

Aula Extra

25.09.2018

Lista 2:

⑦ $V \rightarrow$ espaço vetorial
 $A \subset V$

a) $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ $A = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = y + 3z + 4 \}$

b) $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ $A = \{ (x, y, z) : x + y + 5z = 0, y = z - x \}$

$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$(x, y, z) \mapsto (x + y + 5z, x + y - z)$

$A = \ker(F)$

Núcleo do trans. linear é o conjunto de vetores mapeados em zero. (?)

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 5z = 0 \\ 2x + 4y - z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -6z = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + 5z = 0 \\ 2x + 4y - z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V = (-1, 1, 0)$$

usado

$$Q \quad V = C^0([0, 1]) = \{f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ contínuo}\}$$

$$(f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t)$$

$$(\lambda f)(t) = \lambda f(t)$$

$$A = \{\text{polinômios de grau } \leq 3\}$$

$$f_0 = 1, f_1 = t, f_2 = t^2, f_3 = t^3$$

dim 4

$$V \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow A = \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$E \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a \\ y &= a + r_0 \\ z &= a + 2r_0\end{aligned}$$

$$(0, 1, 2), \quad a=0, r_0=1$$

$$(1, 3, 5), \quad a=1, r_0=2$$

$$\begin{aligned}& \textcircled{+} \\ & \downarrow \\ & (1, 4, 7)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 1 \\ r_0 &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$(a, a+r_0, a+2r_0)$$

$$(b, b+s_0, b+2s_0)$$

$$(a+b, a+b+r_0+s_0, a+b+2r_0+2s_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}a+b \\ r_0+s_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda(a, a+r_0, a+2r_0) = (\lambda a, \lambda a + \lambda r_0, \lambda a + 2\lambda r_0)$$

fixo

$$A = \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \text{ P.A. de } r_0 \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ e } r_0 \neq 0\}$$

“Não é esp. vetorial” =

Se não for esp. vetorial, então não é subespaço de $\mathbb{R}^3$, e não contém 0, o que mostra que $r_0 \neq 0$.

$$\lambda a = 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1) \in A \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$r_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 0 \\ r_0 &= 1\end{aligned} \quad (0, 1, 2)$$

base de
A

⑧

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 4 \\ 1, 2, 2 \\ 3, -2, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 4 \\ 1, 2, 2 \\ 3, 2, 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 4 \\ 0, 3, -2 \\ 3, 2, 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 4 \\ 0, 3, 2 \\ 0, 1, -11 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 4 \\ 0, 1, -2/3 \\ 0, 0, 3\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{soo } \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathbb{I}.$$

⑨

$$(4, 2, 1) = x v_1 + y v_2 + z v_3 =$$

$$= (x + y + 3z, -x + 2y - 2z, 4x + 2y + z)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + 3z = 4 \\ -x + 2y - 2z = 2 \\ 4x + 2y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & -2 & -11 & -15 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{11}{3} \\ 0 & -2 & -11 & -15 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{11}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 31 & 23 \end{array} \right)$$

6. e) $(1, 0, 0) + (1, 0, 0) = (4, 2, 2)$

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2) =$$

$$= (2(x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2) + (z_1 + z_2),$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2(y_1 + y_2) + (z_1 + z_2),$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2 + 2(z_1 + z_2))$$

$$\pi(x, y, z) = (\pi x, \pi y, \pi z)$$

$$0(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$$