

$$3.3) \{1-x, 1+x, x^2\} \subset \mathbb{P}_2(x)$$

Sean c_1, c_2, c_3 escalares, veamos si son linealmente independientes,

$$c_1(1-x) + c_2(1+x) + c_3(x^2) = 0x^2 + 0x + 0$$

$$c_1 - c_1x + c_2 + c_2x + c_3x^2 = 0x^2 + 0x + 0$$

$$c_3x^2 + (-c_1 + c_2)x + (c_1 + c_2) = 0x^2 + 0x + 0$$

A partir de aquí, obtenemos

$$c_3 = 0$$

$$c_1 = c_2$$

$$c_1 = -c_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 = -c_2 \end{array} \right\} c_1 = c_2 \text{ y } c_1 = -c_2 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 0 = c_2$$

entonces, $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0, c_3 = 0$

\therefore Son linealmente independientes

Ahora obtendremos

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$$c_3x^2 + (-c_1 + c_2)x + (c_1 + c_2) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{como consecuencia obtenemos}$$

$$c_3 = a, \quad -c_1 + c_2 = b, \quad c_1 + c_2 = c$$

$c_1 =$

$$\cancel{-c_1} + c_2 = b$$

$$\cancel{c_1} + c_2 = c$$

$$2c_2 = b + c$$

$$c_2 = \frac{b+c}{2}$$

Sustituimos c_2

$$c_2 + c_3 = c$$

$$c_2 + \frac{b+c}{2} = c$$

$$c_2 = c - \left(\frac{b+c}{2}\right)$$

\therefore Los vectores generan a \mathbb{P}_2

\therefore Son una base del espacio vectorial