

[MATB] - 27 - Przekształcenia liniowe

Zad. 1.

Które z następujących przekształceń są liniowe?

(a) $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, F([x_1, x_2]) = [x_1 x_2, 0, 0]$

$F: U \rightarrow W$: liniowe, gdy:

1) $\forall u, v \in V : F(u+v) = F(u) + F(v)$
2) $\forall u \in V \quad \forall \alpha \in K : F(\alpha u) = \alpha F(u)$

2) $F(\alpha u) = F([\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2]) = [\alpha^2 x_1 x_2, 0, 0]$

$\alpha F(u) = \alpha \cdot F([x_1, x_2]) = \alpha \cdot [x_1 x_2, 0, 0] = [\alpha x_1 x_2, 0, 0]$

$[\alpha^2 x_1 x_2, 0, 0] \neq [\alpha x_1 x_2, 0, 0] \quad \text{dla } \alpha \neq 0 \wedge \alpha \neq 1$

NIE JEST LINIOWE

(b) $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, F([x_1, x_2]) = [x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 - x_2, x_1]$

$u = [x_1, x_2], v = [y_1, y_2]$

$F(u) = F([x_1, x_2])$

1) $F(u) + F(v) = [x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 - x_2, x_1] + [y_1 + 2y_2, y_1 - y_2, y_1]$

$= [x_1 + y_1 + 2(x_2 + y_2), x_1 + y_1 - x_2 - y_2, x_1 + y_1]$

$F(u+v) = F([x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2]) = [x_1 + y_1 + 2x_2 + 2y_2, x_1 + y_1 - x_2 - y_2, x_1 + y_1]$

✓

2) $\alpha F(u) \stackrel{?}{=} F(\alpha u)$

$F(\alpha u) = F([\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2]) = [\alpha x_1 + 2\alpha x_2, \alpha x_1 - \alpha x_2, \alpha x_1]$

$\alpha F(u) = \alpha \cdot F([x_1, x_2]) = \alpha \cdot [x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 - x_2, x_1] = [\alpha x_1 + 2\alpha x_2, \alpha x_1 - \alpha x_2, \alpha x_1]$

✓

JEST LINIOWE

(c) $F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [x_1 + 2, x_2]$

$$u = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

$$v = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$$

1) $F(u+v) \stackrel{?}{=} F(u) + F(v)$

$$F(u) + F(v) = F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) + F([y_1, y_2, y_3]) = [x_1 + 2, x_2] + [y_1 + 2, y_2]$$

$$= [x_1 + y_1 + 4, x_2 + y_2]$$

$$F(u+v) = F([x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3]) = [x_1 + y_1 + 2, x_2 + y_2]$$

NIE IST LINIAR

(d) $F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [x_1 x_2, x_1, x_3]$

1) $F(u+v) \stackrel{?}{=} F(u) + F(v)$

$$u = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

$$v = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$$

$$F(u) + F(v) = F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) + F([y_1, y_2, y_3])$$

$$= [x_1 x_2, x_1, x_3] + [y_1 y_2, y_1, y_3] = [x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2, x_1 + y_1, x_3 + y_3]$$

$$F(u+v) = F([x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3]) = [(x_1 + y_1)(x_2 + y_2), x_1 + y_1, x_3 + y_3]$$

$$F(u+v) \neq F(u) + F(v)$$

NIE IST LINIAR

Ład. 2.

Niech $F: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $F(z) = \bar{z}$. Pokazać, że F jest przekształceniem liniowym przestrzeni wektorowej $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R})$.

Czy F jest przekształceniem liniowym przestrzeni wektorowej $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})$?

$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R})$:

$$F(z) = \bar{z}$$

$$1) F(z_1) + F(z_2) \stackrel{?}{=} F(z_1 + z_2)$$

$$F(z_1) + F(z_2) = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$$

$$F(z_1 + z_2) = \overline{z_1 + z_2} = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2$$

$$F(z_1) + F(z_2) = F(z_1 + z_2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) F(\alpha z) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha F(z)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(\alpha z) = \overline{\alpha z} = \alpha \bar{z}$$

$$\alpha F(z) = \alpha \bar{z}$$

} = części rzeczywistej się nie zmienia

JEST LINIOWYM

$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})$:

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$2) F(\alpha z) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha F(z)$$

$$F(\alpha z) = \overline{\alpha z}$$

$$\alpha F(z) = \alpha \bar{z}$$

np. dla $\alpha = i$

$$F(\alpha z) = \overline{i z} = -i \bar{z}$$

$$\alpha F(z) = i \bar{z} \quad \neq$$

NIE JEST LINIOWYM

Zad. 3.

Przekształcenie liniowe $F: \mathbb{Z}_7^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^2$ dane jest przez przyporządkowanie $[1, 5] \mapsto [3, 5]$ oraz $[3, 4] \mapsto [5, 6]$. Dla dowolnego wektora $v = [x_1, x_2] \in \mathbb{Z}_7^2$ obliczyć $F(v)$.

$$F([1, 5]) = [3, 5]$$

$$F([3, 4]) = [5, 6]$$

$$F([x_1, x_2]) = ?$$

$$F([1, 5]) = 3 \cdot [1, 0] + 5 \cdot [0, 1]$$

$$\beta = ([1, 5], [3, 4])$$

macierz przekształceń

$$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 + 2r_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \cdot (5)} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - 3r_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(v) = [5x_1 + x_2, 6x_1 + 4x_2]$$

Zad. 5.

Dla każdego z podanych przekształceń liniowych F wyznaczyć macierz przekształcenia w bazach standardowych odpowiednich przestrzeni wektorowych. Podać bazy i wymiary podprzestrzeni jądra $\text{Ker} F$ i obrazu $\text{Im} F$.

(a) $F: R^3 \rightarrow R^2, F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3]$

bazy standardowe: $\underbrace{[1, 0, 0]}_u, \underbrace{[0, 1, 0]}_v, \underbrace{[0, 0, 1]}_w$

$$F(u) = F([1, 0, 0]) = [1, 0]$$

$$F(v) = F([0, 1, 0]) = [1, 1]$$

$$F(w) = F([0, 0, 1]) = [0, 1]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jądro $\text{Ker} F$ - zbiór wszystkich wektorów takich, że $F(u) = [0, 0, \dots]$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -x_1 \quad x_1 = t$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = -x_2 = x_1$$

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] = t[1, -1, 1]$$

$$\text{Ker } F = \mathcal{L} \cdot \underbrace{([1, 1, 1])}_{\text{baza}}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F = 1$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F + \dim \text{Im } F = 3 \Rightarrow \dim \text{Im } F = 2$$

$$\text{baza} \rightarrow \text{Im } F = \mathcal{L}([1, 0], \cancel{[1, 1]}, [0, 1])$$

↑
liniowo zależny

$$\dim \text{Im } F = 2 \rightarrow \text{dwa wektory w bazie}$$

(b) $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4, F([x_1, x_2, x_3]) = [2x_1 - x_2 + x_3, x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3, -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3, 8x_1 + x_2 + x_3]$

baza standardowa: $[1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1]$

$$F([1, 0, 0]) = [2, 1, -1, 8]$$

$$F([0, 1, 0]) = [-1, 2, 3, 1]$$

$$F([0, 0, 1]) = [1, -1, -2, 1]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jądro $\text{Ker } F$:

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ 8x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ 8x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1 \\ r_4 - 8r_1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-5x_2 + 3t = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3t}{5} = 3k$$

$$t = 5k, \quad t, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_1 + 6k - 5k = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -k$$

$$\text{Ker } F = \mathcal{L} \cdot \left(\underbrace{[-1, 3, 5]}_{\text{baza}} \right)$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F = 1$$

$$\dim \text{Im } F = 2$$

$$\text{Im } F = \mathcal{L} \left([2, 1, -1, 8], [-1, 2, 3, 1] \right)$$

(c) $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, F([x_1, x_2]) = [2x_1 - x_2, 3x_2 - 6x_1]$

baza standardowa: $[1, 0], [0, 1]$

$$F([1, 0]) = [2, -6]$$

$$F([0, 1]) = [-1, 3]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ -6x_1 + 3x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_1$$

$$\text{Ker } f = \mathcal{L}([1, 2])$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } f = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{2} & -1 & | & 0 \\ -6 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \mathcal{L}([2, -6])$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f = 1$$

$$\dim \text{Im } f + \dim \text{Ker } f = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

(d) $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$, $F([x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]) = [x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_3 + x_4, x_3, x_1]$

baza standardowa: $[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]$

$$f([1, 0, 0, 0]) = [1, 0, 0, 0, 1]$$

$$f([0, 1, 0, 0]) = [1, 1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$f([0, 0, 1, 0]) = [0, 1, 1, 1, 0]$$

$$f([0, 0, 0, 1]) = [0, 0, 1, 0, 0]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ x_3 + x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_4 = 0$$

$$\text{Ker } F = \mathcal{L}([0, 0, 0, 0])$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_5 - r_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_5 + r_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_4 - r_3 \\ \rightarrow \\ r_5 - r_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Im} F = \mathcal{L}([1, 0, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0])$$

$$\dim \text{Im} F = 4$$

(e) $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $F([x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]) = [2x_1 + x_3, 2x_2 - x_4, x_3 + 2x_4]$

baza standardowa: $[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]$

$$F([1, 0, 0, 0]) = [2, 0, 0]$$

$$F([0, 1, 0, 0]) = [0, 2, 0]$$

$$F([0, 0, 1, 0]) = [1, 0, 1]$$

$$F([0, 0, 0, 1]) = [0, -1, 2]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 + x_3 \\ 2x_2 - x_4 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 + 2t = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = -2t$$

$$2x_2 - t = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$2x_1 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 2t = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = t \quad x_4 = t$$

$$\text{Ker} F = \mathcal{L}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2}, -2, 1\right]\right)$$

$$\dim \text{Ker} F = 1$$

$$\text{Im} F = \mathcal{L}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\dim \text{Im} F = 3$$

$$\dim \text{Im} F + \dim \text{Ker} F = 3 + 1 = 4$$

