APLICACIONS ENTRE ESPAIS VECTORIALS

Definicions

f: E + Vés oplicais lineal se:

· Aplicació Tural f. E-OF on f(il) = OF

1) Ya, v ∈ E, f(v +v) = f(v) + f(v)

· Aphiano Id: IE E + F on IE (1) = 12

2) YacEi Yaelk, f(la) = Af(a)

* Si E=F. dien que f és endomorfice.

Exemple

* Si f. bijetire Marion es isomorfice.

(ab) - f(ab) = (2c-b)-(a+d)x+x2

1) f((ab)+(a'b')) = f((ab))+f((a'b'))

· f(a+a' b+b') = (2(c+c')-(b+b'))-((a+a')+(d+a'))x+(x²). A NO es lineal pq no son ignol ely

of (a b) + f((a b')) = (kc-b) (a+d) x +x2) + ((2c'-b')-(a+d') x +x2) = 1 2x2

Propietats

► f(0E)=OF . ► f(-1)=-f(1) Vite E

► S. S. subespai E, f(S) Es subespai de F.

Di Subespai F, l'és' és subespai de E.

Proposició

Signi B=36, , bom & base of E, blavors f to determinade per f(b,), , f(bm)

Això sig. que a partir d'una invetge d'un base podem obtair le invelge de quelserel vec d'E.

 $\vec{u} = \alpha_1 b_1 + \alpha_2 b_2 + \dots + \alpha_m b_m \implies f(\vec{b}_1) = \alpha_1 f(\vec{b}_1) + \alpha_2 f(\vec{b}_2) + \dots + \alpha_m f(\vec{b}_m)$

Corol lari

Si S = < Vi, , vx > es un subesper d' E = f(s) = < f(vi), . f(vi) >

Matrin Associada à f en les Basses B; W Es le matrin que té per column les imatgre dels

vei, de base B exprensedes en coordenades de bare W. Denotade Mw (f)

 $M_{w}^{B}(f) = \left(f(b_{i})_{w} \quad f(b_{i})_{w} \dots f(b_{m})_{w}\right) \in \mathcal{M}_{m\times n}(IK)$

Per trober d'vertor de correlandes de 6 integ d'un vec it E n'hih prou en fin produite:

|f(i) = MW (f)·MB. # Possent vec de coorderales en columne

Hem d'agefor els vec necessaris de la bare d'origen que signin L. I (prépublit els de le cariorie) i aplicar le juri a aquets. Els vec remittat ficar les en colune.

Volem que signin LI pq-sino no gen tot l'espai de desti.

H1-7-T-1

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M® MIQUELRIUS
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(7.8) B2 -> B3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Bc = 3(8),(8),(8) & = B=
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} 
                                      M_{\mathbf{R}_{1}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{G}_{2}(0)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}
                      4) M. (R) + R3 Be = 3(00), (00), (00), (00) & Be' = 3(8), (0), (8) &
                                   f((ab)) -> (c+a la-b+c-d)
                            f((00)) = {2 \choose 2} = f((00)) = {0 \choose 2} = {0 \choose2} = {0 \choose2
                              Aquets verton je Esta, in Be de PB 3 our que no fa falto fa mes
                         \operatorname{Ker}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \mathbb{R} \times_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \mathbb{R} \times_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \mathbb{R} \times_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{
                      Ker(f)=3 (0) E on dim (Ker(f))=0.
(7.19. B = 3 1, v, is, t' & bone de E 11 dim (E) = 4. 11 E-
                                   Ker (f) = ? .. Im (f) = ? Bane dim
                      1) Calculem met ancensale
                    f(v) = Out NA W + O +
                         f( W) = lu + v + w + of
               f(t)= 2n + 2v + 4w + 0 t
                 2) Celulem Ker (+) son tots vec
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Det. quines son app. lin.
  a) f: B2-OB on f[(x)]=x+y. SI
  Agefon 2 vec def. t.g. f(\vec{v}) = f(x) = x + y = f(\vec{u}) = f(x') - x' + y'
 Per complir grinne groep tours leur de vere si f(ii)+f(v) = f(ii+v)
 f(\vec{u}) = x + y'
f(\vec{v}) = (x + x', y + y')
f(\vec{v}) = (x + x', y + y')
                                           liem que son ignél, ain que prop 1 18.
 Avo hem de vene si Af(i) = f(Ai) Sent in = (x, y) i A & TR. qualsonol.
• \lambda \cdot f(\vec{u}) = \lambda(x+y) = \lambda x + \lambda y + 1 Veiem que timb son ignels ain que \cdot f(\vec{u} \cdot \lambda) = f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda x + \lambda y + 1 grop 2 [V].
Donal que groop 1 i grop 2. => 1. is une gyp. linial.
  b) f: B2 - R f(x,y) = x2y2 # No explican tant ga. No
 Prop 4: f(x) +f(g) = f(x+v)
 · f(v) = x2y2; · f(x)=x'2y'2; f(x)+f(v)=x2y2+x12y2.
 · f(\vec{u}+v') = f((x+x', y+y')) = (x+x') (y+y') > NO son iguels.
 F.2. Det. quino és app. livial:
  a) f(a0 +a,x + a2x2) = 0 A ull podem vene que si pq & Vp(x) & P_Z[X] f(P(x)) =0
  padem dir que 0+0 = (0+0) i \( \lambda \cdot (0) = 0 11 (\( \lambda \cdot 0 \)) = 0 0.
 b) f(a0+a,x+a2x2) = a0+(a1+a2)x+(2a0-3a1)x2 = x+Bx+ 8x2 "V= a+bx+cx2
 f(\vec{u}) = \alpha + (\beta + \delta)x + (2\alpha - 3\beta)x^{2} = f(\alpha + \alpha) + (\beta + \delta + b + c)x + (2\alpha - 3\beta + 2\alpha - 3b)x^{2}
f(\vec{v}) = \alpha + (b + c)x + (2\alpha - 3b)x^{2}
 f(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = (a + x) + (b+\beta) + (c+\delta) x + (2(a+x) - 3(b+\beta)) x^2 i \text{ podem ven prop 4 B.}
 f(\lambda \vec{a}) = \lambda \alpha + (\lambda \beta + \lambda \delta) \times + (2\lambda \alpha - 3\lambda \beta) \times^{2} + \frac{Scin ignols Prop ? D.}{\lambda f(x \vec{a})} = \lambda \left[ x + (\beta + \delta) \times + (2\alpha - 3\beta) \times^{2} \right] = x \lambda + (\beta + \delta) \lambda \times + (2\alpha - 3\beta) \lambda x^{2}
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f(\lambda A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{2} & \lambda^{
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f(ao + a,x + azx2) = f(ao) + f(a,x) + f(azx2) = aof(1) + a,f(x) + az f(x2) =

= (a0 + 4az +3a,) + (a0 + 2az) + (-a, -3az) x2 = f(a0 + a1x + azx2)

Go (1+x) + 9, (3-x2) +9, (4+2x-3x2) = a0+90x+3a, - 9,x2+4az +2azx-3azx2=

(7.3). Det. quines son gp. linols.

1) f: M(R) - R on f: (a) = a+d) Veien quen a ull. que/SI.

2) f. M. (R) & M. (R) on f(A) = AB and B = Mrs (R) fixed. /SI Det. B = (a b c) . Agofen A = (x y t) . A = (x pt)

f(A)=AB / DAB+A'B = (A+A') B = f(A+A') Oprop 1.

M1-7-E-2