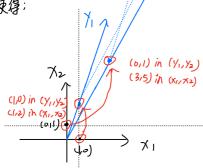
现在你的位置为 5°E,但N 用-17 vedor [5] E R2 转流放. 现在你使用一个encode来的客位的大企 1 /1=1/1+3/12 V /2=2/1+5/12

21 th 3-4 barsformation //2

使得;



像换了一个坐标系(Y,,)为),但坐标不换,比如纸的把(0,1)从 (X1, X1)坐标 map到(y1, y2)坐标. 仍是1011),但(Y1, Y2)下的(a1) 在(1,72)下为(3,5). 局梯,(1,72)下(5,约在(71,72)下为(3),220)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} A & = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \sqrt{1} & \sqrt{1} & 1 \end{array} & \cdots & \sqrt{1} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \right)$$

ex $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

像这样的 matrix M做

Def By identity matrix, denoted by

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ D & 1 \end{bmatrix}, & I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & D \\ D & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

ex Consider T(x)=[, 7]x

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1\\0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Def (D2-1.1 Linear Transformations

A function I: IRM - IR is called a linear transformation if

YRERM, Frank A st.

ex.
$$y = \chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_3^2$$

input: $\begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix}$

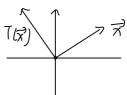
output, $[\chi_1]$

A: $[\chi_1] \chi_2 \chi_3$

y 是不的小 Linear transformation

新生 x 知 T(又) 长度相同

$$\left(\sqrt{\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2} = \sqrt{(-\chi_2^2 + (\chi_1)^2)}\right)$$



PROPERTY -
$$T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$$
, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$(Rt\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies T(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(Rt\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \implies T(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thm02.1.2

Consider a linear trons T: R^m→ Rⁿ.

Let
$$\vec{e_i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 it amponent.

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ T(ev) & T(ev) & \cdots & T(em) \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Six. Write
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \dots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(\vec{e_i}) = A \vec{e_i} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \dots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{V_i}$$
By Thm 1.3.8

Def ② E, E, ... Em 被数 vector space R 60 standard vector.

而成中的包, 图, 部期i,j, k来denote.

(Thm0) 2-1-3)

A transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is linear iff

(a) $\forall \overrightarrow{r}, \overrightarrow{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $|\overrightarrow{T(r+\overrightarrow{w})} = T(\overrightarrow{r}) + T(\overrightarrow{w})|$ (b) $\forall \overrightarrow{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and scalar k, $|\overrightarrow{T(k\overrightarrow{v})} = kT(\overrightarrow{v})|$

Def 2.1.4 Distribution vectors

3 and (bransition matrices)

A vector RERN is said to be a distribution vector if its components
(1. 知力1)
(2.全都>0。
A square matrix A to transition motive if 它的每个 col vector都是 distribution vector.