2.2 Matrice d'une application linéaire :

Définitions et premiers exemples

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}. \quad \text{Mat}_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{D}}(u)$$

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7)
$$E = IR^{2}, F = IR^{2}, B = (e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}) = ((1), (2), (3))$$

$$G = (f_{1}, f_{2}) = ((1), (2))$$

$$Sit M = (1) (0)$$

$$Exist e_{1} + i = 1$$

$$Sit L C = (E, F)$$

$$Mat_{2}(u) = M (=_{1}) (ue_{1}) = (I_{1} - 2) f_{2} = g_{1}$$

$$g_{1}(e_{2}) = (I_{1} + i f_{2}) = g_{2}$$

$$ue_{3} = 2f_{2} = g_{3}$$

Mus saws qu'il existe une unique un E Z(E,F) $h = \frac{1}{1} =$ Expreoring de a? S_{21} $\left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}\right) \subset 17^{2}$ (3) = (y-2)(3) + 3(3) + (x-y+2)(3) $=(y-2)e_1+ze_2+(x-y+z)e_2$ $\frac{dz}{dz} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$

$$U\left(\frac{y}{y}\right) = (y-2)u(e,) + 7u(e_2) + (x-y+7)u(e_3)$$

$$= (y-7)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 7\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + (x-y+3)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{y+37}{2x-7y+63}\right)$$

$$u: 172^3 \longrightarrow 172^2$$

$$u: \frac{y+37}{2x-7y+67}$$

Auswill.: u(e) = u(1) = /3) 1,-2 (2- (17) a faire aussi pour un (e2/e4 ~ (e7). Th: Eller, D=(en--ep) sen a 7 F 11 -- (f) Sandf. Si ME Map (ILL), il exota 1 unique aprica² liverie en ElE, F)

Deno. Soit $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(E, E)$. $M = (\alpha, \beta) \leq i \leq \alpha$ $Mat(\alpha) = M(=) \forall j \in (\alpha, \beta)$, $M = (\alpha, \beta) \leq i \leq \alpha$ $\mathcal{B}(B) = \mathcal{B}(B)$ $\mathcal{B}(B) = \mathcal{B}(B)$ all (g = \(\frac{1}{2} \), \(\hat{1} \), \(\frac{1}{2} \) Or or satgette une unque une unique u E Lit, F) vehjart cele. T. E, D, F. G. $\mathcal{G}: \mathcal{G}(E,F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{A,P}(u_{C})$ +--> Matu D,8

est 1 180 norphisme. Des. la lijecthité réfulte du th. précédent. R_{\pm} S; E = 11, F = 112et Bet & st les bases consignes de tett Si Mella, P(JL), l'aptica 2 la langue de Eds F Mar (u) Mar (u) Mar est l'aplica? linéale caroniquement associée à M.

Si Det & mt deux la ses de E, Jul dire de Mat (:1 E)? $S \cdot D = C \cdot D = (e_1 - e_p).$ $\frac{1}{3} = e_j = 0 \times e_i + - + 0 \cdot e_j$ Le Matide = /1

S:
$$2 + 6$$
: $| a \times a \times a \times b = (e_1, -, e_p)$
 $8 = (f_1, -, f_p)$
 $e + e_1 + f_1$
 $= a_1 + a_2 + c_2 + - c_2 + c_4$
 $= a_1 + a_2 + c_2 + - c_4$
 $= a_1 + a_2 + c_3 + c_4$
 $= a_1 + a_2 + c_4$











