

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

De modo que $((x \ y \ z) = T = (x \ y \ z) \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

o bien $(x \ y \ z) = (2/3x + 1/4y + 0 \quad 1/6x + 1/2y + 0 \quad 1/6x + 1/4y + z)$ y así

$$2/3x + 1/4y + 0 = x$$

$$1/6x + 1/2y + 0 = y$$

$$1/6x + 1/4y + z = z$$

Entonces, junto con la condición $x+y+z=1$, llegamos al sistema

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$-1/3x + 1/2y = 0$$

$$1/6x - 1/2y = 0$$

$$1/6x + 1/4y = 0$$

Ahora hacemos reducción por renglones

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/6 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/6 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{A_{1,2} (1/3) \\ A_{1,3} (-1/6) \\ A_{1,4} (-1/6)}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5/6 & 2/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & -2/3 & -1/6 & -1/6 \\ 0 & 1/12 & -1/6 & -1/6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{M_2 \left(\frac{6}{5} \right)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/5 & 2/5 \\ 0 & -2/3 & -1/6 & -1/6 \\ 0 & 1/12 & -1/6 & -1/6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A_{2,1} (-1)$$

$$A_{2,3} (2/3)$$

$$A_{2,4} (-1/12)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6/15 & 6/15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/4 & -1/4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A_{3,4} (1/4)$$

$$M_3 (2)$$

$$-A_{3,2} (-6/15)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Así que

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$z = 1$$

$$L = (0 \ 0 \ 1)$$