Aplicații liniare

Definiție: Fie V, W două K- mații vectoriale si f: V-> W o funcție f ne numește aplicație limiară sau morțism de mații vectoriale dacă f(xx18y)=dftx18ft), Yoriyev, Yailse W. · Jong= 2 we W | Ive V ac. f(v) = wg · hery = 2 ve V | f(v)= [w] Daca, en plus, of este hijectiva => of este isomorgism de mati vectoriale. · V ww (=) dim V = dim W - Imf & W(=) four jectional = herf = 20,3 => of injectiva. Fre f:V-> W o applicative limiter zi B=2 v1, v2, ..., vn 3 o hara a lu V. Mp este matricea care, pe coloana i, are f(vi) si re numeste matricea aplicative of in bara B. Teorema rang-defect Fre f: V -> W o aplicatie limiarà. Atunci dimherf + dem Im f = dim V. Alle notiume: · Un morfism (o aplicație liniară) f: +> V re numeste endomorfism. · Un endomorfism bijective g: V v re numeste automorfism. Extemple: Pentru aplicative liniare de mai jos, determinati matricea aplicaties. In bora mecificatà, kerf, Imf, dimkerf, dim Imf, o basà in herf si o basà in Imf. Verificati obai aplicatia este injectiva, respective swjectivá. a) f: R3 -> R3, f(1/2,2) = (y+22, 3x-2, x-y), B=2(4,-1,0), (9-1,1), (0,0,3)} f(1,-1,0)=(-1+2.0, 3.1-0, 1+1)=(-1,3,2) chatricea: f(0,-1,1)= (-2+2,0-1,0+1)=(4,-1,+1) f(0,0,3)=(6,-3,0) $M_{p}^{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & q & G \\ 3 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & +1 & q \end{pmatrix}$ clotand 2=0, reobline moternul: / 20-22=0 (=) (00-22=0 (=) 7d=0(=) x=0 X+27=0 (=) 2=0

mujectiva Jimf a R3; a wea pentru Imf: {(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1) (fautomor-Aism)

=> 1 bijectiva

Exerciti: 1) Fix f: R3-1R3, f(x,1x2,x3)=(x1+2x2+x3,2x1+5x2+3x3,-3x1-2x2-4x3). a) Anatazica & este o aplicatie limiano. le 1 Ken f=? c) Jmf=? d) [f] Roso = ?, unde Ro este reperul canonic in/R3 SD: a) I limiana (=) a f(x)+f(y)=f(x+y) ji x f(x)= & f(x) # +LEIRE. (=) 2 f(x)+13 f(y) = f(1x+18y) + 2, 13 = 18, 4x, y = 18. \$(+)+\$(y)=(x,+2x2xx,+ 1,+212+y,,2x,+5x2+3x,+24,+592+8y,# -34,-142-44,-3/1-7/2-4/2)= = (x1+y1+2(x2+y2)+x3+y3)2(x4)+2(x2+3)+3(x3+3) -3(5-44)- 7(4,442)-4(4,493))= f(x+4), unde Y=(X1, Y2, X3) Qi'y=(y1, y2, y3) Tf(4) = (Tx+57x5+7x3+7x4+27x5+39x3)-37x1-49x5-67x3)= = £(2x). boa'f-lim. $A = \begin{bmatrix} f \end{bmatrix}_{R_0, R_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $\operatorname{Ken} f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| f(x) = O_{\mathbb{R}^3} \right\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$ $\operatorname{det} A = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \\ \end{array} \right\} = 0 = 3 \text{ Rang } A = 2$

Scanned with CamScanner

King = | KEIR 1/AX=(8) }. BY dim Kerf = dim Kerg = dim/k - rang A = 4 - roug A. 020 = 6 = 1 nang A = 3 = 1 dim Ken f = 4-3=1 Din teorema dimensiumi, dim/R = dim Kenfadin Imf => dim Imf= => 3) Fie f=12-3123, f(x)=(3/2-2/2/2/4-42) o aplication limitare. a) Studiati' injectivitate luif. 61 Seterminati Jon F. a) finjectiva (=) Kerf= Op3, duem sistemal: 2x,-x2=0 => x1=0. Aven solutie unico nuloi dea flig. -x14x2=0=>x=x2 |A| = |A|Jon f= 2 (3, 2,-1), (-2,-1,1) }>