

4/11-

1) f)  $\alpha, \beta \in V^* = \{ \alpha: V \rightarrow |K| \text{ linear} \}$   
fijos

$$\varphi(u, v) = \alpha(u) \beta(v)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \varphi(\alpha u + w, v) &= \alpha(\alpha u + w) \beta(v) \\
 &= [\alpha \alpha(u) + \alpha(w)] \beta(v) \\
 &= \alpha \alpha(u) \beta(v) + \alpha(w) \beta(v) \\
 &= \alpha \varphi(u, v) + \varphi(w, v)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \varphi(u, b v + w) &= \alpha(u) \beta(b v + w) \\
 &= \alpha(u) [b \beta(v) + \beta(w)] \\
 &= \alpha(u) b \beta(v) + \alpha(u) \beta(w) \\
 &= b \alpha(u) \beta(v) + \alpha(u) \beta(w)
 \end{aligned}$$

↑ En un cuerpo, el producto siempre es conmutativo.

Un anillo es  $(A, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

A es un conjunto:

$$+, \cdot : A \times A \rightarrow A$$

0 es el neutro de la suma

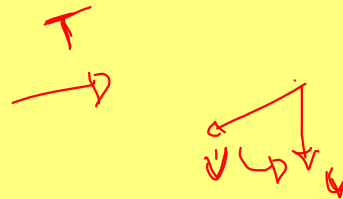
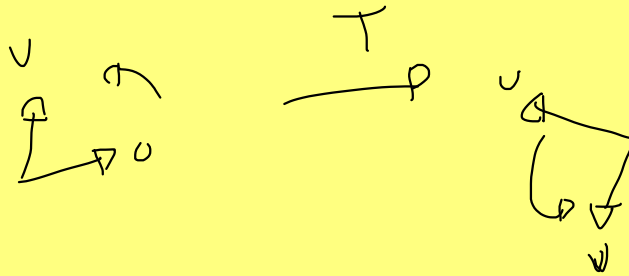
1 es el neutro del producto

Que verifica:

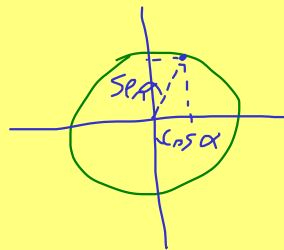
+ : Conmutativa  
: Asociativa  
: Inverso  
: Distributiva

• : Asociativa  
: Distributiva

$a \cdot b = 0$  sin que  $a$  y  $b$  lo sean.



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



$$3) \varphi(u,v) = \frac{\Phi(u+v) - \Phi(u) - \Phi(v)}{2} \quad \& \quad \text{Sol. vdp si } \text{char } K \neq 2$$

$$\varphi\left(\overset{x}{(x_1)}, \overset{y}{(x'_1)}\right) = \overset{a}{2}x^2 + \overset{b}{\frac{b}{2}}xy + \overset{c}{\frac{c}{2}}x'y + c y^2$$

$$\Phi(x_1) = \varphi(x_1, x_1) \quad \boxed{\Phi(x_1) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2}$$

$$\text{rad } \varphi = \left\{ (x_1) \in K^2 : \varphi((x_1), (x'_1)) = 0 \quad \forall (x'_1) \in K^2 \right\}$$

Fijado  $(x_1)$ :  $\varphi((x_1), (x'_1)) = a\bar{x}x' + \frac{b}{2}\bar{x}y' + \frac{b}{2}x'y' + c\bar{y}y'$

$$= (x_1) \begin{pmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \forall \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rad } \varphi = \left\{ (x_1) : \begin{cases} ax + \frac{b}{2}y = 0 \\ \frac{b}{2}x + cy = 0 \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (ax + \frac{b}{2}y \mid \frac{b}{2}x + cy) = (0 \mid 0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ax + \frac{b}{2}y = 0 \\ \frac{b}{2}x + cy = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det = ac - \frac{b^2}{4} \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} a \neq 0 \\ -4a \neq 0 \end{array}}$$

$$-4ac + b^2 \neq 0$$

Def: Sean  $\varphi: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$  bilineal,  $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2\}$  una base de  $V$ , de (mas) que  $\mathcal{B}$  es una base

$\varphi$ -ortogonal si  $\varphi(v_i, v_j) = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j$

$$7.1) \varphi \in \text{Bil}_S(\mathbb{K}^2), \quad \mathbb{Q}(x, y) = x^2 + 6xy + y^2$$

$$\varphi((x, y), (x', y')) = xx' + 3xy' + 3x'y + yy'$$

$\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathbb{K}^2) = 2 \rightarrow$  Una base tiene dos elementos.  
 $\{v_1, v_2\}$

Obs: El 0 y el 1 siempre están en todo cuerpo  
 $v_2 = (2, 0) \leftarrow$  podemos fijar.

Ahora nos alcanza con encontrar  $v_2 = (x', y')$

$$\text{tz } \varphi((2, 0), (x', y')) = 0$$

$$\varphi((2, 0), (x', y')) = x' + 3y' = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x' = -3y'}$$

Suponiendo que  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$  o  $\mathbb{C}$ , ( $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{K}$ ),

podemos tomar el vector  $(-3, 1)$ .

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(2, 0), (-3, 1)\}$$

$$M_B(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(v_1, v_2) & \varphi(v_2, v_2) \\ \varphi(v_2, v_1) & \varphi(v_2, v_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$