

#### Universidade Federal da Bahia - UFBA Instituto de Matemática e Estatística - IME Departamento de Matemática



MAT A07 - Álgebra Linear A Aula 18

Transformações Lineares:

Definição, Propriedades e Exemplos

Professora: Isamara C. Alves

Data: 13/05/2021

Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

Alunos	1 <sup>a</sup> nota	2 <sup>a</sup> nota	3 <sup>a</sup> nota	MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA
João	5	5	5	?
Maria	3	4	8	?
Ana	8	3	7	?
Pedro	6	8	10	?

Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

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Como obter a COLUNA da MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA?

Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

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Como obter a COLUNA da MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA?

MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA = 
$$\frac{1}{3}(1^a \text{NOTA} + 2^a \text{NOTA} + 3^a \text{NOTA})$$

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Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA = 
$$\frac{1}{3}(1^a$$
NOTA +  $2^a$ NOTA +  $3^a$ NOTA)

Como obter a MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA?
Podemos utilizar, por exemplo, a função:

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Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

$$\frac{\text{M\'edia Aritm\'etica}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} (1^{a} \text{NOTA} + 2^{a} \text{NOTA} + 3^{a} \text{NOTA})$$

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 onde,  $A_{4\times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix};$ 

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$$\mathcal{F}:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}$$

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Alunos	$1^a$ nota	2 <sup>a</sup> nota	3 <sup>a</sup> nota	MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA
João	5	5	5	$\mathcal{F}(5,5,5) = \frac{1}{3}(5+5+5) = 5$

Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

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Alunos	$1^a$ nota	2 <sup>a</sup> nota	3 <sup>a</sup> nota	MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA
João	5	5	5	$\mathcal{F}(5,5,5) = \frac{1}{3}(5+5+5) = 5$
Maria	3	4	8	$\mathcal{F}(3,4,8) = \frac{1}{3}(3+4+8) = 5$
Iviaria		•		$3(3,1,3) = \frac{3}{3}(3+1+3) = 3$

MAT A07 - Álgebra Linear A - Semestre Letivo - 2021.1

Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

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Alunos	$1^a$ nota	2 <sup>a</sup> nota	3 <sup>a</sup> nota	MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA
João	5	5	5	$\mathcal{F}(5,5,5) = \frac{1}{3}(5+5+5) = 5$
Maria	3	4	8	$\mathcal{F}(3,4,8) = \frac{1}{3}(3+4+8) = 5$
Ana	8	3	7	$\mathcal{F}(8,3,7) = \frac{1}{3}(8+3+7) = 6$
		!	'	

MAT A07 - Álgebra Linear A - Semestre Letivo - 2021.1

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João	5	5	5	$\mathcal{F}(5,5,5) = \frac{1}{3}(5+5+5) = 5$
Maria	3	4	8	$\mathcal{F}(3,4,8) = \frac{1}{3}(3+4+8) = 5$
Ana	8	3	7	$\mathcal{F}(8,3,7) = \frac{1}{3}(8+3+7) = 6$
Pedro	6	8	10	$\mathcal{F}(6,8,10) = \frac{1}{3}(6+8+10) = 8$

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$$\mathcal{G}(A) = \frac{1}{3}(A_{4\times3}B_{3\times1});$$

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$$\mathcal{G}(A) = \frac{1}{3}(A_{4\times3}B_{3\times1});$$

$$C_{4\times 1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

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João 5 5 $c_{11} = 5$	ÉTICA	MÉDIA ARITMÉT	3 <sup>a</sup> nota	2 <sup>a</sup> nota	1 <sup>a</sup> nota	Alunos
		$c_{11} = 5$	5	5	5	João
Maria   3   4   8   $c_{21} = 5$		$c_{21} = 5$	8	4	3	Maria

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João	5	5	5	$c_{11} = 5$
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Ana	8	3	7	$c_{31} = 6$
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#### Transformações Lineares

#### Aplicação: Problema.1: Alunos x Notas de Provas em MATA07

#### Como obter a MÉDIA ARITMÉTICA?

Agora, utilizando a função  $\mathcal{G}:\mathcal{M}_{4\times 3}(\mathbb{R})\to\mathcal{M}_{4\times 1}(\mathbb{R})$ 

$$\mathcal{G}(A) = \frac{1}{3}(A_{4\times3}B_{3\times1});$$

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Sejam  $\mathcal{V}$  e  $\mathcal{U}$  espaços vetoriais sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb{K}$  e seja  $\mathcal{F}$  uma **aplicação (ou função)** de  $\mathcal{V}$  em  $\mathcal{U}$ . Dizemos que  $\mathcal{F}$  é uma Transformação Linear de  $\mathcal{V}$  em  $\mathcal{U}$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}$$

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$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) =$$

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$$\forall v \in \mathcal{V} \in \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(v)$$

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$$\mathcal{F}:\mathcal{V}\to\mathcal{U}$$

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$$\mathcal{F}(v) = u;$$

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$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{U}$$
  
 $\mathcal{F}(v) = u; \quad v \in \mathcal{V} \text{ e } u \in \mathcal{U}$ 

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$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2)$$

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$$\forall v \in \mathcal{V} \in \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(v)$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{U}$$
  
 $\mathcal{F}(v) = u; \quad v \in \mathcal{V} \text{ e } u \in \mathcal{U}$ 

# Transformações Lineares Observações

1. Indicaremos por  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U})$ 

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# Transformações Lineares Exemplos

# Transformações Lineares Exemplos

$$\mathcal{F}:\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}$$

# Transformações Lineares Exemplos

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = x + y$ 

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$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

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1. Seja  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2,\mathbb{R})$  tal que;

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# Transformações Lineares Exemplos

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$$\mathcal{F}:\mathbb{R}^4\to\mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$

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$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) = x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3$$

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$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$
  
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 $\mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 =$   
 $(x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$ 

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(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 = (x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$$
(II)  $\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \in \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_2 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_2 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_2) + (x_2 + x_2) + (x_1 + x_$ 

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$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$
$$\mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) = x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 = (x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$$
(II)  $\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \in \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda w) = (x_1 + x_2)t^3 + (x_2 + y_2)t + (x_1 + y_2)t^2 + (x_2 + y_2)t + (x_1 + y_2)t^2 +$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$
  
 $\mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) = x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 = (x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$$

(II) 
$$\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda w) = \lambda x - \lambda vt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda zt^3 = \lambda vt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda zt^3 = \lambda vt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda vt^2 - \lambda$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$
$$\mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) = x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) =$$
  
 $\mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 =$   
 $(x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$ 

(II) 
$$\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda w) = \lambda x - \lambda yt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda zt^3 = \lambda(x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3) = \lambda vt^3 = \lambda vt^$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \\ \mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) &= x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3 \end{aligned}$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 = (x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$$

(II) 
$$\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda w) = \lambda x - \lambda yt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda zt^3 = \lambda (x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \\ \mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w) &= x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3 \end{aligned}$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, w_1 + w_2) = (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2)t + (w_1 + w_2)t^2 - (z_1 + z_2)t^3 = (x_1 - y_1t + w_1t^2 - z_1t^3) + (x_2 - y_2t + w_2t^2 - z_2t^3) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$$

(II) 
$$\forall v = (x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda w) = \lambda x - \lambda yt + \lambda wt^2 - \lambda zt^3 = \lambda (x - yt + wt^2 - zt^3) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(x, y, z, w).$$

### Transformações Lineares Exemplos

#### Transformações Lineares Exemplos

$$\mathcal{F}:\mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$$

### Transformações Lineares Exemplos

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) &
ightarrow \mathcal{P}_{2}(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) &= p^{'}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

(I) 
$$\forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

(I) 
$$\forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t) + q(t)) =$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

$$(\mathsf{I}) \ \ \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t) + q(t)) = \left(p(t) + q(t)\right)' =$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

(I) 
$$\forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t) + q(t)) = (p(t) + q(t))^{'} = p^{'}(t) + q^{'}(t) =$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) &
ightarrow \mathcal{P}_{2}(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) &= p^{'}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \ \, \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)^{'} = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \ \, \forall p(t),q(t)\in\mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R})\Rightarrow\mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t))=\left(p(t)+q(t)\right)^{'}=p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t)=\\ \, \mathcal{F}(p(t))+\mathcal{F}(q(t)).\\ \text{(II)} \ \, \forall p(t)\in\mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \ \, \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)^{'} = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

(II)  $\forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (\mathsf{I}) \ \ \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)^{'} = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

(II) 
$$\forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda p(t)) =$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) &
ightarrow \mathcal{P}_{2}(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) &= p^{'}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (\mathsf{I}) \ \ \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)' = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

$$(\mathsf{II}) \ \forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathsf{e} \ \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda p(t)) = (\lambda p(t))' =$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) &
ightarrow \mathcal{P}_{2}(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) &= p^{'}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (\mathsf{I}) \ \ \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)^{'} = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

$$(\mathsf{II}) \ \, \forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \ \, \mathsf{e} \ \, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda p(t)) = (\lambda p(t))^{'} = \lambda(p^{'}(t)) =$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_{3}(\mathbb{R}) &
ightarrow \mathcal{P}_{2}(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(\mathit{p}(t)) &= \mathit{p}^{'}(t) \end{aligned}$$

- (1)  $\forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t) + q(t)) = (p(t) + q(t))' = p'(t) + q'(t) =$  $\mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)).$
- (II)  $\forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \text{ e } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda p(t)) = (\lambda p(t))' = \lambda (p'(t)) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(p(t)).$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) o \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) = p^{'}(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (\mathsf{I}) \ \ \forall p(t), q(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(p(t)+q(t)) = \left(p(t)+q(t)\right)' = p^{'}(t)+q^{'}(t) = \\ \mathcal{F}(p(t)) + \mathcal{F}(q(t)). \end{array}$$

$$\text{(II)} \ \ \forall p(t) \in \mathcal{P}_3(\mathbb{R}) \ \text{e} \ \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda p(t)) = (\lambda p(t))' = \lambda (p'(t)) = \lambda \mathcal{F}(p(t)).$$

Exemplos

$$\mathcal{F}:\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

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(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
; e

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 
$$\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ \'e um vetor arbitr\'ario fixo.}$$
 
$$\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
; e  $w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) =$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
; e  $w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) =$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $e \ w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + a, y_1 + y_2 + b) =$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) = (x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b})$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $e \ w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + a, y_1 + y_2 + b) = (x_1 + a, y_1 + b) + (x_2, y_2) =$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) = (x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) +$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
 
$$\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ \'e um vetor arbitr\'ario fixo.}$$
 
$$\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$$

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) = (x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, y_2)$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) = (x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, y_2) \neq \mathcal{F}(v_1) +$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) =$   
 $(x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, y_2) \neq \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $e \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) =$   
 $(x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, y_2) \neq \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$   
(II)  $\forall v = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ;

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$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

(I) 
$$\forall v_1 = (x_1, y_1), v_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
;  $\mathbf{e} \ w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + y_2 + \mathbf{b}) =$   
 $(x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, y_2) \neq \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$   
(II)  $\forall v = (x, y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ;  $w = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$   $\mathbf{e} \ \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(II)  $\forall v = (x, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :  $w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  e  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
  $\mathcal{F}(v) = v + w; \quad w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  é um vetor arbitrário fixo.  $\mathcal{F}(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$ 

- (1)  $\forall v_1 = (x_1, v_1), v_2 = (x_2, v_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ; e  $w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  $\mathcal{F}(v_1 + v_2) = \mathcal{F}(x_1 + x_2, v_1 + v_2) = (x_1 + x_2 + \mathbf{a}, v_1 + v_2 + \mathbf{b}) =$  $(x_1 + \mathbf{a}, y_1 + \mathbf{b}) + (x_2, y_2) = \mathcal{F}(v_1) + (x_2, v_2) \neq \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \mathcal{F}(v_2).$
- (II)  $\forall v = (x, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ :  $w = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  e  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  $\mathcal{F}(\lambda v) =$

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Logo; por (1) e (11) temos que  $\mathcal{F}(v)$  não é uma transformação linear.

1. 
$$\forall \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \ \ \forall \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(0) = 0 \\ \text{Exemplo:} \\ \mathcal{F} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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### Transformações Lineares

#### Propriedades Imediatas

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Teorema

Sejam  $\mathcal{V}$  e  $\mathcal{U}$  espaços vetoriais sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb{K}$  e

Teorema

Sejam  $\mathcal V$  e  $\mathcal U$  espaços vetoriais sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb K$  e seja  $\mathcal F$  uma **aplicação** de  $\mathcal V$  em  $\mathcal U$ .

Teorema

Teorema

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Teorema

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Teorema

$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2);$$

Teorema

$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2); \forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}; \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{K}.$$

Teorema

Sejam  $\mathcal{V}$  e  $\mathcal{U}$  espaços vetoriais sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb{K}$  e seja  $\mathcal{F}$  uma aplicação de  $\mathcal{V}$  em  $\mathcal{U}$ . Então,  $\mathcal{F}$  é uma Transformação Linear de  $\mathcal{V}$  em  $\mathcal{U}$  se, e somente se,

$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2); \forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}; \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{K}.$$

$$\mathcal{F}:\mathcal{V}\to\mathcal{U}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2); \forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}; \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{K}.$$

Note que,

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{U}$$

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$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2); \forall v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}; \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{K}.$$

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Sejam  $\mathcal{V}$  e  $\mathcal{U}$  espaços vetoriais de dimensão finita sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb{K}$  e  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U})$ ; e seja  $\beta_{\mathcal{V}} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  uma base ordenada de  $\mathcal{V}$ . Então.

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$$\mathcal{F}(v) = \mathcal{F}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i v_i) = \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \ldots + \lambda_n v_n) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{F}(v_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{F}(v_2) + \ldots + \lambda_n \mathcal{F}(v_n)$$

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## Transformação Linear

Teorema

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Isto é; supondo que existe uma outra transformação linear  $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U})$  tal que;  $G(v_i) = u_i$ ;  $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ ; temos,  $\forall \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K}$ ;  $\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{v}) = \mathcal{G}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{v}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{u}_i =$ 

#### Teorema

Sejam  $\mathcal{V}$  e  $\mathcal{U}$  espaços vetoriais de dimensão finita sobre o mesmo corpo  $\mathbb{K}$  e seja  $\beta_{\mathcal{V}} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  uma base ordenada de  $\mathcal{V}$  e sejam  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  elementos quaisquer em 11.

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$$\mathcal{F}(v_i) = u_i; \forall i = 1, \ldots, n.$$

$$\mathcal{G}(v_i) = u_i; \forall i = 1, \dots, n; \text{ temos, } \forall \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K};$$

$$\mathcal{G}(v) = \mathcal{G}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathcal{G}(v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i u_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathcal{F}(v_i)$$

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### Transformações Lineares Exemplos

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Exemplos

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### Exemplos

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Exercícios

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;  $\mathcal{F}(e_2) = -e_4$ ;  $\mathcal{F}(e_3) = 2e_1$ ;  $\mathcal{F}(e_4) = e_3 + e_4$ .

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$$\mathcal{F}(e_1) = e_1 + e_3; \mathcal{F}(e_2) = -e_4; \mathcal{F}(e_3) = 2e_1; \mathcal{F}(e_4) = e_3 + e_4.$$

4. Encontre o OPERADOR LINEAR  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3)$  tal que

$$\mathcal{F}(e_1) = e_3; \mathcal{F}(e_2 - e_3) = e_2; \mathcal{F}(-2e_2) = 2e_1.$$