

Zad. 1. [MAT3] - L7 - Przekształcenia liniowe

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) $\forall u \in V \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K} : F(\lambda u) = \lambda F(u)$

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

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

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

X NIE JEST LINIOWE

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

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

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

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

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

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

JEST
LINIOWE

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

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

$$u = [x_1, x_2, x_3] \quad v = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$$

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

$$F(u) + F(v) = [x_1 + 2, x_2] + [y_1 + 2, y_2] = [x_1 + y_1 + 4, x_2 + y_2]$$

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

NIE JEST LINIOWE

(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) $F(u+v) \stackrel{?}{=} F(u) + F(v) \quad u = [x_1, x_2, x_3] \quad v = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$

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

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

NIE JEST LINIOWE

Zad. 2.

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) $F(\alpha z) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha F(z) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

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

w części rzeczywistej się nie zmienia

JEST LINIOWYM

$$C(\mathbb{C})_0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{np. dla } \alpha = i$$

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

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

X NIE JEST
LINIOWYM

Zad. 3.

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 $F(v)$.

$$F(\underbrace{[1, 5]}_{v_1}) = \underbrace{[3, 5]}_{w_1}$$

$$F(\underbrace{[3, 4]}_{v_2}) = \underbrace{[5, 6]}_{w_2}$$

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

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

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

A - macierz reprezentująca to
przekształcenie liniowe
(macierz przekształcenia)

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

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

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

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

Lab. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} (\mathbb{R}^3) \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} (\mathbb{R}^2) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_3 = -x_2 \\ x_1 = x_3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= t \\ [x_1, x_2, x_3] &= x_1 [1, -1, 1] = t [1, -1, 1] \\ \text{Ker} F &= \alpha \left(\underbrace{[1, -1, 1]}_{\text{baza}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^3) = 3$$

$$\dim \ker F + \dim \operatorname{Im} F = 3 \Rightarrow \dim \operatorname{Im} F = 2$$

$$\operatorname{Im} F = \{ [1, 0], [1, 1], [0, 1] \}$$

↑
liniowo zależny

$\dim \operatorname{Im} F = 2 \rightarrow$ bo 2 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 $\ker F$:

$$Ax = 0$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ 8x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad t = 5k$$

$$-5x_2 + 3t = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{5}t = 3k$$

$$x_3 = -6k + 5k = -1k$$

$$x_1 = t = 5k$$

$$k [-1, 3, 5]$$

$$\ker F = \mathcal{L} [-1, 3, 5] \quad \text{Baza } \ker F : \{ [-1, 3, 5] \}$$

$$\dim \ker F = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ax = 0$$

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

$$2x_1 = x_2$$

$$\ker F = \mathcal{L} ([1, 2])$$

$$\dim \ker F = 1$$

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

$$\text{Im} F = \mathcal{L}([2, -6]) \quad \dim \text{Im} F = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$A_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{0}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 + x_2 & & & & 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 & & & & 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 & & & & 0 \\ x_3 & & & & 0 \\ x_1 & & & & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_4 = 0$$

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

$$\dim \ker F = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_5 - r_1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_5 + r_2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

basis standard basis: $[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]$

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

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

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

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

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

$$Ax = 0$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$2x_1 - 2t = 0$$

$$x_1 = t$$

$$x_4 = t$$

$$\ker F = \mathcal{L} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \dim \ker F = 1$$

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

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

$$\dim \ker F + \dim \operatorname{Im} F = 3 + 1 = 4$$

