## Notas de aula ECT2202 T03 2021-11-04 Aula 04 — Dependência Linear

Revisão: Espaços gerados (Aula 03)



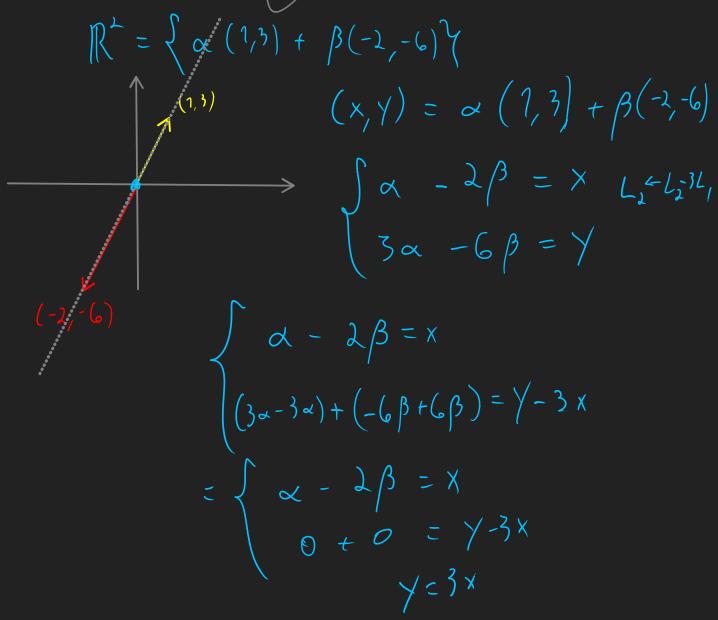
$$S = \{M_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

$$[S] = \{pan(S) = ger(S)\}$$

$$[S] = \{u = \alpha_1 \mu_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \mu_n\}$$

Espaço gerado por S

Verifique se o conjunto  $S = \{ (1, 3), (-2, -6) \}$  gera o espaço vetorial  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .



$$S = \{ (7,3), (-2,-6) \} \text{ n is o } qenic \mathbb{R}^{2}$$
mus  $qenic uctures do tipo (x,3x)$ 

$$[S] = \{ (1,3), (-2,-6) \} = \{ (1,3) \} \}$$

$$L_{1} = \{ (1,3), (-2,-6) \} = \{ (1,3) \} \}$$

$$S = \{ (1,3), (-2,-6) \} = \{ (1,3) \}$$

$$U = \{ (1,3), (-2,-6) \} = \{ (1,3) \} \}$$

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Nesse caso, existe redundância nos coeficientes de comb. lineares que formam [S]

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha - 2\beta = 3 \\
3\alpha - 6\beta = 9
\end{cases}$$

$$L_{1} = L_{1} - 3L_{1} \quad \begin{cases}
\alpha - 2\beta = 3 \\
0 + 0 = 9 - 9 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\alpha - 2\beta = 3 = 3 \quad \alpha = 3 + 2\beta$$

$$\beta : \quad ovr. \quad (iore.$$

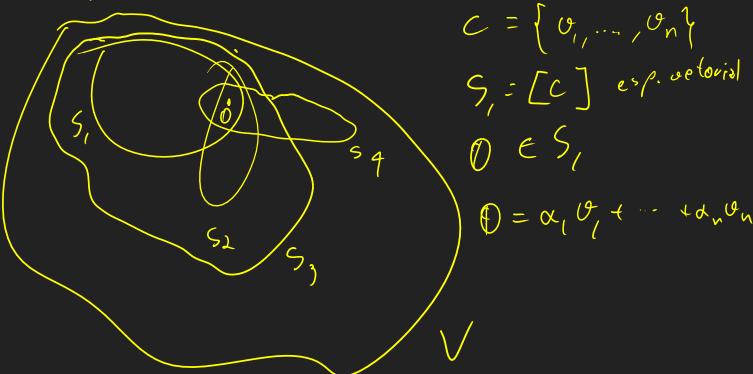
$$(3,9) = (3+2)(1,3) + (-2,-6) = (5,15) + (-1,-6)$$

$$(3,9) = 3(1,3) + O(-1,-6)$$

$$(1,1) = \alpha (1,3) + \beta (-2, -6)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2\beta = 1 \\ 3x - 6\beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

Dependência Linear



$$( ) = \alpha_1 \cup_{i} + \cdots + \alpha_n \cup_n$$

Tem solução ÚNICA se e somente se C for um conjunto L. I.

No 
$$\mathbb{A}^n$$
:  $\mathbb{D} = (0, ..., 0) = \alpha_1 \mathcal{O}_1 + ... + \alpha_n \mathcal{O}_n$ 
 $\mathbb{A}^n$ :  $\mathbb{A}^n$ 

Sistema linear homogêneo SEMPRE TEM SOLUÇÃO (trivial)

A solução é única SOMENTE SE o conjunto C for L.I.

## EXEMPLO ℝ²

Mostre que os vetores { (3, 4), (1, -3) } são L.I.

 $\begin{cases} 3\alpha + \beta = 0 \\ 4\alpha - 3\beta = 0 \end{cases}$ possível e determinado. 2 equações e 2 incógnitas. teré sol, unice se e somente se det 3/40.  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3,4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1,-3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ XM + BO = 0 se ofo X H = - B 0  $\mu = -\beta/\omega$   $\mu = \lambda \omega$ 2 existe somerite se a \$0  $(3,1)=\lambda(1,-3)$ 

don de le minse se s e L.I. > def-Linear

Ex.: esp setoris! 
$$M_{2\times 2}(R)$$
.

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \in L.I.^{2}$$

A

Consideramos matrizes como VETORES de um espaço vetorial

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad p \circ i \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\
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\end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\
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\end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta + \gamma & \alpha + \gamma \\ \alpha & \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}$$
 equação vetorial

ef. 
$$x + y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x + y = 0$$

Logo S é L. I.

Exemplo 
$$P_{2}(R)$$
 $S = \{1+t, -2-2t\}$  é L.I.?

 $P = \{1-2\} =$ 

$$E_{X,i}$$
  $C(R)$  espaço vetorial das funções reais contínuas

$$S_{i} = d \left( \cos \left( t \right), \sin \left( t \right) \right) e L.I. 7.$$

$$D = 0 \text{ constate}$$

$$f \neq \lambda q$$

$$Cos(t) \neq \lambda sen(t)$$

$$Cos(t), son(t)) \neq L.t.$$

$$S_a = \begin{cases} t, \cos(t), \sin(t) \end{cases} \in L.I.?$$

$$0 = 0 = \alpha f + \beta g + \gamma h \iff$$

$$0 = \alpha t + \beta cos(t) + \gamma con(t) equação vetorial$$

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Logo { t, cos(t), sen(t)} é LINEARMENTE INDEPENDENTE, L.I.

## **EXEMPLO:** polinômios:

$$\begin{cases}
1 & t \\
7 & t
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
7 & t
\end{cases}$$

$$7 & t
\end{cases}$$