

Sea $g: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$ la aplicación dada por

$$g(a + bx + cx^2) = a(2+x) + (b-c)x^3$$

- Calcular la matriz asociada respecto de las bases canónicas y usarla para obtener una base del núcleo y otra de la imagen.
- Calcular las ecuaciones paramétricas e implícitas de $\text{Ker}(g)$ e $\text{Im}(g)$.
- ¿Es f un isomorfismo? Razonar la respuesta.
- ¿Podemos definir un isomorfismo entre el subespacio $\text{Im}(g)$ y el subespacio $U = L(\{x+1, x^2-1, 2x+2x^2\})$? Razona la respuesta.

$$a) \quad g(a + bx + cx^2) = 2a + ax + 0x^2 + (b-c)x^3$$

$$B_c = \{1, x, x^2\} \quad B'_c = \{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$$

$$g(1) = g(1+0x+0x^2) = 2+x \equiv (2, 1, 0, 0)_{B'_c}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \equiv (0, 0, 0, 1)_{B'_c}$$

$$g(x^2) = -x^3 \equiv (0, 0, 0, -1)_{B'_c}$$

$$A = M_{B'_c, B_c}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{I} \right) \sim_c \left(\frac{C}{P} \right)$$

$$(A^t | I) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} F_1 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}F_1 \\ \sim_f \\ F_3 \leftrightarrow F_3 + F_2 \end{array}$$

$$\sim_f \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) = (H | Q)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ I \end{array} \right) \sim_c \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ \hline 1/2 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & & \\ \hline 1/2 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$B_{\text{Im}(g)}$

$B_{\text{ker}(g)}$

$$B_{\text{Im}(g)} = \left\{ (1, 1/2, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1) \right\} = \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2}x, x^3 \right\}$$

$$B_{\text{ker}(g)} = \left\{ (0, 1, 1) \right\} = \left\{ x + x^2 \right\}$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = \alpha \\ b = 1/2 \alpha \\ c = 0 \\ d = \beta \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ec. param.} \\ \text{de Im}(g) \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c = 0 \\ b - \frac{1}{2}a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ec. implicadas} \\ \text{de Im}(g) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{a} = 0 \\ b = \alpha \\ c = \alpha \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ec. paramétricas} \\ \text{de ker}(g) \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 0 \\ b - c = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ec. implicadas} \\ \text{de ker}(g) \end{array}$$

c) $\ker(g) \neq \{0\} \rightarrow$ No es inyectiva

$\text{Im}(g) \neq \mathbb{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$ ($\dim(\text{Im}(g)) = 2 \neq 4 = \dim(\mathbb{P}_3(\mathbb{R}))$)

∴

No es sobreyectiva

No es un isomorfismo.

$\dim(\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})) = 3 \neq \dim(\mathbb{P}_3(\mathbb{R})) = 4$

No existe $\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\neq} \mathbb{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$ biyectiva.

d) $\dim(\text{Im}(g)) = 2$

$U = L(\{x+1, x^2-1, 2x+2x^2\})$

$x+1 \equiv (1, 1, 0)_{B_c}$

$x^2-1 \equiv (-1, 0, 1)_{B_c}$

$2x+2x^2 \equiv (0, 2, 2)_{B_c}$

$$\text{rg} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{-1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \equiv$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$B_U = \{x+1, x^2-1\} \rightarrow \dim(U) = 2$

$\dim(U) = \dim(\text{Im}(g)) = 2 \Rightarrow$ Podemos definir un isomorfismo entre ellos