$$B = ((0,1,1),(1,1,0),(0,0,1))$$

$$E base canonica$$

$$M_{E}^{B}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
(a) Venficere che $M_{B}^{B}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Dobbiemo venficere che$$

$$f(b_{1}) = (3,1,0)_{B} = 3b_{1} + b_{2} = (1,4,3)$$

$$f(b_{2}) = (1,3,0)_{B} = 1b_{1} + 3b_{2} = (3,4,1)$$

$$f(b_{3}) = (-4,-1,-2)_{B} = -4b_{1} - b_{2} - 2b_{3} = (-1,-5,-6)$$

Se evessimo dovuto celcolere
$$M_B^B(f)$$
?

$$f(b_n) = (1, 4, 3) = (d, \beta, X)_B$$

$$d b_1 + \beta b_2 + X b_3 = (1, 4, 3)$$

$$(0, d, d) + (\beta, \beta, 0) + (0, 0, X) = (1, 4, 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ d + \beta = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ d = 3 \end{cases}$$
Colohne of $M_B^B(f)$. Le oltre due $d = 1$ of $d = 3$ of

In olternative, possiones usare il teorema della composizione

$$M_{B}^{E}(id) \cdot M_{E}^{B}(f) = M_{B}^{B}(f)$$

Calcolieum $M_{B}^{E}(id)$
 $(1,0,0) = \alpha(0,1,1) + \beta(1,1,0) + \beta(0,0,1) = 0$
 $M_{B}^{E}(id) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $M_{B}^{E}(id) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

X=1

$$M_{B}^{E}(id) \cdot M_{E}^{B}(+) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Richiems del teoreme delle composizione

$$M_{D}^{B}(G \circ F) = M_{D}^{C}(G) \cdot M_{C}^{B}(F)$$

Torniemo ell'esercizio

$$M_{E}(f) = M_{E}(f) \cdot M_{B}(id)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -6 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -8 & 9 & -6 & 1 & -6 & 1 \\ -8 & 9 & -6 & 1 & -6 & 1 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

(c)
$$f(v) = 2v$$
 $f(u) = 3u$

Saré più comodo utilizzere le coordinate vispetto elle bese B.

$$f((x_1y_1z)_B) = (3x+y-4z_1x+3y-z_1-2z) = (2x_12y_1zz_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 & Abhiems \\ 3x + y = 2x & \sqrt{=(1,-1,0)}B & (31 - 4) \\ x + 3y = 2y & (13 - 1) \\ 00 - 2 & (13 - 1)$$

$$B = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$
 bese.
 $F: V \longrightarrow V$

$$F(b_1) = (k+1)b_1-b_3$$

 $F(b_2) = kb_2+(k+1)b_3$
 $F(b_3) = kb_3$

$$M_{B}^{B}(F) = \begin{pmatrix} k+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ -1 & k+1 & K \end{pmatrix}$$

Il rango = 3 + K + 0,-1 (b) pur i velou di K per cui F e inventibile scrivere le equezion dell'inversa. $F^{-1}(b_1) = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = F(V_3)$ V1= db1+Bb2+8b3 $F(N_1) = \alpha F(b_1) + \beta F(b_2) + \delta F(b_3)$ = $\alpha ((k+1)b_1 - b_3) + \beta ((k+1)b_3) + \delta ((k+1)b_3) +$

Feccious une pove
$$I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k+1} \\ 0 \\ -1 & k+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_B(F) \qquad V_1 \qquad b_1 \qquad (1)$$

Analogemente possions determinere F'(br) e F'(br)

$$M_{B}^{B}(F) \cdot M_{B}^{B}(F^{-1}) = M_{B}^{B}(F \cdot F^{-1})$$

$$= M_{B}^{B}(I \cdot d)$$

Esercizio 4 W = R4 di equezione x+y+z+t=0

f: W -> R2

f(x,y,z,t) = (x+y,z)

W DR DW

g: 12-0 W

g(x,y) = (x,0,-y,y-x)

R2 20 W - R

(a) Bose di W
$$B = ((1,-1,0,0),(0,1,-1,0),(0,0,1,-1))$$

(b) Osserviens che g e un'opplicazione liheare
Siccome abhiens eq 2 heeri omogenee ci besta
osservere che
$$g(x,y) \in W \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

 $(x,0,-y,y-x) \in W$

Scriviens le metrici essociete

$$M_{E}^{B}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $M_{B}^{E}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $f(b_{1}) = f(1,-1,0,0) = (0,0)$
 $g(e_{1}) = (1,0,0,-1)$
 $g(e_{2}) = (1,0,0,-1)$
 $g(e_{3}) = (1,0,0,-1)$
 $g(e_{4}) = (1,0,0,-1)$
 $g(e_{4}) = (1,0,0,-1)$

$$M_{E}^{B}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{B}^{E}(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(b_{1}) = f(1,-1,0,0) = (0,0)$$

$$f(b_{2}) = f(0,1,-1,0) = (1,-1)$$

$$f(b_{3}) = f(0,0,1,-1) = (0,1)$$

$$g(e_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0,-1,1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -b_{3}$$

$$M_{E}^{E}(f \circ 8) = M_{E}^{B}(f) \cdot M_{B}(g)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ he rango}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} f \circ g$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} f \circ g$$

L'altro ceso si affronte in modo analogo e NON viene invertible.