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5.1)

$\alpha: V \rightarrow K$ un funcional.

$$\exists w \in V \text{ t.p. } \alpha(v) = \langle v, w \rangle \\ \forall v \in V$$

Ej: $K = \mathbb{R}$, $V = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\alpha: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha(x, y) = x + y$$

Qué vamos encontrar $w \in V$

$$\text{t.p. } \alpha(x, y) = \langle v, w \rangle \\ \parallel \\ x + y$$

$$w = (a, b) \Leftrightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = ax + by$$

$$\alpha(x, y) = x + y = \underline{1}x + \underline{1}y = \langle v, w \rangle$$

Entonces $w = (1, 1)$

$$c) V = \mathbb{R}_2[x]$$

$$\alpha(p) = p(0) + p'(1)$$

$$\alpha: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha(p) = \langle p, f \rangle$$

$$\langle p, f \rangle = \int_0^1 p \cdot f$$

$$p(x) = 2x^2 + 6x + c \rightarrow p(0) = c$$

$$p'(x) = 2x + 6$$

$$\alpha(p) = 2c + 6 + c$$

$$f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$\langle p, f \rangle = \int_0^1 (2x^2 + 6x + c)(Ax^2 + Bx + C) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 2Ax^4 + (2B + 6A)x^3 + (2C + 6B + cA)x^2 + (6C + cB)x + cC dx$$

$$= \frac{2\bar{A}}{5} + \frac{(2\bar{B} + 6\bar{A})}{4} + \frac{(2\bar{C} + 6\bar{B} + c\bar{A})}{3} + \frac{(6\bar{C} + c\bar{B})}{2} + c\bar{C}$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{A}{5} + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{C}{3} \right] + 6 \left[\frac{A}{4} + \frac{B}{3} + \frac{C}{2} \right]$$

$$+ c \left[\frac{A}{3} + \frac{B}{2} + C \right]$$

$$= 2c + 6 + c$$

← Duplamos

Habr que resolver, para hallar A, B, C .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{5} + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{C}{3} = 2 \\ \frac{A}{4} + \frac{B}{3} + \frac{C}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{A}{3} + \frac{B}{2} + C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

d) $A, B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

$n=2$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A, B \rangle &= \sum_{i,j=1}^2 a_{ij} b_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 a_{ij} b_{ij} \\ &= a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} + a_{21}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = \langle A, B \rangle \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{Fijo}$$

Práctica 6

$T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ es autoadjunto si:

$$\langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, T(w) \rangle \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

Ej: $T = Id$, $\langle Id(v), w \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle = \langle v, Id(w) \rangle$

• $V = \mathbb{C}^2$, $T(x+iy) = (x\bar{y}, y\bar{x}) = \bar{y}(x+iy)$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} (x+iy) = v \\ (z+it) = w \end{array} \right\} & \langle T(x+iy), (z+it) \rangle = \langle \bar{y}(x+iy), (z+it) \rangle \\ & = \bar{y} \langle (x+iy), (z+it) \rangle \\ & = \bar{y} [x\bar{z} + y\bar{t}] \end{aligned}$$

Por otro lado: $\langle (x+iy), T(z+it) \rangle = \langle (x+iy), \bar{z}(z+it) \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \bar{z} \langle (x+iy), (z+it) \rangle \\ & = \bar{z} [x\bar{z} + y\bar{t}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{y} [x\bar{z} + y\bar{t}] = \bar{z} [x\bar{z} + y\bar{t}] \quad ?$$

$\forall v, w \in \mathbb{C}^2$

Claramente no, pues $\bar{y} \neq \bar{z}$ casi siempre.

Prop: Si $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ es autoadjunta
entonces es diagonalizable en
una base ortogonal. \square

$$T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2), \quad T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\chi_A(t) = t^2 + 1} \rightarrow \text{No escinde en } \mathbb{R} \quad \nabla$$

Però sí en \mathbb{C} .

Pensam $\Rightarrow T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^2)$, en tal caso

$$t_1 = i, \quad t_2 = -i$$

Prop: Si: $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ y \mathcal{B} es una base ortormal;

T es autoadjunto $\Leftrightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ es simétrica (\mathbb{R})
es hermitiana (\mathbb{C})

$$A = \overline{A}^t =: A^*$$

Prop: Si: $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ es una base ortormal, y $A = (a_{ij}) = [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$

entonces $a_{ij} = \langle T(v_i), v_j \rangle$

Obs: Si: $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ es auto adjunto, entonces

$\exists \mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ ortormal, donde $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$

es diagonal

semejante.

2) $T, S \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ autoadjuntos.

TS es autoadjunto $\Leftrightarrow TS = ST$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \langle T(S(v)), w \rangle = \langle v, TS(w) \rangle$$

|| T autoadjunto.

$$\langle S(v), T(w) \rangle$$

|| S autoadjunto

$$\langle v, ST(w) \rangle$$

$$\langle v, ST(w) \rangle = \langle v, TS(w) \rangle \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

$$\hookrightarrow ST = TS$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \underline{ST = TS} \Rightarrow \langle v, ST(w) \rangle = \langle v, TS(w) \rangle$$

$$S \text{ auto-adjunto} \rightarrow \langle S(v), T(w) \rangle$$

$$T \text{ auto-adjunto} \rightarrow \langle TS(v), w \rangle$$