

Example: 1.  $\mathbb{R}_4^4 = \{(x, y, 0, 0)\} \oplus \{(0, 0, z, t)\}$

2.  $\mathcal{M}_n(K) = \{A \mid {}^t A = A\} \oplus \{A \mid {}^t A = -A\}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad n^2 \quad \quad \quad \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

3.  $\mathcal{M}_n(K) = \underbrace{\{A \mid \text{Tr} A = 0\}}_{V_1} \oplus \underbrace{\{A \mid A = \lambda I_n, \lambda \in K\}}_{V_2}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad n^2 \quad \quad \quad \frac{n^2-1}{2} \quad \quad \quad 1$

$V_1, V_2$  ssp. vect. ale lui  $\mathcal{M}_n(K)$

Aven:  $\mathcal{M}_n(K) = V_1 \oplus V_2 \quad \{ \dim \mathcal{M}_n(K) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 \}$

Evident:  $V_1 + V_2 \subset \mathcal{M}_n(K)$ . Ar.  $\alpha: \mathcal{M}_n(K) \subset V_1 + V_2$

i.e.  $(\forall) A \in \mathcal{M}_n(K), (\exists) A_1 \in V_1, A_2 \in V_2$  a.c.  $A = A_1 + A_2$

Fie  $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=\overline{1,n}} \in \mathcal{M}_n(K)$  si  $A_1 = (a_{ij} - \frac{\text{tr} A}{n} \delta_{ij})_{i,j=\overline{1,n}}$

Obs.  $\alpha: \text{Tr} A_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ii} - \frac{\text{tr} A}{n}) = \text{Tr} A - n \frac{\text{Tr} A}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow A_1 \in V_1$

Lucu:  $A_2 = A - A_1 = (\frac{\text{tr} A}{n} \delta_{ij})_{i,j=\overline{1,n}}$

$\Rightarrow A_2 = \lambda I_n$ , unde  $\lambda = \frac{\text{tr} A}{n} \Rightarrow A_2 \in V_2$ .

Deci:  $A = A_1 + A_2$ .

Ar.  $\alpha: V_1 \cap V_2 = \{O_n\}$

Fie  $A \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow \text{Tr} A = 0 \mid \Rightarrow \text{Tr} A = n\lambda = 0$   
 $A = \lambda I_n \mid \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow A = O_n$ .

### • Aplicatii liniare (Morfisme de sp. vectoriale)

Def: Fie  $V, W/K$  - spatii vectoriale.

o aplicatie  $f: V \rightarrow W$  s.n. apl. liniare (sau morf. de sp. vect.)

daca:  $\begin{cases} (1) f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \\ (2) f(\lambda x) = \lambda f(x) \end{cases}, (\forall) x, y \in V, \lambda \in K \Leftrightarrow f(\alpha x + \beta y) =$

$= \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y), (\forall) x, y \in V, \alpha, \beta \in K$

Obs:  $f(O_V) = O_W$

Example:1)  $V/K$  sp. vect.

$$0_V : V \rightarrow V, 0_V(x) = 0, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. nulă)}$$

$$1_V : V \rightarrow V, 1_V(x) = x, (\forall) x \in V \text{ (apl. identică)}$$

$$2) \text{Tr} : M_n(K) \rightarrow K, \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \text{ (apl. urmă)}$$

$$\text{Aven: } \text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr} A + \text{Tr} B$$

$$\text{Tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{Tr} A, (\forall) A, B \in M_n(K), \lambda \in K$$

$$3) f : M_n(K) \rightarrow K^{n^2}$$

$$f(A) = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{n1}, \dots, a_{nn}), (\forall) A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$$

$$4) \text{Fie } A \in M_{(m,n)}(K)$$

$$f_A : K^n \rightarrow K^m, f_A(x) = A \cdot x$$

$$\text{Aven: } f_A(x+y) = A(x+y) = Ax + Ay = f_A(x) + f_A(y), (\forall) x, y \in K^n$$

$$f_A(\lambda x) = A(\lambda x) = (A\lambda)x = (\lambda A)x = \lambda(Ax) = \lambda f_A(x), (\forall) x \in K^n, \lambda \in K$$

Obs: 1)  $(\forall)$  tot atâtea apl. liniare cîtă matrice.

2)  $(\forall)$  apl. liniare e de tipul acesta.

$$5) \det : M_n(K) \rightarrow K \text{ nu e apl. liniară pt. c. } \det(A+B) \neq \det A + \det B$$

Fie  $f : V \rightarrow W$  apl. liniară

$$\text{Definim: } \text{Ker } f = \{x \in V / f(x) = 0_W\} \subseteq V$$

(nucleul)

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in W / (\exists) x \in V \text{ a. } f(x) = y\} \subseteq W$$

(imaginea)

[P]  $\text{Ker } f$  (respectiv  $\text{Im } f$ ) e subsp. vect. în  $V$  (resp.  $W$ ).

$$\text{Dem: Fie: } x, y \in \text{Ker } f, \alpha, \beta \in K, f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = 0_W \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f \subseteq V \text{ subsp. vect.}$$

$$\text{Fie: } z, t \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow (\exists) x, y \in V \text{ a. } f(x) = z, f(y) = t$$

$$\alpha z + \beta t = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y) = f(\alpha x + \beta y) \Rightarrow \alpha z + \beta t \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \text{Im } f \subseteq W \text{ subsp. vect.}$$



Semnificatia acestor subsp. vect. in studiul apl. lin rezulta din

[P] a) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e inj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$

b) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e surj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = W$

c) 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  e bij.  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \\ \text{Im } f = W \end{cases}$

Dem: a) Fie  $f: V \rightarrow W$  inj. si  $x \in \text{Ker } f$   $\begin{cases} \text{Im } f = W \\ f(x) = f(0_V) = 0_W \Rightarrow x = 0_V \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_V\} \end{cases}$

Reciproce, daca  $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$ , fie  $x_1, x_2 \in V$

Pf.  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1 - x_2) = 0_W \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 \in \text{Ker } f$   
Dar  $\text{Ker } f = \{0_V\}$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

Deci  $f$  inj.

b)  $f$  surj.  $\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = W$

Evident.

Def: 0 apl. lin.  $f: V \rightarrow W$  bij. s.n. izomorfism al sp. vect  $V$  si  $W$ . Exemplu ③ e izomorf DE SP. VECT.

[I] Fie  $V, W/K$  - 2 sp. vect.  
 $f: V \rightarrow W$  apl. lin.

Atunci:  $\dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f = \dim V$  (Tehnica de dem. e asemănătoare cu cea din T.G)

Dem: Fie  $\{e_1, \dots, e_r\} \subset \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow f(e_i) = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, r}$

$\rightarrow B = \{e_1, \dots, e_r, e_{r+1}, \dots, e_n\} \subset V \Rightarrow (\forall) x \in V$  avem:  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i, \alpha_i \in K$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \alpha_1 f(e_1) + \dots + \alpha_r f(e_r) + \alpha_{r+1} f(e_{r+1}) + \dots + \alpha_n f(e_n)$

$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} f(x) = \alpha_{r+1} f(e_{r+1}) + \dots + \alpha_n f(e_n)$

$\Rightarrow G = \{f(e_{r+1}), \dots, f(e_n)\} \subset \text{Im } f$   
sist. de gen. pt.  $\text{Im } f$

Dem ca:  $G$  bază pt.  $\text{Im } f$ , în consecință constituie o  $G$ -s.v. lin. ind.

Fie:  $\beta_{r+1} f(e_{r+1}) + \dots + \beta_n f(e_n) = 0_W \stackrel{f \text{ lin}}{\Rightarrow} f(\beta_{r+1} e_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n e_n) = 0_W$

$\Rightarrow \beta_{r+1} e_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n e_n \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow (\exists) \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \in K$   
 $\{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$   
bază pt.  $\text{Ker } f$

$\beta_{r+1} e_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n e_n = \gamma_1 e_1 + \dots + \gamma_r e_r \Rightarrow \beta_{r+1} e_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n e_n - \gamma_1 e_1 - \dots - \gamma_r e_r = 0_W$

$\Rightarrow \beta_{r+1} e_{r+1} = 0_V \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \dots = \gamma_r = \beta_{r+1} = \dots = \beta_n = 0 \Rightarrow$  s.v. l.i.

Deci  
bază

①

Deci:  $G \subset \text{Im } f$

bază  $\Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } f = n - r$

Aven:  $\dim \text{Ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f = r + n - r = n = \dim V$  g.e.d.

$\boxed{\text{T}}$  Fie  $V_1, V_2 / K$ -sp. vect.

$V_1 \cong V_2 \Leftrightarrow \dim V_1 = \dim V_2$

Dem: " $\Leftarrow$ " Fie  $\dim V_1 = \dim V_2 = n$

zi  $B_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset V_1$

$B_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \subset V_2$

Definim  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  apl. lin.

$f(e_i) = f_i, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

$(\forall) x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j e_j \in V_1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j f(e_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j f_j \in V_2$

Arătăm că  $f$  bijectivă.

1)  $f$  inj.  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_{V_1}\}$

Fie  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow f(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i) = 0_{V_2} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f_i = 0_{V_2}$

bază  $\Rightarrow x_i = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow x = 0_{V_1}$

2)  $f$  surj.  $\Leftrightarrow f(V_1) = V_2$

Fie  $y \in V_2 \Rightarrow y = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i f_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i f(e_i) = f(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i e_i) = f(x)$

Deci:  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  apl. lin. bij., deci izomorfism ( $V_1 \cong V_2$ )

$\Rightarrow$  Fie  $V_1 \cong V_2$  zi  $B_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset V_1$  ( $\dim V_1 = n$ )

Lucăm  $B_2 = \{f(e_1), \dots, f(e_n)\} \subset V_2$  și arătăm că  $B_2$  bază pt.  $V_2$  (i.e.  $\dim V_2 = n$ )

1)  $B_2$ -s.v.l.i.

$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(e_i) = 0_{V_2} \Rightarrow f(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i) = 0_{V_2} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in \text{Ker } f$

Der:  $f$  inj  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } f = \{0_{V_1}\}$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = 0_{V_1} \Rightarrow x_i = 0, (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$

2)  $B_2$ -s.de gen. pt.  $V_2$

$f$  surj  $\Rightarrow (\forall) y \in V_2, (\exists) x \in V_1$  aî.  $y = f(x)$

Deci:  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$  deoarece  $B_1 \subset V_1$  bază  $\Rightarrow$

$$y = f(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(e_i) \quad \checkmark$$

Deci:  $\dim V_1 = \dim V_2$ .

! În particular,  $(\forall)$  sp. vect. real,  $n$ -dimensional este izomorf cu  $\mathbb{R}^n /_{\mathbb{R}}$ .

• Matricea asociată unui morf.  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  când se fixează un reper în  $V_1$  și un reper în  $V_2$

Fix  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  apl. lin.

$$B_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset V_1$$

$$B_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\} \subset V_2$$

2 repere vectoriale

$$\text{Avem: } \underbrace{f(e_i)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_2}} = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} f_j, \quad (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$A = (a_{ji})_{\substack{i=\overline{1, n} \\ j=\overline{1, m}}} \in M_{(m, n)}(K)$$

$\downarrow$   
s.n. matrice asoc. apl. lin.  $f$   
la fixarea rep.  $B_1 \subset V_1$  și  $B_2 \subset V_2$

Schimbarea reperului

$$\text{Fix } B_1' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} \subset V_1$$

$$B_2' = \{f'_1, \dots, f'_m\} \subset V_2$$

alte 2 repere

$$\text{Avem: } f(e'_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m a'_{ji} f'_j, \quad (\forall) i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$A' = (a'_{ji}) \in M_{(m, n)}(K) \rightarrow \text{m. asoc. lui } f \text{ în rep. cu rep. } B_1', \text{ rep. } B_2'.$$

Determinarea rel. dintre  $A$  și  $A'$ !



Fix:  $B_1 \xrightarrow{C} B'_1$  și  $B_2 \xrightarrow{D} B'_2$ ,  $C, D$  m. de trecere  
 $\{ C = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^m, D = (d_{ij})_{i,j=1}^m \}$

Avem:  $e'_i = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} e_k, (\forall) i=1, \dots, n$   
 $f'_i = \sum_{l=1}^m d_{li} f_l, (\forall) i=1, \dots, m$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(e'_i) &= \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} f(e_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{jk} f_j \right) = \sum_{j,k} c_{ki} a_{jk} f_j \\ \text{și} \\ f(e'_i) &= \sum_{j=1}^m a'_{ji} f'_j = \sum_{j=1}^m a'_{ji} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n d_{kj} f_k \right) = \sum_{j,k} a'_{ji} d_{kj} f_k \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

Deci:  $(\forall) i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, m$  avem:  $\sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} a_{jk} = \sum_{k=1}^n a'_{ji} d_{kj}$

Matriceal:  $AC = DA' \mid \cdot D^{-1}$  la stg.  $\Rightarrow D \boxed{A' = D^{-1}AC}$

În particular, dacă  $f: V \rightarrow V$  endomorf. al lui  $V$   
 $B_1, B'_1 \subset V$  și  $B_1 \xrightarrow{C} B'_1$   
 2 repere m. de trecere

$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n \rightarrow$  m. asoc. endom.  $f$  în rep. în rep.  $B_1$   
 $A' = (a'_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n \rightarrow$  —————  $B'_1$

Avem:  $\boxed{A' = C^{-1}AC}$  (deoarece  $D = C$ )

$AC = CA'$

S&U (varianta matriceale).

Fix  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  apl. lin.  
 $B_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subset V_1$ , 2 repere vectoriale  
 $B_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\} \subset V_2$

Avem:  $\underbrace{Y}_{(m,1)} = \underbrace{f(X)}_{(m,n)} = \underbrace{A}_{(m,n)} \underbrace{X}_{(n,1)}$ , unde  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$

$A = (a_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, m, j=1, \dots, n} \in M_{(m,n)}(K)$  m. asoc. apl. lin.  $f$  în rep. în rep.  $B_1$  resp.  $B_2$   
 $[f(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} f_i, (\forall) j=1, \dots, n]$

## Schimbarea reperului:

[7]

Fie  $B_1' = \{e_1', \dots, e_n'\} \subset V_1$  alte 2 repere vechi.

$$B_2' = \{f_1', \dots, f_m'\} \subset V_2$$

$$\text{Avem: } y' = f(x') = A' x', \text{ unde } x' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ \vdots \\ x_n' \end{pmatrix}, y' = \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ \vdots \\ y_m' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = (a'_{ij}) \in M_{(m,n)}(K) \rightarrow \text{m. asoc. lui } f \text{ \u00een rep. cu rep. } B_1', \text{ rep. } B_2'$$

Determin\u00e2m rel dintre  $A$  \u00e7i  $A'$ :

Fie  $B_1 \xrightarrow{C} B_1'$  \u00e7i  $B_2 \xrightarrow{D} B_2'$ ,  $C, D \rightarrow$  m. de trecere

$$C = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n} \quad ; \quad D = (d_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,m}$$

$$\text{Avem: } X = C X', \left\{ e_i' = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} e_k, (\forall) i=1,\dots,n \right\}$$

$$Y = D Y', \left\{ f_j' = \sum_{\ell=1}^m d_{\ell j} f_{\ell}, (\forall) j=1,\dots,m \right\}$$

Matriceal, ob\u00tenem:

$$Y = AX \Rightarrow D Y' = A(C X') = (AC) X' \Rightarrow Y' = D^{-1} A C X' \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow$$
$$\text{Dar: } \underline{Y' = A' X'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A' = D^{-1} A C}$$

\u00c\n particular, dac\u00e2  $f: V \rightarrow V$  endomorf. al lui  $V$   
 $B_1, B_1' \subset V$  \u00e7i  $B_1 \xrightarrow{C} B_1'$   
2 repere m. de trecere

$$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n} \rightarrow \text{m. asoc. endom. } f \text{ \u00een rep. cu rep. } B_1, B_1'$$

$$A' = (a'_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Avem cazul particular: } D = C \Rightarrow \boxed{A' = C^{-1} A C}$$
$$\Downarrow \quad \text{AC} = C A'$$