

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1 \Rightarrow Sice
(ic fjo)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 = 2a + b + 4c - d \\ 5 = 3a - 2b + c \\ 6 = 5a + b - 3c + 2d \\ -1 = -a + 3b + 3c - d \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{76} & \frac{109}{76} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{38} & \frac{-7}{38} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-22}{76} & \frac{25}{76} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow [v]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{109}{76} \\ \frac{-7}{38} \\ \frac{25}{76} \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) f₈₀

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0 \\ -2x-y-8z=0 \\ 5x+10y+15z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0 \\ x+2y+3z=0 \\ x+y+3z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3z - 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker(T) = \text{span} \left(\begin{Bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \begin{Bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \right)$$

[v]_B 2011

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -6 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7+4+3 \\ 14-8-6 \\ -35+20+15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ker T { "0" } V 7/10/11)

(2) f₀₀

P(x) \rightarrow δ₃f₀₀ (x) \rightarrow δ₃δ₂δ₁ δ₀₀ (x) \rightarrow δ₃δ₂ δ₁ δ₀₀ (x) \rightarrow δ₃δ₂ δ₁ δ₀₀ (x)

$$P(x) = q'(x)(x-1)$$

$$(q'(x) \in \mathbb{R}_+[x]) \quad , \quad v(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$q'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (2ax+b)(x-1) = 2ax^2 - 2ax + bx - b \\ &= 2ax^2 + x(b-2a) - b \end{aligned}$$

$$v(x) = x^2 - 1 \quad (2a=1, b-2a=0, -b=-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + c$$

$$q'(x) = x + 1$$

$$P(x) = (x+1)(x-1) = x^2 - 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(2) $\{ \}$

(1c fgo)

$$[T]_B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 9+2+3 \\ 3+2+3 \\ 3+4+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2 fgo)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ 2 = -\alpha + \beta \\ 1 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma \end{cases} \stackrel{(1+2)}{\Rightarrow} 3 = 2\beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha = 1 - \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = \alpha + \beta \\ 1 = -\alpha + \beta \\ 0 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma \end{cases} \stackrel{(1+2)}{\Rightarrow} 1 = 2\beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \alpha + \beta \\ 2 = -\alpha + \beta \\ -1 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma \end{cases} \stackrel{(1+2)}{\Rightarrow} 3 = 2\beta \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \gamma = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \{M\}_{B-X} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[M]_{C \rightarrow B} = [M]_{B \rightarrow C}^{-1}$$

(2 f. 10)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{C \rightarrow B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2 f. 08)

$$[T]_C = M_{B \rightarrow C}^{-1} [T]_B M_{B \rightarrow C}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} [T]_B \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{13.5}{2} & \frac{1.5}{2} & \frac{3.5}{2} \\ -7 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{-5.5}{2} & \frac{-1.5}{2} & \frac{-3.5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) \Rightarrow 1. c)

Find $\text{ker } T$ and $\text{im } T$ for $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find $\text{ker } T$ if $V \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is such that V is orthogonal to $T(1, 1, 0)$.

$$V = \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2 + \gamma V_3 \Rightarrow \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = x - (\alpha + \beta) \\ \beta = y - \alpha \\ \alpha = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \# \begin{cases} \gamma = x - y \\ \beta = y - z \\ \alpha = z \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \alpha T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \beta T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \gamma T\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow \text{ker } T = \text{span}\{T(1, 1, 0)\} \neq \text{span}\{T(1, 0, 1), T(0, 1, 1)\}$

$$T\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + (y-z) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (x-y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2z + 2y - 2z + x - y \\ 3z + 2y - 2z + 2x - 2y \\ 5z + 4y - 4z + 3x - 3y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ z+2x \\ z+3x+y \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ z+2x \\ z+3x+y \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -y \Rightarrow y = -x \\ x = -\frac{z}{2} \\ z = -3x - y = -3(-x) - (-x) = 2x = -2x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -y \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } T = \text{SP} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

IMT の中 (3n) のとき

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ z+2x \\ z+3x+y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } T = \text{SP} \left(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

Ker T ∩ Im T (3n) の場合

$$\Rightarrow \alpha U_1 + \beta U_2 = \gamma U_3 \Rightarrow \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \gamma \\ \beta = -\gamma \\ \alpha + \beta = -2\gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha - \alpha = -2\alpha \Rightarrow 0 = -2\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } T \cap \text{Ker } T = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad \underline{\underline{0}} = q^n n$$

(4) σίγα

$$T\left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 3a \\ b-a \end{pmatrix} \quad T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\dim \ker T = 0$ στις γραμμές της $\ker T$ δεν υπάρχουν (1C)

$$\text{#} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \\ 0=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker T = \text{sp} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \dim \ker T = 1$$

Η ιδέα είναι να πάρουμε την πρώτη στήλη της μαtrix και να την φέρουμε στην δεύτερη στήλη για να δούμε αν η δεύτερη στήλη είναι συγχρόνως με την πρώτη στήλη.

$$\text{IM } T = \text{sp} = \left(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right) \Leftarrow \text{#} \text{ στην } 2 \text{η στήλη της matrix της } T \text{ θα πάρει την μορφή } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{IM } T = 2 \neq 3$$

Στην πρώτη στήλη της matrix της T θα πάρει την μορφή $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$T: V \rightarrow V$$

3. សង្គម និង សារណ៍ (5)

$$T(V_1) = V_2, \quad T(V_2) = V_3, \quad T(V_3) = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$T(V_1) \Rightarrow \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2 + \gamma V_3 = \alpha V_1 + 1 \cdot V_2 + \gamma V_3 = V_2$$

$$T(V_2) = \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2 + \gamma V_3 = \alpha V_1 + \alpha V_2 + V_3 = V_3$$

$$T(V_3) = \alpha V_1 + \beta V_2 + \gamma V_3 = 1 \cdot V_1 + 1 \cdot V_2 + 1 \cdot V_3 = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{det}} 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 \cdot 1) - (0 \cdot 0) = 1$$

ចុចុច ពី 00100 000 100 100 000 000

$$T^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(T)} \text{adj}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T^{-1}(V_1) = (-1)V_1 + (1)V_2 + (1)V_3 = -V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$T^{-1}(V_2) = (-1)V_1 + 0V_2 + 0V_3 = -V_1$$

$$T^{-1}(V_3) = 0V_1 + 0V_2 + 0V_3 = V_1$$

