Nama: Timothy Benedict NIM: 1905/2010 Prof. T1 198 1.A. V: (2) b. V: (0) c w: (-1) * T(V): (0) V2 = 4 V1 = 3 # misal $U : \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $V \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$ * + (U+V) = + (U) + + (V) $\begin{array}{c}
\uparrow \\
\uparrow \left(\begin{array}{c} U_1 + V_1 \\ U_2 + V_2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} U_1 + V_1 \\ U_1 + V_1 \end{array}\right) + 2\left(\begin{array}{c} U_2 + V_2 \end{array}\right)$ $\begin{array}{c} \vdots \left(\begin{array}{c} U_1 - U_2 \\ U_1 + 2U_2 \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} V_1 - V_2 \\ V_1 + 2V_2 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$: T(U) + T(V) terbukfi * T (CU) : CT (U) * T/KU, (ku, - kuz) $= k \left(\frac{U_1 - U_2}{U_1 + 2U_2} \right) = kT(U) \checkmark$ 3. f(x) = x + 1* asumsikan × Jan v adalah vektor ± It f(x + y) = x + y + 1 (bukan + f linear tarena tidak sama dengan f(x) + f(y)4. a. Zero transformation atalah transformasi yang memetakan T: V > W Jan + (V): 0 Untuk setiap V & Jalam V linear contoh: Jika terdapat pemefaan $+: V \rightarrow w$ dengan $T(v) = Av \overline{a}n$ $T(V_1, V_2) = (V_1 - V_1, V_2 - V_2)$ maka, $T(U+V): (U_1+V_1) - (U_1+V_1) = 0$

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b Fentity operator atalan pemetaan T: V \rightarrow V Timana I(V) = V

contoh: dita ter Tapat pemetaan T: V \rightarrow W Tengan T(V, V_2) = (V, V_2)
 mata, +(U+V): (U_1+V_1): U+V
5. V_1 = (1,0,0), V_2 = (0,1,0), V_3 = (0,0,1)
  T(V_1) = (2, -1, 4); T(V_2) = (1, 5, -2), T(V_3) = (0, 3, 1)
  asumsitan .
  X = C, V, + C, V, + C3V3
  (x, x, x, x, ) = C, (1,0,0) + C, (0,1,0) + C, (0,0,1)
 bisa Fitulis Jengan
         C, = x, ; C2 = X2 ; C3 = X3
  (x_1, x_2, x_3) : x_1(1,0,0) + x_2(0,1,0) + x_3(0,0,1)
         = x, v, + x2 V, + x3 V3
  T (x, x2, x3) = x, (2, -1, 4) + x2 (1, 5, -2) +x3 (0, 3, 1)
             = /2x, +x2 +0 \
                    · x, + 5x2 +3x3
                    AX, - 2x2 + x3 /
                   2(2) + 3
                  -2 + 5(3) + 3(-2)
 丁() 3 -2).
                   4(2) - 2(3) + (-2)
6. + (v) : XV
a. V= (2,-1)
          [ 3 V,
      = 2 V, + V2
        - V1 - 2 V2
  T(V): (3(2)
         2(2)+(-1)=
        1-12) -2 (-1)
  b. + 22 -> 23
                            2 V, + V2
      T(V) = 2 1
                            -V, -2V2
             -1 -2
              22-023
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7. a. A3x3 Until T 2" -> 2"
                                                      Tan
                                                            m : 3
 b. A3x2 Untal T.P" -P P"
                                            n = 2
                                                             m = 3
                                                      Jan
   C. Azxa
                   untuk + 2 m -> 2 m
                                            n = 4
                                                            m = 2
8. + (x, y)
                  = (x +y , x-y , 2xy)
   F (U+V)
                  = ( U. + V, + U2 + V2 , U. + V, - (U2 + V2), 2 (U, + V1) (U2 + V2)
3. ±=((v,+v2)+(v,+v2),(v1-v2)+(v1-v2),2(v,v2+v,v2)
                                                           Ly bukan Linear
9. + (x, y, 2) = (2x+4, 54+2)
     F(v+v) = (2(v,+v_1)+(v_2+v_2), s(v_2+v_2)+(v_3+v_3))
                   = ((20, +02) + (20, +02), s(0, +03) + (502 + 03)
     = ((2 \cup 1 + \cup 2) + (5 \cup 2 + \cup 3)) + ((2 \vee 1 + \vee 2), (5 \vee 2 + \vee 3)) (\text{Linear})
= ((2 \vee 1 + \vee 2) + (5 \vee 2 + \vee 3)) + ((2 \vee 1 + \vee 2), (5 \vee 2 + \vee 3)) (\text{Linear})
= ((2 \vee 1 + \vee 2) + (5 \vee 2 + \vee 3)) + ((2 \vee 1 + \vee 2), (5 \vee 2 + \vee 3)) (\text{Linear})
               = (k (20, + U2), k (5U2 + U2))
               = k ((20, +02), (50, +04))
               = k + (v) ( linear)
10.
      Keinel Merupakan T: V-0 W yg merupakan transformasi linear,
      Jan himpunan - himpunan Vektor di Vyang Tipetakan ke Vektor nol di W,
      Jangkavan (t) ialah himpunan Jemua Vektor Vektor & w yang merupakan
      bayangan (t) dan selanjutnya dinotasikan Tengan (e(t))
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(SIDU)