

Assignatura:

Àlgebra

Estudiant/a

Data:

Exercici 1

a) $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^5$ $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ $\text{Dim} V = \text{Dim} W = 2$

$V = (0, 0, 0, 1, 1) \in V \cap W$

$\text{Dim}(V+W) = \text{Dim} V + \text{Dim} W - \text{Dim} V \cap W$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \text{Dim} V + W - 2$

$\text{Dim} V + W = 3$

Guanyem

$\text{Dim} V + W = \text{Dim} V + \text{Dim} W - \text{Dim} V \cap W$

$3 = 2 + 2 - \text{Dim} V \cap W$

$\text{Dim} V \cap W = 1$

Base $V + W = B$

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

$B = \{ (1, 0, 0, 0, 1), (2, 1, 0, 0, 1), (1, 0, 0, 1, 2) \}$

b) $u_3 - u_2 - 7v \in V$ $(2, 1, 0, 0, 1) - (1, 0, 0, 0, 1) - 7(0, 0, 0, 1, 1) = (1, 1, 0, -7, -7) \in V$

$\Rightarrow \text{Rang} Z \Rightarrow V = \{ (1, 1, 0, -7, -7), (0, 0, 0, 1, 1) \}$

complementari de v respecte $v+w$ (base del quocient $(V+W)/V$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

0,25

$$\text{Base de } \left(\frac{v+w}{v} \right)^* = \left\{ \overline{(1, 0, 0, 0, 1)} \right\} = \{ \overline{u_1} \}$$

$$\text{Base de } \left(\frac{v+w}{v} \right)^* = \left\{ \overline{(1, 0, 0, 0, 1)}^* \right\} = \{ \overline{u_1}^* \}$$

0'5'

con $\overline{(1, 0, 0, 0, 1)}^*$ envia a l'1 tots els elements de la classe del $(1, 0, 0, 0, 1)$ i al 0 tots els altres

$$\overline{u_1}^*(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } u_1 - u \in v+w \\ 0 & \text{si } u_1 - u \notin v+w \end{cases}$$

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Exercici 2

$$B := \{1, f(u), \dots, f^{m-1}(u)\} \quad (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}) \text{ successivament } f^m(u)$$

$$f^m(u) = a_0 u + a_1 f(u) + \dots + a_{m-1} f^{m-1}(u)$$

a) El polinomi mínim de f és el polinomi de grau més petit que anul·la.

$$f^m(u) = a_0 u + a_1 f(u) + \dots + a_{m-1} f^{m-1}(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(m)}(u) - a_0 u - a_1 f(u) - \dots - a_{m-1} f^{m-1}(u) = 0$$

i d'aquest igualtat dedueix que **com ho dedueix el ?**

$$P_f(x) = x^m - a_{m-1} x^{m-1} - \dots - a_1 x - a_0 \text{ és un polinomi anul·lador de } f.$$

Anem a veure que és el mínim, suposem que existeix un polinomi de grau més petit que anul·la f , i veurem que necessàriament ha de ser el polinomi nul.

$$q(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x + \dots + \lambda_{m-1} x^{m-1}$$

$$q(f) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 f + \dots + \lambda_{m-1} f^{m-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{m-1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow q(x) = 0$$

Acabem de veure que l'ítem polinomi

de grau més petit que anul·la

és el polinomi 0.

$$\Rightarrow m_f(x) = x^m - a_{m-1} x^{m-1} - a_{m-2} x^{m-2} - \dots - a_1 x - a_0$$

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & a_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$f(u) \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
 $f^0(u) \quad f^1(u) \quad f^2(u) \quad \dots \quad f^{m-1}(u)$

0.4

Observa que el vector $M \in \mathbb{R}^m$

entà EXACT!!

0.2

$$p_c(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0-x & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 \\ 1 & 0-x & & & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0-x & -x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{m-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

desenvolupem per la primera columna

calcularem per separat els determinants.

$$= -x \begin{vmatrix} 0-x & a_1 & & & a_2 \\ 1 & 0-x & & & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0-x & -x \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{m-1} \end{vmatrix} + \dots$$

primera fila

Sabem que el $p_c(x)$ d'una matriu ha de ser un polinomi anul·lador i si la matriu A de $m \times n$ el polinomi ha de tenir grau m , per tant

$(-1)^m$

0.8

0.2

$$p_c(x) = m_j(x) = x^m - a_{m-1}x^{m-1} - \dots - a_1x - a_0$$

b) $\det J = 0 \iff f^{(m)}(u) \in [f(u), \dots, f^{(m-1)}(u)]$

$\iff J^{(m)}(u) = \lambda_1 f(u) + \dots + \lambda_{m-1} f^{(m-1)}(u) = 0$

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & \lambda_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

desenvolupem per la primera fila

\implies

$$\det(M_B(f)) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & a_0 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{m-1} a_0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{m-1} a_0 \implies$$

desenvolupem per la primera fila

$$\det(M_B(f)) = 0 \implies (-1)^{m-1} a_0 = 0$$

$$\implies a_0 = 0 \implies f^{(m)}(u) \in [f(u), \dots, f^{(m-1)}(u)]$$

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Exercici 2

$\rightarrow a_0 = a_1 = 0$

b) Si $f^{(m)}(u) \in [f^{(2)}(u), \dots, f^{(m)}(u)] \Rightarrow \det(f) = 0$

$$P_c(\lambda) = \lambda^m - a_{m-1}\lambda^{m-1} - \dots - a_3\lambda^2 - a_2\lambda = \lambda(\lambda^{m-1} - a_{m-1}\lambda^{m-2} - \dots - a_3\lambda - a_2)$$

$\Rightarrow 0$ VAP de $a_0 = 1$

$$\text{Nuc}(A) = \text{Nuc} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & a_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Agafem el menor de dimensió $m-1$ seguint

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_1 & \dots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{m-1} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Rang } A \leq m-2$

$\Rightarrow \text{Dim Nuc} \geq 2 \Rightarrow g_0 \geq 2 \neq a_0 = 1 \Rightarrow$ no diagonalitzable.

c) f és invertible $\Leftrightarrow f_m \in [f^{(1)}(u), \dots, f^{(m)}(u)] \Leftrightarrow \det \neq 0$

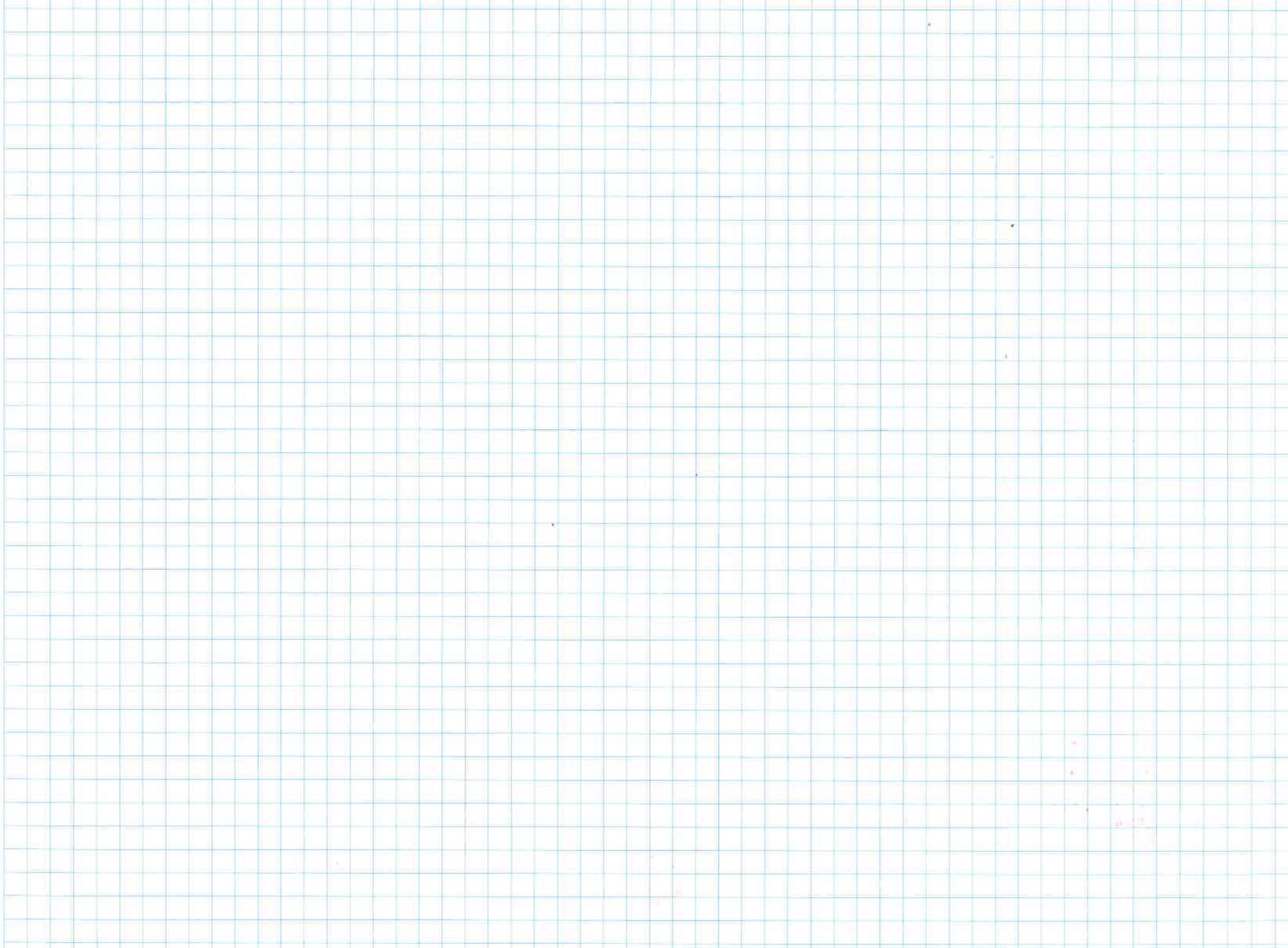
$$f^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(f)} (\text{Adj } f) \in \text{calcularem } \det(f) = \begin{vmatrix} f^{(1)} & & & & \\ & f^{(2)} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & f^{(m-1)} & \\ & & & & f^{(m)} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{m+1} a_0$$

Calcularem adjunta:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

...? 0.17

0.8 0.7



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Exercici 3.

$E = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) dx.$

a) Busquem la matriu.

$$M_e(\langle \cdot \rangle) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 1, 1 \rangle & \langle 1, x \rangle & \langle 1, x^2 \rangle \\ \langle x, 1 \rangle & \langle x, x \rangle & \langle x, x^2 \rangle \\ \langle x^2, 1 \rangle & \langle x^2, x \rangle & \langle x^2, x^2 \rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\langle 1, 1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = [x]_{-1}^1 = 2$

$\langle 1, x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = [x^2/2]_{-1}^1 = 0 = \langle x, 1 \rangle$

$\langle 1, x^2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = [x^3/3]_{-1}^1 = 2/3 = \langle x^2, 1 \rangle$

$\langle x, x \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = [x^3/3]_{-1}^1 = 2/3$

$\langle x, x^2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = [x^4/4]_{-1}^1 = 0 = \langle x^2, x \rangle$

$\langle x^2, x^2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = [x^5/5]_{-1}^1 = 2/5$

A través de la matriu del producte escalar podem veure que és simètrica ja que $M_e(\langle \cdot \rangle) = (M_e^t(\langle \cdot \rangle))$ ✓

Si apliquem el criteri de Sylvester, podem veure que és definita positiva

$$|2| > 0 \quad \left| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2/3 \end{matrix} \right| > 0 \quad \left| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 0 & 2/5 \end{matrix} \right| > 0$$

Indica que és bilineal.

I amb la matriu, clarament, ja veiem que és bilineal. **Falloirio edgourenment del producte i la forma de matriu**

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Exercici 4.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & c \\ b & a & c & c \\ c & c & a & b \\ c & c & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $f(w_1) = \lambda_1 w_1 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & c \\ b & a & c & c \\ c & c & a & b \\ c & c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 w_1 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a+b+2c \\ b+a+2c \\ 2c+a+b \\ 2c+b+a \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 w_1$

$\iff \lambda_1 = a+b+2c$

$f(w_2) = \lambda_2 w_2 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & c \\ b & a & c & c \\ c & c & a & b \\ c & c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_2 w_2 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a+b-2c \\ a+b-2c \\ 2c-a-b \\ 2c-a-b \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{cases} a+b-2c = \lambda_2 \\ 2c-a-b = -\lambda_2 \end{cases} \implies \lambda_2 = a+b-2c$

$f(w_3) = \lambda_3 w_3 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & c \\ b & a & c & c \\ c & c & a & b \\ c & c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_3 w_3 \iff \begin{pmatrix} a-b \\ b-a \\ a-b \\ b-a \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\iff \lambda_3 = a-b$

$\text{tr} A = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \implies 4a = a+b+2c + a+b+2c + a+b + \lambda_4 \implies \lambda_4 = a-b$

$\text{Nuc}(A - (a-b)\text{Id}) = \text{Nuc} \begin{pmatrix} b & b & c & c \\ b & b & c & c \\ c & c & b & b \\ c & c & b & b \end{pmatrix} = \left[(1, -1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, -1) \right]$

$\begin{pmatrix} b & b & c & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & c & b & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} b & b & c & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b^2-c^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} b & b & c & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b^2-c^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} \tau = (b^2+c^2)z = -2x \\ \tau = \frac{b^2-c^2}{b}z \end{cases} \implies y = \frac{-c^2z - bx}{b} = -x$

$(x, y, z, t) = x(1, -1, 0, 0) + z(0, 0, 1, -1)$

Base ortogonal $\Rightarrow B$
de vep's

$$B = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 1, 1), \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, -1, -1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, -1, 0, 0), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 0, 1, -1) \right\}$$

b) $A = V \cdot D \cdot V^t$ on $V = A \underset{B \rightarrow e}{V} = A e \rightarrow B$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+b+c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b+c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

obre?

0'75

c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

valerem x t q $\|A - xI\|$ miqui m'ínima