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INSCRIPTO EN: SEDE: CUN 02 DIAS: 14/11/22 HORARIO: 10-13 AULA: 213

NOTA del 1^{er} parcial: 10

1	2	3	4	NOTA
B	B ⁻	B	B	9 (nove)

PROMOCIONA 10 (diez)	RECUPERA 23/11/22 - 10 hs
INSUFICIENTE	FINAL

CORRECTOR: Cai

Los razonamientos usados para la resolución de los problemas deben figurar en la hoja.

1.- Sean en \mathbb{R}^3 los subespacios $S = \langle (1, 3, 0), (0, 2, 1) \rangle$, $T = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 / 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \}$ y $H = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_1 + x_3 = 0 \}$. Definir, si es posible, una transformación lineal $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ que verifique simultáneamente

$$f(S) = S, \quad f(T) = T, \quad f(1, 3, 0) \in H \quad \text{y} \quad f(0, 1, -1) \in H.$$

2.- Sean $S = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \}$, $B = \{ (1, 0, 1); (0, 1, 0); (1, 0, 0) \}$ base de \mathbb{R}^3 y $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ la transformación lineal tal que

$$M_{EB}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hallar todos los valores de $a \in \mathbb{R}$ que hacen que f sea un isomorfismo y $f(4, a, -2) \in S$.

3.- Hallar $P \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ de grado mínimo entre todos los polinomios que verifican simultáneamente:

- todas las soluciones de $\bar{z}z^3 = 27iz$ son raíces de P ,
- P tiene alguna raíz doble,
- $P(1) = 50$.

4.- Sea $A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 8 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Hallar, si es posible, una matriz inversible C y una matriz diagonal D tales que $A = CDC^{-1}$.

1

① $S = \langle (1, 3, 0), (0, 2, 1) \rangle$

$$T = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$$

$$H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_3 = 0\}$$

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

DATOS

$$f(S) = S$$

$$f(T) = T$$

$$f(1, 3, 0) \in H$$

$$f(0, 1, -1) \in H$$

• Busco generadores de T

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow x_2 = -x_3 - 3x_1$$

$$T = \langle (1, -3, 0), (0, 1, -1) \rangle$$

$$f \begin{matrix} \text{ES} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (2, 3, 0) \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{ES, EH} \} \text{SNH} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (\quad) \end{matrix}$$

$$f \begin{matrix} \text{ET} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (0, 2, -1) \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{ET, EH} \} \text{TNH} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (\quad) \end{matrix}$$

$$f \begin{matrix} \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (\quad) \\ \text{SNT} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \underbrace{\hspace{2cm}} \\ (\quad) \\ \text{SNT} \end{matrix}$$

• BUSCO SNH

$$\Sigma S = (\alpha, 3\alpha + 2B, B)$$

reemplaz ΣS en H

$$\alpha + B = 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -B} \Rightarrow \text{reemplaz } \alpha = -B \text{ en } \Sigma S$$

$$\Sigma S = (-B, -3B + 2B, B)$$

$$(-B, -B, B)$$

$$\text{SNH} = \langle (-1, -1, 1) \rangle$$

②

• BUSCO T n H

$$X_T = (\alpha, -3\alpha + B, -B)$$

remploze X_T en H.

$$\alpha - B = 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = B} \Rightarrow \text{remploze } \alpha = B \text{ in } X_T$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_T &= (\alpha, -3\alpha + \alpha, -\alpha) \\ &= (B, -2B, -B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{T n H = \langle (1, -2, -1) \rangle} \quad \checkmark$$

• BUSCO S n T

$$X_S = (\alpha, 3\alpha + 2B, B)$$

remploze X_S en T.

$$3\alpha + 3\alpha + 2B + B = 0$$

$$6\alpha + 3B = 0$$

$$3B = -6\alpha$$

$$\boxed{B = -2\alpha} \Rightarrow \text{remploze } B = -2\alpha \text{ en } X_S$$

$$XS = (\alpha, 3\alpha - 4\alpha, -2\alpha)$$

$$(\alpha, -\alpha, -2\alpha)$$

$$SNT = \langle (1, -1, -2) \rangle \quad \checkmark$$

• Propone la siguiente TL $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(1, 3, 0) = (-1, -1, 1)$$

$$f(0, 1, -1) = (1, -2, -1) \quad \checkmark$$

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

• Observa si $\{(1, 3, 0), (0, 1, -1), (1, -2, -2)\}$
~~es~~ es base de \mathbb{R}^3

• Veo la linealidad del conjunto de vectores

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad F2 - F1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad F3 + 4F2$$

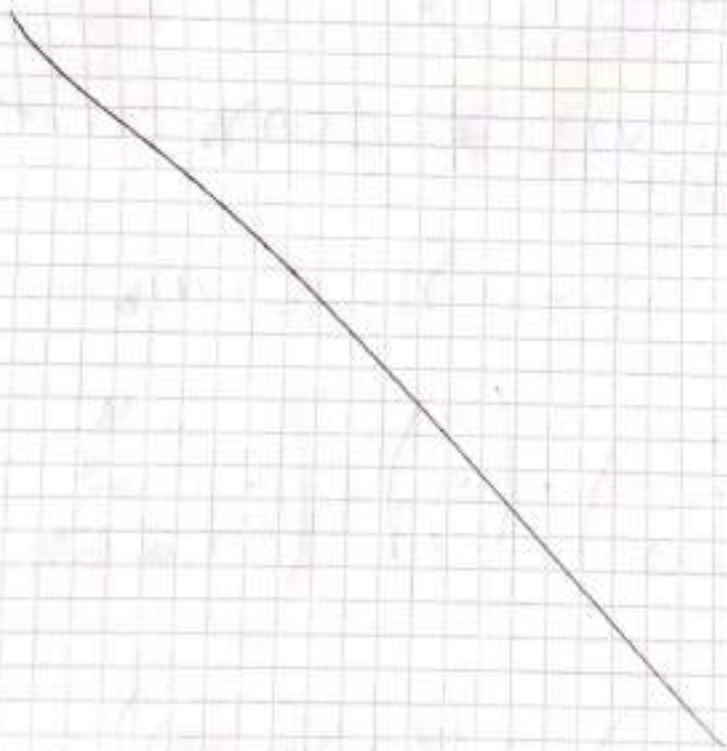
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{SON LI}$$

RTA

$$f(2, 3, 0) = (-2, -2, 2)$$

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

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



$$\textcircled{2} \quad S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0\}$$

$$B = \{(1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1)\}$$

$$M_{EB}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(4, a, -2) \in S$$

• PARTIR de lo siguiente idea

$$M_{EB}(f) \cdot (v)_E = (f(v))_B \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left[M_{EB}(f) \cdot (4, a, -2)^t \right]^t = (f(v))_B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a^2 \\ a-2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(4, a^2, a-2) = (f(4, a, -2))_B \quad \checkmark$$

(1)

$$f(4, a, -2) = 4 \cdot (1, 0, 1) + a^2 \cdot (0, 1, 0) + (a-2) \cdot (1, 0, 0)$$

$$f(4, a, -2) = (4, 0, 4) + (0, a^2, 0) + (a-2, 0, 0)$$

$$= (2+a, a^2, 4)$$

• $(2+a, a^2, 4)$ debe pertenecer a S .
lo reemplazamos en S .

$$2+a + a^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$-6 + a + a^2 = 0$$

• Utilizo la fórmula resolvente y hallo a .

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)}}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{-1+5}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3 \end{cases}$$

③

$$\bar{z} z^3 = 27i z$$

Forma triponometrica:

$$\bullet \bar{z} = |z| \cdot (\cos(-\alpha) + i \sin(-\alpha)) \quad \text{se } z \neq 0$$

$$\bullet z^3 = |z|^3 \cdot (\cos(3\alpha) + i \sin(3\alpha))$$

$$\bullet 27i = 27 \cdot (\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}))$$

$$\textcircled{*} \frac{27}{27} = 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{sen} \\ \text{cos}(\alpha) = 1 \\ \downarrow \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\bullet z = |z| \cdot (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \bar{z} \cdot z^3 &= |z| \cdot |z|^3 \cdot (\cos(-\alpha + 3\alpha) + i \sin(-\alpha + 3\alpha)) \\ &= |z|^4 \cdot (\cos(2\alpha) + i \sin(2\alpha)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet 27i z &= 27 \cdot |z| \cdot (\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)) \\ &= 27 \cdot |z| \cdot (\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z} \cdot z^3 = 27 \cdot z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} |\bar{z} \cdot z^3| = |27 \cdot z|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \arg(\bar{z} \cdot z^3) = \arg(27 \cdot z)$$

①

$$|z|^4 = 27 \cdot |z|$$

$$|z|^3 = 27$$

$$|z| = \sqrt[3]{27}$$

$$|z| = 3 \quad (z \neq 0)$$

②

$$2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha + 2k\pi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

• Also $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < 2\pi$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2k\right) \cdot \pi < 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2} + 2k < 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq 2k < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \leq k < \frac{3}{4}$$

$$k = \{0\}$$

$$k=0 \quad z = 3 \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$z = 3 \cdot (0 + i \cdot 1)$$

$$z = 3i$$

$$z = 0$$

y



Soluciones

de

$$\bar{z} \cdot z^3 = 27 \wedge z$$

• Raíces de $P = \{ 3i, -3i, 0 \}$ ✓

↳ multiplicidad doble

(leer: que sea un polinomio de grado mínimo)

$$P = a \cdot (x - 3i) \cdot (x + 3i) \cdot x^2$$

$$P = a \cdot (x^2 + 9) \cdot x^2$$

• Hallar a con el dato $P(1) = 50$

$$50 = a \cdot (1 + 9) \cdot 1$$

$$50 = 10a$$

$$5 = a$$

$$P(x) = 5 \cdot (x^2 + 9) \cdot x^2$$

4

$$M \Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 8 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{EE}^f = C_{BE} \cdot M_B^f \cdot C_{EB}$$

$$A = C \cdot D \cdot C^{-2}$$

• HALLO $M_B = (D)$

• BUSCO Autovalores de A. Para ello necesito las raíces del polinomio CARACTERÍSTICO asociado a la matriz A.

$$P(\lambda) = \det | A - \lambda I |$$

$$= \det \begin{vmatrix} -7-\lambda & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 8-\lambda & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{por columna 3} \\ = \end{array}$$

$$\Delta. 3-\lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -7-\lambda & 5 \\ -10 & 8-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (3-\lambda) \cdot [(-7-\lambda) \cdot (8-\lambda) + 50]$$

$$(3-\lambda) \cdot [(-7-\lambda) \cdot (8-\lambda) + 50]$$

$$(3-\lambda) \cdot [-56 + 7\lambda - 8\lambda + \lambda^2 + 50]$$

$$(3-\lambda) \cdot [-6 - \lambda + \lambda^2] = 0$$



$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -6}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \frac{1+5}{2} = 3 \quad \frac{1-5}{2} = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{AUFWALTS} = \left\{ 3 \text{ (multiplicidad)}, -2 \right\}$$

- BUSCA los subespacios para cada AUFWALT

$$S_{\lambda=3} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (A - 3I) \cdot x = 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -10 & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot x = 0$$

(9)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -10 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} F_2 - F_1 \\ F_3 - F_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -10 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} -10x_1 + 5x_2 = 0 \\ 5x_2 = 10x_1 \\ \underline{x_2 = 2x_1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S_{\lambda=3} = \langle (-1, 2, 0), (0, 0, 1) \rangle$$

$$S_{\lambda=-2} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (A + 2I) \cdot x = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 & 0 \\ -10 & 10 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot x = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} F_2 - 2F_1 \\ F_3 - 2F_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} +5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} -5x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ -5x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5x_1 = 5x_2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x_1 = x_2 \\ 5x_2 = 5x_3 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x_2 = x_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_{\lambda=-2} = \left\langle (1, 1, 1) \right\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

base formada por Autovalores de A.

$$B = \left\langle (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 0), (0, 0, 1) \right\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

• OBSERVAR L são LI.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

• Arma $M_B = (D)$

$$D = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{R.R.} \quad \checkmark$$

Armo C

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rta.}$$

