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Curso: Matemática
Disciplina: Álgebra Linear
Prova: II

1. 5 pts. Uma aplicação linear, $f : \mathbb{R}^4 \mapsto \mathbb{R}^4$ é dado por sua matriz::

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Considerando os vetores:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Mostre que os vetores $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1, \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2, \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3, \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4$ formam uma base em \mathbb{R}^4 .
(b) Mostre que vale: $f(\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i) = \lambda_i \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Encontre os λ_i 's.
(c) Uma base, $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$, é chamado ortonormal, se:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}$$

Mostre que os $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$'s formam uma base ortonormal em \mathbb{R}^4 .

- (d) Organizando os vetores $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$ como colunas numa matriz, $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}$, mostre: $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^{-1} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T$.
(e) Encontre uma relação entre coordenadas em relação a base canônica e coordenadas em relação a base $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$.
(f) Mostre que $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{B}}} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}$ é diagonal. Quais os valores na sua diagonal?

Solution:

(a)

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

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

Da redução segue, que $\rho_{\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}} = 4$, ou seja os $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$'s formam uma base.

(b)

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 2$$



$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = 4 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 \Rightarrow \lambda_4 = 2$$

Comentário: Dizemos que os vetores $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$ são *autovetores* da matriz $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}}$ de *autovalor* λ_i .

(c) Verifica-se:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = 1$$

E:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4 = 0$$

Assim os $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$'s formam uma base ortonormal em \mathbb{R}^4 .

(d) Por $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}$ ser regular, possui inversa - e a inversa é *única*. Formando a transposta:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Multiplicando esta com $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}$:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{I}}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^{-1} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T$$

Concluimos que $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T$ é a inversa da $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}$.

(e)

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{x}}}_{antiga} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{x}}}_{nova} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{\mathbf{x}}}_{nova} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T \underline{\underline{\mathbf{x}}}_{antiga}$$

(f) Usando os resultados em item b, temos:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i = \lambda_i \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i$$

Ou:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} (\underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4) = (\lambda_1 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \lambda_3 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \lambda_4 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4)$$

Multiplicando com $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1^T \\ \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2^T \\ \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3^T \\ \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4^T \end{pmatrix} (\lambda_1 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_1 \lambda_2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_2 \lambda_3 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_3 \lambda_4 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_4)$$

O elemento i, j desta matriz é: $\lambda_j \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i^T \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_j = \lambda_j \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_i \cdot \underline{\underline{\mathbf{v}}}_j = \lambda_j \delta_{ij}$. Ou seja:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{B}}} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}}^T \underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mostrando que $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{B}}}$ é diagonal - com os valores 0, 2, 4, 2 na diagonal.



2. 3 pts. Uma aplicação linear, $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ é dado pela sua matriz:

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Encontrar o núcleo, $\ker f$, e a sua dimensão. Mostrar que $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 = \frac{1}{3}(-2, 2, 1)^T \in \ker f$.
(b) Encontrar a dimensão e uma base da imagem, $\text{Im}f$.
(c) Mostrar que os vetores $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2, 1, 2)$ e $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 2, -2)$ formam uma base ortonormal da imagem.
(d) Mostrar que: $\ker f \perp \text{Im}f$.

Solution:

(a)

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vemos que $\rho_A = 2$, assim: $\dim \ker f = 3 - 2 = 1$. Introduzindo parâmetro $x_3 = t$: $-x_1 = x_2 = 2t$. Isto é:

$$\underline{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Observamos que o vetor $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 \in \ker f$ ($t = \frac{1}{3}$).

- (b) $\dim \text{Im}f = \rho_A = 2$, e mais: a imagem é gerado pelos vetores nas colunas de $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}}$. Os vetores nas primeiras duas colunas são linearmente independentes, assim podemos utilizar-os como uma base da imagem: $\underline{\mathbf{a}}_1 = (1, 0, 2)^T$ e $\underline{\mathbf{a}}_2 = (0, -1, 2)^T$; isto é: $\text{Im}f = \text{ger}(\underline{\mathbf{a}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{a}}_2)$.
(c) Primeiramente observamos que $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2$ e $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3$ são mutuamente ortogonais e normalizados. Mais: $3\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 = \underline{\mathbf{a}}_2 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}_3 \in \text{Im}f$, e $3\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 = \underline{\mathbf{a}}_1 + \underline{\mathbf{a}}_3 \in \text{Im}f$. Juntando: $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2$ e $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3$ formam uma base ortonormal de $\text{Im}f$.
(d) Observando que $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2, \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 \perp \underline{\mathbf{d}}_1$, concluímos: $\ker f \perp \text{Im}f$.
3. 2 pts. Consideramos a aplicação e os vetores introduzidos no questão 2.

- (a) Mostre que os vetores $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{d}}_2, \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3$ formam uma base ortonormal em \mathbb{R}^3 .
(b) Encontrar as imagens: $f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i)$ em relação a base canônica.
(c) Encontrar as imagens: $f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i)$ em relação a base $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i$.
(d) Encontrar a matriz do f usando a base $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i$ no domínio e na imagem.

Solution:

(a) Verifica-se:

$$\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 = \underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 = \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 = 1$$

E:

$$\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 = \underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 = \underline{\mathbf{d}}_2 \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}}_3 = 0$$

Assim os $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i$'s formam uma base ortonormal em \mathbb{R}^3 .

(b)

$$f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1) = \underline{\mathbf{0}},$$

pois $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1 \in \ker f$.

$$f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) Observamos: $f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_1) = \mathbf{0}$, $f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2) = 3\underline{\mathbf{d}}_2$ e $f(\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3) = -3\underline{\mathbf{d}}_3$.

(d) A matriz tem as *imagens dos vetores básicos em colunas*:

$$\underline{\mathbf{B}} = \underline{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \underline{\mathbf{A}} \underline{\mathbf{V}} = \underline{\mathbf{V}}^T \underline{\mathbf{A}} \underline{\mathbf{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Comentário: Os vetores $\underline{\mathbf{d}}_i$ são *autovetores* da matriz $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ com *autovalores* $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 3$ e $\lambda_3 = -3$.

OBS! Respondendo a prova à lapis, perde-se o direito de revisão da prova. **OBS!**