

Ejemplo :

Sea $T : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ / $T(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 2c \\ 0 & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix}$

(a) Calcular $T(1-x+x^2)$

(b) Calcular $T(S)$ con $S = \{ p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] : p(0) = 0 \}$

(c) Calcular $T^{-1}(U)$ con $U = \{ A \in \mathbb{R}^{2x2} : \text{tr}(A) = 0 \}$

(d) Bases de $Nu(T) \subset \text{Im}(T)$

$$\mathbb{R}_2[x] \quad \mathbb{R}^{2x2}$$

(a) $T(1-x+x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(b) $T(S) = \{ A \in \mathbb{R}^{2x2} : T(p) = A, p \in S \}$

$p \in S \Rightarrow p(x) = a+bx+cx^2 \in S \Rightarrow p(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$

$S = \{ bx+cx^2, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \} = \text{gen} \{ x, x^2 \}$

$\Rightarrow T(S) = \text{gen} \{ T(x), T(x^2) \} = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

(c) $T^{-1}(U) = \{ p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] : T(p) \in U \}$

$T(p) = T(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 2c \\ 0 & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix} \in U$

$\Leftrightarrow a+b+a+b+2c = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{a} + \cancel{2b} + \cancel{2c} = 0$

Con $a+b+c=0 \Rightarrow a = -b-c$

$p(x) \in T(U)$ es $p(x) = (-b-c) + bx + cx^2$

$$\Rightarrow T^{-1}(U) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -b-c & bx+cx^2 \\ b(x-1)+c(x^2-1) \end{pmatrix} \mid b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1+x & -1+x^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Obs : $T(-1+x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad a=-1, b=1, c=0$

$T(-1+x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a=-1, b=0, c=1$

(d) $Nu(T) = \{ \underline{a+bx+cx^2} : T(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \}$

$T(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 2c \\ 0 & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = 0 \rightarrow a = -b \\ 2c = 0 \rightarrow c = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \\ a+b+2c = 0 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow Nu(T) = \{ a + (-a)x, a \in \mathbb{R} \} = \text{gen} \{ 1-x \}$

$\cap \{ 1-x \}$ es Li $\Rightarrow B_{Nu(T)} = \{ 1-x \}$ y $\dim Nu(T) = 1$
 $\text{or } \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

Para la $\text{Im}(T)$: Buscar un conjunto generador de $V = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$V = \mathbb{R}_2[x] = \text{gen} \left\{ 1+x+x^2, 1+x, 1 \right\} \text{ (verificar)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T) = \text{gen} \left\{ T(1+x+x^2), T(1+x), T(1) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{./.2}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ es li:

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Obs: Si tomamos $\mathbb{R}_2[x] = \text{gen} \left\{ 1, x, x^2 \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T) = \text{gen} \left\{ T(1), T(x), T(x^2) \right\}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Obs: $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \neq \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T)$$

Ej:
Sea $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x+z \\ 2x+y+z \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Sea } V = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Quiero hallar $T^{-1}(V)$ → ecuaciones que lo definen

$$T^{-1}(V) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} : T \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in V \right\}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a+c \\ 2a+b+c \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} a+b = \alpha + \beta \\ a+c = \alpha \\ 2a+b+c = 2\alpha - \beta \end{cases} \quad \sim \quad \dots$$

Obs: $\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a+c \\ 2a+b+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = 1 \\ a+c = 0 \\ 2a+b+c = -1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$F_1 - F_2$
 $F_3 - 2F_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$F_2 + F_3$
Obs

$$T \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}(T)$$

TRANSF. LINEALES

(Ranuras)

V y W los E.V sobre K

$T: V \rightarrow W$ es TL si

$$1) \quad T(v+w) = T(v) + T(w) \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

$$2) \quad T(\alpha v) = \alpha T(v) \quad \forall \alpha \in K \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$Nu(T) = \{v \in V : T(v) = 0_W\} \subseteq de V$$

$$\text{Im}(T) = \{w \in W : T(v) = w, v \in V\} \subseteq de W$$

$B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V

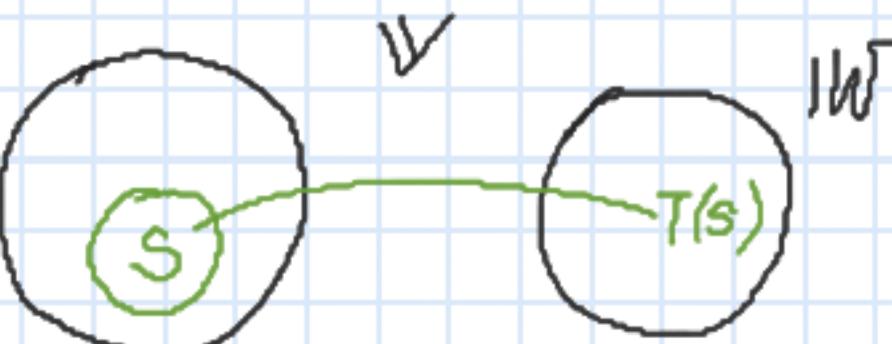
$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(T) = \text{gen} \{T(v_1), T(v_2), \dots, T(v_n)\}$$

Prop: $T(0_V) = 0_W$

$$T\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i T(v_i)$$

$S \subseteq de V \Rightarrow T(S) \subseteq de W$

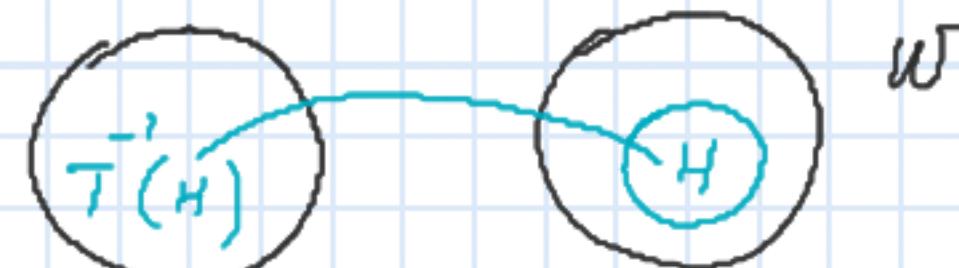
$$T(S) = \{w \in W : T(v) = w, v \in S\}$$



$$Si: S = V \Rightarrow T(S) = \text{Im}(T)$$

H es se de $W \Rightarrow T^{-1}(H) \subseteq de V$

$$T^{-1}(H) = \{v \in V : T(v) \in H\}$$



$$Si: W = \{0_W\} \Rightarrow T^{-1}(W) = Nu(T)$$

¿En qué caso una transformación lineal está bien definida?

Teorema fundamental de las transformaciones lineales (TFTL)

Sean \mathbb{V}_K y \mathbb{W}_K dos espacios vectoriales, siendo \mathbb{V}_K de dimensión finita n , y $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ una base de \mathbb{V}_K y w_1, \dots, w_n vectores cualesquiera de \mathbb{W}_K . Entonces existe una única transformación lineal $T : \mathbb{V}_K \rightarrow \mathbb{W}_K$ tal que $T(v_i) = w_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Usa:

Sea $\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{R}^2$ $\mathbb{W} = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ sea $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Si: $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x^2$ $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1 - x + x^2$ con $\{x^2, 1 - x + x^2\} \subset \mathbb{R}_2[x]$
 $\Rightarrow \exists! T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ que cumple lo pedido $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x^2$
 $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1 - x + x^2$

Cómo calculo $\forall \mathbf{x} : T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = ?$ $\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 3\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 4\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = T\left(3\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 4\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)\right) = 3T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + 4T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 3x^2 + 4(1 - x + x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 4 - 4x + 7x^2$$

y el $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = ?$ $\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_1\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + x_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_1 T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + x_2 T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_1(x^2) + x_2(1 - x + x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x_2 + (-x_1)x + (x_1 + x_2)x^2 \rightarrow \text{Fórmula explíc.$$

- $\exists \pi_L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \wedge T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ?$
 Obs: $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ no forman base de $\mathbb{R}^2 \therefore$ No cumple con TFTL
 Como $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = T\left(2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ por esto $\nexists \pi_L$
- $\exists \pi_L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ?$ $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ no forma base de $\mathbb{R}^2 \therefore$
 TFTL no se puede aplicar pero $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ extendida a base de \mathbb{R}^2
 y ahora $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ por TFTL $\exists! T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
arbitrario que cumple $T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
hay infinitas

2.9 Hallar todos los $a \in \mathbb{R}$ para los cuales existe una transformación lineal $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ tal que

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= [1 \ a \ 1]^T, \\ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= [1 \ 0 \ 1]^T, \\ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T, \\ T\left(\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T}_{v_4}\right) &= [5 \ 1 \ a^2]^T. \end{aligned}}$$

rango $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3$

$\exists! T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 - (\times \text{TFTL})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 1 & (1) \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = -1 \\ \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{En (1)} \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 1 - \alpha_1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 1 \quad \alpha_2 = 2 \quad \alpha_3 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1, 1, 1)^T \\ v_2 &= (1, 0, -1)^T \Rightarrow \{v_1, v_2, v_3\} \text{ es Li} \\ v_3 &= (-1, -1, 0)^T \text{ en } \mathbb{R}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ es base de \mathbb{R}^3

OTRO EJEMPLO

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$W = \mathbb{R}_g [xe]$$

$$T(1) = x^2 \quad T(-1) = 1 - x + x^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = x_1 \\ \alpha - \beta = x_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\beta = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad T(1) + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2} \quad T(-1) =$$

$$= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} x^2 + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2} (1 - x + x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \\ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \\ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T, \\ T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & a^2 \end{bmatrix}^T. \end{aligned}$$

$$v_4 = 1 \cdot v_1 + 2 \cdot v_2 + 2 \cdot v_3$$

$$\Rightarrow T(v_4) = 1 \cdot T(v_1) + 2 \cdot T(v_2) + 2 \cdot T(v_3)$$

$$(5 \ 1 \ a^2)^T = (1 \ a \ 1)^T + (2 \ 0 \ 2)^T + (2 \ 4 \ 6)^T$$

$$(5 \ 1 \ a^2)^T = (5 \ a+4 \ 9)^T \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1 = a+4 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{a=-3}} \\ 1 = 9 \Rightarrow a=3 \vee \underline{\underline{a=-3}} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore T(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = (1 \ -3 \ 9)^T$$

$$T(1 \ 0 \ -1)^T = (1 \ 0 \ 1)^T \quad \text{Cómo sacar la fórmula?}$$

$$T(-1 \ -1 \ 0)^T = (1 \ 2 \ 3)^T$$

- $\left[\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right]_B$ con $B = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & x \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & y \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & z \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} F_1 - F_2 \\ F_1 + F_3 \\ F_3 - 2F_2 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & x-y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & x-z \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & x-2y \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} F_3 - 2F_2 \\ -F_1 + F_3 \\ x-2y-z \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & x-y \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & x-2y+z \end{array} \right)$$

$x-2y+z$
 $-x+y-z$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = x-2y+z \quad \alpha_2 = x-y \quad \alpha_1 = x-x+y+x-2y+z$$

$$(x-y+z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (x-y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + (x-2y+z) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (x-y+z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (x-y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + (x-2y+z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x-4y+z \\ -x-y-z \\ 5x-8y+yz \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{donde } T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

Clasificación de transformaciones lineales

Definición: Sean V_K y W_K dos espacios vectoriales y $T : V_K \rightarrow W_K$ una transformación lineal.

Entonces:

1. T es inyectiva (o monomorfismo) si $T(x) = T(y) \Rightarrow x = y, \forall x, y \in V_K$

2. T es sobreyectiva (o epimorfismo) si $\forall y \in W_K \exists x \in V_K : y = T(x)$ $\text{Im}(T) = W$

3. T es biyectiva (o isomorfismo) si es inyectiva y sobreyectiva.
 en dim finita
 $\dim V_K = \dim W_K$

Teorema de la dimensión

Sea V de dimensión finita n y $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$.
Entonces $\dim \text{Nu}(f) + \dim \text{Im}(f) = \dim(V)$.

Transf. lineal

conj de TL que van
 $V \rightarrow W$

- Caso 2:
 $\dim(\text{Nu}(f)) = n$, como $\text{Nu}(f) \subseteq V$ y $\dim(V) = n$ entonces $\text{Nu}(f) = V$ y la $\text{Im}(f) = \{0_W\}$.
El teorema se cumple.

- Caso 3:

Supongamos que el $\dim(\text{Nu}(f)) = k, 0 < k < n$ y que el conjunto $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ es una base del $\text{Nu}(f)$.

Extendemos esa base $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ a una base de V

Agregamos $\{u_{k+1}, u_{k+2}, \dots, u_n\}$ para que el conjunto $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k, u_{k+1}, u_{k+2}, \dots, u_n\}$ resulte una base de V .

Nuevamente $\text{Im}(f) = \text{gen}\{f(u_1), f(u_2), \dots, f(u_k), f(u_{k+1}), f(u_{k+2}), \dots, f(u_n)\}$

$\text{Im}(f) = \text{gen}\{f(u_{k+1}), f(u_{k+2}), \dots, f(u_n)\}$. Este conjunto generador de la $\text{Im}(f)$ tiene " $n - k$ " vectores.

Analizamos la independencia lineal:

Planteamos la combinación lineal nula:

$$a_{k+1}f(u_{k+1}) + a_{k+2}f(u_{k+2}) + \dots + a_nf(u_n) = 0_W$$

Reescribimos:

$$f(a_{k+1}u_{k+1} + a_{k+2}u_{k+2} + \dots + a_nu_n) = 0_W \Rightarrow a_{k+1}u_{k+1} + a_{k+2}u_{k+2} + \dots + a_nu_n \in \text{Nu}(f)$$

De modo que:

$$a_{k+1}u_{k+1} + a_{k+2}u_{k+2} + \dots + a_nu_n = b_1u_1 + b_2u_2 + \dots + b_ru_r \text{ ya que el conjunto } \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r\} \text{ es base de } \text{Nu}(f)$$

$$\text{Así } a_{k+1}u_{k+1} + a_{k+2}u_{k+2} + \dots + a_nu_n - b_1u_1 - b_2u_2 - \dots - b_ru_r = 0_V$$

Y dado que el conjunto $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k, u_{k+1}, \dots, u_n\}$ es una base de V , en particular L.I se deduce que

$$a_i = 0 \text{ con } k+1 \leq i \leq n.$$

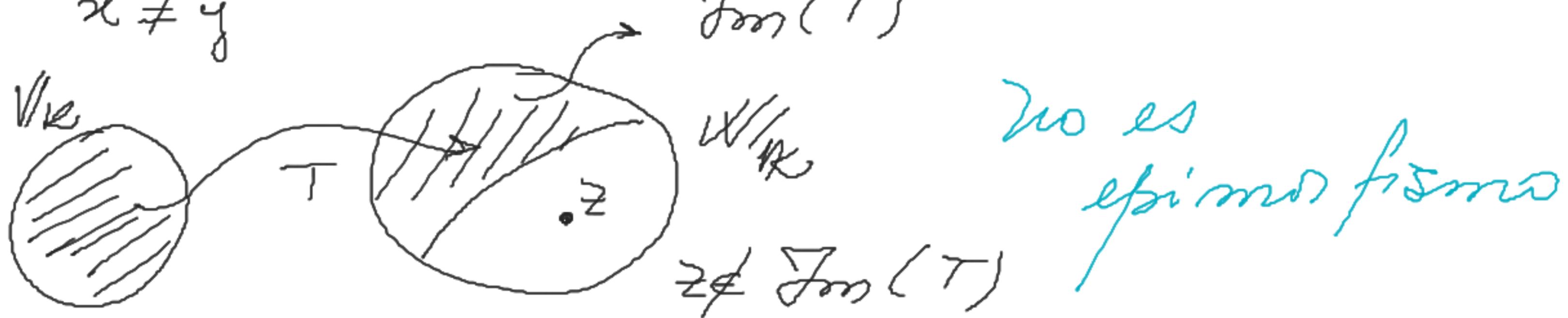
$$(2) \quad 0 + m = m$$

$$\alpha_1 f(w_1) + \alpha_2 f(w_2) + \dots + \alpha_m f(w_m) = 0_W \Rightarrow f(\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_m w_m) = 0_W$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_m w_m \in \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_m w_m = 0_V \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$$



$$x \neq y$$



Por lo que resultan

$a_{k+1} = a_{k+2} = \dots = a_n = 0$ y el conjunto $\{f(u_{k+1}), f(u_{k+2}), \dots, f(u_n)\}$ es una base de $\text{Im}(f)$

y la $\dim(\text{Im}(f)) = n - k$.

De donde finalmente se verifica que: $\dim(\text{Nu}(f)) + \dim(\text{Im}(f)) = k + (n - k) = n = \dim(V)$

Definir una transformación lineal

$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ que cumpla ambos requisitos:

- i) $\text{Nu}(T) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0\}$
- ii) $p(x) = 1 - x + x^2 \in \text{Im}(T)$.

$$\text{Nu}(T) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cap \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ sol: } \therefore \mathcal{B}(\text{Nu}(T)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \dim \text{Nu}(T) = 2$$

$$\text{Por le. de la dimensión} \quad \underbrace{\dim \text{Nu}(T)}_{=2} + \dim \text{Im}(T) = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \dim \text{Im}(T) = 1$$

$$1 - x + x^2 \in \text{Im}(T) \wedge 1 - x + x^2 \neq 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]} \therefore \text{Im}(T) = \text{gen} \{1 - x + x^2\}$$

Formar una base "conveniente" de \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (1 \ 0 \ 1) \notin \text{Nu}(T)$$

$1 + 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = -1 \neq 0$

$\in \text{Nu}(T)$ $\text{Li. c/ los av. Nu}(T)$

donde $T \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]}$ $T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]}$ $\wedge \quad T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{2 - 2x + x^2}_{\in \text{Im}(T)}$

por TFTL $\exists!$ transf. lineal.

Obs: $T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]}$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - x + x^2$$

$T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ cumple c/ los fdic? Sí

$T = T$? No

Puedo definir infinitas TL lineales que cumplen.

Podrá haber presto y/o completa la base de \mathbb{R}^3 cumpliendo que no cumpla la ecuación del plano

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1 - x + x^2}{\text{no puedo}}$$

poner coordenadas $\left[T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]} = \{1, x, x^2\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]} = \{1 - x + x^2, 1 - x, 1\}$$

$$\left[T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sea $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$. $f: V \rightarrow W$

f es un monomorfismo $\Leftrightarrow \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\}$.

f es monomorfismo $\Rightarrow \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\}$ (\Rightarrow)

$$\{0_V\} \subset \text{Nu}(f) \wedge \text{Nu}(f) \subset \{0_V\}$$

↑
trivial
 $\text{Nu}(f)$ es sección \vee

(a) f es monomorfismo $f(v) = f(w) \Rightarrow v = w$
 Si $v \in \text{Nu}(f) \Rightarrow f(v) = 0_W$
 Como $f \circ \pi_L \Rightarrow f(0_V) = 0_W$
 Como f es monomor. $\Rightarrow v = 0_V \therefore \text{Nu}(f) \subset \{0_V\}$

$\text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\} \Rightarrow f$ es monomorfismo (\Leftarrow)

Entonces $f(v) = f(w) \Rightarrow f(v) - f(w) = 0_W \Rightarrow f(v-w) = 0_W$

$\Rightarrow v-w \in \text{Nu}(f) \wedge \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\} \therefore v-w = 0_V$

$\Rightarrow v = w \Rightarrow f$ es monomorfismo

Sea $f \in L(V, W)$.

f monomorfismo \Rightarrow

$\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ es linealmente independiente \Rightarrow
 $\{f(\mathbf{v}_1), f(\mathbf{v}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{v}_k)\}$ es linealmente independiente)

(demonstración a cargo de ustedes)

Sea $f \in L(V, W)$ $f: V \rightarrow W$ es un isomorfismo

$\Leftrightarrow (f$ es un monomorfismo (inyectiva))

y f es un epimorfismo (sobreyectiva))

$$\downarrow \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\}$$

f es epíngenesis $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im}(f) = W \quad \text{Im}(f) = \{u \in W : f(v) = u, v \in V\}$

$$\downarrow \forall u \in W \exists v \in V : f(v) = u \Rightarrow u \in \text{Im}(f)$$

Sea $f: V \rightarrow W$ un isomorfismo

Si $B = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ es una base de V

$\Rightarrow \{f(\mathbf{v}_1), f(\mathbf{v}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{v}_n)\}$ es una base de W

$\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ base de $V \Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = \text{gen}\{f(\mathbf{v}_1), f(\mathbf{v}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{v}_n)\}$

• $\alpha_1 f(\mathbf{v}_1) + \alpha_2 f(\mathbf{v}_2) + \dots + \alpha_n f(\mathbf{v}_n) = 0_W$

uno α_i satisface $f(\alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \mathbf{v}_n) = 0_W$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \mathbf{v}_n \in \text{Nu}(f) \wedge f$ es monomorfismo

$\Rightarrow \text{Nu}(f) = \{0_V\} \therefore \alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \mathbf{v}_n = 0_V \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \{f(\mathbf{v}_1), f(\mathbf{v}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{v}_n)\}$ es base de $\text{Im}(f) = W \quad f$ es epíngenesis

Ejemplos:

$$\dim \text{Nu}(f) + \dim \text{Im}(f) = 3$$

≥ 1 ≤ 2

1) Sea $f: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / f(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a-c \end{pmatrix}$ una TL

Analizar las propiedades de f

- $\text{Nu}(f) = \left\{ \underline{a+bx+cx^2} \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] : f(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$f(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a-c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=0 \Rightarrow b=-a \\ a-c=0 \Rightarrow a=c \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{a+bx+cx^2} = a + (-a)x + a \cdot x^2 = a(1-x+x^2) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\in \text{Nu}(f)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Nu}(f) = \text{gen} \left\{ 1-x+x^2 \right\} \wedge \left\{ 1-x+x^2 \right\} \text{ li}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\text{Nu}(f)) = \left\{ 1-x+x^2 \right\} \wedge \dim \text{Nu}(f) = 1 \Rightarrow f \text{ no es monomorfismo}$$

- $\text{Im}(f) \quad \underline{\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a-c \end{pmatrix}} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \therefore f \text{ es epimorf.}$$

$$\dim \text{Nu}(f) = 1 \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(f) = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\text{Im}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ y } \dim \text{Im}(f) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$$

2) $f: \mathbb{R}_1[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / f(a+bx) = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\dim \text{Nu}(f) + \dim \text{Im}(f) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(f) < 3$$

- $\text{Nu}(f) = \left\{ a+bx : f(a+bx) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ 0_{\mathbb{R}_1[x]} \right\} \rightarrow f \text{ es monomorf.}$

$$\underbrace{\dim \text{Nu}(f)}_{=0} + \dim \text{Im}(f) = \underbrace{\dim(\mathbb{R}_1[x])}_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im}(f) = 2 \wedge \text{Im}(f) = \text{gen} \left\{ f(1), f(x) \right\}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \text{gen} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \therefore \mathcal{B}(\text{Im}(f)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \text{Im}(f) \neq \mathbb{R}^3 \therefore f \text{ no es epimorfismo}$$

3) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x] / f \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = a + (a+b)x + (a+b-c)x^2$

Obs: cond. nec para que f sea isomorfismo es partir de dos ev con la misma dimensión

$$\text{Nu}(f) = \left\{ \underline{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[x]} \right\}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = a + (a+b)x + (a+b-c)x^2 = 0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a+b=0 \Rightarrow b=0 \\ a+b-c=0 \Rightarrow c=0 \end{cases} \therefore \text{Nu}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \wedge \dim \text{Nu}(f) = 0$$

↓
f es monomorf.

Por teo de la dimensión $\underbrace{\dim \text{Nu}(f) + \dim \text{Im}(f)}_{=0} = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$\dim \text{Im}(f) = 3 \wedge \text{Im}(f) \subset \mathbb{R}_2[x] \wedge \dim(\mathbb{R}_2[x]) = 3$$

$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow f \text{ es EPIFORFISMO}$

$\Rightarrow f \text{ MONO y } f \text{ EPI} \Rightarrow f \text{ ISOMORFISMO}$

$$\exists f^{-1} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / f^{-1}(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = ?$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x] / f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}\right) = a + (b+c)x + (b+c-a)x^2$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 1+x+x^2 \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = x+x^2 \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = -x^2$$

$\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$
base de \mathbb{R}^3

$$f^{-1} : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(1+x+x^2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ f^{-1}(x+x^2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ f^{-1}(-x^2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Si queremos la fórmula $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 = \alpha(1+x+x^2) + \beta(x+x^2) + \gamma(-x^2)$

$$\alpha = a_0 \quad a_0 = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = a_0 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha + \beta - \gamma = a_2 \quad a_0 + a_1 - a_0 - \gamma = a_2 \quad \gamma = a_1 - a_2$$

$$f^{-1}(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = a_0 f^{-1}(1+x+x^2) + (a_1 - a_0) f^{-1}(x+x^2) + (a_2 - a_1) f^{-1}(-x^2)$$

$$f^{-1}(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 - a_0 \\ a_2 - a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.11 Sea \mathcal{B} la base de \mathbb{R}^3 definida por

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T, [0 \ 1 \ 1]^T, [0 \ 1 \ -1]^T \right\},$$

y sea $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ una transformación lineal que actúa sobre la base \mathcal{B} de la siguiente manera

$$\begin{cases} (1-x), (1+x^2), (x+x^2) \in \text{Im}(T) \\ \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} T([1 \ 0 \ 0]^T) &= 1-x, && \text{no es iso} \\ T([0 \ 1 \ 1]^T) &= 1+x^2, && \text{no es epi} \\ T([0 \ 1 \ -1]^T) &= x+x^2. && \text{no es mono} \end{aligned}$$

Comprobar que el polinomio $p = 2+x+3x^2$ pertenece a la imagen de T y determinar $T^{-1}(p) := T^{-1}(\{p\})$.

OJO No existe la inversa de T

$$\text{Im}(T) = \text{gen} \left\{ T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right), T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right), T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \right\} = \text{gen} \left\{ 1-x, 1+x^2, x+x^2 \right\}$$

$\mathbf{p}_1 \quad \mathbf{p}_2 \quad \mathbf{p}_3$

$\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_3$

$\therefore 2+x+3x^2 \in \text{Im}(T) ? \iff$

$\therefore \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha_1(1-x) + \alpha_2(1+x^2) + \alpha_3(x+x^2) = 2+x+3x^2 ?$

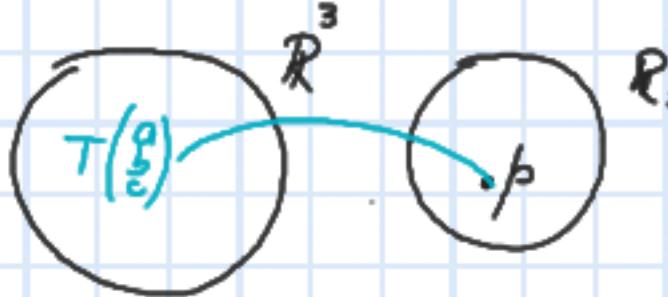
$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 2 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 3 \end{cases} \text{ es COMUNICABLE ?}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_1+F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3-F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = 3 - \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_1 = 2 - \alpha_2 \therefore 2+x+3x^2 \in \text{Im}(f)$$

$$T^{-1}(\beta) = T^{-1}\{\beta\}$$

pre-imagen de $\beta(x)$



$$\mathbb{R}^3 \quad R_2(x) \quad \alpha_3 = 3 - \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_1 = 2 - \alpha_2$$

$$T^{-1}(\beta) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : T \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 2 + x + 3x^2 \right\}$$

$$\text{Como } 2 + x + 3x^2 = (2 - \alpha_2)(1 - x) + \alpha_2(1 + x^2) + (3 - \alpha_2)(x + x^2)$$

$$T^{-1}(2 + x + 3x^2) = (2 - \alpha_2) T^{-1}(1 - x) + \alpha_2 T^{-1}(1 + x^2) + (3 - \alpha_2) T^{-1}(x + x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1}(2 + x + 3x^2) &= (2 - \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (3 - \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{infinitas premis} \\ &\quad \text{porque son monomorfismo.} \end{aligned}$$

$$T([1 \ 0 \ 0]^T) = 1 - x,$$

$$T([0 \ 1 \ 1]^T) = 1 + x^2,$$

$$T([0 \ 1 \ -1]^T) = x + x^2.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} &= -(1 - x) + (1 + x^2) - (x + x^2) = \\ &= \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$