

# Re-Imaginando el Mundo a través del Álgebra Lineal



**Malena I. Espanol**

Docente en Matemática Computacional

**Victoria Uribe**

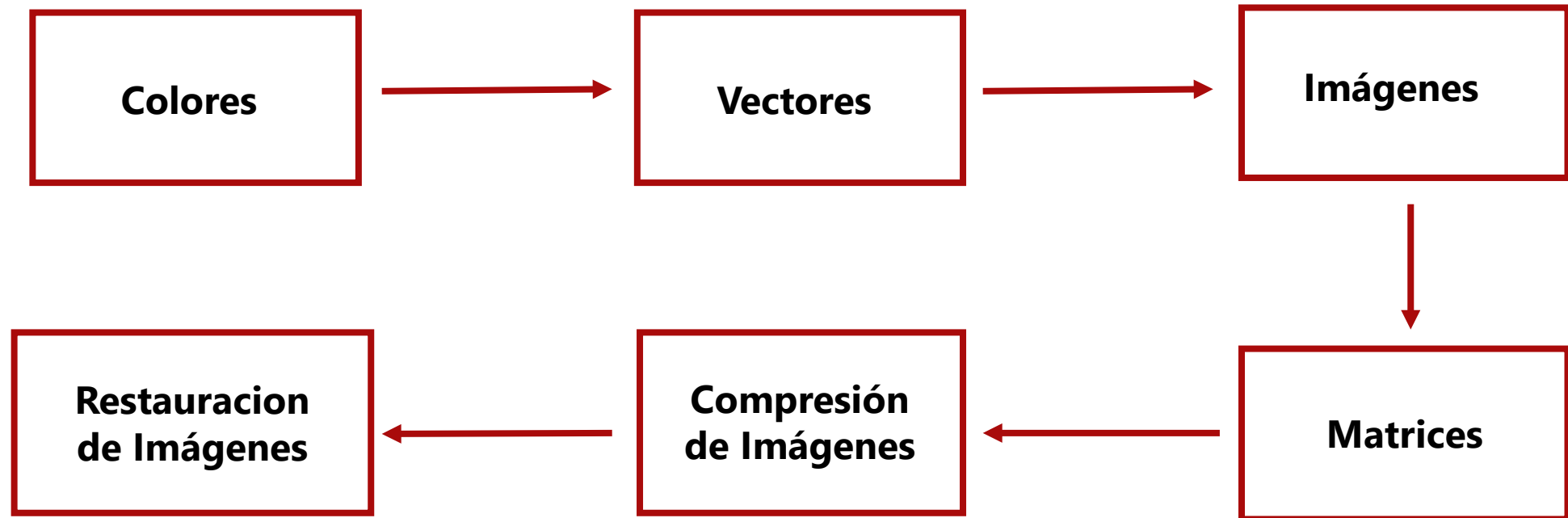
Estudiante Doctoral de Matemática Aplicada

Facultad de Ciencias Matemáticas y Estadísticas  
Arizona State University  
malena.espanol@asu.edu

Mathematics Sin Fronteras  
March 10, 17, 24, 2021

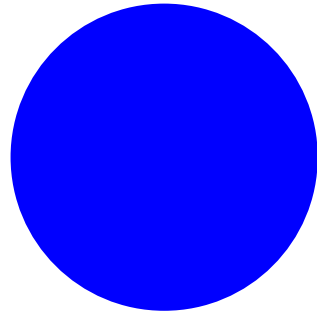


# El plan

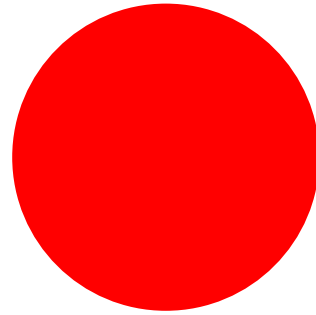


# La matemática de los colores

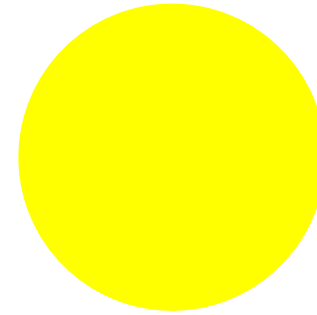
# Colores Primarios



**Azul**



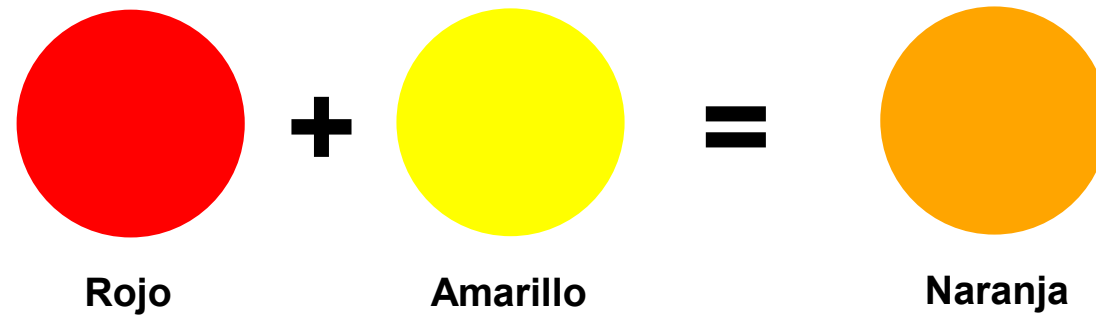
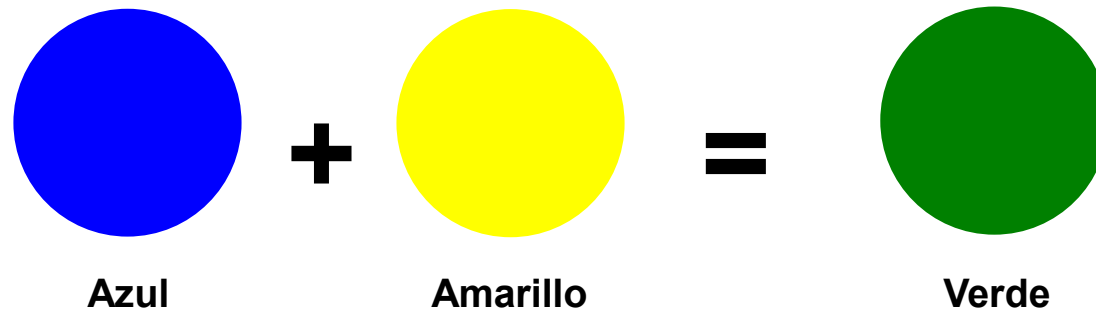
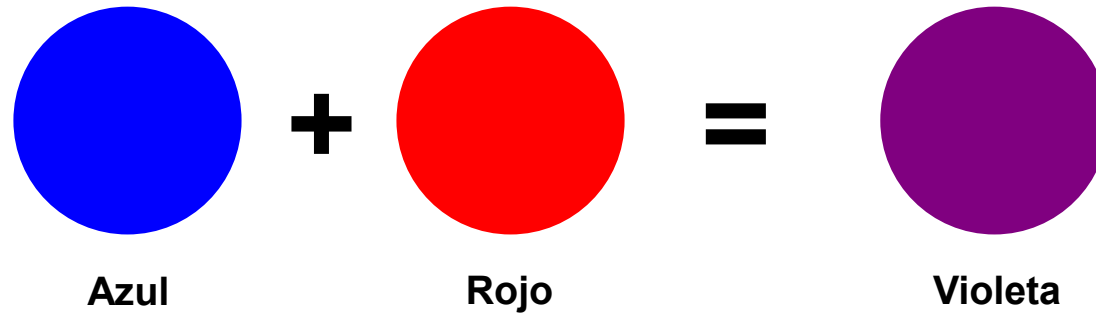
**Rojo**



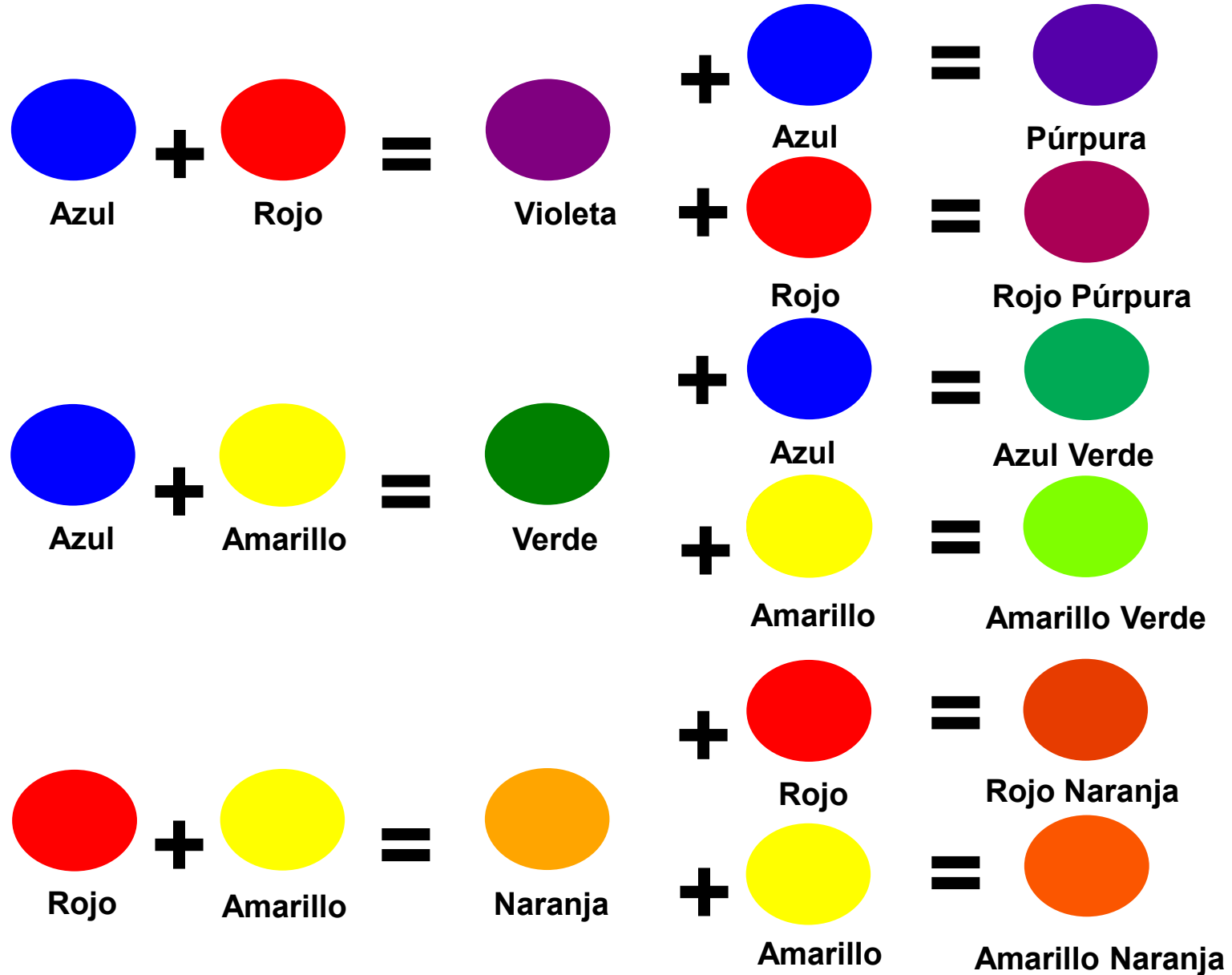
**Amarillo**

¿Por qué los llamamos así?

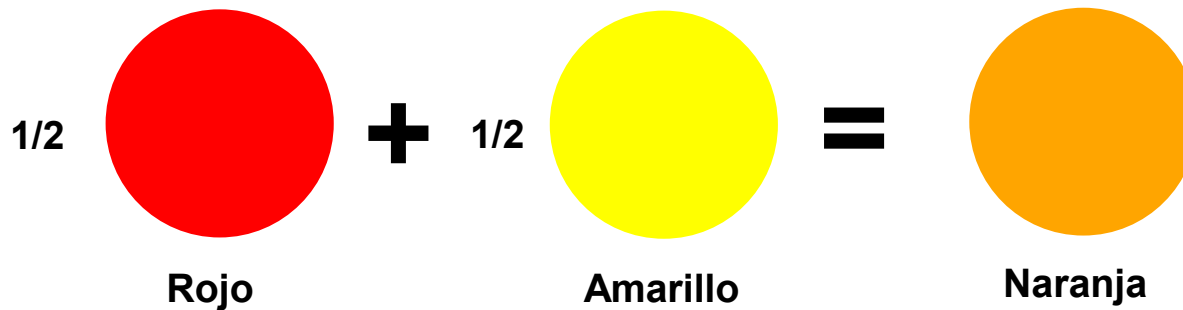
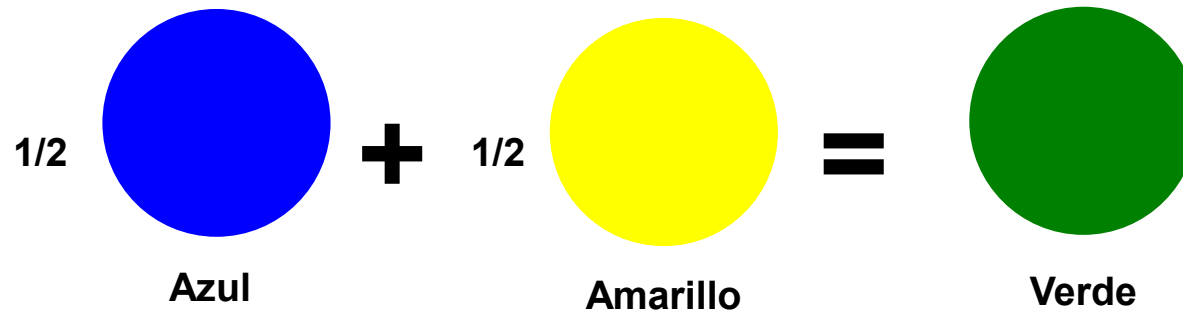
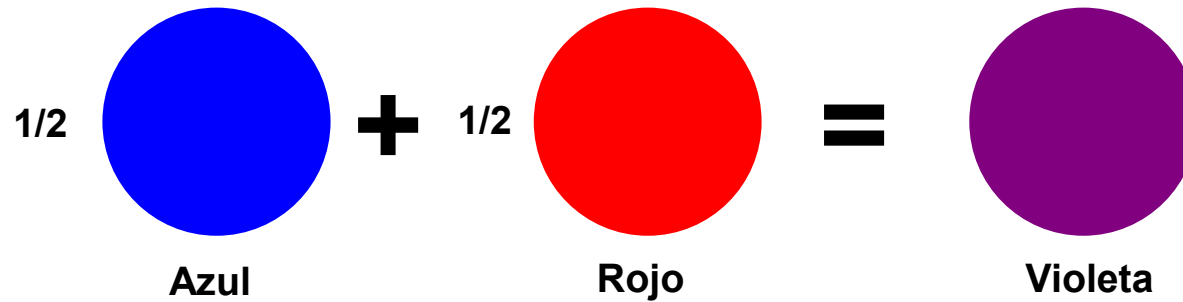
# Colores Secundarios



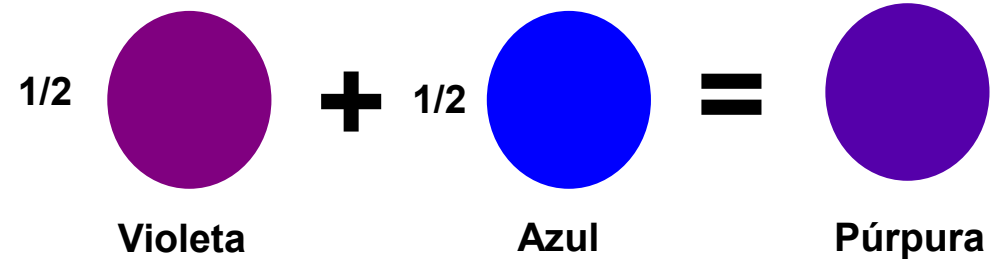
# Colores Terciarios



# Receta de los Colores Secundarios



# Receta del Color Púrpura





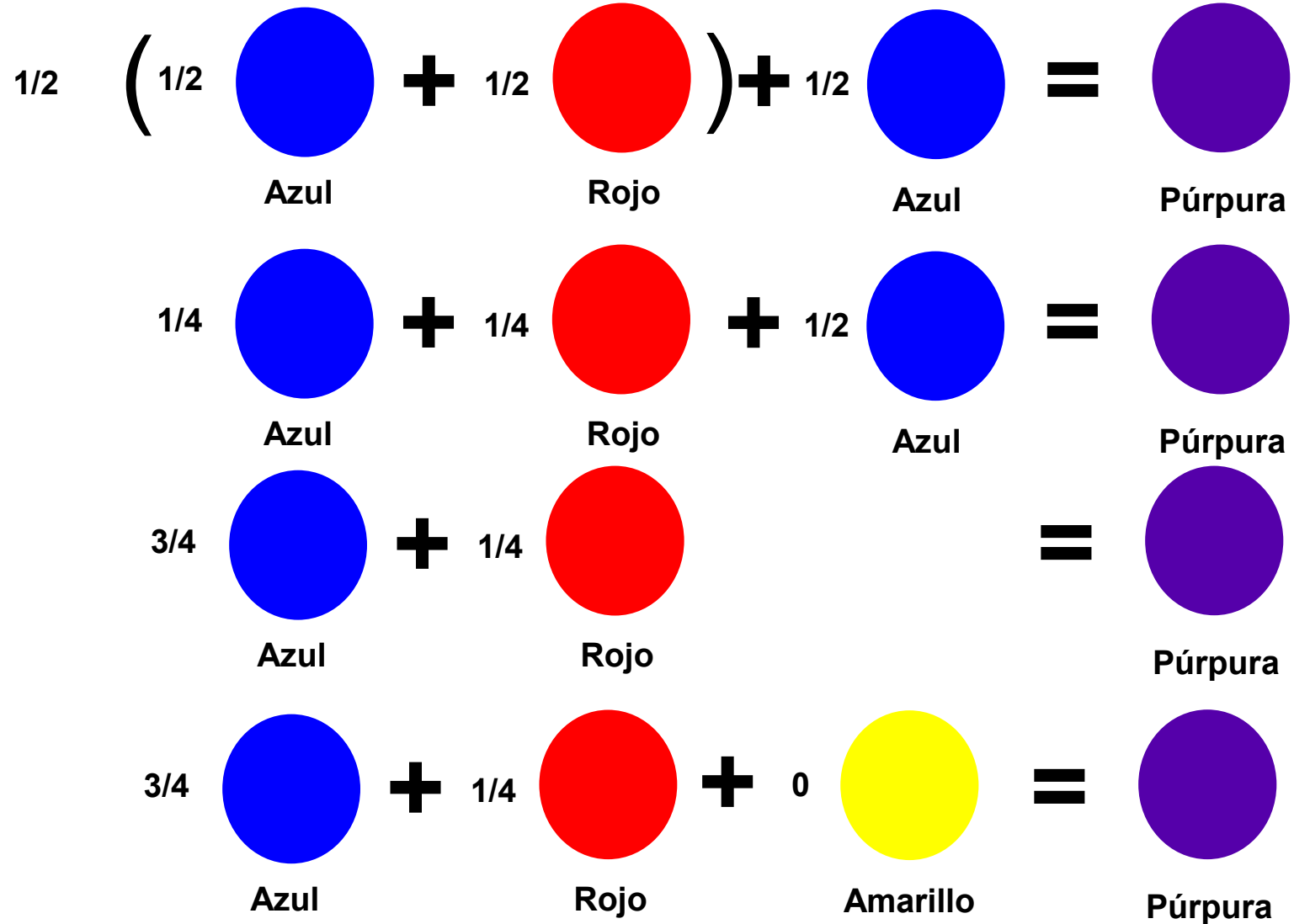
# Receta del Color Púrpura

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} = \text{Violeta}$$

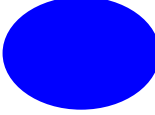

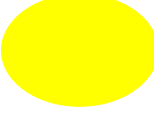
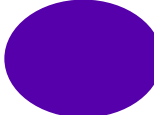
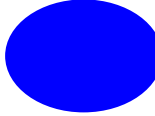
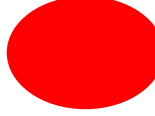
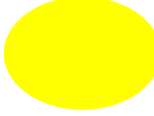

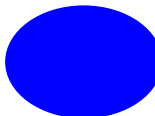
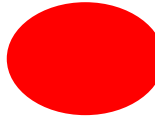
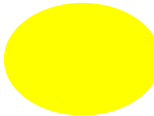

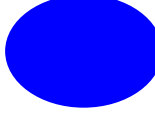
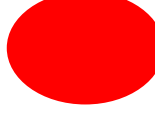
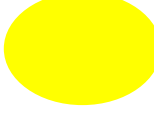
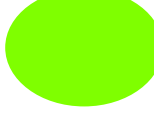
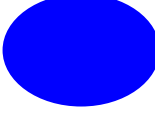

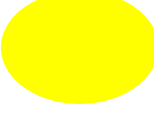

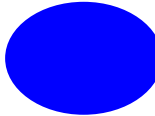
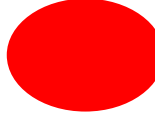
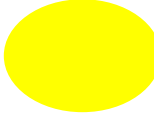

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Violeta} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} = \text{Púrpura}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} = \text{Púrpura}$$

# Receta del Color Púrpura



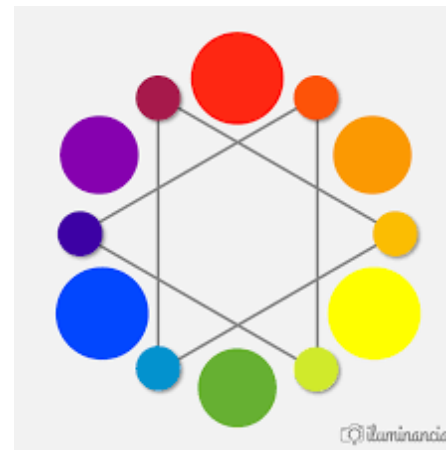
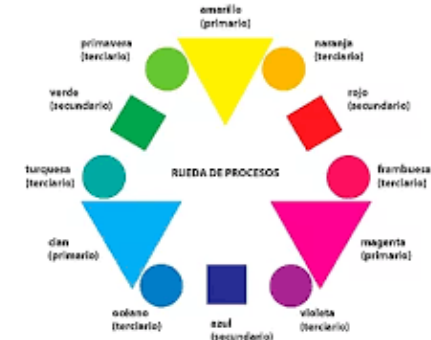
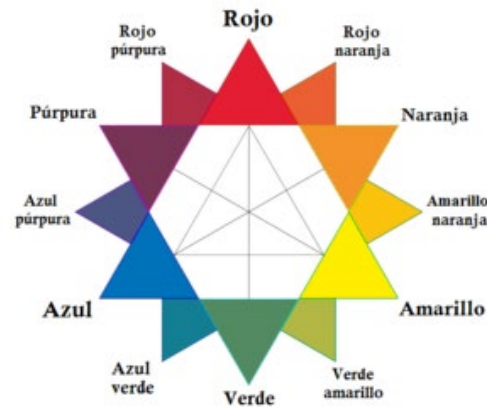
# Receta de los Colores Terciarios

3/4		+	1/4		+	0		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Púrpura
1/4		+	3/4		+	0		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Rojo Púrpura
3/4		+	0		+	1/4		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Azul Verde
1/4		+	0		+	3/4		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Amarillo Verde
0		+	3/4		+	1/4		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Rojo Naranja
0		+	1/4		+	3/4		=	
	Azul			Rojo			Amarillo		Amarillo Naranja

# Rueda de Colores

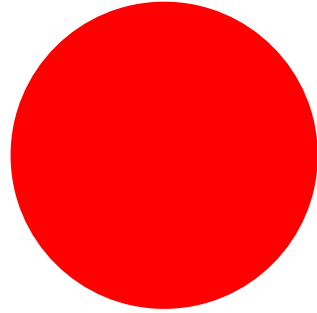


Rueda de R.J.B. Mérimée, 1830\*

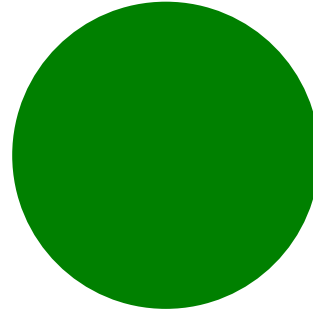


[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%ADrculo\\_crom%C3%A1tico](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%ADrculo_crom%C3%A1tico)

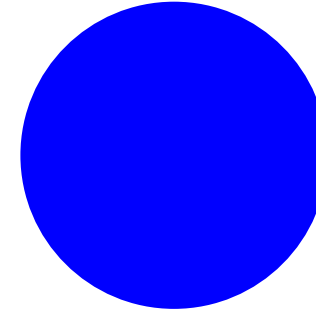
# Colores Primarios de la Luz



**Rojo**  
**(Red)**



**Verde**  
**(Green)**



**Azul**  
**(Blue)**

## **RGB**

**Se usa en los monitores, televisores y  
proyectores de cine**

<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB>

# Creando Colores con RGB

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + 0 \text{ Amarillo} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} = \text{Violeta}$$

$$? \text{ Rojo} + ? \text{ Verde} + ? \text{ Azul} = \text{Violeta}$$

# Creando Colores con RGB

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + 0 \text{ Amarillo} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} = \text{Violeta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + 0 \text{ Verde} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Azul} = \text{Violeta}$$

# Creando Colores con RGB

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Amarillo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$

$$? \text{ Rojo} + ? \text{ Verde} + ? \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$



# Creando Colores con RGB

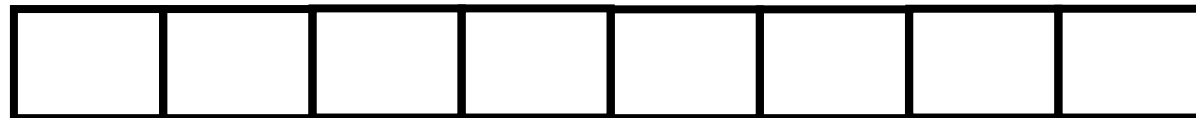
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Amarillo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Verde} + 0 \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$

# Creando Colores en la Compu

$$a \text{ (Rojo)} + b \text{ (Verde)} + c \text{ (Azul)} = ?$$

**a, b, c son números  
que solo pueden usar  
1 byte = 8 bits**



# Creando Colores en la Computadora

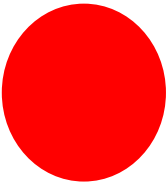
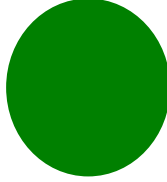
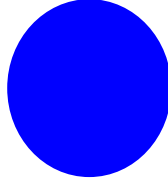
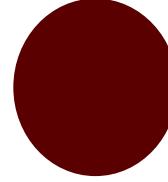
$$a \text{ (Rojo)} + b \text{ (Verde)} + c \text{ (Azul)} = ?$$

a, b, c son números enteros del 0 al 255

$$0 \text{ (Rojo)} + 0 \text{ (Verde)} + 0 \text{ (Azul)} = \text{Negro}$$

$$255 \text{ (Rojo)} + 255 \text{ (Verde)} + 255 \text{ (Azul)} = \text{Blanco}$$

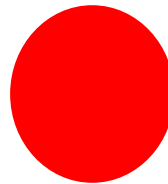
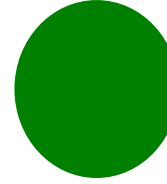
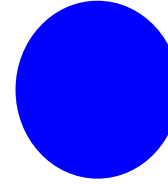
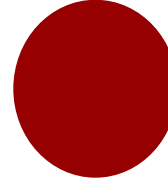
# Creando Colores en la Computadora

90  + 0  + 0  = 

Rojo

Verde

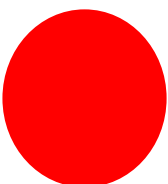
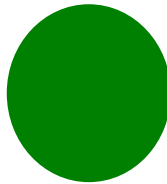
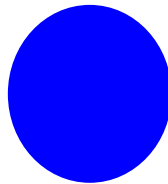
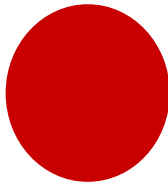
Azul

150  + 0  + 0  = 

Rojo

Verde

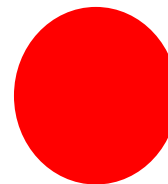
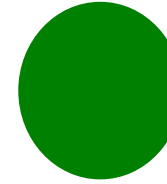
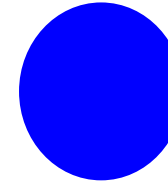
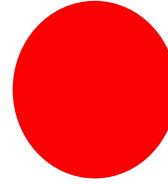
Azul

200  + 0  + 0  = 

Rojo

Verde

Azul

250  + 0  + 0  = 

Rojo

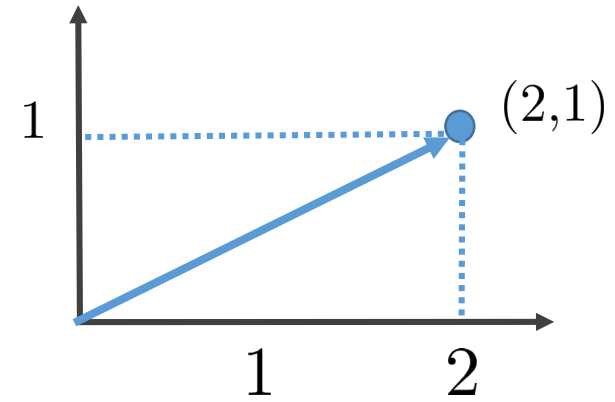
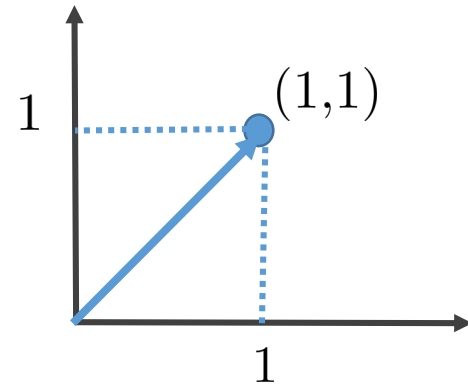
Verde

Azul

¿Cuántos colores  
tiene una computadora?

$$256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16.777.216$$

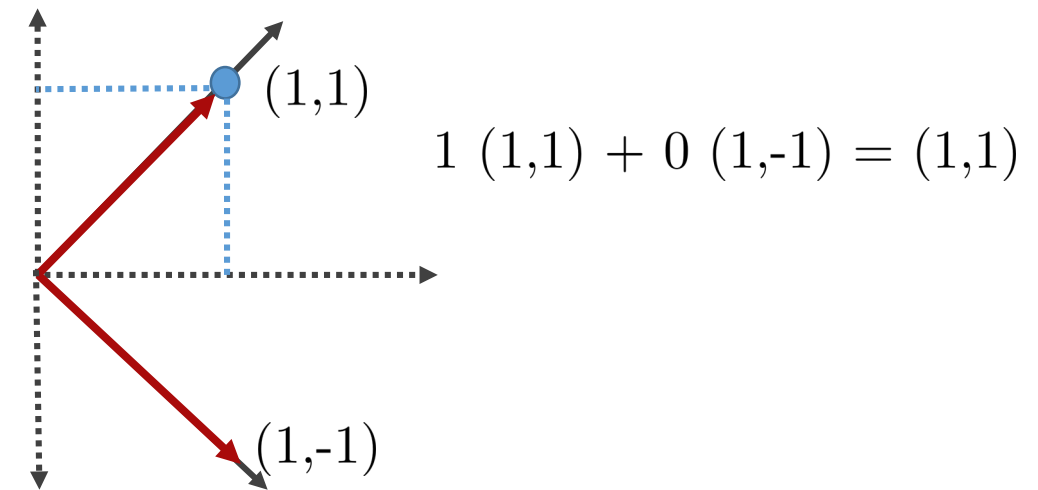
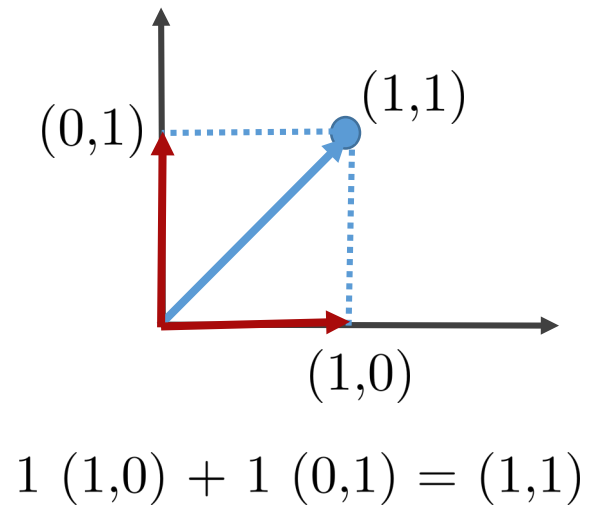
# Puntos en el Plano y Vectores



# Sistema de Coordenadas

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Amarillo} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rojo} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Verde} + 0 \text{ Azul} = \text{Marrón}$$



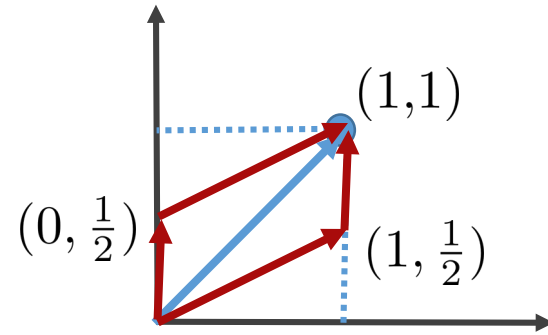
# Operaciones con Vectores

Sean  $u$  y  $v$  vectores en  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , o sea,  $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$  y  $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ .

La suma de  $u$  y  $v$  es el vector obtenido sumando las componentes correspondientes de estos:

$$u + v = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, \dots, u_n + v_n).$$

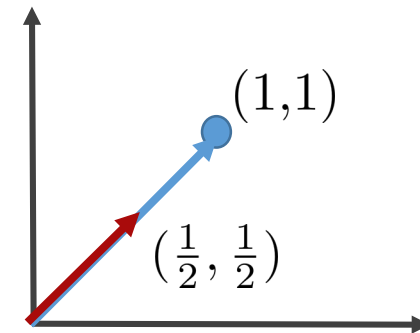
Ejemplo:  $(0, \frac{1}{2}) + (1, \frac{1}{2}) = (1, 1)$



El producto de un número real  $k$  por el vector  $u$ , es el vector obtenido multiplicando cada componente de  $u$  por  $k$ :

$$ku = (ku_1, ku_2, \dots, ku_n)$$

Ejemplo:  $\frac{1}{2}(1, 1) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$





# Propiedades de vectores

Para vectores  $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$  y escalares  $k, k' \in \mathbb{R}$  tenemos que

1.  $(u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$

2.  $u + 0 = u$

3.  $u + (-u) = 0$

4.  $u + v = v + u$

5.  $k(u + v) = ku + kv$

6.  $(k + k')u = ku + k'u$

7.  $(kk')u = k(k')u$

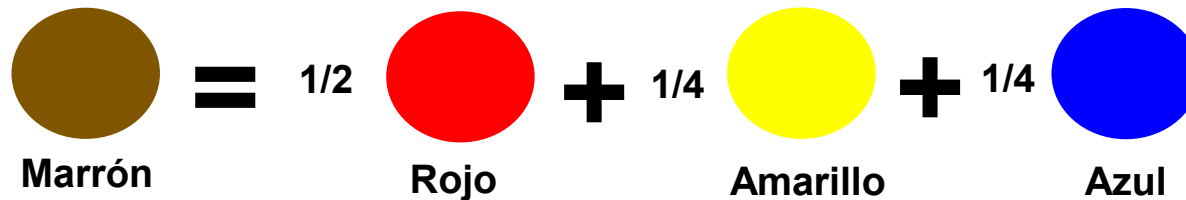
8.  $1u = u$

# Combinaciones Lineales





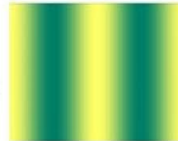

**Definición:** Un vector  $v$  es una *combinación lineal* de vectores  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  si existen escalares  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$  tales que




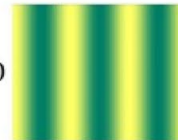
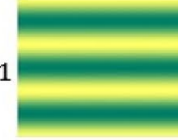
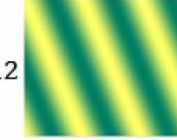
$$v = k_1 u_1 + k_2 u_2 + \dots + k_n u_n$$

**Ejemplo:** 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = -4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 7 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Combinación lineal de imágenes

$= a_1$    $+ a_2$    $+ a_3$    $+ a_4$    $+ a_5$    $+ a_6$  

$+ a_7$    $+ a_8$    $+ a_9$    $+ a_{10}$    $+ a_{11}$    $+ a_{12}$    $+ \dots$

# Combinación lineal de imágenes de caras

$$s = \alpha_1 \cdot \text{img}_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot \text{img}_2 + \alpha_3 \cdot \text{img}_3 + \alpha_4 \cdot \text{img}_4 + \dots$$

$$t = \beta_1 \cdot \text{img}_1 + \beta_2 \cdot \text{img}_2 + \beta_3 \cdot \text{img}_3 + \beta_4 \cdot \text{img}_4 + \dots$$

Puede usarse para identificar una persona.

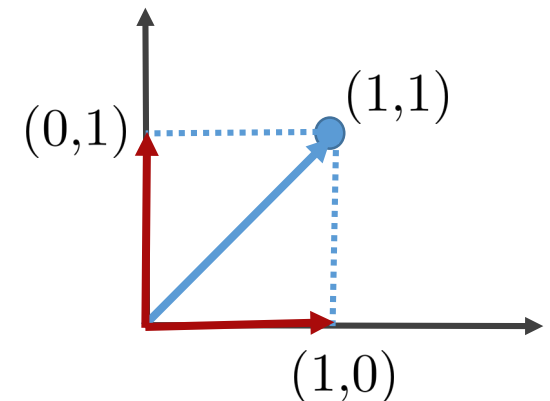
# Producto Interno

**Definición:** Sean  $u$  y  $v$  vectores en  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , es decir  $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$  y  $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ . El *producto interno* de  $u$  y  $v$  está definido por

$$u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \dots + u_nv_n$$

Se dice que los vectores  $u$  y  $v$  son *ortogonales* (o perpendiculares) si su producto interno es cero, o sea que  $u \cdot v = 0$ .

**Ejemplos:**  $(1, 0) \cdot (0, 1) = 0$  ,  $(1, 0) \cdot (1, 1) = 1$

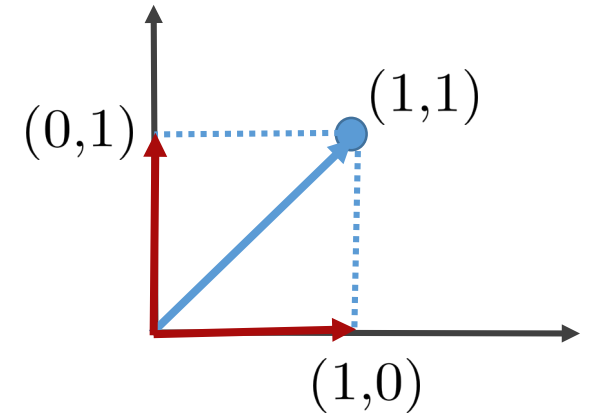


# Norma y Distancia

**Definición:** La *norma Euclidea* de un vector  $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$  se define como

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{u \cdot u} = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + \dots + u_n^2}$$

**Ejemplos:**  $\|(1, 0)\|_2 = \|(0, 1)\|_2 = 1$  y  $\|(1, 1)\|_2 = \sqrt{2}$

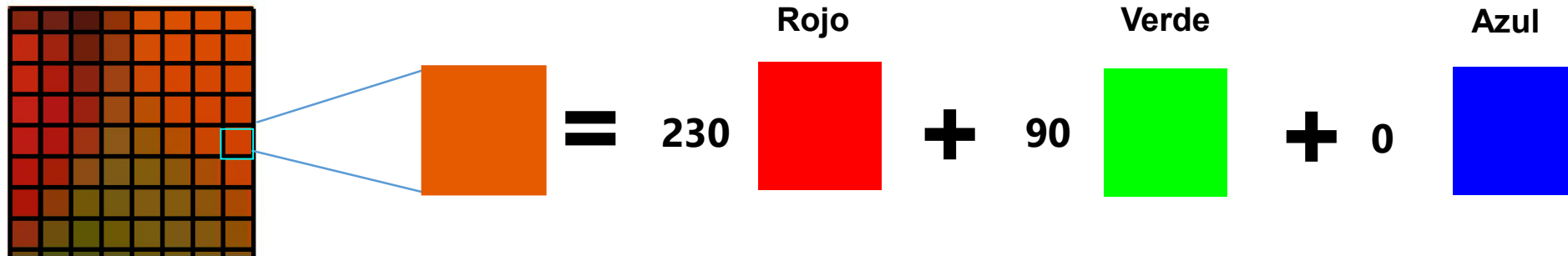
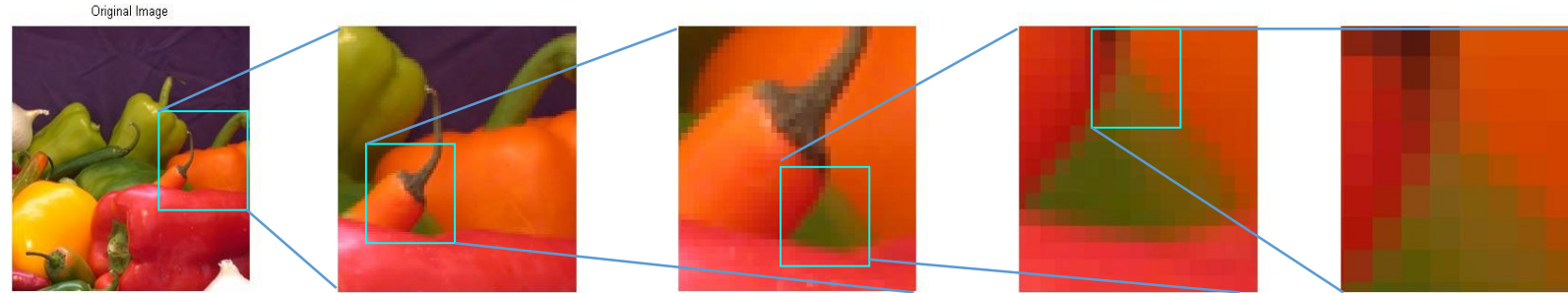


**Definición:** La *distancia Euclidea* entre dos vectores  $u$  y  $v$  se define como

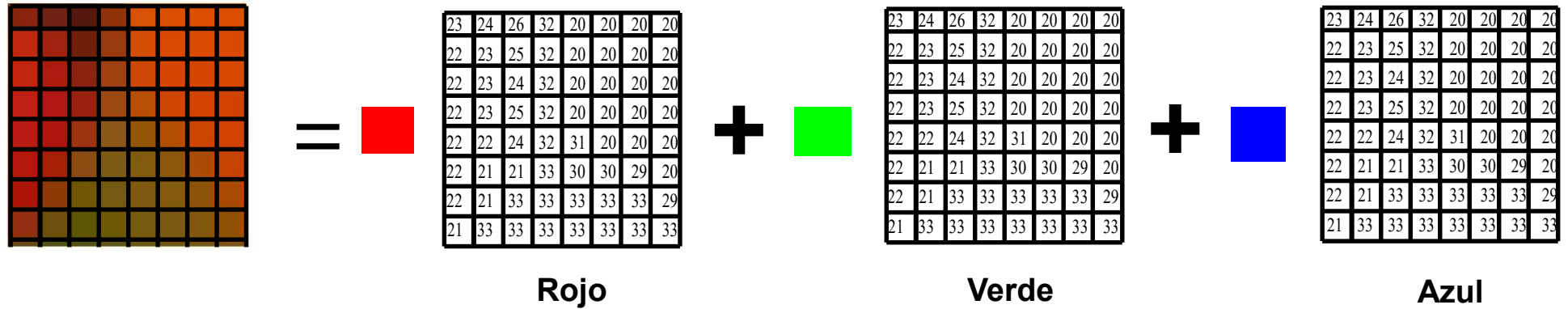
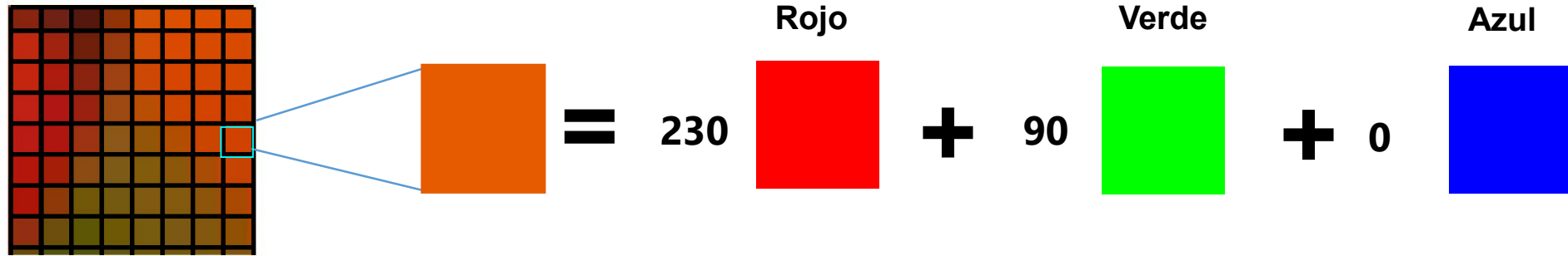
$$d(u, v) = \|u - v\|_2 = \sqrt{(u_1 - v_1)^2 + (u_2 - v_2)^2 + \dots + (u_n - v_n)^2}$$

**Ejemplos:**  $d((1, 1), (1, 0)) = \|(1, 1) - (1, 0)\|_2 = \|(0, 1)\|_2 = 1$

# Imágenes Digitales



# Imágenes Digitales





# Matrices

**Definición:** Una matriz es una tabla ordenada de números

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Ejemplos:**  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$        $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

# Suma de Matrices

**Definición:** La suma de dos matrices de igual tamaño se define como

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Producto por un escalar

**Definición:** El producto de un escalar  $k$  por la matriz  $A$  se define como

$$kA = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \cdots & ka_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ka_{m1} & ka_{m2} & \cdots & ka_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Example:**  $2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 7 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 & 12 \\ 5 & 9 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$

# Combinación lineal de imágenes

