

Ist $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ eine geordnete Basis von V Dann:

$$B^- := \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} V & \longrightarrow & K^n \\ \underbrace{v}_{v=\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

ist linear.

Idee:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} V & \longrightarrow & {}_B V \\ f & \longrightarrow & M(f) \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} V & \longrightarrow & f(v) \\ {}_B V & \longrightarrow & M(f)_B V \end{array}$$

Darstellungsmatrizen

$f : V \rightarrow W$ linear

Basen: $B = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ $C = (c_1, \dots, c_m)$

Man nennt man

$${}_C M(f)_B = \left({}_C f(b_1) \dots {}_C f(b_n) \right) \in K^{m \times n}$$

die Darstellungsmatrix von f bezüglich B und C

$${}_B V = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} {}_C M(f)_B \cdot {}_B V &= \lambda_1 \cdot {}_C f(b_1) + \dots + \lambda_n \cdot {}_C f(b_n) \\ &= {}_C \left(\lambda_1 f(b_1) + \dots + \lambda_n f(b_n) \right) \\ &= {}_C f(v) \end{aligned}$$

Basistransformation

Vektorräume V, W, U

Basen $B = (b_1 \dots b_n), C = (c_1 \dots c_m), D = (d_1 \dots d_r)$

lineare Abbildungen $f, g, g \circ f$

Darstellungsmatrizen zu den linearen Abbildungen: ${}_C M(f)_B, {}_D M(g \circ f)_B, {}_D M(g)_C$

$${}_D M(g \circ f)_B = {}_D M(g)_C \cdot {}_C M(f)_B$$

Basistransformationsformel

$f : V \rightarrow W$ linear

$$B = (b_1 \dots b_n), C = (c_1 \dots c_n)$$

$${}_C M(f)_B$$

$$B' = (b_1' \dots b_n'), C' = (c_1' \dots c_n')$$

$${}_{C'} M(f)_{B'} = {}_{C'} M(id)_C \cdot {}_C M(f)_B \cdot {}_B M(f)_{B'}$$

Spezialfall:

$$f : K^n \rightarrow K^n, f(v) = A \cdot v$$

$${}_B M(f)_B = B^{-1} A B$$