Poute Amilion 15

P1 (a) P.D.O. AA^{t} , $A^{t}A$ non numidification positives. En effects: Primero motor que $(AA^{t})^{t} = AA^{t}$, $(A^{t}A)^{t} = A^{t}A$, or duin, non motives nimetrices. It jeue neutrido heller de Denvidifinido positiva. Altoro reasons: AA^{t} Nue $\chi \in IR^{h}$ indequine: $\chi^{t}AA^{t}\chi = (A^{t}\chi)^{t}A^{t}\chi$ $\mu_{root}\chi = (A^{t}\chi)^{t}A^{t}\chi$ $\mu_{root}\chi = (A^{t}\chi)A^{t}\chi^{t}\chi)$ $= IIA^{t}\chi II^{2} \ge 0$ pues es un numero al indication.

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{h} \quad \chi^{t} (AA^{t} | x \ge 0, \text{ or } AA^{t} \text{ or } Denie-def positivo}$ $A^{t}A \qquad \text{Mismo orgumento:}$ $\chi^{t}A^{t}Ax = (Ax)^{t}Ax$ $= \langle Ax, Ax \rangle$ $= \Pi Ax \Pi^{2} \ge 0$ $\therefore A^{t}A \text{ or } Denie-def positivo$

[6]. A similier



No
$$\lambda$$
 rober propies de A (=> $Av = \lambda v$
(=> $Av + 3Iv = \lambda v + ^3Iv$
 $\langle => (A + 3I)v = (\lambda + 3)v$
 $\langle => (\lambda + 3) es rober propies de $A + 3I$.
 \therefore Como roberno pre 2 g-2 ron los receivos robores proprios de
 A , teremos que 5 g 1 ron los receivos robores de $A + 3I$.$

. A+3I es def. positivo puer sus volores propios son >0

- (c) · B simetrice · B dif positivo · 21>0 meno notor propio di B.
 - P.D.J. VXEIR, Xt BX>, LIXtX
 - En effection : Vecuno que xt (B-2,1)xzo Vx EIR, estoen

vergue B-21I es semidéfinide positive. En éperts. Les 2 volos propios de B, recordor que 23,21. Vecuos que 2-21 es volor propio de B-21I: 2 volor propio de B $\langle = \rangle \quad B = \lambda U$ $\langle = \rangle Bv - \lambda_1 Iv = \lambda v - \lambda_1 Iv$ (=) (B - 21I)v = (2 - 21)v

(=> (2-21) os volos propios de B-2, I i los volores propios de B-21I son de la forma 2-2130 i. B-21 I sur servi dup positive pres sur volores morios son 20.

Route Anviliar 15

(o) $ax^{2} + ay^{2} + xy + \sqrt{2} \left[a - \frac{1}{2}\right]x - \sqrt{2} \left[a - \frac{1}{2}\right]y = 1$ · Primero re rota le tonica, para diminor el termino Xy. Noter que le motion esseie de les ternines: $ax^{2} + ay^{2} + Xy$ es: $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Erto pres } \alpha \chi^{2} + \alpha \gamma^{2} + \chi \gamma = \left[\chi & \gamma \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \alpha \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \chi \\ \gamma \end{array} \right] \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Poro hour lo retation havy pre diagonalizer } A. \\ \hline \text{Diagonalization} \end{array} \\ \hline \text{Molonor polynomic bradenistics } \\ \hline P(\lambda) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \alpha - \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \alpha - \lambda \end{array} \right] = \left(\alpha - \lambda \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \left(\alpha - \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\alpha - \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Jungo los holores propios hou $\lambda = \alpha - \frac{1}{2}$ i $\lambda = \alpha + \frac{1}{2}$ Hollemos los prectores propios: $\lambda = \alpha - \frac{1}{2}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, Noticionamo $(A - \lambda I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ $f_{2}^{\prime} = f_{2} - f_{1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ or individual de reduce α lo encoiron $\frac{1}{2} \times + \frac{1}{2} y = 0$



 $\lambda = \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \qquad A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$: hay que solucional sistema $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ J \end{pmatrix} = 0$: el sistema si reduce $a - \chi + j = 0$ $f_z = f_1 + f_z$ - 1 - 2

 $\begin{aligned} & \{z \} \quad \forall z = y \quad \text{Ori}: \\ & = \binom{\chi}{\chi} = \chi \binom{1}{\chi} \quad \therefore \quad \binom{1}{\chi} \text{ as verter propio} \\ & \vdots \quad \binom{1}{\chi} = \chi \binom{1}{\chi} \quad \therefore \quad \binom{1}{\chi} \text{ as the propion propion of the set of th$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \text{ or lose stonound.}$$

Ast, Tenemor grue $A = P D P^{T}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 12^{T-1} & 12^{T-1} \\ -12^{T-1} & 12^{T-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a - \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & a + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12^{T-1} & 12^{T-1} \\ 12^{T-1} & 12^{T-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\therefore \text{ tenemor grue}$

$$(X)^{t} = (X)^{t} D D D^{t} (X)$$



[Rendenando on las menos variables] Avi tendrianos gre: $ax^{2} + ay^{2} + \chi_{y} + \sqrt{2} \left[a - \frac{1}{2} \right] \chi - \sqrt{2} \left[a - \frac{1}{2} \right] y = 1$ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}^{t} P D P^{t} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 & (\alpha - \frac{1}{2}) \\ -12 & (\alpha - \frac{1}{2}) \end{pmatrix}^{t} P P^{t} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 1$ (=> $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}^{t} D \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} (a - \frac{1}{2}) \\ -(a - 1) \end{pmatrix}^{t} \mathcal{I} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I}^{-1} & \mathcal{I}^{-1} \\ -\mathcal{I}^{-1} & \mathcal{I}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 1$ <=>

$$\begin{pmatrix} = 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ (= 1) & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ (= 1) & 1 & 1 \\ (= 1) & 1 & 1 \\$$

(2)

(3)

[Usificando]

Pour doriginer los loss, hay que fijerse en los terminos (1),(2)y(3) à mondo son positivos, negativos o 0?

• $\frac{1}{2}$ les 3 son position, y tendriourer une exposition del gestile: $\frac{(U+1)^2}{4} + \frac{N^2}{4} = 1$





i la tonira consponde à pure hiperbola.

• No $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ la sensition predo: $(U+1)^2 = 0$ lo valerence reta U=-1.

· Ni a L - 1 tenens que:

 $\left[\left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)^{2} + \left[\left(a + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 10 10 10 $\langle = \rangle \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right) (N+1)^2 + \left(-\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{2} = \left(-\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $\frac{|U+1|}{|-\alpha-\frac{1}{2}|} + \frac{v^2}{1} = 1$ くこう



- En resumen, le Conira es:
- · Uno dipse ri lal> 1/2
- · Una hiperlola si lal L 1
- · Uno reto si a = 1/2
- · Dos nectos perdelos si a = 1,
- Un punto pare hinger a
 Une transprancie pare hinger a
 Une perdole pare hinger a
 Un tongento pare pare hinger e.

Apendice: En la expresión (*):

 $\left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(u\right)^{2} + \left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right)v^{2} + \left(2a - 1\right)u = 1$

Le pudo fectorizon directemente pres el termino a-1 operece multiplicands a l'y a l'Esto no deure normalmente y pero fectorizon algo del estilo p li + q li , hay que

dividis por p, en se loss bay pre poverse primero en
al loss
$$p = 0$$
 1 J luego $p \neq 0$.
b) los $a = \frac{3}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$, por parte (a) tendremos uno elipse:
 $(\mu+1)^2 + 2\sigma^2 = 2$
 $(=) (\mu+1)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} = 1$ lunger semiejes son 2 y 1



Ondires de $\binom{N}{v} = p^{t}\binom{7}{j}$: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ A Property and the second of t $= \left[\overline{2^{-1}} (\chi - J) \right]$ 2 mighted all thinking with a it and alerenter ward tothe

$$U = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{U} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{I} & (X-J) \\ \mathcal{V} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{I} & (X+J) \end{array} \right] \end{array}\right]$$

Buseomor directions double $(\mathcal{U} = 0 \ J \ \mathcal{U} \neq 0 \right] J (\mathcal{U} \neq 0 \ J \mathcal{U} = 0):$
en $\mathcal{X} = J = I: \qquad \mathcal{U} = 0$
 $\mathcal{V} = 2 \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{I} & -I \\ \mathcal{I} & = 1 \end{array}\right] = I: \qquad \mathcal{V} = 0$



Luces lomo la alipse tiere service real, 1 en 15 y este centrado en (-1,0) J J 7



Pouto Aulilion 15 P3 $T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ · KerT= Im T

a) lows land $B = 4 = \dim R^4$, bosts ver pro er l. i. pero ver pre er bose: $\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $(=) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \\ \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \\ \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

por I. N. I. dem Ken T + dim Im T = 4 (= dim IR) J Como Ken T = Jen T: 2 dim KerT = 4 => dim KerT = 2 : Bosto anontron don vertorer l. i. on el Ker T pero que

Dear lose. tenemor que $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c}$



eston on al Zer $\overline{1} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$ Halif at OF Philler Ender Tay Tay of the file of the Asi. $M_{B,B}(T) =$ and the failed and the second s



d) En este pote se podrie user combie de losse, pero conviene mos colculartes directomente: • $T(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



· le motion bureadoer: $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



Pouto Aulilia 15

$$\begin{array}{c} P_{4} \\ U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \middle| 3x - 2y - 2 - 4w = 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \\ x + y - 2z - 3w = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

(0) P.D.Q. Uss s.e. v. di 1R⁴ En éperto:

(i)
$$U \neq \phi$$
 prov $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in U$
(ii) $U \leq 1R^{4}$ ps d.g. d.U
(iii) Nean $\lambda_{1} \mu \in 1R$, $M_{1} M \in U$
 $\frac{P.O.2}{M}$, $\lambda_{M} \in 1R$, $M_{1} M \in U$
 $\frac{P.O.2}{M}$, $\lambda_{M} \in 1R$, $M_{1} M \in U$
 m effects: $Ni = \begin{bmatrix} N_{x} \\ M_{y} \\ M_{z} \\ M_{w} \end{bmatrix}$, $V = \begin{bmatrix} V_{x} \\ V_{y} \\ V_{z} \\ V_{w} \end{bmatrix}$
because give he trimpte for emonions deU:
 $3 (\lambda M_{x} + \mu N_{x}) - 2 (\lambda M_{y} + \mu N_{y}) - (\lambda M_{z} + \mu N_{z}) - H (\lambda M_{w} + \mu N_{w})$
 $= \lambda [3M_{x} - 2M_{y} - M_{z} - 4M_{w}] + \mu [3N_{x} - 2N_{y} - N_{z} - 4N_{z}]$
 $= 0$ prove $V \in U$
 $= 0$



= 0
Juego (λu+μν) ∈ U
∴ U er s. o. v. d ι k⁴
(b) Paro envoitrer une loss di U, tenemos pre dispejos do nocidades (on la ecuaciones:

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - 2 - 4w = 0 \quad (1) \\ x + y - 2z - 3w = 0 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

1~

$$(=) \begin{cases} X - 2 - 2W = 0 \\ X + Y - 22 - 3W = 0 \end{cases}$$

De la primero file $\chi = 2 + 2 \omega$ y = 2z + 3w - xd la segundo: = 27+3W - 2-2W = 2 + W $\begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ J \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 2 w \\ 2 + w \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



(c) Debenso succertar W tal que
$$U \oplus W = 1R^4$$
.
Decorder que:
 $U \oplus W = 1R^4$ (=> $U + W = 1R^4$ \land $U \wedge W = 104$
 \therefore (one din $U = 2$ ps parte (b) , dibenso lucres
W di dimension 2 (mya intersección (on U sea
N di dimension 2 (mya intersección (on U sea

195 et 0. reusener, por ejemples, en elementer de me

los comino:

y Utw 25 5-0. U. d. 1R4.

 $U D W = 1R^4$

