

Sea $S_a \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ el subespacio definido por

$$S_a = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & a-9 \\ a-7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a-3 \\ a-3 & a-5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

, con $a \in \mathbb{R}$. A_1 A_2 A_3

Seleccione una:

- ☐ a. $\dim(S_a) = 3$ si y solamente si $a \notin \{5, 7\}$ ✓
- ☐ b. $\dim(S_a) = 3$ si y solamente si $a \notin \{2, 5\}$.
- ☐ c. $\dim(S_a) = 3$ si y solamente si $a \notin \{2, 7\}$ NO
- ☐ d. $\dim(S_a) = 3$ si y solamente si $a \notin \{3, 5\}$.

De otra forma:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & a-9 & a-7 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a-3 & a-3 & a-5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2F_2 + F_1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & a-9 & a-7 & -2 \\ 0 & a-7 & a-7 & 0 \\ 0 & a-3 & a-3 & a-5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

$$a \neq 7 \quad (a-3)F_2 - (a-7)F_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & a-9 & a-7 & -2 \\ 0 & a-7 & a-7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(a-5)(a-7) \end{pmatrix} \quad a \neq 5$$

Obs: $a \neq 7 \wedge a \neq 5 \Rightarrow$
3 filas li

ojo! $a = 7$ En (*) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \text{ filas li}$

$$\dim S_a = 3 \iff \{A_1, A_2, A_3\} \text{ L.I.}$$

Analizemos coordenadas en E

$$[A_1]_E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ a-9 \\ a-7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad [A_2]_E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad [A_3]_E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a-3 \\ a-3 \\ a-5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha [A_1]_E + \beta [A_2]_E + \gamma [A_3]_E = 0_{\mathbb{R}^4}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2\alpha + \beta = 0 \\ (a-9)\alpha + \beta + (a-3)\gamma = 0 \\ (a-7)\alpha + (a-3)\gamma = 0 \\ -2\alpha + \beta + (a-5)\gamma = 0 \end{cases} \quad \beta = 2\alpha$$

$$* \quad (a-5)\gamma = 0 \quad (a-7)\alpha = 0 \quad a \neq 7 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad a \neq 5 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0 \quad \text{Descarto } \{2, 7\}$$

Si las coordenadas forman
un conj. L.I. $\Rightarrow$ el conj. de vectores
es L.I.

Sean $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ y $B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 4}$ dos matrices tales que

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 11 & -7 & -11 & 7 \\ 4 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

donde $\text{rango}(A) = 3$, y B satisface que

$$B \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad \in \text{Col}(B)$$

$$B \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T.$$

El conjunto solución de la ecuación

$$Bx = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T \text{ es ...}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^4: x = x_p + x_h$$

$$x_h \in \text{Nul}(B)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\beta = -1 \quad \alpha = 2$$

$$2B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - B \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

una solución particular

$$\text{Nul}(B) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & & & -5 & & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & & & 20 & & 0 & -20 \\ 0 & & & 5 & & 0 & -5 \end{array} \quad F_3 = 4F_2$$

$$x_2 = x_4 \quad x_1 = x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

homogénea

¿es la única?

Si el $\rho(B) = 3$ sí pero ...

$$\text{Si } x \in \text{Nul}(B) \Rightarrow Bx = 0 \Rightarrow ABx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in \text{Nul}(AB)$$

$$\text{Nul}(B) \subseteq \text{Nul}(AB)$$

↓ prop

$$\Leftarrow ABx = 0 \Rightarrow Bx \in \text{Nul}(A)$$

$$* \text{Nul}(A) = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^3}\} \Rightarrow \text{Nul}(AB) = \text{Nul}(B)$$

$$\text{ya que } \text{rg}(A) = 3$$

EN ESTE CASO

$$ABx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 11 & -7 & -11 & 7 \\ 4 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 11 & -7 & -11 & 7 \\ 4 & -3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 5F_2 - 11F_1 \\ 5F_3 - 4F_1 \end{array}$$

$$A \in K^{n \times m}$$

- $\dim \text{Nul}(A) + \text{rg}(A) = m$ (N° de columnas de A)

$$\text{rg}(A) = \dim \text{Col}(A) = \dim(\text{Fil}(A))$$

Si $\text{rg}(A) = m \Rightarrow \dim \text{Nul}(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Nul}(A) = \{0_{K^m}\}$

- $\text{Nul}(B) \subset \text{Nul}(AB)$

- $\text{Col}(AB) \subset \text{Col}(A)$

- $\text{Nul}(AB)$: $x \in \text{Nul}(AB) \Rightarrow A(Bx) = 0 \Rightarrow Bx \in \text{Nul}(A) \cap \text{Nul}(A) = \{0\}$
 $\Rightarrow x \in \text{Nul}(B)$

$\text{Nul}(AB) \subset \text{Nul}(B)$ si $\text{rg}(A) = N^\circ$ de columnas de A
 $\Rightarrow \text{Nul}(AB) = \text{Nul}(B)$

Sean U y S los subespacios de $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$ definidos por

$$U = \{p \in \mathbb{R}_3[x] : p'(3) = 0\} \text{ y}$$

$$S = \text{gen} \{1 - 6x + x^2, 2 - 27x + x^3\} \quad \dim S = 2$$

Un subespacio T de $\mathbb{R}_3[x]$ tal que $S \oplus T = U$ es ...

$$\dim(T) = 1$$

$$S \subseteq U$$

Seleccione una:

☐ a. $T = \text{gen} \{-5 - 9x^2 + 2x^3\}$

☒ b. $T = \text{gen} \{-9x^2 + 2x^3\}$

☐ c. $T = \text{gen} \{13 + 9x^2 + 2x^3\}$

☐ d. $T = \text{gen} \{9x^2 + 2x^3\}$

$$\dim U = 3$$

$$\dim S = 2$$

TCU

SCU ✓

$$q_1 \in U?$$

$$-18 \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$q_2 \in U?$$

$$-18 \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$q_3 \in U?$$

$$18 \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 9 \neq 0$$

$$q_4 \in U?$$

$$18 \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 9 \neq 0$$

$$S = \text{gen} \{1 - 6x + x^2, 2 - 27x + x^3\}$$

$$S \subseteq U$$

$\subset q_1$ o q_2 ? el que genere T no debe pertenecer en S

$$q_2 = -9x^2 + 2x^3 = \alpha(1 - 6x + x^2) + \beta(2 - 27x + x^3) \quad \text{incomp.}$$

$$q_2 \notin S$$

$$q_1 = -5 - 9x^2 + 2x^3 = \alpha(1 - 6x + x^2) + \beta(2 - 27x + x^3)$$

$q_1 \in S$ no sirve

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta = a_0 \\ -6\alpha - 27\beta = a_1 \\ \alpha = a_2 \\ \beta = a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \text{gen} \{q_2\}$$

Veremos la condición de U

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

$$f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2$$

$$f'(3) = 0 = a_1 + 6a_2 + 27a_3$$

elegir un $f(x) \in U$ y $f(x) \notin S$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \frac{(-a_1 - 6a_2)}{27}x^3$$

$$\text{OTRO: } f(x) = 1 + 3x + 4x^2 - x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + 8x - 3x^2 \quad f'(3) = 3 + 24 - 27 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2\beta = a_0 \\ -6\alpha - 27\beta = a_1 \\ \alpha = a_2 \\ \beta = a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 4 - 33x + x^2 + x^3$$

$$a_0 = 1 = \beta$$

$$a_2 = 1 = \alpha$$

$$f'(x) = -33 + 2x + 3x^2$$

$$f'(3) = -33 + 6 + 27 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Sea $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}_2[x], \mathbb{R}^3)$ y sea $[T]_B^C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

la matriz de T con respecto a las bases

$B = \{\frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x-2), -x(x-2), \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)\}$ de

$\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ y $C = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ de $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Si $\mathbb{S} = \text{gen}\{1-x, 1+x\}$, entonces ...

Seleccione una:

- ☐ a. $T(\mathbb{S}) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 10 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 11 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.
- ☐ b. $T(\mathbb{S}) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 18 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.
- ☐ c. $T(\mathbb{S}) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 14 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.
- ☒ d. $T(\mathbb{S}) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

$$S = \text{gen} \{r_1, r_2\}$$

$$T(S) = \text{gen} \{T(r_1), T(r_2)\}$$

$$T(S) = \text{gen} \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}_{r_1}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 3 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}}_{r_2} \right\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 32x + 20y - 22z = 0\}$$

$$\overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}^{M_C} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -2 & 12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 16 \\ 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T]_B^C [p]_B = [T(p)]_C$$

$$\text{As: } [T]_B^C [p]_B = [T(p)]_C$$

$$\phi_1(0) = 1$$

$$\phi_1(1) = 0$$

$$\phi_1(2) = 0$$

$$\phi_2(0) = 0$$

$$\phi_2(1) = 1$$

$$\phi_2(2) = 0$$

$$\phi_3(0) = 0$$

$$\phi_3(1) = 0$$

$$\phi_3(2) = 1$$

$$\underbrace{[1-x]_B}_{q_1} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1(0) \\ q_1(1) \\ q_1(2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_1(x) = 1-x$$

$$\underbrace{[1+x]_B}_{q_2} = \begin{pmatrix} q_2(0) \\ q_2(1) \\ q_2(2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_2(x) = 1+x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -2 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

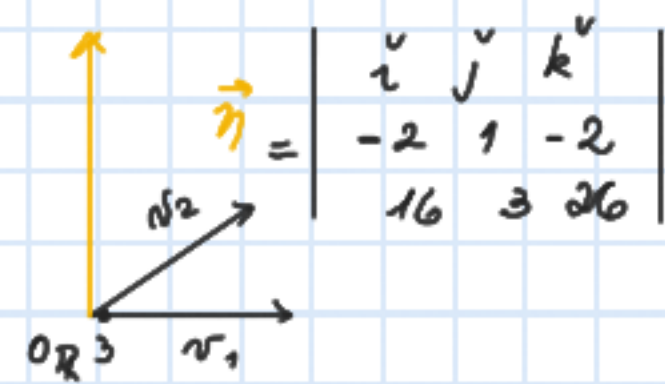
$$[T(1-x)]_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$[T(1+x)]_C = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 1 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(1-x) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(1-x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(1+x) = \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 3 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}$$



Sea $T: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ la proyección de $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$ sobre el subespacio $\text{gen}\{x - x^2\}$ en la dirección del subespacio $\text{gen}\{1 - 2x, 1 + x^2\}$. La matriz de T con respecto a la base canónica $\{1, x, x^2\}$ es ...

Seleccione una:

- ☐ a. $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
- ☐ b. $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ☐ c. $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- ☐ d. $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

no cumplen

$$T(x - x^2) = x - x^2$$

$$T(1 - 2x) = 0$$

$$T(1 + x^2) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Labels: $[1-2x]^E$, $[x-x^2]^E$, $[x+x^2]^E$, $[T]^E$

$$\phi_1(x) = x - x^2$$

$$\text{Im}(T) = \text{gen}\{x - x^2\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho[T] = 1$$

$$\phi_2(x) = 1 - 2x$$

$$\phi_3(x) = 1 + x^2$$

Proyección sobre S_1 en la dirección de S_2

$$\text{Im}(T) = S_1 \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(T) = \dim S_1 = \rho[T]_{B_1}^{B_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{EN ESTE EJ: } \rho[T]_{B_1}^{B_2} = 1$$

Buscamos ahora como habíamos encontrado $[T]_E^E$. Tomo $B = \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\}$

$$[T]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [T]_E^E = [C]_B^E [T]_B^B [C]_E^B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ([C]_B^E)^{-1}$$

$$[T]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T]_E^E = [T]_B^B \underline{C}_E^B$$