Jef

Fie T. U > W, or aplicative limitaria jedim, U=m,

dim, W = m.

Fie B= { [, [,] CU a basa a lui U si

base a lui W

B=3 fn, fz, -fm) cur a base a lui W Matricea $A_7 = (a_{ij})_{i=1,m}$ care are pe colorine coordonatele vectories In $T(\hat{e}_i)$, j=1,m organisate in base B' se numerte matricea operatorulei T in basele B ni B'.

 $A_{T} = (T(\vec{\ell}_{1}), T(\vec{\ell}_{2}), T(\vec{\ell}_{n})) \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(K)$

En Daca T. $/R^2 - 1/R^3$, $T(X_1, X_2) = (X_1 - 1/R_2, X_1 + 3/R_2)$, atunci matricea asoliate bui T in basele canonice $B = J \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \vec{f}_3, \vec{e}_3 \vec{f}_3$ exte.

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

decarece:

 $T(\vec{e}_{1}) = T(1_{10}) = (1-0, 1+0, 1+3.0) = (1,1,1)$ $= (1,0_{10}) + (0,1_{10}) + (0_{10},1)$ $= 1 \cdot \vec{e}_{1}^{2} + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_{2}^{2} + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_{3}^{2}$ $T(\vec{e}_{2}) = T(0,1) = (0-2\cdot1, 0+1, 0+3\cdot1) = (-2,1,3)$ = (-2,0,0) + (0,1,0) + (0,0,3) $= -2(1,0,0) + 1 \cdot (0,1,0) + 3 \cdot (0,0,1)$ $= -2(1,0,0) + 1 \cdot (0,1,0) + 3 \cdot (0,0,1)$ $= -2(1,0,0) + 1 \cdot (0,1,0) + 3 \cdot (0,0,1)$

1-

tenema Tie TU-IKI a aplicatie liniari , n' dem U:m, dim W = m.

Fre B = { l'1, l'2, l'm g c U a bare a lui U

B' = } fr, Jz, - Jm} c W a bare a lui W ni AT = (aij) = 1, m matricea ossaciatà levi T in report à aute bage. David 7 [13] = (*1, *2, ... * *1) n/ [10]/[51] = (y1, y2, ... ynu), $\begin{pmatrix} 31 \\ 32 \\ \vdots \\ 3m \end{pmatrix} = A_{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \\ \vdots \\ 2m \end{pmatrix}$

Levena

Fie B, B, dona base in U n B, B, dona base in W.

Fiè MBB, matrices de trecore de la basa B la B1 m'
MB'B, matrices de trecore de la basa B' la B1.

Daca T:U-) Worke a aplicative limera cu BT matricea asociata huit in report ou basele B, si B,, atunci

BT = MBA, BI AT MBB!

Fie grenatour T: R2 -) R3, T(*1, *2) = (7, + *2, 3*, +2*2)

Saire some matrices atasaté operatoruler in barele convenice ale lei R^2 oi R^3 , precum n'in barele $G=\{(1,0),(1,1)\}$; $H=\{(1,1,0),(0,1,0),(2,0,3)\}$

$$A_{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
Fie $B = \{\vec{e}_{1}, \vec{e}_{2}, \vec{e}_{3}\}$ - benele canonico ale luci
$$B' = \{\vec{e}_{1}, \vec{e}_{2}, \vec{e}_{3}\}$$

$$B_{7} = \{\vec{h}_{0H}^{-1} \cdot A_{T} \cdot N_{BG}\}$$

$$|\vec{h}_{0H}| = \{\vec{h}_{1} \cdot \vec{h}_{1}, \vec{h}_{2}, \vec{h}_{3}, \vec{e}_{3}, \vec{$$

$$M_{BG} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

-3 1

$$B_{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2/3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 113 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4/3 \\ 1 & 7/3 \\ 1 & 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Legatura vitre operatule au aplicatio limitare si matricele asaciate:

Tre
$$\overline{1}$$
, $\overline{1}$, $\overline{1}$ $\in \mathcal{L}(V_m, \mathcal{W}_m)$. Atunca 1) $(\overline{1}_1 + \overline{1}_2)(\overline{2}) = (A_{\overline{1}_1} + A_{\overline{1}_2}) \cdot \overline{2}$.

2)
$$(\chi T)(\vec{\chi}) = (\chi \cdot A_T) \cdot \vec{\chi}$$

3) Daca T. V_m -> W_m este aplicative limara hypectiva, atumei
$$A_{T-1} = (A_T)^{-1}$$
.

Sa se determine inversa aplication limere $7: \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{R}^2$, $7(\Re_1, \Re_2) = (\Re_1 + 2\Re_2, \Re_1 - 3\Re_2)$, ûn care 7 este aplicative limera hyèctiva.

Parcel in care | este aplicative
$$A_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
At $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = -5$
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$$(A_{7})^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/5 & 2/5 \\ 1/5 & -1/5 \end{pmatrix} = A_{7} - 1$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{5} \times_{1} + \frac{1}{5} \times_{2} \right) = A_{7} - \frac{1}{5} \times_{2}$$

_4-

Sà re determine inversele umatoardor aplicatio livrare. a) T. Ri-JRi, T(*1,72) = (2*1- *2, *+ *2) M) T: R3-1 R3, T(*1, *2, *3) = (4+ *2, *2-*3, *1+ *2+ *3) Vectori si valori proprii Tie T. V-IV un ondemorfism.
Un scalar / EK se numeste valoare proprie pentru
T daca existà v EV, v + o a. ?. T(v) = /v. Vectorel v s.n. vector proprier al ordonnorfismuleir. Multimea tuturor vectorilor proprii corespunsatori valorii proprii à ete ien subspatini al len V, notat Cu V, si numit subspatuil proprin asociet valorii popui à. $V_{\lambda} = \langle \vec{v} \in V / T(\vec{v}) = \lambda \vec{v} \rangle$ M_λ = dim _k V_λ se numerte multiplicitatea geometrica a valorii proprii λ Valorile proprie corequentatoure uneil endouverfisser de determina revolvand ec. det $(A_T - \lambda I_n) = 0$. (ecrație caracteristica) Vectorii proprii corespunsatori unei valori proprii 1 sunt soluțiili ec-vectoriale $(A-\lambda I_n)\vec{u}=\vec{0}$. (polinour caracteristic)

-5-

Sa se determine valoute si vatori poprir aplication limere T: R2-1 R2, T(21, 212) = (21+222, 321) Resolvene $A_{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A_{7} - \lambda \overline{1}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 3 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $\det \left(A_T - \lambda \tilde{I}_2 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 3 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ -1 - \lambda & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$ =) /L= L, /2=-1 Pl. 12=1, rectour papur se determina revolvand ecuatia $(A_7 - \lambda_L I_2) \vec{u} = \vec{0} (=) (A_7 - N \cdot I_2) \vec{u} = \vec{0}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4_1 \\ 4_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 34_1 - 24_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ = 134,-24,=0=) 42=3 4, Tiè $u_{1=2} = 0$ Un vector proprier congrundator valorie proprier $\lambda_1 = 1$ exte $\vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ Pt. $\lambda_2 = -1$, vectorie proprier se determine resolutand ec. $(A_7 - \lambda_2 I_2) \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{0}$ (=) $(A_7 + 1 \cdot \vec{l}_1) \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow 1 \begin{pmatrix} 2u_1 \\ 3u_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 2) 24, =0 =) U, =0 Uz EQZ Tie 4, =1 =) Un vector proprie coresp. val. proprie /z=-1 et = (1)

√6 −

Prop Vectorii proprii conequentiatori la valori proprii distincte doua cate doua, sunt liniar independenti

Loma

Dacà operatorul T.V-SV are n vectori proprii limar vidependenti, stunci existà a besei in care matricea associatà lui T an Joima diagonala

Det O aplicative limera este diagonalizabile daca existà a base in cere moticea sa ere forma diagonali.
O metrice patratica A este diagonalizabile daca Priste o motrice T inversabile a. i. T. A. T. are forma diagonalà.

Fre T. R3-2123, T(x1, x2, x3) = (x1+x2+3x3, 2x1-x3, -x3)
Sa se determine valor le ni vectorii proprii conesp. lui T.

 $A_{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Valoule proprie le gathin rerobaind ec. caracteristice det (AT-1]3)=0.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = 0$$

1).1,=1, 12=2, 13=-1 (valori proprie distincte)

4.

_ Ø -

Galculary T A . T

$$\frac{d}{d} + \overline{1} = 3$$

$$\overline{1}^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{1}^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{1}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{1}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \overline{1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{1}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \overline{1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{1}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \overline{1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{1}^{-1} \cdot A \cdot \overline{1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$