1)
$$A = \{(4,2,0), (1,-1,1), (5,3,3)\}$$

 $B = \{(1,-2,1), (1,5,2), (1,0,1)\}$

Fórmulas genéricas para a base A

Gerando o sistema:

$$a_1(4,2,0) + a_2(1,-1,1) + a_3(5,3,3) = (x,y,z)$$

$$\begin{cases}
4a_1 + a_2 + 5a_3 = x \\
2a_1 - a_2 + 3a_3 = y \\
a_2 + 3a_3 = z
\end{cases}$$

Eq. 3:

$$a_2 + 3a_3 = z$$

$$a_2 = -3a_3 + z$$

Substituindo Eq. 2:

$$2a_1 - a_2 + 3a_3 = y$$

$$2a_1 + 3a_3 - z + 3a_3 = y$$

$$2a_1 = -6a_3 + y + z$$

Substituindo Eq. 1:

$$4a_1 + a_2 + 5a_3 = x$$

$$2(-6a_3 + y + z) - 3a_3 + z + 5a_3 = x$$

$$-10a_3 = x - 2y - 3z$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{10}(-x + 2y + 3z)$$

Substituindo Eq. 3:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a_2 & = & -3a_3 + z \\ a_2 & = & -\frac{3}{10}(-x + 2y + 3z) + z \\ a_2 & = & \frac{1}{10}(3x - 6y + z) \end{array}$$

Substituindo Eq. 2:

$$2a_1 = -6a_3 + y + z$$

$$2a_1 = -\frac{6}{10}(-x + 2y + 3z) + y + z$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{10}(3x - y - 4z)$$

Formulas da base A:

$$a_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{10}(3x - y - 4z)$$

$$a_2(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{10}(3x - 6y + z)$$

$$a_3(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{10}(-x + 2y + 3z)$$

Fórmulas genéricas para a base B

Gerando o sistema:

$$b_1(1,-2,1) + b_2(1,5,2) + b_3(1,0,1) = (x,y,z)$$

$$\begin{cases} b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = x \\ -2b_1 + 5b_2 = y \\ b_1 + 2b_2 + b_3 = z \end{cases}$$

Eq. 2:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
-2b_1 + 5b_2 & = & y \\
b_1 & = & \frac{5}{2}b_2 - \frac{y}{2}
\end{array}$$

Substituindo Eq. 3:

$$b_1 + 2b_2 + b_3 = z$$

$$\frac{5}{2}b_2 - \frac{y}{2} + 2b_2 + b_3 = z$$

$$b_3 = -\frac{9}{2}b_2 + \frac{y}{2} + z$$

Substituindo Eq. 1:

$$b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = x$$

$$\frac{5}{2}b_2 - \frac{y}{2} + b_2 + -\frac{9}{2}b_2 + \frac{y}{2} + z = x$$

$$b_2 = -x + z$$

Substituindo Eq. 2:

$$b_1 = \frac{5}{2}b_2 - \frac{y}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{5}{2}(-x+z) - \frac{y}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2}(-5x - y + 5z)$$

Substituindo Eq. 3:

$$b_3 = -\frac{9}{2}b_2 + \frac{y}{2} + z$$

$$b_3 = -\frac{9}{2}(-x+z) + \frac{y}{2} + z$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{2}(9x + y - 7z)$$

Formulas da base B:

$$b_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}(-5x - y + 5z)$$

$$b_2(x, y, z) = -x + z$$

$$b_3(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}(9x + y - 7z)$$

$M_{B o A}$:

$$b_{1} = x_{1} \cdot a_{1} + y_{1} \cdot a_{2} + z_{1} \cdot a_{3} = (1, -2, 1)$$

$$x_{1} = a_{1}(1, -2, 1) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$y_{1} = a_{2}(1, -2, 1) = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$z_{1} = a_{3}(1, -2, 1) = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$b_{2} = x_{2} \cdot a_{1} + y_{2} \cdot a_{2} + z_{2} \cdot a_{3} = (1, 5, 2)$$

$$x_{2} = a_{1}(1, 5, 2) = -1$$

$$y_{2} = a_{2}(1, 5, 2) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$z_{2} = a_{3}(1, 5, 2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$b_{3} = x_{3} \cdot a_{1} + y_{3} \cdot a_{2} + z_{3} \cdot a_{3} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$x_{3} = a_{1}(1, 0, 1) = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$y_{3} = a_{2}(1, 0, 1) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$z_{3} = a_{3}(1, 0, 1) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$M_{B \to A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & -1 & -\frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{3} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$M_{A o B}$:

$$b_{1} = x_{1} \cdot b_{1} + y_{1} \cdot b_{2} + z_{1} \cdot b_{3} = (4, 2, 0)$$

$$x_{1} = b_{1}(4, 2, 0) = -11$$

$$y_{1} = b_{2}(4, 2, 0) = -4$$

$$z_{1} = b_{3}(4, 2, 0) = 19$$

$$b_{2} = x_{2} \cdot b_{1} + y_{2} \cdot b_{2} + z_{2} \cdot b_{3} = (1, -1, 1)$$

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

$$y_{2} = b_{2}(1, -1, 1) = 0$$

$$z_{2} = b_{3}(1, -1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_{3} = x_{3} \cdot b_{1} + y_{3} \cdot b_{2} + z_{3} \cdot b_{3} = (5, 3, 3)$$

$$x_{3} = b_{1}(5, 3, 3) = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$y_{3} = b_{2}(5, 3, 3) = 2$$

$$z_{3} = b_{3}(5, 3, 3) = \frac{27}{2}$$

$$M_{A \to B} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{13}{2} \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 19 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{27}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

a) $v = (0, 1, 2)_A \text{ em } B$:

$$M_{A \to B} : \begin{bmatrix} -11 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{13}{2} \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \\ 19 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{27}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{25}{2} \\ -4 \\ \frac{55}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$v = (-\frac{25}{2}, -4, \frac{55}{2})_{B}$$

b) $v = (1, 3, -1)_B \text{ em } A$:

$$M_{b\to a}: \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & -1 & -\frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{14}{5} \\ -\frac{63}{10} \\ \frac{41}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$v = (-\frac{14}{5}, -\frac{63}{10}, \frac{41}{10})_A$$

- **2)** $S = \{(1, 1, 1, 1, 1), (2, 0, -1, 1, 3), (3, 1, 0, 2, 4), (2, 2, 5, 8, -1), (0, 1, 0, 2, 3)\}$
 - a) S é li ou ld?

Gerando o sistema:

$$x_1(1,1,1,1,1) + x_2(2,0,-1,1,3) + x_3(3,1,0,2,4) + x_4(2,2,5,8,-1) + x_5(0,1,0,2,3) = (0,0,0,0,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 & = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 & = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 5x_4 & = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 8x_4 + 2x_5 & = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 - x_4 + 3x_5 & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Escalonamento:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 8 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} L_2 = L_2 - L_1 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L_3 = L_3 - L_1 \to \\ L_4 = L_4 - L_1 \to \\ L_5 = L_5 - L_1 \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{3} = L_{3} - \frac{3}{2}L_{2} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & \frac{7}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} L_{4} = L_{4} - 2L_{3} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Substituição:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 & = 0 \\ -2x_2 - 2x_3 & + x_5 = 0 \\ 3x_4 - \frac{3}{2}x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
2x_5 & = & 0 \\
x_5 & = & 0
\end{array}$$

Eq. 3:

$$3x_4 = 0$$
$$x_4 = 0$$

Substituindo Eq. 2:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
-2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_5 & = & 0 \\
-2x_2 - 2x_3 + 0 & = & 0 \\
x_2 = -x_3
\end{array}$$

Substituindo Eq. 1:

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 - 2x_3 + 3x_3 + 0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -x_3$$

Resultados:

$$x_1 = -x_3$$
 $x_2 = -x_3$
 $x_3 = ?$
 $x_4 = 0$
 $x_5 = 0$

Resposta: O conjunto S é LD, pois x_3 pode ter qualquer valor para encontrar (0,0,0,0,0). Por exemplo:

$$-1(1,1,1,1,1) + (-1)(2,0,-1,1,3) + 1(3,1,0,2,4) + 0(2,2,5,8,-1) + 0(0,1,0,2,3) = (0,0,0,0,0)$$

b) S forma uma base do \mathbb{R} -espaço vetorial \mathbb{R}^5 ?

Resposta: Não, pois apenas conjuntos LI podem ser bases de espaços vetoriais.

3)

b)

$$\begin{cases} x-z &= 0 \\ y+x &= 0 \end{cases}$$
$$z = -x$$
$$y = -x$$

$$W = \{(x, -x, -x) | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

i)
$$x = 0$$

$$(x, -x, -x)$$

= $(0, -0, -0)$
= 0

Logo $0 \in W$.

ii) $u, v \in W \to u + v \in W$

$$u = (u_1, -u_1, -u_1)$$

$$v = (v_1, -v_1, -v_1)$$

$$u + v = (u_1, -u_1, -u_1) + (v_1, -v_1, -v_1)$$

$$= (u_1 + v_1, -u_1 - v_1, -u_1 - v_1)$$

$$= (u_1 + v_1) \cdot (1, -1, -1)$$

Logo $u + v \in W$.

iii) $a \in \mathbb{R}, v \in W \to a \cdot v \in W$

$$v = (v_1, -v_1, -v_1)$$

$$a \cdot v = (av_1, -av_1, -av_1)$$

$$= (a \cdot v_1) \cdot (1, -1, -1)$$

Logo $a \cdot v \in W$. Portanto W é um sub-espaço de \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$S = \{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \land x + 2y = 0 \land y + z = 0\} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{(-2y, y, -y) | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

i) y = 0

$$(-2y, y, -y) = (-0, 0, -0) = 0$$

Logo $0 \in S$.

ii) $u, v \in S \rightarrow u + v \in S$

$$u = (2u_2, u_2, -u_2)$$

$$v = (2v_2, v_2, -v_2)$$

$$u + v = (2u_2, u_2, -u_2) + (2v_2, v_2, -v_2)$$

$$= (-2u_2 - 2v_2, u_2 + v_2, -u_2 - v_2)$$

$$= (u_2 + v_2) \cdot (-2, 1, -1)$$

Logo $u + v \in S$.

iii) $a \in \mathbb{R}, v \in W \to a \cdot v \in S$

$$v = (-2v_2, v_2, -v_2)$$

$$a \cdot v = (-2av_2, av_2, -av_2)$$

$$= (a \cdot v_2) \cdot (-2, 1, -1)$$

Logo $a \cdot v \in S$. Portanto S é um sub-espaço de \mathbb{R}^3 .

4)
Mostre que o conjunto é base:

$$\{(-1,1,1,1,0,1,1),(1,0,-1,1,1,-1,0),(2,2,1,1,-1,1,1),(1,0,0,1,2,1,1),(2,0,2,0,2,0,2),(1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,1),(3,0,2,0,2,-1,2)\}$$

Gerando o sistema:

$$a_1(-1,1,1,1,0,1,1) + a_2(1,0,-1,1,1,-1,0) + a_3(2,2,1,1,-1,1,1)$$

+ $a_4(1,0,0,1,2,1,1) + a_5(2,0,2,0,2,0,2) + a_6(1,-1,-1,-1,-1,1)$
+ $a_7(3,0,2,0,2,-1,2) = (x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4,x_5,x_6,x_7)$

```
\begin{cases}
-a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + a_6 + 3a_7 &= x_1 \\
a_1 + 2a_3 & -a_6 & = x_2 \\
a_1 - a_2 + a_3 & +2a_5 - a_6 + 2a_7 &= x_3 \\
a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 & -a_6 & = x_4 \\
a_2 - a_3 + 2a_4 + 2a_5 - a_6 + 2a_7 &= x_5 \\
a_1 - a_2 + a_3 + a_4 & -a_6 - a_7 &= x_6 \\
a_1 & +a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + a_6 + 2a_7 &= x_7
\end{cases}
```

Escalonamento:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & x_2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & x_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & x_4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & x_5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & x_6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & x_7 \end{bmatrix} L_2 = L_2 + L_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_1 + x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & x_1 + x_3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_1 + x_4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_1 + x_4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & x_5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & x_6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & x_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{4} = L_{4} + \frac{5}{3}L_{3} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_{1} + x_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & x_{1} + x_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{14}{3} & 0 & \frac{16}{3} & \frac{2}{3}x_{1} - 2x_{2} + \frac{5}{3}x_{3} + x_{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{20}{3} & -1 & \frac{22}{3} & \frac{2}{3}x_{1} - x_{2} + \frac{5}{3}x_{3} + x_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -3 & -x_{3} + x_{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{10}{3} & 2 & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{1}{3}x_{1} - x_{2} + \frac{1}{3}x_{3} + x_{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{5} = L_{5} - \frac{8}{5}L_{4} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_{1} + x_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & x_{1} + x_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{14}{3} & 0 & \frac{16}{3} & \frac{2}{3}x_{1} - 2x_{2} + \frac{5}{3}x_{3} + x_{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{2}{5}x_{1} + \frac{11}{5}x_{2} - x_{3} - \frac{8}{5}x_{4} + x_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{24}{5} & 0 & -\frac{31}{5} & -\frac{2}{5}x_{1} + \frac{6}{5}x_{2} - 2x_{3} - \frac{3}{5}x_{4} + x_{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & 2 & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5}x_{1} + \frac{3}{5}x_{2} - x_{3} - \frac{4}{5}x_{4} + x_{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{6} = L_{6} - 6L_{5} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_{1} + x_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & x_{1} + x_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{14}{3} & 0 & \frac{16}{3} & \frac{2}{3}x_{1} - 2x_{2} + \frac{5}{3}x_{3} + x_{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{2}{5}x_{1} + \frac{11}{5}x_{2} - x_{3} - \frac{8}{5}x_{4} + x_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 2x_{1} - 12x_{2} + 4x_{3} + 9x_{4} - 6x_{5} + x_{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}x_{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_{3} - \frac{1}{2}x_{5} + x_{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_7 = L_7 - \frac{5}{12}L_6 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 & x_1 + x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 & x_1 + x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{14}{3} & 0 & \frac{16}{3} & \frac{2}{3}x_1 - 2x_2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3 + x_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & -\frac{6}{5} & -\frac{2}{5}x_1 + \frac{11}{5}x_2 - x_3 - \frac{8}{5}x_4 + x_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 1 & 2x_1 - 12x_2 + 4x_3 + 9x_4 - 6x_5 + x_6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{12} & -\frac{5}{6}x_1 + \frac{9}{2}x_2 - \frac{13}{6}x_3 - \frac{15}{4}x_4 + 2x_5 - \frac{5}{12}x_6 + x_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Substituição:

$$\begin{cases}
-a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + a_6 + 3a_7 &= x_1 \\
a_2 + 4a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + 3a_7 &= x_1 + x_2 \\
3a_3 + a_4 + 4a_5 + 5a_7 &= x_1 + x_3 \\
\frac{5}{3}a_4 + \frac{14}{3}a_5 + \frac{16}{3}a_7 &= \frac{2}{3}x_1 - 2x_2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3 + x_4 \\
-\frac{4}{5}a_5 - a_6 - \frac{6}{5}a_7 &= -\frac{2}{5}x_1 + \frac{11}{5}x_2 - x_3 - \frac{8}{5}x_4 + x_5 \\
6a_6 + a_7 &= 2x_1 - 12x_2 + 4x_3 + 9x_4 - 6x_5 + x_6 \\
-\frac{5}{12}a_7 &= -\frac{5}{6}x_1 + \frac{9}{2}x_2 - \frac{13}{6}x_3 - \frac{15}{4}x_4 + 2x_5 - \frac{5}{12}x_6 + x_7
\end{cases}$$

Eq 7:

$$-\frac{5}{12}a_7 = -\frac{5}{6}x_1 + \frac{9}{2}x_2 - \frac{13}{6}x_3 - \frac{15}{4}x_4 + 2x_5 - \frac{5}{12}x_6 + x_7$$

$$a_7 = \frac{1}{5}(10x_1 - 54x_2 + 26x_3 + 45x_4 - 24x_5 + 5x_6 - 12x_7)$$

Substituindo Eq 6:

$$6a_6 + a_7 = 2x_1 - 12x_2 + 4x_3 + 9x_4 - 6x_5 + x_6$$
$$a_6 = \frac{1}{5}(-x_2 - x_3 - x_5 + 2x_7)$$

Substituindo Eq 5:

$$-\frac{4}{5}a_5 - a_6 - \frac{6}{5}a_7 = -\frac{2}{5}x_1 + \frac{11}{5}x_2 - x_3 - \frac{8}{5}x_4 + x_5$$

$$a_5 = \frac{1}{10}(-25x_1 + 137x_2 - 63x_3 - 115x_4 + 62x_5 - 15x_6 + 31x_7)$$

Substituindo Eq 4:

$$\frac{5}{3}a_4 + \frac{14}{3}a_5 + \frac{16}{3}a_7 = \frac{2}{3}x_1 - 2x_2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3 + x_4$$
$$a_4 = x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 - 2x_5 + x_6 - x_7$$

Substituindo Eq 3:

$$3a_3 + a_4 + 4a_5 + 5a_7 = x_1 + x_3$$
$$a_3 = \frac{1}{5}(7x_2 - 3x_3 - 5x_4 + 2x_5 + x_7)$$

Substituindo Eq 2:

$$a_2 + 4a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + 3a_7 = x_1 + x_2$$

 $a_2 = \frac{1}{5}(15x_1 - 81x_2 + 39x_3 + 70x_4 - 36x_5 + 5x_6 - 18x_7)$

Substituindo Eq 1:

$$-a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 + a_6 + 3a_7 = x_1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{5}(20x_1 - 118x_2 + 57x_3 + 100x_4 - 53x_5 + 10x_6 - 24x_7)$$

Substituindo $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7)$ por (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0):

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{5}(20(0) - 118(0) + 57(0) + 100(0) - 53(0) + 10(0) - 24(0)) = 0$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{5}(15(0) - 81(0) + 39(0) + 70(0) - 36(0) + 5(0) - 18(0)) = 0$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{5}(7(0) - 3(0) - 5(0) + 2(0) + (0)) = 0$$

$$a_4 = (0) - 5(0) + 2(0) + 4(0) - 2(0) + (0) - (0) = 0$$

$$a_5 = \frac{1}{10}(-25(0) + 137(0) - 63(0) - 115(0) + 62(0) - 15(0) + 31(0)) = 0$$

$$a_6 = \frac{1}{5}(-(0) - (0) - (0) + 2(0)) = 0$$

$$a_7 = \frac{1}{5}(10(0) - 54(0) + 26(0) + 45(0) - 24(0) + 5(0) - 12(0)) = 0$$

Conclusão 1: O conjunto é LI, pois é necessário que $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_7\}$ sejam todos 0 para que $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7\}$ sejam todos 0.

Conclusão 2: Qualquer vetor \mathbb{R}^7 pode ser escrito de forma única nesta base, portanto ela forma uma base do \mathbb{R} -espaço vetorial \mathbb{R}^7

Coordenadas do vetor (0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1):

$$a_{1} = \frac{1}{5}(20(0) - 118(1) + 57(1) + 100(1) - 53(1) + 10(0) - 24(1)) = -\frac{38}{5}$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{1}{5}(15(0) - 81(1) + 39(1) + 70(1) - 36(1) + 5(0) - 18(1)) = -\frac{26}{5}$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{1}{5}(7(1) - 3(1) - 5(1) + 2(1) + (1)) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$a_{4} = (0) - 5(1) + 2(1) + 4(1) - 2(1) + (0) - (1) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$a_{5} = \frac{1}{10}(-25(0) + 137(1) - 63(1) - 115(1) + 62(1) - 15(0) + 31(1)) = \frac{52}{5}$$

$$a_{6} = \frac{1}{5}(-(1) - (1) - (1) + 2(1)) = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$a_{7} = \frac{1}{5}(10(0) - 54(1) + 26(1) + 45(1) - 24(1) + 5(0) - 12(1)) = -\frac{19}{5}$$

Conclusão 3: As coordenadas do vetor (0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1) são:

$$- \frac{38}{5}(-1,1,1,1,0,1,1) - \frac{26}{5}(1,0,-1,1,1,-1,0) + \frac{2}{5}(2,2,1,1,-1,1,1) - \frac{2}{5}(1,0,0,1,2,1,1) + \frac{52}{5}(2,0,2,0,2,0,2) - \frac{1}{5}(1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,1) - \frac{(}{3},0,2,0,2,-1,2)$$