

26/8.

Práctica 1

$$1) V = U \oplus W \rightarrow V = \{v = u + w : u \in U, w \in W\}$$

$$T: V \rightarrow V,$$

$$v = u + w \mapsto w$$

i) T lineal: , $T(0) = T(0 + 0) = 0$

$$\bullet T(v_1 + v_2) = T(\underbrace{u_1 + w_1}_{v_1} + \underbrace{u_2 + w_2}_{v_2})$$

$$= T(\underbrace{u_1 + u_2}_U + \underbrace{w_1 + w_2}_W)$$

$$= w_1 + w_2 = T(u_1 + w_1) + T(u_2 + w_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2)$$

$$\bullet \begin{matrix} v \in V \\ \lambda \in K \end{matrix} : T(\lambda v) = T(\lambda(u+w)) = T(\lambda u + \lambda w) = \lambda w = \lambda T(u+w) = \lambda T(v)$$

Entonces T es lineal, f3/163 probar

$$T^2 = T$$

$$\boxed{T^2 = T \circ T}$$

$$T \circ T = T$$

$$T(v) = T(u+w) = w$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T(v) = T(u+w) = w \\ T \circ T(v) = T(w) = T(0+w) = w \end{array} \right\} T^2 = T$$

$$T \circ T(v) = T(w) = T(0+w) = w$$

$$T: U \oplus W \rightarrow U \oplus W$$

Detalle técnico.

Equivalentemente

$$T \circ T(v) = T(T(v)) = T(w) = T(0+w) = w$$

$$b) \text{Ker}(T) = \mathcal{N}(T) := \{v \in V : T(v) = 0\}$$

$$\text{Im}(T) = \{v \in V : \exists \bar{v} \in V \text{ con } T(\bar{v}) = v\}$$

• Queremos ver que $\text{Ker}(T) = U$, necesitamos probar

$$\underbrace{\text{Ker}(T) \subset U}_I \quad \text{y} \quad \underbrace{U \subset \text{Ker}(T)}_{II}$$

Esto es por que $V = U \oplus W$

$$I) \text{ Sea } v \in \text{Ker}(T) \quad [T(v) = 0], \quad \underbrace{v = u + w}_{\text{definición}} \Rightarrow T(u+w) = 0$$

$$\text{Entonces si } \left. \begin{array}{l} T(v) = T(u+w) = 0 \\ v \in \text{Ker}(T) \end{array} \right\} w = 0 \rightarrow v = u \in U$$

II) Sea $u \in U$, $U \subset V = U \oplus W$, entonces existe un único

$$w \in W \text{ tal que } u = \bar{u} + w, \quad \boxed{\bar{u} = u + 0} \leftarrow \text{Esto siempre es cierto}$$

$$\text{Por unicidad } w = 0, \quad T(u+0) = 0$$

$$T(u)$$

$$\rightarrow u \in \text{Ker}(T)$$

$$v = u + w \rightarrow u = v - w \rightarrow T(u) = T(v) - T(w) = w - w = 0$$

$$0 + w$$

• $I_n(T) = W$ si y solo si

$$\underbrace{I_n(T) \subset W}_I, \underbrace{W \subset I_n(T)}_{II}$$

I) Sea $v \in I_n(T)$, es decir $\exists \bar{v} \in V$ tal que $T(\bar{v}) = v$

Como $V = U \oplus W$: ~~$\bar{v} = \bar{u} + \bar{w}$~~

$$\bar{v} = \bar{u} + \bar{w}$$

$$T(\bar{v}) = T(\bar{u} + \bar{w}) = \bar{w}$$

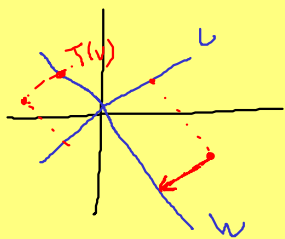
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$$\rightarrow v = \bar{w} \in W, \Leftrightarrow I_n(T) \subset W.$$

II) Sea $w \in W$, $W \subset V = U \oplus W$, entonces podemos escribir $w = 0 + w$. Luego $w = 0 + w \rightarrow T(0 + w) = w$

Encontramos $\bar{w} \in V$ tal que $T(\bar{w}) = w$, entonces $w \in I_n(T)$

Entonces $W \subset I_n(T)$



$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad T(u+w) = w$$

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 $U \oplus W$

Obs.: $\mathcal{L}(V)$ es el espacio vectorial de $T: V \rightarrow V$ lineales, con

- $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$, $T+S (v) = T(v) + S(v)$
- \cdot : $K \times V \rightarrow V$ $(\lambda T)(v) = \lambda T(v)$

• Un operador es un elemento de $\mathcal{L}(V)$

Ej 2: $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ una proyección ($T^2 = T$)

$$V = V - \underbrace{T(v) + T(v)}_0 \quad , \quad \text{aplicamos } T:$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(v) &= T(v - T(v) + T(v)) \stackrel{T \text{ lineal}}{=} T(v) - T(T(v)) + T(T(v)) \\ &= \underline{T(v)} - T^2(v) + T^2(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{T \text{ proyección}}{=} \underbrace{T(v) - T(v)}_0 + T(v) = \underline{T(v)}$$

$$0 = T(v) - T(v) = T(v) - T^2(v) \stackrel{\text{lineal}}{=} T(v - T(v)) = 0 \rightarrow v - T(v) \in \text{Ker}(T)$$

$$V = \underbrace{v - T(v)}_{\text{Ker } T} + \underbrace{T(v)}_{\text{Im } T} \rightarrow V = \text{Ker } T + \text{Im } T$$

Queremos ver que $V = \text{Ker } T \oplus \text{Im } T$, nos alcanza con ver

$$\text{Ker } T \cap \text{Im } T = \{0\}$$

Sea $v \in \text{Ker } T \cap \text{Im } T$,

$$v \in \text{Ker } T \rightarrow T(v) = 0$$

$$v \in \text{Im } T \rightarrow \exists \bar{v} \in V \text{ tal que } \underline{T(\bar{v}) = v}$$

$$T^2(\bar{v}) = T(\overbrace{T(\bar{v})}^v) = T(v) \stackrel{v \in \text{Ker } T}{=} 0$$

Es proyección
 $T(\bar{v})$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T(\bar{v}) = v \\ T(\bar{v}) = 0 \end{array} \right\} v = 0$$

Por def de función.
 $T(\bar{v}) = v$ para un único v

$$3) T, S: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$$

$$T(a + bx + cx^2) = -b + bx - bx^2$$

$$S(a + bx + cx^2) = a + b + (b+c)x^2$$

$$a) T(\underline{a + bx + cx^2} + \underline{\bar{a} + \bar{b}x + \bar{c}x^2}) =$$

$$= T(a + \bar{a} + (b + \bar{b})x + (c + \bar{c})x^2) = -(b + \bar{b}) + (b + \bar{b})x - (b + \bar{b})x^2 =$$

$$= -b + bx - bx^2 - \bar{b} + \bar{b}x - \bar{b}x^2 = T(a + bx + cx^2) + T(\bar{a} + \bar{b}x + \bar{c}x^2)$$

$$T(\lambda(a + bx + cx^2)) = T(\lambda a + \lambda b x + \lambda c x^2)$$

$$= -\lambda b + \lambda b x - \lambda b x^2$$

$$= \lambda[-b + bx - bx^2] = \lambda T(a + bx + cx^2)$$

E) \int es igual.

Veamos que $T^2 = T$.

$$T^2(a + bx + cx^2) = T(T(a + bx + cx^2)) = T(-b + \bar{b}x - bx^2) = -b + bx - bx^2 \\ = T(a + bx + cx^2)$$

Veamos $S^2 = S$

$$S^2(a + bx + cx^2) = S(S(a + bx + cx^2)) = S(a + b + (b+c)x^2)$$

$$S(a + bx + cx^2) = a + b + (b+c)x^2$$

$$= a + b + 0 + (b+c + 0)x^2$$

$$= a + b + (b+c)x^2 = S(a + bx + cx^2)$$