

$$1.28) B = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{v_1}, \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{v_2}, \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1+i \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix}}_{v_3} \right\} \text{ y } v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compruebo que B es base de \mathbb{C}^3 (Pruebo vect. como filas y triangular)

$$\begin{array}{l} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+i & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} F_2 \rightarrow F_1 - iF_2 \\ F_3 \rightarrow F_2 - F_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & -i \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ SCD} \rightarrow \text{Sol. \u00fanica} \rightarrow \text{LI}$$

Por lo tanto, efectivamente, el base ya que tiene la misma dimensi\u00f3n que la base can\u00f3nica de \mathbb{C}^3 y es LI.

Quero determinar $[v]_B$.

Planteio v como uma ca de B .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = d_1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} zi \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + d_2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + d_3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1+i \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

Equações:

$$\begin{cases} zi d_1 + z d_2 = 1 & \text{I} \\ d_1 - d_2 + (1+i)d_3 = 0 & \text{II} \\ d_2 + (1-i)d_3 = 1 & \text{III} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} zi & z & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1+i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{F_2 \rightarrow F_1 - zi F_2 \\ F_1 \rightarrow F_1 - zi F_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} zi & z & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & z+zi & -zi-zi^2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} zi & z & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & z+zi & z-zi & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(z+zi) \cdot F_3 - F_2}$$

$-zi - zi^2 = -zi + z$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} zi & z & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & z+zi & z-zi & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & z+zi & 1+i \end{array} \right)$$

$$(z+zi)(1-i) - (z-zi) = (z-zi+z+zi) - (z-zi) = z+zi$$

Equações:

$$\begin{cases} (zi)d_1 + (z)d_2 = 1 & \text{IV} \\ (z+zi)d_2 + (z-zi)d_3 = 1 & \text{V} \end{cases}$$

$$(z+zi)d_3 = 1+zi \rightarrow d_3 = \frac{1+zi}{z+zi} \cdot \frac{(z-zi)}{(z-zi)} \rightarrow d_3 = \frac{1+zi}{8} \rightarrow \boxed{d_3 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i} \text{ VI}$$

$$\text{VI em V} \rightarrow (z+zi)d_2 + (z-zi) \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i \right) = 1 \rightarrow (z+zi)d_2 + \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{3}{2}i + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow (z+zi)d_2 = 1+i-z \rightarrow d_2 = \frac{1+i}{z+zi} \cdot \frac{z-zi}{z-zi} \rightarrow d_2 = \frac{1+i}{8} \rightarrow \boxed{d_2 = \frac{1}{2}i} \text{ VII}$$

~~(VII)~~ em (IV) $\rightarrow (zi) d_1 + z \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}i\right) = 1 \rightarrow zid_1 + i = 1 \rightarrow d_1 = \frac{1-i}{zi} = \frac{-zi}{-zi} \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow d_1 = \frac{-z - zi}{4} \rightarrow d_1 = \frac{-1 - \frac{1}{2}i}{2}$

Por lo tanto $[b]_{\mathcal{B}} = \left(\underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i}_{\alpha_1}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}i}_{\alpha_2}, \underbrace{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i}_{\alpha_3} \right)$