

# ~ T.2 - TRANSFORMACIONES LINEALES ~

F es transformación lineal si:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ① F(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = F(\vec{u}) + F(\vec{v}) \\ ② F(\lambda \vec{u}) = \lambda F(\vec{u}) \quad (\lambda = \text{cte}) \end{array} \right.$$

(Ker)  $\text{Nuc}(F) = \overset{\text{núcleo}}{\{ \vec{u} \in V_1 \mid F(\vec{u}) = \vec{0} \}}$   $\text{Im}(F) = \overset{\text{image}}{\{ \vec{w} \in V_2 \mid \exists \vec{u} \in V_1 \text{ con } F(\vec{u}) = \vec{w} \}}$   
 $[F(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}]$

## PROPIEDADES DE F

- Si  $B = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$  base de  $V_1 \Rightarrow F(u_1), \dots, F(u_n)$  determinan la Im de cualquier vector de  $V_1$
- Ec matricial de F,  $\vec{y} = A\vec{x}$

## EJEMPLO 1 ec. mat., Nuc., Im.

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $(x, y) \mapsto (2x+y, x-y) = (x', y') \rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 2x+y \\ y' = x-y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$   
 halla su ec. matricial

► Hallamos Núcleo:  $\text{Nuc}(F) = \{ (x, y) \mid \begin{cases} 2x+y=0 \\ x-y=0 \end{cases} \}$   $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \{ (0,0) \}$  (núcleo)  
 son los que van a 0  
 resuelto

► Hallamos Imagen:  $\text{Im}(F) = \{ (a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 = V_2 \mid \exists (u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 = V_1 \text{ con } \begin{cases} 2u_1 + u_2 = a \\ u_1 - u_2 = b \end{cases} \}$   $\rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{a+b}{3} \\ u_2 = \frac{a-2b}{3} \end{cases}$   
 resuelto  
 y son  $u_1, u_2$ , JUNTAS A  $a, b$

! Si calculase  $F(u_1, u_2)$  daría  $a$  y  $b$  ("CONTRAJEN")

## CALCULAR EC. MATRICIAL DE $F: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

$\{u_1, \dots, u_n\} = B_1 \quad B_2 = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$

$F(u_i) = a_{i1}\vec{v}_1 + \dots + a_{in}\vec{v}_n$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $F(u_i) = a_{i1}v_1 + \dots + a_{in}v_n$

## Ejercicio 1 (hoja 2)

$$g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (x_1 + x_2, x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$$

En la base canónica:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ahora en la base  $B = \{u_1 = (1, 0, 1), u_2 = (0, 1, 0), u_3 = (0, 1, 1)\}$

hallamos  $F$  de  $u_1, u_2, u_3$

$$f(u_1) = f(1, 0, 1) = (1+0, 1, 1+0+1) = (1, 1, 2) \quad \leftarrow \text{tenemos que pasar a base } B \text{ (encontrar } \lambda_i)$$

$$(1, 1, 2) = \lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3$$

$$f(u_2) = f(0, 1, 0) = (0+1, 0, 0+1+0) = (1, 0, 1) = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3 \quad (1, 0, 1)$$

$$f(u_3) = f(0, 1, 1) = (0+1, 1, 0+1+1) = (1, 1, 2) = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 1 \cdot u_3 \quad (1, 0, 1)$$

¿ $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ ?  $(1, 1, 2) = \lambda_1 (1, 0, 1) + \lambda_2 (0, 1, 0) + \lambda_3 (0, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$f(u_1) = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 1 \cdot u_3 = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\leadsto \begin{pmatrix} \lambda'_1 \\ \lambda'_2 \\ \lambda'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(u_1) & f(u_2) & f(u_3) \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $(1, 0, 1) \quad (1, 0, 0) \quad (1, 0, 1)$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mapsto (\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda'_3) = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3, 0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_3)$$

¿ $\text{Nuc}(g)$ ?  $= \{A\vec{x} = \vec{0}\}$

¿ $\text{Im}(g)$ ?  $= \text{columnas}$

## EJEMPLO 2

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y \right)$$

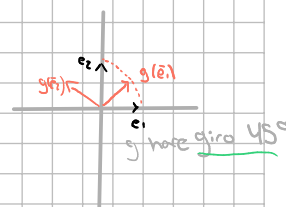
$$\vec{e}_1 = (1, 0) \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = (0, 1) \rightarrow \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha = 45^\circ$



## DIAGONALIZACIÓN

$F: V \rightarrow V$   
 $\vec{v} \mapsto A\vec{v}$   
 $A = \text{matriz}$

Diremos que  $\lambda$  es un valor propio de  $F$  si existe  $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$  tal que  $F(\vec{v}) = \lambda \vec{v}$ .

Con la ec. matricial: "AUTOVECTOR" "AUTOVALOR" identidad.

Buscamos vector  $\vec{v}$  tal que  $A\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$

$$E(\lambda) = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid F(\vec{v}) = \lambda \vec{v} \} = \{ \vec{v} \mid (A - \lambda I)(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \} = \text{Nuc}(A - \lambda \cdot I)$$

### EN EL EJ. 1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ buscamos } \lambda \text{ tal que } \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

① Para encontrar  $\lambda$ , determinante.

$$p_A(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 3 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

polinomio característico

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2}$   
 $\lambda_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}$  factores de  $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 3$

② Autovalores

$$E(\lambda_1) = \left\{ \frac{3-\sqrt{13}}{2}x + y = 0 \right\} = (-1, \frac{3-\sqrt{13}}{2}) \mathbb{R} = \vec{v}_1 \mathbb{R}$$

$$E(\lambda_2) = \left\{ \frac{3+\sqrt{13}}{2}x + y = 0 \right\} = (-1, \frac{3+\sqrt{13}}{2}) \mathbb{R} = \vec{v}_2 \mathbb{R}$$

$$2 - \lambda_1 = \frac{3-\sqrt{13}}{2}, \quad 2 - \lambda_2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

En base  $\beta = \{ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \} \Rightarrow F(\vec{v}_1) = \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1, F(\vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2$  y tiene en base  $\beta$  la matriz  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$

### EN EL EJ. 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{buscamos } \lambda \text{ tal que } [A - \lambda I] \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_A(x) = \det(A) = \lambda^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2-2}}{2}$$

coef. dilatación/contracción

# (DIAGONALIZ.)

## MÉTODO PARA ENCONTRAR $\lambda_i$ (autovalores)

autoval.

[PASO 1]  $P_A(\lambda) = |A - \lambda I|$

$P_A(\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r \text{ de mult. alg. } m_1, \dots, m_r \\ \lambda_r \text{ de mult. geom. } m_r \end{cases} \quad P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_r)^{m_r}$

autovec.

[PASO 2]  $E(\lambda_i) = \{A\vec{v} = \lambda_i \vec{v}\} = \{(A - \lambda_i I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}\}$

$= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid (A - \lambda_i I) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\}$  esp. de sol. del sist.  
 $(A - \lambda_i I) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$d_i = \dim E(\lambda_i) = \text{multiplic. geom. de } \lambda_i$  \* Sea  $B_i$  base de  $E(\lambda_i)$

(En el caso del Teorema:)

$m_1 = d_1 \rightarrow B_1$  base de  $E(\lambda_1)$  de cardinal  $d_1$

$m_2 = d_2 \rightarrow B_2$  base de  $E(\lambda_2)$  de cardinal  $d_2$

$\vdots$

$m_r = d_r \rightarrow B_r$  base de  $E(\lambda_r)$  de cardinal  $d_r$

[PASO 3]  $\tilde{B} := B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_r$  ( $\tilde{B} = d_1 + \dots + d_r = m_1 + \dots + m_r = n = \dim(V)$ )

Como consecuencia, en  $\tilde{B}$  la matriz de  $F$  es:  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{m_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r I_{m_r} \end{pmatrix}$

EJEMPLO:  ¿es diag? ¿en qué base?

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

↑ todos elevados a 1

[PASO 1]

$P_A(\lambda) = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2-5\lambda+2)$

$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad m_1 = 1$   
 $\lambda_2 = (5 + \sqrt{13})/2 \quad m_2 = 1$   
 $\lambda_3 = (5 - \sqrt{13})/2 \quad m_3 = 1$

[PASO 2]

$E(\lambda_1) = (A - \lambda_1 I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} x - 2y = 0 \\ -2x + 2y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (0, 0, 1) \quad [d_1 = 1]$

$E(\lambda_2) = (A - \frac{5+\sqrt{13}}{2} I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}x - 2y = 0 \\ -2x + \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{2}y = 0 \\ (1-\lambda_2)z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (-4, 1+\sqrt{13}, 0) \quad [d_2 = 1]$

$E(\lambda_3) = (A - \frac{5-\sqrt{13}}{2} I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} y = -\frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{4}x \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (4, -1+\sqrt{13}, 0) \quad [d_3 = 1]$

[PASO 3] Como  $m_1 = d_1, m_2 = d_2, m_3 = d_3 \rightarrow$  ES DIAG. EN BASE:

$\tilde{B} = \{v_1 = (0, 0, 1), v_2 = (-4, 1+\sqrt{13}, 0), v_3 = (4, -1+\sqrt{13}, 0)\}$

$F(v_1) = \lambda_1 v_1 = 0v_1 + 0v_2 + 1v_3$

$F(v_2) = \lambda_2 v_2 = 0v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + 0v_3$

$F(v_3) = \lambda_3 v_3 = 0v_1 + 0v_2 + \lambda_3 v_3$

Si base  $\tilde{B}$ :  $\left[ F = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

