1.8 Linulegar varpanir (Linear Transformations).

Skodum nú fylkið A sem fyrirbæri sem Virkar á vigur X og gefur nýjan vigur Ax.

DAMi: Fylkið $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ virkar á rigur í R⁴ og gefur vigur í R². T.d.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{M} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Nú er það að leysa jöfnuhneppið AX=b það sama og að spurja; "hvaða vigra X færir Aíb?".

Vörpun T fra Rⁿ i R^m er s.s. regla sem Uthlutar sérhverjum vigri x i Rⁿ einum Vigri T(x) i R^m

T(x) kallast myndin af x Peir rigrar sem T(x) getur brûð til kallast myndmengi T.

DAMi:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Skilgreinum vorpun $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ med T(x) = Ax.

$$T(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 3 \times 2 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 \\ -x_1 + 7x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tekur inn vigur i R2 Tskilar vigni (R.

a) Reiknum
$$T(\bar{u}) = A\bar{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+3 \\ 6-5 \\ -2-7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Leysum
$$T(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x} = \bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Setjum upp aukið fylki

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & -5 \end{bmatrix} N - ... N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- c) Ern til fleiri en ett x hvers mynd A er b? S.s. ern fleiri en ein lawon a Ax = b? Tofnuhneppid (1 b) gefur ateins eina lawon, svo svarit er nei.
 - d) Er Z'i myndmengi T? S.s. hefur Ax=c lawsn? Setjum upp aukið fylki

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} N \cdots N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -35 \end{bmatrix}$$
 neosta Gran segir laws ad eugin laws ertil.

Svavid et <u>nei</u> è et eldi i myndmengi T.

$$T(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

DAMi: Skodum X +> AX >s.

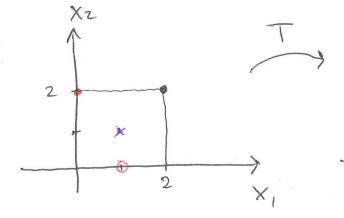
Vörpunin T færir serhvern punkt i (x14,2)-ruminu i xy-planif.

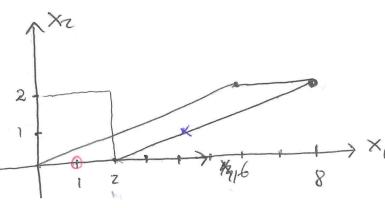
 $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ skilgreind met $T(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x}$ kallast skekling (shear).

$$\overline{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad , \quad \overline{t}(\overline{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
, $T(\bar{\mathbf{v}}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\bar{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\bar{T}(\bar{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\bar{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\bar{T}(\bar{y}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$





(2)

Skilgreining Vörpun T kallerst linnleg et:

(i) $T(\bar{u}+\bar{v}) = T(\bar{u})+T(\bar{v})$ formenzi T.

(ii) $T(c\bar{u}) = cT(\bar{u})$ f. fasta c og öll \bar{u} 1 formengi T.

Við skoðum hvort vörpun uppfylli bæði skilyrði með að sannrega að thu ef T er tinuleg vorpun $T(a\bar{u}+b\bar{v})=aT(\bar{u})+bT(\bar{v})$. er $T(\bar{o})=\bar{o}$.

Allar fylkjavarpanir, $T(\bar{x}) = A\bar{x}$, eru línuleger þrí $T(a\bar{u}+b\bar{v}) = A(a\bar{u}+b\bar{v})$

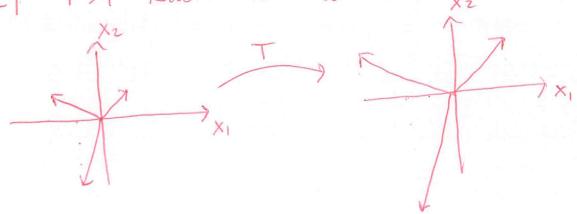
DAMI: Skodum virpunina T:R2-7R2, T(x)=rx p.s. r er fasti. Vörpunin er linuleg pm

 $T(a\bar{u}+b\bar{v}) = r(a\bar{u}+b\bar{v}) \oplus a.r\bar{u}+br\bar{v} = aT(\bar{u})+bT(\bar{v})$ (v) i Algebraic Properties of Rⁿ

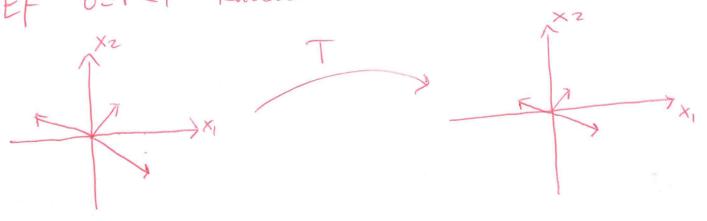
(v) i Algebraic Properties of Rh bls 27 i 1.3. Skodum T(x)=rx nanar.



Ef +>1 kallast hun útvikkun (dilation)



Ef 05 T<1 kallast hun samdráttur (contraction)



T.d. $\Gamma = 2$ $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$ \uparrow

DAMi:
$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
, $T(\bar{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}$

Skodum myndirnar af
$$\overline{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \overline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 og $\overline{u} + \overline{v}$.

$$T(\bar{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\overline{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad T(\overline{u} + \overline{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\overline{u}+\overline{v}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Práfum lika
$$T(T(\overline{u})) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T\left(T(\overline{v})\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T\left(T(\bar{u})+T(\bar{v})\right)=T\left(T\left(\bar{u}+\bar{v}\right)\right)=\begin{bmatrix}-b\\-4\end{bmatrix}$$