

Aplicaciones lineales

5.1.a) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $f(x, y) = (x - y, 2x - y^2)$

f no es lineal ya que:

$$3f(0, 2) = 3(-2, -4) = (-6, -12)$$

$$f(3 \cdot (0, 2)) = f(0, 6) = (-6, -36) \quad \neq$$

b) $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $f(x, y, z, u) = (x - y, u + z, z, 2x - y)$

f sí es lineal porque:

$$\textcircled{*} f((x_1, y_1, z_1, u_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2, u_2)) = f(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, u_1 + u_2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x_1 + x_2 - y_1 - y_2, u_1 + u_2 + z_1 + z_2, z_1 + z_2, 2x_1 + 2x_2 - y_1 - y_2) = \\ &= (x_1 - y_1, u_1 + z_1, z_1, 2x_1 - y_1) + (x_2 - y_2, u_2 + z_2, z_2, 2x_2 - y_2) = \\ &= f(x_1, y_1, z_1, u_1) + f(x_2, y_2, z_2, u_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{**} f(\lambda(x, y, z, u)) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda u) =$$

$$= (\lambda x - \lambda y, \lambda u + \lambda z, \lambda z, 2\lambda x - \lambda y) = \lambda(x - y, u + z, z, 2x - y) =$$

$$= \lambda f(x, y, z, u)$$

5.2

$$f: V \rightarrow V$$

$$\beta = \{u_1, u_2\}$$

$$f(u_1) = u_2$$

$$f(u_2) = u_1$$

$$g(u_1) = -u_1, \quad g(u_2) = u_2$$

Veamos qué pasa con $f \circ g$ aplicada a los vectores de β :

$$f \circ g(u_1) = f(-u_1) = -f(u_1) = -u_2$$

$$f \circ g(u_2) = f(u_2) = u_1$$

Y ahora $g \circ f$ aplicada a β :

$$g \circ f(u_1) = g(u_2) = u_2$$

$$g \circ f(u_2) = g(u_1) = -u_1$$

Como $f \circ g(u_1) \neq g \circ f(u_1)$ las aplicaciones son diferentes.

5.3

$f: V \rightarrow V$ lineal

$\text{Inv } f = \{v \in V \mid f(v) = v\}$ es un subespacio vectorial

Demostración:

(*) sea $u, v \in \text{Inv } f \Rightarrow f(u) = u$ y $f(v) = v$
 f lineal

$$f(u+v) \stackrel{f \text{ lineal}}{=} f(u) + f(v) = u + v \Rightarrow u+v \in \text{Inv}(f)$$

(**) sea $u \in \text{Inv } f$ y $\lambda \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow f(u) = u$

$$f(\lambda u) = \lambda f(u) = \lambda u \Rightarrow \lambda u \in \text{Inv}(f)$$

$\hookrightarrow f$ lineal

De (*) y (**) deducimos que $\text{Inv}(f)$ es un subespacio vectorial de V .

5.4 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ lineal

$$v, w \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow v+w \in \text{Ker } f$$

Demostración:

$$f(v+w) \stackrel{f \text{ lineal}}{=} f(v) + f(w) = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow v+w \in \text{Ker } f$$

5.5

$$f: V \rightarrow V \quad f \circ f = f^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f \subseteq \text{Ker } f$$

Demostración

" \Rightarrow " Tenemos que demostrar que $\text{Im } f \subseteq \text{Ker } f$.

Sea $\vec{v} \in \text{Im } f$, entonces $\vec{v} = f(\vec{u})$ para algún $\vec{u} \in V$ y

$$f(\vec{v}) = f(f(\vec{u})) = f^2(\vec{u}) = 0, \text{ es decir } \vec{v} \in \text{Ker } f$$

" \Leftarrow " Tenemos que ver ahora que $f^2 = 0$. Sea $u \in V$, entonces:

$$f^2(u) = f(f(u)) \text{ y como } f(u) \in \text{Im } f \subseteq \text{Ker } f$$

$$\text{entonces } f(f(u)) = \vec{0}.$$

5.6

$$D: P_4[x] \rightarrow P_3[x]$$

$$D(p(x)) = p'(x)$$

$$a) \textcircled{*} D(p(x) + q(x)) = (p(x) + q(x))' = p'(x) + q'(x) = D(p(x)) + D(q(x))$$

$$\textcircled{**} D(\lambda p(x)) = (\lambda p(x))' = \lambda p'(x) = \lambda D(p(x))$$

Así que $\textcircled{*} + \textcircled{**} \Rightarrow D$ lineal.

$$b) M_{\beta_c^4 \beta_c^3}(D) \quad \beta_c^4 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4\}$$
$$\beta_c^3 = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$$

$$D(1) = 0; \quad D(x) = 1; \quad D(x^2) = 2x; \quad D(x^3) = 3x^2; \quad D(x^4) = 4x^3$$

Así que:

$$M_{\beta_c^4 \beta_c^3}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) \beta = \{(1+x)^4, (1+x)^3 x, (1+x)^2 x^2, (1+x) x^3, x^4\}$$

$$M_{\beta \beta_c^3}(D) = ?$$

$$D((1+x)^4) = 4(1+x)^3 = 4(1+3x+3x^2+x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D((1+x)^3 x) &= 3(1+x)^2 \cdot x + (1+x)^3 = (1+x)^2(3x+1+x) = \\ &= (1+2x+x^2)(1+4x) = 1+2x+x^2+4x+8x^2+4x^3 \\ &= 1+6x+9x^2+4x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D((1+x)^2 x^2) &= 2(1+x)x^2 + (1+x)^2 \cdot 2x = (1+x)[2x^2 + (1+x)2x] \\ &= (1+x)(4x^2+2x) = 4x^2+2x+4x^3+2x^2 = \\ &= 4x^3+6x^2+2x \end{aligned}$$

$$D((1+x)x^3) = x^3 + (1+x)3x^2 = 4x^3+3x^2$$

$$D(x^4) = 4x^3$$

$$M_{\beta/\beta_c}^3(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 9 & 6 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.8

a)

$$M_{\beta_1 \beta_8}(g) = M_{\beta_8 \beta_6} M_{\beta_1 \beta_7}(g) M_{\beta_1 \beta_1}$$

b)

$$M_{\beta_3 \beta_5}(g) = M_{\beta_5 \beta_8} M_{\beta_1 \beta_8}(g) M_{\beta_1 \beta_3}$$

5.10

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$g(-1, 1, 3) = (6, -4, 16)$$

$$g(-2, 1, 1) = (-2, -5, 1)$$

$$g(3, 2, -1) = (1, 14, -12)$$

1. Matriz de g respecto de las bases canónicas.

Como tenemos que calcular los inversos de la base canónica, calcularemos los vectores de esta base como combinación lineal de $\beta = \left\{ \underset{\underset{v_1}{\parallel}}{(-1, 1, 3)}, \underset{\underset{v_2}{\parallel}}{(-2, 1, 1)}, \underset{\underset{v_3}{\parallel}}{(3, 2, -1)} \right\}$

Omitimos los cálculos (que se reducen a resolver sistemas de ecuaciones):

$$(1, 0, 0) = \frac{3}{17} v_1 - \frac{7}{17} v_2 + \frac{2}{17} v_3$$

$$(0, 1, 0) = \frac{-1}{17} v_1 + \frac{8}{17} v_2 + \frac{5}{17} v_3$$

$$(0, 0, 1) = \frac{7}{17} v_1 - \frac{5}{17} v_2 - \frac{1}{17} v_3$$

$$g(1, 0, 0) = \frac{3}{17} g(v_1) - \frac{7}{17} g(v_2) + \frac{2}{17} g(v_3) = (2, 3, 1)$$

$$g(0, 1, 0) = \frac{-1}{17} g(v_1) + \frac{8}{17} g(v_2) + \frac{5}{17} g(v_3) = (-1, 2, -4)$$

$$g(0, 0, 1) = \frac{7}{17} g(v_1) - \frac{5}{17} g(v_2) - \frac{1}{17} g(v_3) = (3, -1, 7)$$

Así que:

$$M_{\beta_C \beta_C}^3(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Ecuaciones de Ker g y base

$$\text{Sea } (x, y, z) \in \text{Ker } g \Rightarrow g(x, y, z) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Como $|A| = 0$ y las dos últimas filas no son proporcionales, se tiene que $\text{rg}(A) = 2$ y $\dim \text{Ker } g = 3 - \text{rg}(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$\text{Ker } g = \{ (x, y, z) : 3x + 2y - z = x - 4y + 7z = 0 \}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker } g} = \{ (5, -11, -7) \}$$

3. Ecuaciones y base de Im g.

Como $\dim \text{Im } g = \text{rg } M_{\beta_C \beta_C}^3(g) = 2$ y la $\text{Im}(g)$ viene generada por las columnas de la matriz $M_{\beta_C \beta_C}^3(g)$, obtenemos:

$$\beta_{\text{Im } g} = \{ (2, 3, 1), (-1, 2, -4) \}$$

El número de ecuaciones que necesitamos para defi-

mir a $\text{Im } g$ es $\dim \mathbb{R}^3 - \dim \text{Ker } g = 3 - 2 = 1$. Sea

$(x, y, z) \in \text{Im } g$, entonces:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 7(z + y - 2x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$z + y - 2x = 0$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\text{Im } g = \{ (x, y, z) : z + y - 2x = 0 \}$$

3. $\text{rg}(g) = \dim \text{Im}(g) = 2$.

5.9 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $\beta = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$

$$f(x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3) = (x_2 + x_3) e_1 + (x_1 + x_3) e_2 + (x_2 - x_1) e_3$$

a)

$$f(e_1) = e_2 - e_3 = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$f(e_2) = e_1 + e_3 = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$f(e_3) = e_1 + e_2 = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$M_{\beta\beta}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $(x, y, z)_{\beta} \in \text{Inv}(f) \Leftrightarrow$

$$f((x, y, z)_{\beta}) = (x, y, z)_{\beta}, \text{ es decir:}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -1 - 1 + 1 - (1 - 1 - 1) = 0$$

Así que $\text{rg}(A) = 2$ (porque tiene dos filas no proporcionales y $|A| = 0$)

Por lo tanto $\dim(\text{Inv}(f)) = 3 - 2 = 1$ y:

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{ (x, y, z) : -x + y + z = x - y + z = 0 \}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im}(f)} = \{ (1, 1, 0) \}$$

c) **Ker f**

$$(x, y, z) \in \text{Ker } f \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|B| = 0 - 1 + 1 - (0 + 0 + 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rg } B = 2 \Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z) : y + z = y - x = 0 \}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker } f} = \{ (1, 1, -1) \}$$

Im f

$$\dim \text{Im } f = 3 - \dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im } f} = \{ (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0) \}$$

$$\text{Si } (x, y, z) \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \alpha (1, 0, 1) + \beta (1, 1, 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 1 \\ z & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = z + y - x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \{ (x, y, z) : x - y - z = 0 \}$$

d)
e)

$$\beta^* = \{ \underbrace{(1, 1, -1)}_{\uparrow \text{Ker } f}, (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \}$$

$$f(w_1) = 0$$

$$f(w_2) = f(e_1) = e_2 - e_3 = (0, 1, -1) = w_1 - w_2$$

$$f(w_3) = f(e_2) = e_1 + e_3 = (1, 0, 1) = w_1 - w_3$$

$$M_{\beta^* \beta^*}^*(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f) \quad \text{rg } f = \dim \text{Im } f = 2$$

5.12

$$f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$A = M_{\beta_2 \beta_1}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) f(x, y, z, t) = \left[A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} \right]^t = (x, x - y + z + 2t)$$

$$b) \boxed{\text{Ker } f} \quad (x, y, z, t) \in \text{Ker } f \iff x - y + z + 2t = 0$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z, t) \mid x - y + z + 2t = 0 \}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 4 - \text{rg } A = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker } f} = \{ (0, 1, 1, 0), (0, 2, 0, 1) \}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Im } f} \quad \dim \text{Im } f = 4 - \dim \text{Ker } f = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ y}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im } f} = \{ (1, 0), (0, 1) \}$$

$$c) \beta = \{ u_1 = (1, 1, 1, 0), u_2 = (1, 1, 0, 0), u_3 = (1, 0, 0, 0), u_4 = (1, 1, 1, 1) \}$$

$$\beta' = \{ \overset{w_1}{(1, 1)}, \overset{w_2}{(0, 2)} \}$$

$$f(u_1) = \left[A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^t = (1, 1) = (1, 0)_{\beta'}$$

$$f(u_2) = (1, 0) = w_1 - \frac{1}{2} w_2 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{2} \right)_{\beta'}$$

$$f(u_3) = (1, 1) = w_1 = (1, 0)_{\beta'}$$

$$f(u_4) = (1, 3) = w_1 + w_2 = (1, 1)_{\beta'}$$

$$M_{\beta\beta'}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

d) $\operatorname{rg} f = \dim \operatorname{Im} f = 2.$

e) Encontrar bases β_1 de \mathbb{R}^4 y β_2 de \mathbb{R}^2 , tales que

$$M_{\beta_1\beta_2}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tomamos esas bases $\beta_1 = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$ y $\beta_2 = \{t_1, t_2\}$. Entonces:

$$f(s_1) = (1, 0)_{\beta_2} = t_1 \quad (R_1)$$

$$f(s_2) = (0, 1)_{\beta_2} = t_2 \quad (R_2)$$

$$f(s_3) = (0, 0)_{\beta_2} \Rightarrow s_3 \in \operatorname{Ker} f$$

$$f(s_4) = (0, 0)_{\beta_2} \Rightarrow s_4 \in \operatorname{Ker} f$$

Tomemos $s_3 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$; $s_4 = (0, 2, 0, 1)$

Ahora elegimos $s_1, s_2 \notin \operatorname{Ker} f$ y de forma que β_1 sea base:

$$s_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), \quad s_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0) \text{ y está claro que}$$

β_1 es una base porque:

$$\operatorname{rg} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

(R_1) y (R_2) fijan el valor de t_1 y t_2 :

$$t_1 = f(s_1) = (1, 1)$$

$$t_2 = f(s_2) = (0, -1)$$

Además b_2 es una base porque t_1 y t_2 son l. independientes.

5.13

$$\mathbb{R}^4 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad M_{\beta_c \beta_c}^{4 \times 3}(g \circ f) &= M_{\beta_c \beta_c}^{3 \times 3}(g) M_{\beta_c \beta_c}^{4 \times 3}(f) = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ -10 & 3 & 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

No se puede calcular el espacio invariante porque los espacios de partida y llegada, no coinciden.

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad \text{Ker}(g \circ f) &= \left\{ (x, y, z, t) \text{ tq } f(x, y, z, t) = \vec{0} \right\} = \\ &= \left\{ (x, y, z, t) \text{ tq } \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ -10 & 3 & 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así que } \dim(g \circ f) = 4 - \text{rg } M_{\beta_c \beta_c}^{4 \times 3}(g \circ f) = 4 - 2 = 2.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & -5 & 0 & -2 \\ -10 & 3 & 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} F_2 + 3F_1 \\ \sim \\ F_3 - 5F_1 \end{array} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & -16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} F_3 + F_2 \\ \frac{1}{8} F_2 \end{array} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker}(g \circ f) = \{ (x, y, z, t) : -2x - y + 6t = -y + 2t = 0 \}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker}(g \circ f)} = \{ (2, 2, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1, 0) \}$$

* Im(gof)

$$\text{Como } \dim \text{Ker}(g \circ f) + \dim \text{Im}(g \circ f) = \dim \mathbb{R}^4 = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(g \circ f) = 2$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im}(g \circ f)} = \{(-1, -5, 3), (1, 3, -5)\}$$

$$\text{Si } (x, y, z) \in \text{Im}(g \circ f) \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & x & G_2 - G_1 \\ -5 & 3 & y & \\ 3 & -5 & z & G_3 + xG_1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & \\ -5 & 8 & y - 5x & \\ 3 & -8 & z + 3x & \end{array} = - \begin{array}{cc|c} 8 & y - 5x & \\ -8 & z + 3x & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c} F_2 + F_1 & 8 & y - 5x \\ = - & 0 & z + y - 2x \end{array} = -8(z + y - 2x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(g \circ f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z + y - 2x = 0\}$$

5.14

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ (x, y, z) \rightarrow (x+y, y, 0)$$

a) f es lineal porque:

$$(1) \quad f((x, y, z) + (x', y', z')) = f(x+x', y+y', z+z') = \\ = (x+x'+y+y', y+y', 0) = \\ = (x+y, y, 0) + (x'+y', y', 0) = f(x, y, z) + f(x', y', z')$$

$$(2) \quad f(\alpha(x, y, z)) = f(\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z) = (\alpha x + \alpha y, \alpha y, 0) = \\ = \alpha(x+y, y, 0) = \alpha f(x, y, z)$$

b) $\text{Ker } f = \{(x, y, z) : x+y = y = 0\} = \{(x, y, z) : x = y = 0\}$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \beta_{\text{Ker } f} = \{(0, 0, 1)\}$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = 3 - \dim \text{Ker } f = 2$$

$$\text{Im } f = \langle f(e_1), f(e_2), f(e_3) \rangle = \langle (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0) \rangle$$

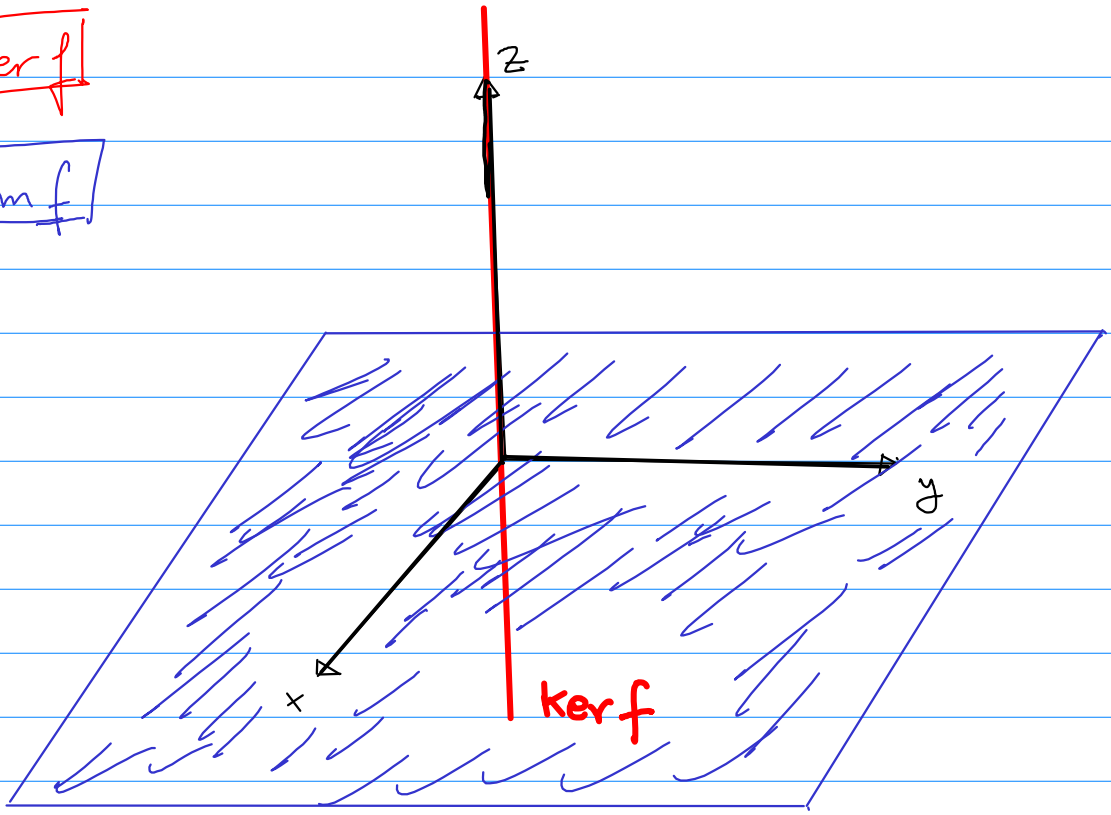
$$\beta_{\text{Im } f} = \{(1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{Si } (x, y, z) \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 & y \\ 0 & 0 & z \end{vmatrix} = z \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z = 0\}$$

c) $\boxed{\text{Ker } f}$

$\boxed{\text{Im } f}$



5.15

a) $f: V \rightarrow V$ $f(v) = f(-v) = 0 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} v = 0$

Esto es falso, basta con tomar

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$(x, y) \rightarrow y - x$$

Para esta aplicación lineal $f(5, 5) = f(-5, -5) = 0$ y $(5, 5) \neq (0, 0)$

b) $f: V \rightarrow V$ $\dim(\text{Ker } f) > 0$ entonces f^{-1} es una aplicación.

Esto es falso porque si $\dim \text{Ker } f > 0$ entonces f no es inyectiva y por lo tanto no es biyectiva. Así que f^{-1} no existe.

c) $f: V \rightarrow W$ suprayectiva entonces $\dim V \geq \dim W$

Esto es cierto porque f suprayectiva $\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = W$. Por otro lado $\dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f = \dim V \Rightarrow$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = \dim W = \dim V - \dim \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim W \leq \dim V$$

d) $f: V \rightarrow V$ entonces $V = \text{Ker } f \oplus \text{Im } f$

Esto es falso. Basta tomar

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (x, y) \rightarrow (y, 0)$$

$$M_{\substack{\mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^2}}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker } f} = \{(1, 0)\}$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im } f} = \{(1, 0)\}$$

} $\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow$ la suma
no es directa

e)

Si las dos matrices, A y B, representan al mismo endo-
morfismo deben tener el mismo determinante:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$M_{\beta\beta}(f) = A$$

$$\text{y } M_{\beta^*\beta^*}(f) = B$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{\beta\beta}(f) = M_{\beta\beta^*} M_{\beta^*\beta^*}(f) M_{\beta^*\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = |M_{\beta\beta^*}| |B| |M_{\beta^*\beta}| =$$

$$= |M_{\beta\beta^*}| |M_{\beta\beta^*}^{-1}| \cdot |\beta| = |\beta|$$

Alsoz fren:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} C_2+C_1 \\ = \\ C_3-C_1 \end{array} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -10 - 30 = -40$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - 3 = -18$$

5.11

$$f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f(1,1,1,1) = (0,0,1)$$

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

$$f(1,1,1,0) = (0,0,1)$$

$$f(-1,-2,0,0) = (1,1,1)$$

decomemos $v_1 = (1,1,1,1)$, $v_2 = (1,1,1,0)$, $v_3 = (1,0,1,0)$ y

$$v_4 = (-1,-2,0,0).$$

$$3 \rightarrow a) f(1,0,0,0) = f(-v_4 - 2e_2) = -f(v_4) - 2f(e_2) = (-1,-1,-1) + (2,2,0) = (1,1,-1)$$

$$1 \rightarrow f(0,1,0,0) = f(v_2 - v_3) = f(v_2) - f(v_3) = (-1,-1,0)$$

$$4 \rightarrow f(0,0,1,0) = f(v_3 - e_1) = f(v_3) - f(e_1) = (1,1,-1) - (1,1,-1) = (0,0,0)$$

$$2 \rightarrow f(0,0,0,1) = f(v_1 - v_2) = f(v_1) - f(v_2) = (0,0,2)$$

Así que:

$$M_{\mathbb{R}^3 \mathbb{R}^4}^{\mathbb{R}^3 \mathbb{R}^3}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) Ker f

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ (x,y,z,t) \mid f(x,y,z,t) = \vec{0} \} =$$

$$\left\{ (x,y,z,t) \mid M_{\mathbb{R}^3 \mathbb{R}^4}^{\mathbb{R}^3 \mathbb{R}^3}(f) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\} =$$

$$\{ (x,y,z,t) \mid x-y = -x+2t=0 \}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$* \dim \ker f = 4 - \operatorname{rg} M_{\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R}^3}(f) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$* \beta_{\ker f} = \left\{ \left(1, 1, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right), (0, 0, 1, 0) \right\}$$

Imf

Como $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 = 4 = \dim \ker f + \dim \operatorname{Im} f$, tenemos que $\dim \operatorname{Im} f = 2$ y necesitaremos $\dim \mathbb{R}^3 - \dim \operatorname{Im} f = 1$ ecuación para definir este subespacio.

$$\operatorname{Im} f = \langle (1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, 0), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 2) \rangle$$

→ columnas de $M_{\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R}^3}(f)$

$$\beta_{\operatorname{Im} f} = \{(0, 0, 1), (1, 1, 0)\}$$

$$\text{Si } (x, y, z) \in \operatorname{Im} f \Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -x + y$$

Así que:

$$\operatorname{Im} f = \{(x, y, z) \mid y - x = 0\}$$

$$c) \beta = \{w_1 = (1, 1, 1), w_2 = (1, 0, 1), w_3 = (1, 1, 0)\}$$

Podemos recurrir a la fórmula:

$$M_{\mathbb{R}^4, \beta}(f) = M_{\beta, \mathbb{R}^3} \cdot M_{\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R}^3}(f) \cdot M_{\mathbb{R}^3, \beta}$$

No obstante es más sencillo recurrir a la definición:

$$f(e_1) = (1, 1, -1) = w_1 - 2e_3 = w_1 - 2(w_1 - w_3) = -w_1 + 2w_3 = (-1, 0, 2)_\beta$$

$$f(e_2) = (-1, -1, 0) = -w_3 = (0, 0, -1)_\beta$$

$$f(e_3) = (0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0)_\beta$$

$$f(e_4) = (0, 0, 2) = 2(w_1 - w_3) = 2w_1 - 2w_3 = (2, 0, -2)_\beta$$

Así que:

$$M_{\beta}^{\beta}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im}f = \langle (-1, 0, 2)_\beta, (0, 0, -1)_\beta, (0, 0, 0)_\beta, (2, 0, -2)_\beta \rangle$$

$$\beta_{\text{Im}f} = \left\{ (1, 0, -1)_\beta, (0, 0, 1)_\beta \right\}$$

$$\text{Si } (x, y, z)_\beta \in \text{Im}f \Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -y \Rightarrow y = 0$$

Así que:

$$\text{Im}f = \{ (x, y, z)_\beta : y = 0 \}$$

d) $\beta_1 = \{ s_1 = (1, 1, 1, 0), s_2 = (1, 1, 0, 0), s_3 = (1, 0, 0, 0), s_4 = (1, 1, 1, 1) \}$

$$\beta_2 = \{ t_1 = (1, 1, 1), t_2 = (0, 1, 1), t_3 = (0, 0, 1) \}$$

Recordemos a la definición, aunque se podría utilizar la fórmula:

$$M_{\beta_1 \beta_2}(f) = M_{\beta_2 \mathbb{R}^3} M_{\beta_2 \beta_1}^{-1}(f) M_{\beta_2 \beta_1}$$

$$f(s_1) = f(1,1,1,0) = \left[M_{\beta_2 \mathbb{R}^3}(f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^t = (0, 0, -1) = -t_3 = (0, 0, -1)_{\beta_2}$$

$$f(s_2) = f(1,1,0,0) = (0, 0, -1) = (0, 0, -1)_{\beta_2}$$

$$f(s_3) = f(1,0,0,0) = (1, 1, -1) = t_1 - 2t_3 = (1, 0, -2)_{\beta_2}$$

$$f(s_4) = f(1,1,1,1) = (0, 0, 1) = t_3 = (0, 0, 1)_{\beta_2}$$

Finalmente:

$$M_{\beta_1 \beta_2}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Si $(x, y, z, t)_{\beta_1} \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow \vec{0} = f((x, y, z, t)_{\beta_1}) = \left[M_{\beta_1 \beta_2}(f) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} \right]^t =$
 $= (z, 0, -x - y - 2z + t)$

Así que $\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z, t)_{\beta_1} : z = -x - y - 2z + t = 0 \}$

• Observa que $\beta_{\text{Im } f} = \{ (0, 0, 1)_{\beta_2}, (1, 0, -2)_{\beta_2} \}$, por lo

$$\text{tanto si } (x, y, z)_{\beta_2} \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = y$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ (x, y, z)_{\beta_2} : y = 0 \}$$

$$e) \text{ rg } f = \dim \text{Im } f = 2.$$

5.16

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{ (x, y, z) : x+y+z=0 = x-y+2z \}$$

$$f(1, 0, 0) = (-1, 2, 0)$$

$$f(0, 1, 0) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - \text{rg} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\beta_{\text{Ker } f} = \{ (-3, 1, 2) \}$$

Calculamus $f(0, 0, 1)$:

$$f(0, 0, 1) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}[-3, 1, 2] + 3e_1 - e_2\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}f(-3, 1, 2) + \frac{3}{2}f(e_1) - \frac{1}{2}f(e_2) = \frac{1}{2}[(0, 0, 0) + (-3, 6, 0) - (1, 1, 0)]$$

$$= \left(-2, \frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$$

Finalmente:

$$f(x, y, z) = f(xe_1 + ye_2 + ze_3) = xf(e_1) + yf(e_2) + zf(e_3) =$$

$$= x(-1, 2, 0) + y(1, 1, 0) + z\left(-2, \frac{5}{2}, 0\right) =$$

$$= \left(-x + y - 2z, 2x + y + \frac{5}{2}z, 0\right)$$

Ejercicio

$$f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$$

$$M_{\beta' \beta}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Encontrar bases β y β' tales que

$$M_{\beta' \beta}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$$

$$\beta' = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5\}$$

$$f(v_1) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0)_{\beta'} = w_1$$

$$f(v_2) = w_2$$

$$f(v_3) = w_3$$

$$f(v_4) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow v_4 \in \ker f$$

Eligimos $v_4 = (x, y, z, t)$ imponiendo que pertenezca a $\ker f$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$x + 3y + 6z + t = 0$$

$$y + 3z + 2t = 0$$

$$z + 3t = 0$$

Tomamos $t=1$, entonces:

$$z = -3, y = 7, x = -21 + 18 - 1 = -4$$

$$v_4 = (-4, 7, -3, 1)$$

Ahora elegimos v_1, v_2 y v_3 formando junto a v_4 una base y de manera que no pertenezcan a $\text{Ker } f$:

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0), \quad v_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0).$$

Se verifica que $B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ es una base porque

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 7 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

Estos valores de v_1, v_2 y v_3 determinan w_1, w_2 y w_3 :

$$w_1 = f(v_1) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$w_2 = f(v_2) = (3, 1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$w_3 = f(v_3) = (6, 3, 1, 0, 0)$$

Ahora basta con elegir w_4 y w_5 formando una base junto con w_1, w_2, w_3 :

$$w_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$$

$$w_5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$$

B' es base porque:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

