

TEMA 6: Aplicaciones Lineales

Homomorfismos de espacios vectoriales

= Aplicaciones Lineales

→ Aplicaciones (o funciones) que preservan las operaciones de espacios vectoriales

Compatible suma; $f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2)$

$$V \xrightarrow{f} W$$

$$v_1 \mapsto f(v_1) \quad f(v_1) + f(v_2)$$

$v_2 \mapsto f(v_2)$ \Downarrow f es compatible con la suma

$$v_1 + v_2 \xrightarrow{f} f(v_1 + v_2)$$

Compatible producto; $f(kv) = k f(v)$

$$V \xrightarrow{f} W$$

$$v \mapsto f(v) \Rightarrow kf(v)$$

$$kv \mapsto f(kv)$$

\Downarrow f es compatible con el producto

- Eigenschaften $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x_1, y_1, z_1) = (x_1^2, x_1 + y_1, y_1)$

$$f(2, 1, -1) = (2, 5, 1) \quad \text{CS}$$

$$f((x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2)) =$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2) = (x_1 + x_2, 2(x_1 + x_2) + y_1 + y_2)$$

$$f(x_1 + y_1 + z_1) + f(x_2 + y_2 + z_2) = (x_1, 2x_1 + y_1, y_1) + (x_2, 2x_2 + y_2, y_2)$$

$$(x_1 + x_2, 2x_1 + 2x_2 + y_1 + y_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

$$C^1 \quad f(\alpha v) = k f(v)$$

$$f(k(x, y, z)) = f(kx, ky, kz) = (kx, 2kx + ky, ky)$$

$$kf(v) = k(x, 2x + y, y) = (kx, 2kx + ky, ky)$$

② $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x,y) \rightarrow x^2$$

$$f(k(x,y)) = (kx)^2$$

así es lineal

$$k f(x,y) = kx^2$$

1.2 Aplicaciones lineales, bases y matrices

- Problema: De $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ se sabe que

$$\text{que } f(1,0) = (3, -1) \text{ y } f(0,1) = (-2, 3)$$

¿Cuanto vale $f(4,2)$? usar la base

$$(4,2) = 4(1,0) + 2(0,1) \quad \leftarrow \text{misma reflexión}$$

$$f(4,2) = 4(3, -1) + 2(-2, 3) = (8, 2) \quad \leftarrow \text{reflexión (lineal)}$$

f es lineal con base

Ejemplo Si $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ verifica

$$f(1, 1, 1) = (1, -1)$$

$$f(0, 1, 1) = (2, 0)$$

$$f(0, 0, 1) = (0, 1)$$

Entonces $f(1, 2, 3)$

$$f(1, 2, 3) = (1, -1) + (2, 0) + (0, 1) = (3, 0)$$

$$f(-5, 8, 17) ? \quad (-5, 8, 17) = a(1, 1, 1) + b(0, 1, 1) + c(0, 0, 1)$$

$$a = -5 \quad b = 13 \quad c = 9$$

$$f(-5, 8, 17) = -5(1, -1) + 13(2, 0) + 9(0, 1) = (21/4)$$

6 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}_2[t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[t]$

$$\varphi(1) = 1+t^2$$

$$\varphi(t) = t + t^2$$

$$\varphi(t^2) = 1 + t + 2t^2$$

$$f(x, y) = x(3, -1) + y(-2, 3)$$

$$(3x - 2y, -x + 3y)$$

Matrix f be the coefficient matrix

$$\begin{matrix} V_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & V_2 \\ B_1 & & B_2 \end{matrix}$$

Bases

$$M(f, B_1, B_2) = \\ = (\text{images of } B_1 \text{ per codomains})$$

$$\text{-Exemplo } f: (\mathbb{Z}_S)^2 \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_S)^3$$

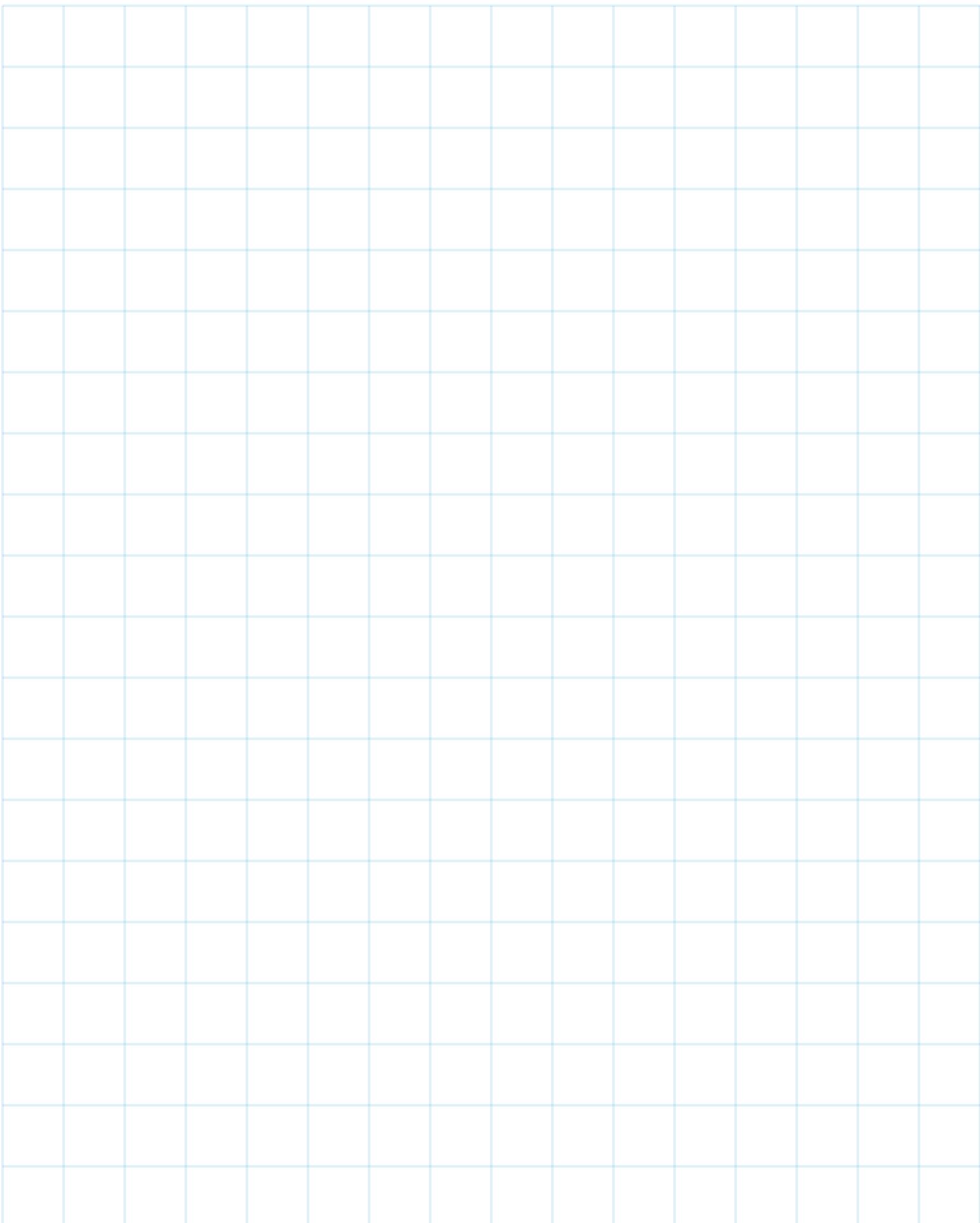
$$f(x, y) = (3x, 2x + 3y, 4x)$$

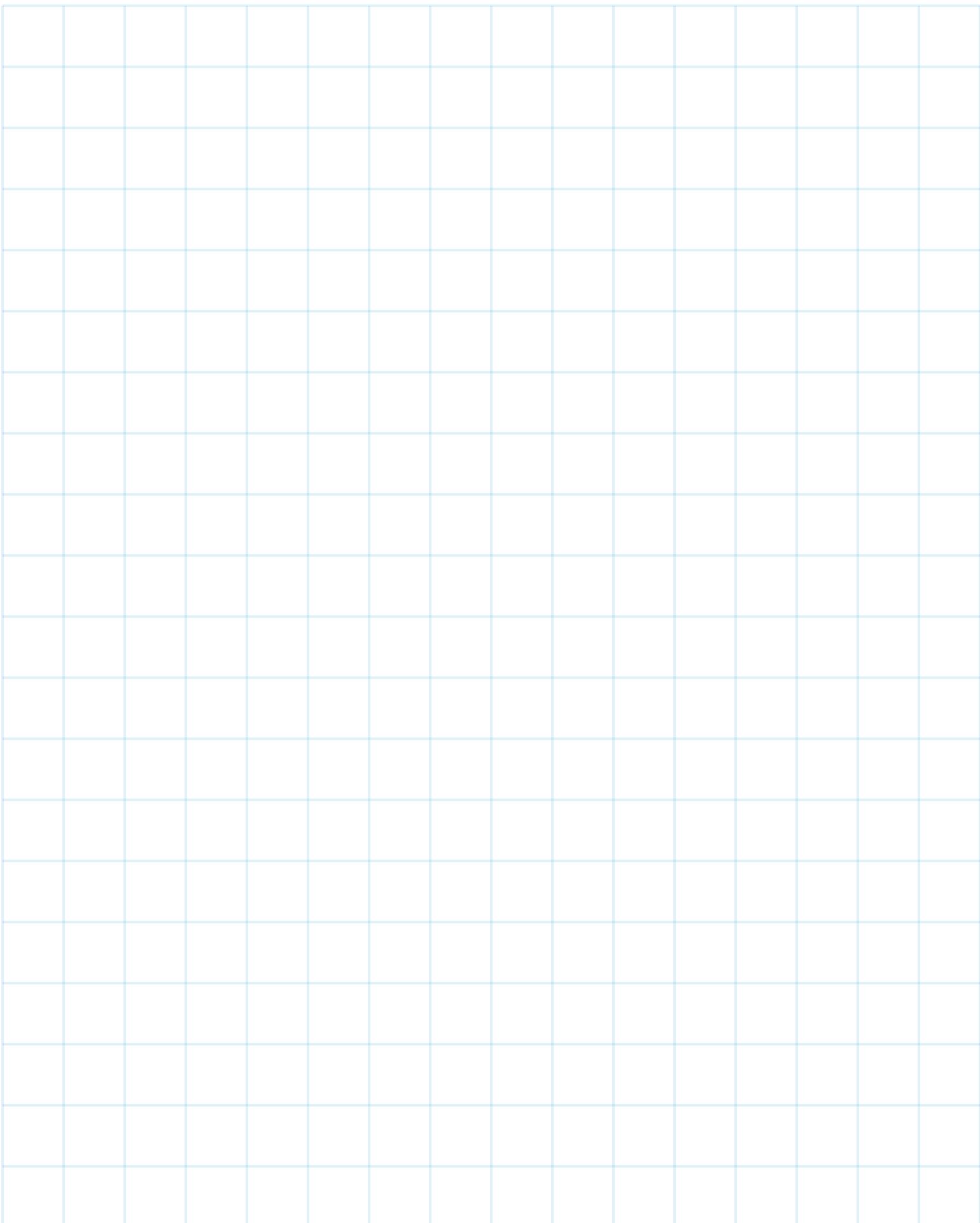
$$B_1 = \{(2, 1), (3, 2)\}$$

$$f(2, 1) = (1, 2, 3)_{B2}$$

$$B_2 = \{(0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$$

$$f(3, 2) = (4, 2, 2)_{B2}$$





2 NÚCLEO E IMAGEN DE UNA APLICACIÓN LINEAL

Si $f: V \rightarrow W$ es una aplicación lineal

 V
 $\text{Ker } f$
 W
 $\text{Im } f$

① Núcleo de f : $\text{Ker}(f), N_v(f)$

$$\text{Ker } f = \{v \in V | f(v) = 0\}$$

② Imagen de f ; Recorrido de la función

$$\text{Im } f = \{w \in W | w = f(v)\}$$

Ejemplo: $f: (\mathbb{Z}_7)^3 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_7)^3$

$$f(x, y, z) = (3x + 4y + 2z, 18x + y + 32z, 4y + 6z)$$

③ $(1, 5, 4) \in \text{Ker } f$?

$$f(1, 5, 4) = (3, 1, 2) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

② $(1, S, \mu) \in \text{Im } f$?

$$(1, S, \mu) = (3x + 4y + 2z, Sx + y + 3z, 4y + 6z)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 3x + 4y + 2z \\ S = Sx + y + 3z \\ 4 = 4y + 6z \end{cases} \quad \text{S.I.} \notin \text{N.S.}$$

- Calculo del nucleo $(0, 0, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 3x + 4y + 2z \\ 0 = Sx + y + 3z \\ 0 = 4y + 6z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{SE}} \begin{cases} 0 = x + 6y + 3z = 0 \\ 0 = Sx + y + 3z \\ 0 = 4y + 6z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{2E_1 + E_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = x + 6y + 3z \\ 0 = y + 2z \\ 0 = 4y + 6z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{6E_2} \begin{cases} 0 = x + 6y + 3z \\ 0 = y + 3z \\ 0 = 4y + 6z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{3E_2 + E_3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = x + 6y + 3z \\ 0 = y + 3z \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dim(\text{Ker } f) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$\begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 2 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

Base = $\{(6, 2, 1)\}$

(incos) eucoronly

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Cálculo cuadra la j/b/c) tal que el sistema

$$\begin{cases} A = 3x + 4y + 2z \\ B = 5x + y + 3z \\ C = 4y + 6z \end{cases}$$

- Tarea: Un sistema es compatible si es compatible con un sistema generador de \mathbb{Z}_2^3

- Ejemplo $f: \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}_2^3}_{V} \rightarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}_2^3}_{W} \ni \text{Imf}$

Sistema generador $V: \{(0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)\}$

Sistema generador $\text{Imf}: \{(3,5,0), (4,1,4), (2,3,6)\}$

Buscamos vectores (I)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2+F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2F_3+F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \{(3,5,0), (0,6,4)\}$$

$$\text{Dim(Imf)} = 2$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^3 \xrightarrow{f} (\mathbb{Z}_2)^3$$

$$\dim(\ker f) = 1 \quad \dim(\operatorname{Im} f) = 2$$

$$V \xrightarrow{f} W$$

U V
ker f Im f

$$\dim V = \dim(\ker f) + \dim(\operatorname{Im} f)$$

Example $f: V \rightarrow W$

a) $\{$ f injective? Monomorfismos

No, el nucleo tiene vectores no nulos

b) $\{$ f sobreyectiva? Epimorfismos
Si, todo vector de W es image de alguno
de V

c) $\{$ f biyectiva? Isomorfismos

- Ejemplo $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$

$$f(x_1, y, z) = (x_1, y, z, 0)$$

Es f sobrejetiva?

Los vectores de la imagen son
en ult coordenadas en la

$(1, 2, 3, 4) \Rightarrow$ NO es imagen nula

Tan f

dim Tan f = 3
 $t=0$

Q $\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \beta = \{\sqrt{1}, \sqrt{2}\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathcal{B} & \\
 \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{M(z, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})} & \mathcal{B} \\
 \uparrow M(\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}) & & \downarrow M(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}') \\
 \mathcal{B}' & \xleftarrow{M(z, \mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}')} & \mathcal{B}' \\
 & M(z, \mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}') &
 \end{array}$$

$$M(z, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{1} + i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 w_1(1, 1)_{\mathcal{B}} \\
 w(-1, 1)_{\mathcal{B}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 M(\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 M(z, \mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B}') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$M(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}') = M(\mathcal{B}', \mathcal{B})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 \xrightarrow{1/2 F_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_1 + F_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

$$M(z, \beta^1, \beta^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: (\mathbb{Z}_{11})^3 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_{11})^3 \quad f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} q_x + 7y + 8z \\ q_y + q_z \\ q_x + 10z \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(8, 5, 7), (1, 7, 8), (1, 1, 1)\}$$

$$M(f, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}) = M(f, \mathcal{B})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(8, 5, 7) &= (2, 4, 10) \\ f(1, 7, 8) &= (7, 5, 1) \\ f(1, 1, 1) &= (8, 8, 8) \end{aligned}$$

② Coordinates in \mathcal{B}

$$(2, 4, 10) = a(\beta_1) + b(\beta_2) + c(\beta_3)$$

