定理 5.2.1

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & (1) & A \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{X} : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

B= QAP

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) T(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{R}^{4} \to \mathbb{R}^{3} .$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{Q} = (-1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B = Q \land P = Q \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 10 & -1 & 9 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 4 \\ -6 & -7 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$$

B = PAP

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 \\ -4 & -4 & -5 \\ 7 & 11 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -11 & -15 & -18 \\ 8 & 13 & 14 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2.(3) T(f(x)) = 2f'(x) + 3f(x) : R[x]_2 \rightarrow R[x]_2.$$
基底(1, x, x² }.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. (4)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} P^{1} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P + P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$