

$$W = \left[\overset{x}{(2, 2, 0, 2)}, \overset{y}{(0, 2, -2, 5)} \right]$$

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\text{usual}}$

$$= \left\{ \underline{(2\lambda, \lambda + \alpha, -2\alpha, \lambda + 5\alpha)} : \lambda, \alpha \in \mathbb{K} \right\}$$

$\hookrightarrow \lambda(2, 2, 0, 2) + \alpha(0, 2, -2, 5)$

(a, b, c, d) , queremos ver cuanto tienen que valer a, b, c, d para $(a, b, c, d) \in W^\perp$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (a, b, c, d), \lambda(2, 2, 0, 2) + \alpha(0, 2, -2, 5) \rangle &= \\ &= \lambda \underbrace{\langle (a, b, c, d), (2, 2, 0, 2) \rangle}_0 + \alpha \underbrace{\langle (a, b, c, d), (0, 2, -2, 5) \rangle}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a + b + d = 0 \\ b - 2c + 5d = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{-b-d}{2} \\ c = \frac{5d+b}{2} \end{cases}$$

Fijo d, b :

Entonces $(a, b, c, d) \in W^\perp$ si

$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{b+d}{2} & b = b \\ c = \frac{5d+b}{2} & d = d \end{cases}$$

si $b=0$ $\rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2}, 2)$
 $d=2$

$b=2$
 $d=0$ $\rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{B} = \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2}, 2), (-\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \right\}$$

7.23) $|K = \mathbb{C}$
 $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ auto adjunto
 $S := (T + i \text{Id}) \circ (T - i \text{Id})^{-1}$

Prop: S es isométrica sii $S^{-1} = S^*$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S^* &= \left[(T + i \text{Id}) \circ (T - i \text{Id})^{-1} \right]^* \\
 &= \left[(T - i \text{Id})^{-1} \right]^* \circ (T + i \text{Id})^* \\
 &= \left[(T - i \text{Id})^* \right]^{-1} \circ (T + i \text{Id})^* \\
 &\quad \begin{array}{l} \text{" } (T + i \text{Id})^{-1} \text{"} \quad \text{" } (T - i \text{Id}) \text{"} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{!} S^* = (T + i \text{Id})^{-1} \circ (T - i \text{Id})$$

$$S^{-1} = \left[(T + i \text{Id}) \circ (T - i \text{Id})^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= \left[(T - i \text{Id})^{-1} \right]^{-1} \circ (T + i \text{Id})^{-1}$$

$$= (T - i \text{Id}) \circ (T + i \text{Id})^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{S^{-1} = S^*}$$



Queremos

Ver si $(T - i \text{Id}), (T + i \text{Id})^{-1}$ conmutan.

26) $K = \mathbb{C}$
 $T \in L(V)$ invertible

a) Queremos ver que existe δ positivo t.q. $S^2 = T^* \circ T$

Por el ejercicio del parcial, alcanza con
ver que $T^* \circ T$ es positivo.

$\hookrightarrow T^* \circ T$ autoadjunto

$$\langle T^* \circ T(v), v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0_V$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T^* \circ T(v), w \rangle &= \langle T(v), (T^*)^*(w) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{dimensión} \\ \text{finita}}}{=} \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle \\ &= \langle v, T^* \circ T(w) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \langle T^* \circ T(v), w \rangle \\ \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle \\ \langle v, T^* \circ T(w) \rangle \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T^* \circ T \text{ es} \\ \text{autoadjunto} \end{array}$$

$$\langle T^* \circ T(v), v \rangle = \langle T(v), T(v) \rangle = \|T(v)\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall v \neq 0_V$$

Como T es invertible,
es inyectiva $\Rightarrow T(v) = 0$ si $v = 0_V$

Entonces como $T^* \circ T$ es positivo, existe S positivo
t.q. $S^2 = T^* \circ T$.

Como S es positivo, es invertible.

b) Sea $U = T \circ S^{-2}$.

Hay que ver que es unitario

Alcánzase con probar que $U^* \circ U = Id$

$$U^* = (T \circ S^{-2})^* = (S^{-2})^* \circ T^*$$

$$= (S^*)^{-2} \circ T^*$$

\hookrightarrow autoadjunto $\rightarrow \cong (S)^{-2} \circ T^*$

$$U^* \circ U = S^{-2} \circ \underbrace{T^* \circ T}_{S^2} \circ S^{-2}$$

$$= \underbrace{S^{-2} \circ S}_{Id} \circ \underbrace{S \circ S^{-2}}_{Id} = Id$$

c) Unicidad de U y S .

$$\begin{matrix} S' = S \\ U' = U \end{matrix}$$

\leftarrow Hay que probar

Supongamos que $T = U' \circ S'$
 U' unitario, S' positivo

Sugerencia: En tal caso, $T^* \circ T = (S')^2$

$$S^2 = T^* \circ T = (S')^2 \rightsquigarrow S^2 = (S')^2$$

$$S \circ S = S' \circ S'$$

$$\underbrace{[S^2]}_{11} \mathcal{B} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1) = \underbrace{[S'^2]}_{11} \mathcal{B}$$

$$[S]_{\beta\beta}^2 = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = [S']_{\beta\beta}^2$$

$$[S]_{\beta\beta} [S]_{\beta\beta} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \rightsquigarrow [S]_{\beta\beta} = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n})$$

$$[S']_{\beta\beta} [S']_{\beta\beta} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \rightsquigarrow [S']_{\beta\beta} = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n})$$

Por lo tanto $S = S'$.

Recordar:

$$U' = T_0 (S')^{-2} = T_0 S^{-2} = U \rightsquigarrow U' = U$$

□

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ es ortogonal si: $A^{-1} = A^t$

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ es unitaria si: $A^{-1} = A^*$

1.4)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}$$

Hay que hallar $a, b, c, d, e, f \in \mathbb{R}$ t. $A^{-1} = A^t$