

2.1

38) La  $T: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  s.a.  $T(z) = \bar{z}$

Vis at  $T$  er "additive", men ikke lineær:

La  $x = a + bi$   $y = c + di$

$$T(x+y) = T((a+c) + (b+d)i) = (a+c) - (b+d)i$$

$$= a - bi + c - di = T(x) + T(y)$$

$\Rightarrow T$  er additive.

$$T \text{ lineær} \Leftrightarrow T(ax) = aT(x) \text{ for } a \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$T(i) = -i \neq i = iT(1)$$

$\Rightarrow T$  er ikke lineær.

2.2

4) La  $T: M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $T\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = (a+b) + (2d)x + bx^2$

La  $B = \left\{ \underset{v_1}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{v_2}{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{v_3}{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underset{v_4}{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \right\}$ ,  $\gamma = \{1, x, x^2\}$

Finn  $[T]_{\gamma}^{\beta}$

$$T(v_1) = 1 + 0x + 0x^2$$

$$T(v_2) = 1 + 0x + x^2$$

$$T(v_3) = 0 + 0x + 0x^2$$

$$T(v_4) = 0 + 2x + 0x^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{[T]_{\gamma}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

9) La  $V =$  vektorrom av komplekse tall over  $\mathbb{R}$ .  $T: V \rightarrow V$   $T(z) = \bar{z}$

Vis at  $T$  er lineær, finn  $[T]_{\beta}$ ,  $\beta = \{1, i\}$

$T$  additive fra 2.1.38

La  $x = b + ci$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$T(ax) = T(a(b+ci)) = T(ab+aci) = ab - aci$$

$$= a(b - ci) = a\bar{x} = \underline{aT(x)}$$

$\Rightarrow T$  er lineær

2.2

9) forts.  $\gamma = \{ \underset{v_1}{1}, \underset{v_2}{i} \}$ 

$$[T]_{\gamma} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(a + bi) \longmapsto (a, b)$$

$$T(v_1) = T(1) = 1 = [1, 0]$$

$$T(v_2) = T(i) = -i = [0, -1]$$

$$\underline{\underline{[T]_{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

13)  $V, W$  vektorrum,  $T: V \rightarrow W$   $U: V \rightarrow W$ 

$$R(T) \cap R(U) = \{0\}$$

Vis at  $\{T, U\}$  er lin. uafh. delmængde af  $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ 

$$T, U : V \rightarrow W, \text{ så } \underline{\underline{\{T, U\} \subset \mathcal{L}(V, W)}}$$

Bevis med selvmotsigelse at  $T, U$  er lin. uafh. :Antag det finnes en  $a$  s.a.  $aT = U$ . Lad  $x \in V$ og  $y \in W$  s.a.  $T(x) = y \neq 0$ . Ser at

$$y = \frac{1}{a} ay = \frac{1}{a} aT(x) = \frac{1}{a} U(x) = U(\frac{1}{a}x) \in R(U)$$

Da er  $y \in R(U) \cap R(T)$ , men vet at  $R(U) \cap R(T) = \{0\}$ ,så det stemmer ikke. Dermed må  $T, U$  være lin. uafh.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\{T, U\} \text{ er lin. uafh. delmængde av } \mathcal{L}(V, W)}}$$

2.3

3) La  $g(x) = 3 + x$ . La  $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$  og  $U: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  være lin. transformasjoner så

$$T(f(x)) = f'(x)g(x) + 2f(x) \quad \text{og}$$

$$U(a+bx+cx^2) = (a+b, c, a-b)$$

$$\text{La } \beta = \{1, x, x^2\}, \quad \gamma = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$$

a) Finn  $[U]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$ ,  $[T]_{\beta}^{\beta}$  og  $[UT]_{\beta}^{\gamma}$

$$U(\beta_1) = (1, 0, 1) \quad U(\beta_2) = (1, 0, -1) \quad U(\beta_3) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\underline{[U]_{\beta}^{\gamma}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\beta_1) = 2 + 0x + 0x^2 \quad T(\beta_2) = 3 + x + 2x = 3 + 3x + 0x^2$$

$$T(\beta_3) = 2x(3+x) + 2x^2 = 0 + 6x + 4x^2$$

$$\underline{[T]_{\beta}^{\beta}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{[UT]_{\beta}^{\gamma}} = U \cdot T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

b) La  $h(x) = 3 - 2x + x^2$ . Finn  $[h(x)]_{\beta}$  og  $[U(h(x))]_{\gamma}$ .

$$h(x): P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{[h(x)]_{\beta}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{[U(h(x))]_{\gamma}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[U(h(x))]_{\gamma} = [U]_{\beta}^{\gamma} [h(x)]_{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

2.3

- 9) Finn lin. transf.  $U, T: F^2 \rightarrow F^2$  s.d.  $UT = T_0$ ,  $TU \neq T_0$   
 Bruk dette til å finne matr.  $A, B$  s.d.  $AB = 0$ ,  $BA \neq 0$   
 La  $U = \{(0,1), (0,1)\}$ ,  $T = \{(1,1), (0,0)\}$

$$UT = \{(0,0), (0,0)\} = T_0$$

$$TU = \{(0,2), (0,0)\} \neq T_0$$

$$\text{La } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

- 12) La  $V, W, Z$  vektorrom. La  $T: V \rightarrow W$   $U: W \rightarrow Z$  lineære

- a) Vis at hvis  $UT$  er 1-til-1, så er  $T$  1-til-1. Er  $U$  1-til-1

Hvis  $UT$  er 1-til-1, så har vi at

$$UT(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$T(x) = 0 \Rightarrow UT(x) = U(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{T \text{ er 1-til-1}}$$

$U$  trenger ikke være 1-til-1, da

$$U(x) = 0 \not\Rightarrow UT(x) = 0$$

- b) Vis at  $UT$  onto  $\Rightarrow U$  onto. Må  $T$  være onto?

Hvis  $UT$  er onto, vil det for alle  $z \in Z$   $\exists v \in V$  s.d.

$$UT(v) = z$$

Se at for alle  $z \in Z$  finnes det  $T(v) \in W$  s.d.

$$U(T(v)) = z, \Rightarrow \underline{U \text{ er onto}}$$

$T$  trenger ikke være onto, da vi ikke sier noe om

$$\text{at alle } w \in W \text{ finnes } T(v) = w$$

2.3

12) forts.

c) Vis at hvis  $U$  og  $V$  er 1-til-1 og onto, så er  $UT$  også det.La  $v \in V$ ,  $w \in W$ ,  $z \in Z$ . $U, V$  onto

$$\Rightarrow \text{for alle } z \text{ finnes } w \text{ s.a. } U(w) = z.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{for alle } w \text{ finnes } v \text{ s.a. } T(v) = w$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{for alle } z \text{ finnes } v \text{ s.a. } U(T(v)) = z$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{UT \text{ onto}}$$

 $U, V$  1-til-1:

$$U(w) = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$$

$$T(v) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$$UT(w) = U(T(v)) = 0 \Rightarrow T(v) = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{UT \text{ 1-til-1}}$$

2.3

13) La  $A, B$   $n \times n$ -matr.

$$\text{tr}(A) := \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii}$$

• Vis at  $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$

Se på  $(AB)_{ii}$

$$(AB)_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{ki}$$

$$\text{tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{ki}$$

$$(BA)_{kk} = \sum_{i=1}^n B_{ki} A_{ik}$$

$$\text{tr}(BA) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n B_{ki} A_{ik}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{ki}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (AB)_{ii}$$

$$= \text{tr}(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)}}$$

• Vis at  $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(A^T)$

$$\text{La } A = [A_{ik}], \quad A^T = [A_{ki}]$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii}$$

$$\text{tr}(A^T) = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{kk} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} = \text{tr}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(A^T)}}$$

Merk: Når man transponerer en matrice endres ikke diagonalen