

Aplicatii liniare.

$f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ aplicatie

liniara $\Leftrightarrow f(ax+by) = af(x) + bf(y) \quad \forall x, y \in V_1, a, b \in K$

fie $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ ap. liniara

Nucleu / Defect: $\ker f = \{x \in V_1 \mid f(x) = 0_{V_2}\}$, $\dim \ker f = \text{defect}(f)$
 $\ker f \subseteq V_1$ subsp. vectorial

Imaginea / Rangul
 $\text{Im } f = \{y \in V_2 \mid \exists x \in V_1 \text{ a.i. } f(x) = y\}$, $\dim \text{Im } f = \text{rang}(f)$
 $\text{Im } f \subseteq V_2$ subsp. vectorial

T. Dimension / T. Rang - Defect

$(V_1, +, \cdot)_{\mathbb{K}}$, $(V_2, +, \cdot)_{\mathbb{K}}$ sp. vect.

$f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ sp. linear

$$\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V_1 = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \text{Im} f + \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \text{Ker} f$$

f injective $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker} f = \{0_{V_1}\}$

f surjective $\Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Im} f = \dim V_2$

f bijective/isomorphism \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{Var 1: } f \text{ inj} + f \text{ surj} \\ \text{Var 2: } \exists A^{-1} \end{cases}$

1) Ora teorie. Mat. de schimbare a bazei
 $R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\}$

1. Scriem vect. din R' în R de R

$$e'_1 = a_{11}e_1 + b_{12}e_2 + \dots + z_{1n}e_n$$

$$e'_n = a_{n1}e_1 + b_{n2}e_2 + \dots + z_{nn}e_n$$

2. Scriem coef pe coloane

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_{1n} & \dots & z_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X' = AX$$

\swarrow coord. din R
 \searrow coord. din R'

$$X' = X^{-1}X$$

II) Ora asta: Mat. asociată aplicației liniare.

$$R = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R' = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$$

1. scriem $f(e_i)$ în funcție de R' .

$$f(e_1) = a_1 e'_1 + b_1 e'_2 + \dots + z_1 e'_m$$

$$f(e_n) = a_n e'_1 + b_n e'_2 + \dots + z_n e'_m$$

2. scriem coeficienții pe coloană

$$A = [f]_{R'R} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_n \\ b_1 & \dots & b_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ z_1 & \dots & z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\exists V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ ap lin ară

$$R_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \xrightarrow{A} R_2 = \{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_m\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow C & & \downarrow D \\ R'_1 = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_n\} & \xrightarrow{A'} & R'_2 = \{\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_m\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} A': R'_1 \rightarrow R'_2 & \\ A: R_1 \rightarrow R_2 & \\ C: R'_1 \rightarrow R_1 & \\ D: R'_2 \rightarrow R_2 & \end{array} \Rightarrow A' = D' \cdot A \cdot C$$

! rangul mat. as. ap lin ară
; invariant

$$① f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{d_1}, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{d_2}, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}_{d_3}), (F_1 + 1^0) / TR$$

a) f aff linear

b) dim ker f , dim Im f , câte linii nepădite con.

$$a) f(ax + by) = f(\underbrace{ax}_{x_1}, \underbrace{by}_{x_2}, \underbrace{ax + by}_{x_3})$$

$$= (ax + by, ax + by, ax + by + ax + by)$$

$$= (ax + ax_2 - ax_3, ax + ax_2, ax + ax_2 + ax_3)$$

$$= a f(x) + b f(y) \rightarrow f \text{ af. linear}$$

$$(2ax + 2by, 2ax + 2by, 2ax + 2by + 2ax + 2by)$$

$$\textcircled{1} f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{j_1} - x_3, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{j_2}, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}_{j_3}), \quad (P_1 + 1) / \text{TR}$$

$$a) \ker f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$\dim \ker f = \dim \mathbb{R}^3 - \text{rg} A = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\det A = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -x_1$$

$$x_3 = x_1 + x_2$$

$$x_2 = -x_1, x_3 = x_1 + x_2 = 0 \mid \Rightarrow \ker f = \{ (x_1, -x_1, 0) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ x_1 (1, -1, 0) \mid x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \langle (1, -1, 0) \rangle$$

$$R_1 = \{ (1, -1, 0) \} \text{ basis for } \ker f$$

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T. Dimensionen

$$\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = \dim \ker + \dim \operatorname{Imf} \Rightarrow \dim \operatorname{Imf} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\operatorname{Imf} = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ mit } f(x) = y\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = y_1 \\ x_1 - x_2 = y_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = y_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

⊗ T. Kronecker-Capelli

$$\text{System } AX = B \text{ kompatibel} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A}$$

$$\operatorname{rg} A = 2 = \operatorname{rg} \bar{A}$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & y_1 \\ 1 & 0 & y_2 \\ 1 & 1 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Imf} = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1 = 0\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{\delta_1}, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2}_{\delta_2}, \underbrace{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}_{\delta_3}), \quad (\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) / \ker$$

$$y_1 = 2y_2 - y_3$$

$$\ker = \{ (2y_2 - y_3, y_2, y_3) \mid y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ (2y_2, y_2, 0) + (-y_3, 0, y_3) \mid y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ y_2(2, 1, 0) + y_3(-1, 0, 1) \mid y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \langle (2, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1) \rangle$$

$$R_2 = \{ (2, 1, 0), (-1, 0, 1) \} \text{ repen to } \ker$$

② $f: P_1[x] \rightarrow P_2[x], f(ax+b) = ax^2 + (a-2b)x + (a-b)$
 $P_0 = \{1, x\}, P_1 = \{x^2, x+1, x^2+x\}$ repere

$a) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{P_0, P_1}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{P_0, P_1}$

a) $P_0 = \{1, x\} \xrightarrow{A} P_1 = \{x^2, x^2+x+1, x^2+x\}$

$f(1) = f(0 \cdot x + 1) = 2x - 1$

$f(x) = f(1 \cdot x + 0) = x^2 + x + 1$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{P_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$= ax^2 + b(x^2+x+1) + c(x^2+x) = x^2 + x + 1 = ax^2 + b(x^2+x+1) + c(x^2+x)$
 $\Rightarrow b = -1, c = 3, a = -2$
 $= ax^2 + b(x^2+x+1) + c(x^2+x) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0, b = 1, c = 0$

② $f: R_1[x] \rightarrow R_2[x], f(ax+b) = ax^2 + (a+2b)x + (a-b)$
 $R_0 = \{1, x\}, R_1 = \{x^3, x^2+x+1, x^2+x\}$ repere

h)

$$\ker f = \{x \in R_1[x] \mid f(x) = 0_{R_2[x]}\}$$

$$f(ax+b) = 0$$

$$\ker f = \{0_{R_1[x]}\}$$

$$\dim \ker f = 0$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} R_1[x] = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \ker f + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Im } f \Rightarrow 2 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Im } f$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in R_2[x] \mid \exists x \in R_1[x], f(x) = y\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - b = y_1 \\ a + 2b = y_2 \\ a = y_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$y_1 + y_2 - y_3 = 2 \Rightarrow \Delta_A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & y_1 \\ 1 & 2 & y_2 \\ 1 & 0 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y_3 - y_2 - 2y_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{y \in R_2[x] \mid 3y_3 - y_2 - 2y_1 = 0\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} R_1[X] = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \ker \phi + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Im} \phi \Rightarrow 2 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Im} \phi$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \phi = \{y \in \mathbb{R}_2[X] \mid \exists x \in R_1[X], \phi(x) = y\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2x = y_1 \\ x + 2x = y_2 \\ x = y_3 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y_1 A = y_2 A = 2 \Rightarrow \Delta_A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & y_1 \\ 1 & 2 & y_2 \\ 1 & 0 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y_3 - y_2 - 2y_1 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \phi = \{y \in \mathbb{R}_2[X] \mid 3y_3 - y_2 - 2y_1 = 0\}$$

$\textcircled{2} f: R_1[x] \rightarrow R_2[x], f(ax+b) = ax^2 + (a-2b)x + (a-b)$
 $R_0 = \{1, x\}, R_1 = \{x^2, x+1, x^2+x\}$ bases

$$y_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_3$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{ (y_1, -2y_1 + 3y_3, y_3) \mid y_1, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \{ y_1(1, -2, 0) + y_3(0, 3, 1) \mid y_1, y_3 \in \mathbb{R} \} = \langle (1, -2, 0), (0, 3, 1) \rangle$$

$$R_2 = \langle (1, -2, 0), (0, 3, 1) \rangle \text{ in } \text{Im } f$$

$\ker f = \{0\} \Rightarrow f$ is injective
 $\dim \text{Im } f = 2 \neq \dim R_2[x] = 3 \Rightarrow f$ is not surjective

$$\textcircled{5} f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 - x_3, x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)$$

is an isomorphism

algebra \mathbb{R}_0 repr. canonically, $\text{algebra } [f]_{\mathbb{R}_0 \mathbb{R}_0} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} A$

$$\mathbb{R}_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}_0 = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$f(e_1) = f(1, 0, 0) = (2, 1, 1) = a e_1 + b e_2 + c e_3 \Rightarrow a=2, b=1, c=1$$

$$f(e_2) = f(0, 1, 0) = (2, 0, 3) \Rightarrow a=2, b=0, c=3$$

$$f(e_3) = f(0, 0, 1) = (0, 1, -2) \Rightarrow a=0, b=1, c=-2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (-2) = -4 + 4 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ does not exist $\Rightarrow f$ is not an isomorphism