# Def (D3.1.1 [ Image of a function]

 $xtff: X \rightarrow Y$ im  $(f) = \{f(x) | x \in X\}$ 

nute: Im(f) <u>C</u> target.

Def @ 3.1.2 Span (3kdi) St. J., ..., Vm ER^

( \* Det on WS 10: 种(17,12),12)

Span  $(\overrightarrow{V}_1, ..., \overrightarrow{V}_m) = \{C_1 \overrightarrow{V}_1 + ... + C_m \overrightarrow{V}_m \mid C_1, ..., C_m \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 

即: Ji through Vin Sh有的线性组合的集合

Image of a linear bons. In [Ac. Ac. - Ac. Thm 03.13 XET linear brans T(x) = Ax, A & RNXM (TIRM-RN) im (T) = span (Aer, Aer, ..., Aem) OF denute in(A) Ep. This im to A 60 64 ft col vec 65 span

#### Thm (2) 3,1.4 Linear bans 的 Image 的 一些性质

(a) of ein(T)

(b) im(T) is closed under + if vi vis & im(T)

=> VI+VI e im(T)

(c) im(T) is closed under scalar) if V E in(7), k Larbitrary scalar. => KV e in (T)

Def 3 3-15 | kernel | of linear brans 7: Rm Rh

 $\ker(T) = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m | T(\vec{x}) = \vec{b} \}$ (ler(A)) BP: source 中所有缺財初可in

note: ker (A) = source

#### 1hm 3 3.1.6 Linear trans bs kernel bs-些性质/

 $T: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 

(a) Rmabo e ker(T)

(b) kernel is closed under (+

(c) kernel is closed under scalar X.

### Thm $\Theta$ 3-1.7 198 $\ker(A) = \emptyset$ .

(1) for square matrix A, ker(A) = 0

(2) For 任意 n×m matrix A

y 若ker(A)= (お) コ m Sn

那若加入

ker{AJ中一起有 非 o vector

ker (A) = (0) iff rank (A) = m

Summary 3-1

27-4 Square matrix AER nxn 以下所存条都 equiv

(Aマーガ有unique sol) ker (A) = (8) @

A invertible

rref(A)=In S | ep rank (A)=n

in (A) = R^ ( surjective, & linear trans imective - bijective

Det Bys | Subspaces LITE & Subspaces of RM)

V是-Tuector space. WEV

if I D D & W W. +W2 & W (dood under +),
BYNER, WEW = NW & W (closed under scalar

J WEVES SUBSPACE

### Thm (3 (WS) Imager and kernel are subspaces,

T: V -> W be linear transformation

ker (I) is a subspace of V in (I) is a subspace of W

	Subspaces of R2	Subspaces of R3
dimension 3	•	R3(特)
dimension 2	R2(\$)	plane
dimension 1	line	line
dimension O	( <del>0</del> )	⟨ð⟩

Def Don WS9 relation (trivial, non-trivial)

A relation on a set of vectors  $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, ..., \vec{v}_d\}$  是指一个值为可知 linear amb  $\frac{C_1\vec{v}_1^2 + C_2\vec{v}_2^2 + ... + C_d\vec{v}_d^2 = \vec{0}}{\text{特别地, if MAC; 和的 0 } 稀这个 relation 为 bivial bid$ 

## Def @ on WS9 [Linearly independent]

-t set  $(\overrightarrow{v_1}, \overrightarrow{v_2}, ..., \overrightarrow{v_3})$  in Vector space V to linearly independent to if whenever  $(\overrightarrow{v_1} + (2\overrightarrow{v_2} + ... + C_4\overrightarrow{v_3} = \overrightarrow{o})$ 

=> (1= C2 = -= Cd = D)

即: 这下 vector set 版本在trivial relation)
不在在中中的。

(Inearly dependent: trafethe trivial 的 relation.)

(Thm 3.2.7) 注意到: 如果ret中有可,那一点in dependent.

it to Def on book (linearly independent 8-17 def)

O Redundant vector: VI in Vi,..., Vim to -1
redundant vector if exect to the vector is linear comb
(VI, II,..., VIII)

vector. (|inearly dependent iff the tredundant vector)

Def () 3.2.3 [Basis]

(Some as WS (D))

-t vector space V.

set {vi, vi, ..., vi} to V 65- to basis

if it spans V to it is linearly independent

(2)

Def (8 (2012)

V is a vector space.

Jim (V) is the number of elements in a basis

of V.

注 Thm 3.3. (康; R) subspace; 扩展:任何 vs ) libraris 都在相同数目的 vectors
R din 是国企的

Thm B 3.2-4 Basis of im (A)

ex: A=[122] is all column vectors of A omitting - basis of Im(A) = {[1],[2]}. redundant ones.

Thm 7 3.2.5

双于 Vi, ... Vim ER<sup>n</sup> 如果 Vi 非 vi ,而 好 Vi 都有一个位置上 BS enby 为 D 而 之南 Vi, ... Vi-1 在 该位置 BS entiles 都 D ,则(Vi, ..., Vim) (inearly independent.

Thm 8 3.2.8 | Lernel and relations for A EIRn×m

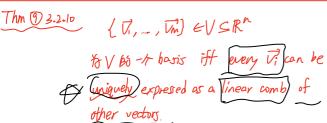
 $\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{z} = 0 \iff X, \overrightarrow{v_1} + 7 \times \overrightarrow{v_2} + \dots + 7 \times \overrightarrow{v_m} = \overrightarrow{v_1}$ 

A is linearly independent iff ker (A) = {0}

rank (A) = M

Sum 3.29 对于(Vi, Vi), Vin), 从下1条 equlu

- (1) linearly independent (2) Frahundant vector
- (3) 沒有一个Vi 是其他vector的linear comb.
- (4) Pto HEDNial relation (5) ker (in time) = (0)
- (b) rank ([+, +, +])=M



The (i) on WS10

TA: IRM - In Inear bans.

(1) A \$\frac{1}{2}\text{to mof (A) bis pivol columns}}{\text{bis columns}} \text{bis columns} \text{bis columns} \text{dim (in(Ta)) = rank (A)}

(2) \text{dim (source(Ta)) = (\text{dim (ker(Ta))} + \text{dim (in(Ta))})}{\text{dim (nullity of A)}}

\text{3-3}

Thm (i) 3-3-1

25 \text{Up m. daf nullity of A}

\text{VAP to W1, ..., W2 EV, (where VAP to the stubspace) \text{Lexthere is poins V}

\text{(where VAP to the stubspace) \text{Lexthere is poins V}

\text{VAP to in indep, A W1, ..., W2 spons V}

Ronk-nullity then 簡明表达。 rank + raullity = dim(source) thinking:  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ .  $T_A : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ . source 68 din  $\mathfrak{F}$  m.

dim (in/4) = ronk H (A处理始始维数) (leading voir bles)

dim (ker A) 即 nvllity A): 所有识别可上的 vectors

构成的 subspace

(A 全并掉的维数) (num of free)

(criables)

1000 和 = 现绘A 的总维数

(num of all variables)

Thm (B 3.3.8 如何 我們 kenel 我 image \$6 boxis.

image \$6 boxis: \$P non-redundant vectors.

femel \$6 boxis: \$01 system 前類 出版有

redundant vectors. 我 redundant vector \$\vec{v}\$

3th \$\vec{v}\_1, \vec{v}\_2, ..., \$\vec{v}\_{i-1}\$ \$\$\$\$ hinear comb  $c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + ... + c_{i-1} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}$$ 

Thm (D 3-3.4 xd 7 VS:V, 没 dim (V)=m

(1) 最多只能找到m 1 vectors 作为一组是lin index 60.

(2) 最少需要 m 1 vectors 末能 span V

(D+u)=)(3) 经单加升 vectors 是lin index bb, 则一定是一个 basis 安果m 1 vectors 能 span V, 则也一定是一个 basis,

Thm 图 3.3.5 快速找到 matrix A 所代表的 linear bans 的 image 的一组 basis.

method: It mef(A), mef(A) 中有 pivot 的 coll 对在的 Lthm)

A中原 cols 就是一组 basis.

Thm (7) 336 [dim (in A) = rank A) DA

Thm(b3:3.7 | Rank-nullity theorem | AER nxm dim(ker A) + dim(im A) = m

# 1/2 nullity = rank

Thm (D 2-2.9) Boois of R<sup>n</sup>

Vi, Vi, ..., Vin form -4 basis of R<sup>n</sup>

Iff A = [vi vi vi ] is Invertible.

Sum mary 3.3.10 XIF BY A = IR NXM. LLF equiv.

(D) A JE (D) JB, AX = B FOR - B. (3) nef(A) = In

(4) in (A) = IR (5) ker(A) = 0 (6) A 65 cols & IP (6) bards.

(5) A 65 cols span IR (6) A 65 cols lin indep.