) = 3$ y $\operatorname{dim} \operatorname{Nul}(A^{\dagger}) = 0$.

Base de CollA) =
$$\{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$$

Base de Nul(A), no time por tour dimuriai nula.

b) Se usará el puraro de Gram-Schurdt

$$\begin{aligned} w_{4} &= c_{4} \\ w_{2} &= c_{2} - \int no\gamma_{w_{1}} \left(c_{2}\right) = c_{2} - \left(\frac{w_{1} \cdot c_{2}}{w_{1} \cdot w_{1}}\right) w_{1} = \left(\frac{o}{o}\right) - o.w_{1} = \left(\frac{o}{o}\right) = c_{2} \\ w_{3} &= c_{3} - \int no\gamma_{w_{1}} \left(c_{3}\right) - \int no\gamma_{w_{2}} \left(c_{3}\right) = c_{3} - \left(\frac{w_{1} \cdot c_{3}}{w_{1} \cdot w_{1}}\right) w_{1} - \left(\frac{w_{2} \cdot c_{3}}{w_{2} \cdot w_{2}}\right) w_{2} = c_{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= c_3 - \frac{3}{13} w_1 - 0.w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4/3 \\ 0 \\ 6/13 \end{pmatrix}$$

Base ortogonal =
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
 (SE PODÍA HABER EVITADO EL PROCESO)

c) Es posible perque se trata de dos bases del mismo espano verdosial, R, Se calculara escribinado cada verdor de la base estandar en combinación lineal de los vertoses de la base obtenida; cada conjunto de exalases semin cada columna de la matriz del cambio. Es devir será la matriz inverta de

[3 0 -2]

[0 1 0]

[2 0 3].

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3/\sqrt{13} & 0 & -2/\sqrt{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2/\sqrt{13} & 0 & 3/\sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{13} & 0 & 3\sqrt{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2\sqrt{13} & 0 & 3\sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13\sqrt{13} & 0 & -3\sqrt{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

e) Polinomio caracteristico
$$P_{A}(\lambda) = |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda) (\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2) = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^{-1})(\lambda^{-2}) = -(\lambda^{-1})(\lambda^{-2})$$

$$= (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2) = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^{-1})(\lambda^{-2}) = -(\lambda^{-1})(\lambda^{-2})$$

$$f$$
) $E(1)$ | $Ker(A-I)$; $A-I=\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ con sistence amount do:

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times_1 - \times_3 = 0 \\ \times_2, \times_3 \text{ libes} \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ mgroun}(1) = \text{dim } E(1) = 2$$

$$E(2)$$
 Ker $(A-2I)$; $A-2I=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ con sistema anciado:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 \text{ libre} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v_3 = \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow v_{\text{geom}}(2) = \dim E(2) = 1$$

9) A es diagonalizable con:

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

que verificau $A = PDP^{-1}$

h) A tiene inversa porque todos sus autovalores son no nules.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 &$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

j) Gouro
$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} A \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{\mathsf{T}} = (\mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} A)^{\mathsf{T}} = A^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}} = A^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 3/2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
3/1/3 & 0 & -2/1/3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
3/1/3 & 0 & 3/1/3
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
1/1/3 & 0 & 3/1/3 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

Problema 4

El sistema puede expresame an:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Asi que se debe diagonalizarla mentiz.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5\lambda + 4 - 4 = \lambda(\lambda - 5) \Rightarrow Automalows: 0 & 5$$

Para los autovectores

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 2x_1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = -2x_2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

da solución general será:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{ot} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Imporiendo las condiciones iniciales:

$${1 \choose 0} = C_1 {1 \choose 2} + C_2 {2 \choose -1} \quad \text{con solution} \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{y} \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{duago la solution particular es:} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times (t) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{14}{5}e^{5t} \\ \text{y}(t) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5}e^{5t} \end{array} \right\}$$