Linear Algebra - HW 4

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Contents

1	Question 1	1
2	Question 2	2
3	Question 3	3
4	Question 4	4

$$Ker(T(v)) = \{x \mid x \in V, T(x) = 0\}$$

$$T: v \Rightarrow W$$

In order to prove that a Kernel is a subspace, we should prove two ,main features of a kernel:

- It's closed under vector addition.
- It's closed under multiplication.

Now proving the first feature:

Suppose : $x, y \in Ker(T)$ this means that : T(x) = 0 & T(y) = 0

can we imply that $(x + y) \in Ker(T)$??

$$T(x+y) = T(x) + T(y) = 0 + 0 = 0 \in Ker(T) \Rightarrow x+y \in Ker(T) \checkmark$$

Now Proving the second feature:

Assume: $x \in K(T)$ Then $\Rightarrow T(\alpha x) = \alpha T(x) = \alpha 0 = 0 \in K(T) \Rightarrow$ The second feature is also proved

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Now We can say that the Kernel of a Linear Transformation is a subspace.

$${f C}_{f v}^2={f C}_{f v}$$
 نشان دهید که ماتریس ${f C}_{f v}^T={f I}-rac{{f v}{f v}^T}{{f v}^T{f v}}$ یک ماتریس متقارن بوده و تمرین ۱۰ کتاب:

مىباشد.

Assume : $\alpha = VV^T$ and $\beta = V^TV$

$$\beta^T = \alpha$$
 and $\alpha^T = \beta$

$$(x/y)^T = y^T/x^T$$

$$C_{v} = I - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \Rightarrow C_{v}^{T} = I^{T} - \frac{(\beta)^{T}}{(\alpha)^{T}} \Rightarrow C_{v}^{T} = I^{T} - \frac{(\alpha)}{(\beta)} = I - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

As we can see C_v^T is equal with C_v which means : $C_v^T = C_v \Rightarrow C_v$ is a parallel matrix.

قسمت الف تمرین ۳۴ کتاب: تبدیلهای
$$T:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 و $T:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ به صورت زیر بر بردار $S:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ عمل می کنند. تبدیلهای $S\circ T$ و $S\circ T$ را بدست آورید. $\mathbf{x}=[x\ y]$
$$T(\mathbf{x})=\begin{bmatrix}x+y\\x-y\end{bmatrix} \ , \quad S(\mathbf{x})=\begin{bmatrix}x-y\\x+y\end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = [x, y]$$

$$S(X) = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(X) = \begin{pmatrix} x + y \\ x - y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ToS: \begin{pmatrix} (x-y) + (x+y) \\ (x-y) - (x+y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ -2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SoT: \begin{pmatrix} (x+y) - (x-y) \\ (x+y) + (x-y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\mathbf{i}_1)\!=\!\mathbf{i}_1\!-\!3\mathbf{i}_2$$
 ت**مرین ۳۷ کتاب:** $T:\mathbb{R}^2 o\mathbb{R}^2$ را پیدا کنید که برای آن $T(\mathbf{i}_1)\!=\!\mathbf{i}_1$ و ...

$$T(i_1) = i_1 - 3i_2 \Rightarrow T(i_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(i_2) = i_2 \Rightarrow T(i_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = [T(i_1) \ T(i_2)] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

testing:

$$T(x) = Ax \Rightarrow T(i_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$T(x) = Ax \Rightarrow T(i_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

End of this HomeWork. This file is written in LATEX