Aplicatio limiare.

Fie V pi W dona K-gratu vectoriale

O functie T:V > W se numerte aplicatie limbra (operator limbra) daca:

4) T(Z+g)=T(Z)+T(g) + Z,g'eT W) T(XZ)= <T(Z), + Xek, ZeT

T:V-) Weste a aplicatie liniarà daca si numai data ta, BER, tx, JEV,

T(2=+Bg) = 2T(2)+BT(g)

 $\frac{\partial \alpha_{ij}}{\partial \beta_{ij}} = T(\alpha_{ij}) + T(\beta_{ij}) = \alpha_{ij} T(\alpha_{ij}) + \beta_{ij} T(\beta_{ij})$ $(= \frac{1}{2}) \operatorname{Doca}(\lambda = \beta = 1) = \int (\widehat{x} + \widehat{y}) = \overline{f(\widehat{x})} + \overline{f(\widehat{y})} = \int a_{y} \int a_{y}$

hop (Romietatile gratoular liniari) Fie T:V-)W un operator liniar

1) T(OV) = Ox

2) T(-12) = -T(12) HREV

3) T(\(\frac{\tex}{2} \lambda_i \hat{\tex}_i) = \(\frac{\tex}{2} \lambda_i T(\hat{\tex}_i)\), takek, the V

4) Dacă Teste aplicație limiara hijectiva, atunci T: W ->V este aplicație limiara.

dery $I = I(0, \overline{x}) = 0.\overline{I(x)} = 0.$ 2) T(-x)=T(-1x)=(-1)·T(x)=-T(x) 3) T(Zxi xi) = T(x, x) + x, x2 + - . + x x x) = T(x, \bar{x}_1) + T(x_2\bar{x}_2) + --- + T(xy\bar{x}_n) = d1 T(\$\var{a}) + d2 T(\$\var{a}^2) + - - + dn T(\$\var{a}^n) = = di T(Zi) 4) This => T(T'(Z))=Z, T(T'(y))=Z dを+pg=又「(T(を))+BT(T(で))· =T(xT'(x)+pT'(g)) Det Once aplicatio lineara bijectiva T:V-) W s. m. Det itamosfism de spatie rectariale O aplicatio lineara T:V-) V p. m. andomorfism. De noteerà on L(V, W) multimea tuturor glicatulez liniare definite pe V on valori in W si cy L(V)multimea endomorfismelor pe V.

Obs LIV, VI) ni LIV) sunt K-opatie vectoriale in raport cu adunarea functiolar pi cu insultinea cu scalari.

Den (exercitui)

Teorema Orice K-gratur vectorial de dimensière n'este izomonf cu Kⁿ.

Corolar Orice z sp. vect roste corpul K, finit dim., care au accessi dimensième, sint izomonfe.

Verificații docă T este aplicațio limiară. Rosolvene Fre = = (*4, *2), y'e (4, 42) ER2, n' x ER. 「(元+学)=「(後上ルシ+(タムソ2)) = T (*1+y1, *2+y2) = ((x1+y1)+2(x2+y2), x2+y2, (x1+y1)-3(x2+y2)) = (*1+J1+2*2+272, *2+J2, *1+J1-3*2-342) = (x1+2*2, *2, x1-3 x2) + (y1+242, 42, y1-342) $= T(\widehat{x}) + T(\widehat{y})$ 2. Verification data $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $T(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1 - X_2) 2X_2 + X_3$ et a application l'impara (Terria) $X_1 + X_2 - X_3$ Muchael ni imaginea unei aplicatio limiare Det Se numerte nucleul aplication limiare T: ->ik/, notat KerT multimea KenT = { \$\vec{v} \in V \| T(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}_{m} \\ \vec{1}} Det Se numeré imaginea galicatier limitare T:V-SW multimea JmT= / wew | 3 2 EV a.7 7(2)=w} Prop Daca T: V-> Weste o aplicatio lineara, atuna KenT & Sh(V) ni Jm T & Sh(W) Dem Fie RigickenT => T(R) = 0, T(Y) = 0

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T(XX+BJ)=XT(X)+BT(J)-X,O,+B,O,=0, =) xx+pg ∈ KenT => KenT ∈ Sh(V) Fre v, we JuT => 37, geV a. 7. T(x)=v, 719)=W dv+βw=d·T(x)+β·7(y)=T(xx+βy)=) dv+βw∈JmT=>JmT∈Sh(vy) Numarul R = dim(JmT) o.m. rangul aplication T.

Numarul <math>d = dim(KerT) o.m. defectul quication T.Prop Tie TV-> UN o gelicatie Uniona Daca V este gratui vectoual finit dimonsional, atunci dim V = dim (KerT) + deu(JmT) (M=d+r) Est Tie Tie 3-123 o aplicatie limera definité prin $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (3x_1 + x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3)$ Sa se determine Ker T, Jmi T, rangul n' defectul lui T. Ker T=1=1=123 17(2)=03 Tre # = (*4, *2, *3) ER3 $T(\vec{x}) = T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, 0) = (3x_1 + x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3)$ =>)3 x1+ x2=0 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & A & O \\ O & 1 & -1 \\ A & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 1 + 6 = 2 \neq 0$ $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $= 3 \cdot (3 - 3 - 3 - 3) = (3 -$ =) Ken T = { 0} d = dim KnT = 0.

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Jm
$$T = \{ \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \vec{\exists} \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ a. } \vec{7}, \vec{7}(\vec{x}) = \vec{w} \}$$

Fre $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ or fre $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$
 $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{w}$ (=> $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ (2)

 $(3x_1 + x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3) = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ (=>)

 $3x_1 + x_2 = w_1$
 $x_2 - x_3 = w_2$
 $x_3 + 2x_2 - x_3 = w_3$
 $x_4 = x_3 = w_3$
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b)
$$K_{1} = \begin{cases} \widehat{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \mid T(\widehat{K}) = \overrightarrow{O} \end{cases}$$

The $\widehat{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$, $\widehat{K} = (R_{1}, K_{2}, K_{3})$
 $T(x_{1}, K_{2}, X_{3}) = \overrightarrow{O} \quad (\Rightarrow) (\widehat{x}_{1} + 2X_{2} + X_{3}) = (990)$
 $\Rightarrow (x_{1} + 2X_{2} - X_{3}) = O \quad (\Rightarrow) (\widehat{x}_{1} + 2X_{2} - X_{3}) = (490)$
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Avem: $(\alpha, \beta, \alpha+\beta) = (\alpha, 0, \alpha) + (0, \beta, \beta)$ = x (1,0,1)+ p(0,1,1) =) O basé alui Jm T este } (1,91)', (0,1,1)'} = 2 $\Pi = \dim(JmT) = 2$. Prop O aplicative limiterà T: V-> ix/ este injectiva dacà di numai dacà Ker T= {0}4 Deur , p T inj.
=> Tie 2 e Ker T => T(2) = 0, Day T(5) = 0. Dan 103 = Ken T => Ken T = 103 Egg Stim Ken T=133 Tie 2, get cu T(2)=T(g)=) T(2)-T(g)=T(2-g)= trop O aplicative limitere T: V-> VI este surjectiva daca of numai daca JmT=W KOT JMT={ 3 EW | 3 = EV a . 7 . T(2) = 5 } O junctive (aplicative) Te surjective (=> # y EV4 J x EV a7. f(x)=9 24, Alicatia 7:123->123, $T(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ (341+42, x_2-x_3 , $x_1+2x_2-x_3$) este injectiva decarece KerT= $\{5\}$ pi este surjectiva decarece Im $T=\mathbb{R}^3$

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sunt injective si/sau surjective.

a) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $T(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 - 2x_2, 2x_1 + 3x_2)$ b) $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $T(x_1, x_2) = (2x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + x_2)$

c) T: R3 > R3, T(x1, x2, x3)=(x1+x2, x1+2x2+x3, x3)

d) T: R3-) R3, T(x1, x1, x3)=(2x1-x3, x2, 2x1+x2-x3)