

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 x \in \underline{X}, B' & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_x} & x \in \underline{X}, B & \xrightarrow{F} & y \in \underline{Y}, C & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_y} & y \in \underline{Y}, C' \\
 \downarrow \uparrow & & \downarrow \uparrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 [x]_{B'} = \xi' \in \mathbb{E}^n & \xrightleftharpoons[T^{-1}]{T} & [x]_B = \xi \in \mathbb{E}^n & \xrightarrow{A} & [y]_C = [F(x)]_C = \eta & \xrightleftharpoons[S]{S^{-1}} & \eta' \in \mathbb{E}^m
 \end{array}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{B' \rightarrow B}$

$B'$

$$B = S^{-1} A T$$

$$B = \text{Mat}(F, B', C') = \left( [F(b_1')]_{C'} \quad \dots \quad [F(b_n')]_{C'} \right)$$

$$A = \text{Mat}(F, B, C) = \left( [F(b_1)]_C \quad \dots \quad [F(b_n)]_C \right)$$

$$T = \left( [b_1']_B \quad \dots \quad [b_n']_B \right)$$

$$S = \left( [c_1']_C \quad \dots \quad [c_m']_C \right)$$

Falls  $Y = X$ ,  $B = C$ ,  $B' = C'$ , dann heißt der Übergang  $A \rightarrow B = T^{-1} A T$   
 Ähnlichkeitstransformation. (Similarity transf.)