Algebre e geometrie, 20 Aprile 2022

Cempo di condinate

V sp. vettoriale

 $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_d)$

bese ordinate di V

 $v \in V$

V= 0, b, + d 2 b2+ ... + 0/ol bol

schvielus

 $\sqrt{T} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_d)_B$

Problème: se abbiens due besi Be C come possiamo passone delle coordinate rispetto e B a quelle rispetto a C? Per semplicite di notezione pendieno d=3. $B = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \qquad \qquad C = (C_1, C_2, C_3)$ Determineur, prime di tutto la coordinate dei vettori di Brispetto alle bese C

$$b_1 = Q_{11} C_1 + Q_{21} C_2 + Q_3 C_3$$
 $b_2 = Q_{12} C_1 + Q_{22} C_2 + Q_{32} C_3$
 $b_3 = Q_{13} C_1 + Q_{23} C_2 + Q_{33} C_3$

A=
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = M_C = \frac{metrice oblemno obie he se obe B o C}{bese obe B o C}$$

 $b_1 = (a_{11}, a_{21}, a_{31})_{C}$

$$\nabla \in V$$

$$\nabla = (X_1, X_2, X_3)_B = (y_1, y_2, y_3)_C$$
Voyliemo savu le y rispetto elle x.
$$\nabla = X_1 b_1 + X_2 b_2 + X_3 b_3$$

$$= X_1 (\alpha_{11} C_1 + \alpha_{21} C_2 + \alpha_{31} C_3) + X_2 (\alpha_{12} C_1 + \alpha_{22} C_2 + \alpha_{32} C_3)$$

$$+ X_3 (\alpha_{13} C_1 + \alpha_{23} C_2 + \alpha_{33} C_3)$$

$$+ (X_1 \alpha_{11} + X_2 \alpha_{12} + X_3 \alpha_{13}) C_1 + (X_1 \alpha_{21} + X_2 \alpha_{32} + X_3 \alpha_{33}) C_3$$

$$+ (X_1 \alpha_{31} + X_2 \alpha_{32} + X_3 \alpha_{33}) C_3$$

$$+ (X_1 \alpha_{31} + X_2 \alpha_{32} + X_3 \alpha_{33}) C_3$$

$$\int y_1 = a_{11} \times_1 + a_{12} \times_2 + a_{13} \times_3$$

 $y_2 = a_{21} \times_1 + a_{22} \times_2 + a_{23} \times_3$
 $y_3 = a_{31} \times_1 + a_{32} \times_2 + a_{33} \times_3$

sons equivelent a

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} \\ Q_{31} & Q_{32} & Q_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Ol_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} \\ Ol_{31} & Q_{32} & Q_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esempio: $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ di equezione 2x-y+3z=0 $B = ((1,2,0), (-1,1,1)) \qquad C = ((1,5,1), (0,3,1))$ Determiner le metrice MC dul combio di bese. $=(\alpha_{11}, 5\alpha_{11} + 3\alpha_{21}, \alpha_{11} + \alpha_{21})$ $\alpha_{11}=1$ $\alpha_{21}=-1$

$$b_{2} = (-1,1,1) = \alpha_{12} C_{1} + \alpha_{22} C_{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{12} (1,5,1) + \alpha_{22} (0,3,1)$$

$$= (\alpha_{12}, 5\alpha_{12} + 3\alpha_{22}) \alpha_{12} + \alpha_{22})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1z} = -1 \\ \alpha_{zz} = 2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} MB \\ C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{J} = (5, -8)_{C}$$

$$\mathcal{J} = 2(1, 2, 0) - 3(-1, 1, 1) = (5, 1, -3)$$

$$= 5(1, 5, 1) - 8(0, 3, 1) = (5, 1, -3)$$

Applicezion lineen Sons le funcion tre spezi vettoriels che ne "rispetteus le strutture. Det: U, V spazi vettoriali Une funzione F: () -> si dice applicazione li huere se $F('u_1+u_2)=F(u_1)+F(u_2)$ ₩ 41, UZE () (2) F(dy) = dF(y)Y LER Y LEU

$$(1)+(2) +(2) +(2) + (2) + (2) + (2) + (2)$$

Funzion che won som lineari

$$F(x,y) = (x-y+1,-y)$$

$$A = 0$$

$$U = (0,0)$$

$$(1,0)$$

$$F(x,y) = (x-y+1,-y)$$

$$F(x,y) = (x-y+$$

liheere,

Lemma: F:U->V et lineare, allora $F(O_U) = O_V$ F(0.00) = oF(00) = oVF(Ou) Pin

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$F(x,y) = (xy, -x)$$

$$U = (1,0) \quad \forall = 2$$

$$F(du) = F(2,0) = (0,-2)$$

$$u = (1,0) \quad d = 2$$

$$F(du) = F(2,0) = (0,-2)$$

$$d = (1,1) \quad d = 2$$

$$F(du) = F(2,2) = (4,-2)$$

$$d = (1,1) \quad d = 2$$

$$F(du) = F(2,2) = (4,-2)$$

$$d = (1,1) \quad d = 2$$

$$d = (1$$

$$U = (111) \quad \forall = 2$$

$$F(du) = F(z_1 z) = (4, -2)$$

$$dF(u) = 2 \cdot (|-1) - (2 - 2)$$

$$F(x,y) = (x-y, 2x)$$

$$U_1 = (X_1, Y_1)$$

$$U_2 = (X_2, Y_2)$$

$$F(\lambda_{1} U_{1} + \lambda_{2} U_{2}) = F(\lambda_{1} X_{1} + \lambda_{2} X_{2}, \lambda_{1} Y_{1} + \lambda_{2} Y_{2})$$

$$= (\lambda_{1} X_{1} + \lambda_{2} X_{2} - \lambda_{1} Y_{1} - \lambda_{2} Y_{2}) + 2\lambda_{1} X_{1} + 2\lambda_{2} X_{2})$$

$$x_1 + (u_1) + d_2 + (u_2) = d_1(x_1 - y_1, 2x_1) + d_2(x_2 - y_2, 2x_2)$$

= $(d_1 x_1 - d_1 y_1 + d_2 x_2 - d_2 y_2, 2d_1 x_1 + 2d_2 x_2)$

Questo esempio si generalizza: se une funzione tre due spezi vettorieli si esprime tramite funzion lineer omogenee helle coordinate esse à automoticemente lineure. Esempio: $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ $U = \langle (1,1,1), (1,0,1) \rangle$ B = ((1,1,1),(1,0,1))V= R3 $F((x,y)_B) = (x-y,y,zx)$ F: U-DV

Matrice associéte ad un'applicazione liheere.

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $F((x,y)_B) = (x-y, y, 2x)$

B bese del donnino

$$F(b_1) = F((1_10)_B) = (1_10_12) M_E(F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $F(b_2) = F((0_11)_B) = (-1_11_10)$

$$M_{\overline{E}}^{B}(F) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ y \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}$$