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Ally
Wylitad 4.
 Prehentatiensa limioure i maciene c.d.
Tw. 4.3. Zat. Se dim V = n, dim W = m,
 BEV, CEW bazy. Obrestamy
     D: Hom (V, W) -> Mm×n (IR) wzerem:
        \Phi(F) = m_{B,C}(F)
  Wedy & to izemarfizm limiouy.
 D-d. • F morina odtoworyé z macieny mpe (F)
   (trn: urywajge 3, e i mBe(F) wyling i F(v) de vol)
  Stand: 1-1.
  · Kaida maver AEMmxn (IR) wyznana pewne
   F:V->W (wzdr (*) z tw. 3.14;
   Cinvowe F(v) = w \Leftrightarrow A \cdot [v] = [w]_e
  where A = m_{BC}(F) = \mathcal{Q}(F).
 stad: D'jest "na".
· O limbure
  - addytywność: F, G, G, G Hom (V, W)
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 $A = m_{BC}(F)$, $B = m_{BC}(G)$, $C = m_{BC}(F+G)$ Niech bj: j-ty weldow z B. Wteely:

 $A_{j} = [F(b_{j})]_{C}, B_{j} = [G(b_{j})]_{C}, C_{j} = [(F+G)(b_{j})]_{C}$

j-te kolumny A, B, C colpouredmo, $(F+G)(b_j) = F(b_j) + G(b_j)$ definição F+G $C_{j} = A_{j} + B_{j}', j = 1,...,n$ C=A+B $\Phi(F+G) = \Phi(F) + \Phi(G)$ - jednorodnosé D: Éwrenie. D Stad: dim V= n => dim V* = dim (Hom (V, IR)) $\dim \left(M_{1\times n}^{(l)}(lR) \right) = n.$ jaurnej: 3 = {b,1,..., b, y \(\) B*= {b*, ,,, bng baza V*, sprosiona, dualme do B. $b_i^* : V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $b_i^*(b_j) = \begin{cases} 0, 9 \text{dy } j \neq i \\ 1, 9 \text{dy } j = i \end{cases}$ $m_{g_{\mathcal{E}}}(b_{i}^{*}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Romonfier Wniewy f: V=>V* dangword $f(\Sigma t_i b_i) = \Sigma t_i b_i^*$ - nvekanonverny (zależy od wyboru bazy V).

Alty 3 "welster" zerowy w Mmxn (IR): macier Zerowa D $id : V \rightarrow V$ B

Core $m_{3}(id) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ma wen jednestkowa, element "neutrobry" mnoienix macieny; AI=A, IB=B dla wsysthich A, B (adpoinedmille ver microis) Envirence (ber vachunkow!) Wh. 4,4.

Zal, je dim V=n ovaz \mathbb{P} ; End $(V) \xrightarrow{\cong} M$ (\mathbb{R}) z tw. =4,3, dany

woren $\mathbb{P}(F)=m_{\mathbb{R}}(F)$.

Whedy dla $F,G\in End(V)$ $\mathbb{D}(F\circ G)=\mathbb{D}(F)\cdot\mathbb{D}(G)$. $\frac{D-d}{BB}(F\circ G) = m_{BB}(F) \cdot m_{BB}(G) \ge tw. 3.16.$ Def. automorfizm lindry prestreni V = = endomorfizm //, letory jest izomorfizmem prestrewi Aut(V) = { automorfiemy linique prestrem V}

2

Alt/4 Def. 4155 OMacien AGMnxn (IR) jest Odwraccha, gdy FA-1EMnrn (R) ("nieosobliwa") AA-1= A-1A=I. (2) GL(n, R) = {AEMnxn (R): A odwrachy Uwaga 4.6. Jesti A: Odwacalno, to A' wyznacione jednoznaci me. Del Zat, de BEMnxn (IR) tie AB=BA=I. Wheely $A^{-1} = A^{-1}I = A^{-1}(AB) = (A^{-1}A)B = IB = B$. Cw. Gdy AB=I i A, B; odwracahe, to A=B-1 i B=A-! Macien A¹2 def. 4,5: <u>macien odivnotra</u> do mawery A. · (A⁻¹)⁻¹=A (wasing dy A: odwracelma, to A⁻¹). Uwaga 4.7 Zal, de dum V=n, B=V loaza, FEEnd(V), Wedy Findwrache m (F):

Believe of M (F):

Solverache odwrache

Automobiliniony

Ally S $D-d \Rightarrow : F^{-1} istmer.$ $m_{\mathcal{B}}(F^{-1}) m_{\mathcal{B}}(F) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(F^{-1}F) = m_{\mathcal{B}}(id_{\mathcal{V}}) = I = 1$ $m_{\mathcal{B}}(F) m_{\mathcal{B}}(F^{-1}) = I$ analogiquie Styd: mB(F) alwrache i mg (F) = mg (F-1). E; Zat, se m_B(F) edwracahna. Noch F': V > V liviouse t. de m_B(F') = m_B(F)⁻¹ Whely $m_g(F'\circ F) = m_g(F')m_g(F) = I$ analogianies $m_{\mathcal{B}}(F \circ F') = m_{\mathcal{B}}(f) m_{\mathcal{B}}(f') m_{\mathcal{B}}(id_{V})$ $= m_{\mathcal{B}}(id_{V}),$ Stad: F'oF = idy = FoF', wec F'= F'. Problemy: 1. Jak sprawdrio, vy A: odwracelna! 2. Jest A od wracalna, jak obliggé A-1? Noeth F: V -> V limowe. Def. 4.8. Ker(F)={NEV:F(N)=0} kernel, jadro Im (F) = { weW: IveV F(v)=wg image, obraz = {F(v): veVy (= Rng(F))

Falt 4, 9 Kert < V, Imf< W PryWady 1. Zat, to V= V. 0 V P;V->Vo $v = v_0 + v_1$ $P(v) = v_0$ P; reut na podprestren Vo Widtur palprentnem V1 V, nazywa sis ter: podpnertnemog V dopetrning do Vol, P: Willowe (Ew.) Im P= Vo Ker P= V 2.0GIT S R3
plasczyzna DELGR3, LATT = EDG. Wheay IR3 = IT OL i PIL; R3 -> IT rut na plasnyrne IT brettur prostej L.

AU/4 & Por, L: nut prosto padly N=NT+VL, VTETT, VLEL gdy LITT (gdy LITT) TW. 4,10, (F:V-W limbure) F jest 1-1 (=) Ker F = {0} wisc Dy & Ker F. F=1-1 => dla v + Dv, F(v)+ F(Dv)= Dw, wsc v& KerF, Stad KerF= { OV}, €. Nue wprost. Zat, ie $N \neq W \in V$ i F(w) = F(w) (ten, F nie) $v-w\neq 0$ F(v-w)=F(v)-F(w)=0msc v-w & KerF i KerF + {O},

Uwaga 4, 11, Zat, de F,G; V-> W linoave, X E V zbjól generatorðu (trn. Lin (X)=V). (1) Jesti (trex) F(v) = G(v), to F=G. (2) F[X] generale Im(F). D-d.

(1) Noew $v = \sum t_0 x_i = \sum t_0 F(x) = F(\sum t_0 x_0) = G(\sum t_0 F(x)) = G$ $G(v) = G(\Sigma t_i n_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} f(x_i)$ where f(v) = G(v) which is $f(x_i) = G(x_i)$ $f(x_i) = G(\Sigma t_i n_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_i} f(x$ (2) Nuch w & Im F. w = f(v) dle peringe v & V. $v = \sum t_i x_i, bo Lin(X) = V, Stsa;$ \mathbb{R}^{1} $W = F(\Sigma t_i x_i) = \Sigma t_i F(x_i),$ $F(x_i)$ wige Lin (F[X]) = Im F. TW. 4,12. (F; V-> W Winfowe) dim V = dim (Ker F) + dim (Im F),

ALI/4 Def. (F: V -> W Willowe) rad F = dim (ImF), (Nanh) D-d tw. (gdy dim V < 0) Wisc wredy dim (KerF) < of i dim (ImF) < o [bozgdy B c V laza, to F[B] = Im F generale Im F, Mgc Zawera baze Im F. J Nich B = { e,,,,e, 9 bara Ker F n=dim KerF C= {f1/1., fm} bara Im F m=dim Im F, mech {91111, gm } \ V t. že F (gi) = fi dla i=1, m

linique niezaleiting 1 generyje V. (x) Uttad en, en, gir, gm 1 limoura meralernoso: Zat, à Strev + Esjeji = 0 dla pewrych to, si eR Poli, it ti=0=s; dla wry Alich di e; e Ker F) => Stiei E Ker F vyli dla i=1,111 } F(Stiei)=0 $D = F(D) = F(\sum t_i e_i + \sum s_j g_j) = F(\sum t_i e_i) + F(\sum F(\sum t_i e_i$ = F(\(\bar{Z}\)signi = \(\bar{Z}\)siff \(\bar{Y}\).

Findence \(\bar{I}\) ale C: lim, meraleray w W, was $0 = \sum s_j f_j$ $s_j = 0, j = 1, ..., m$ $\sum s_j g_j = 0$ $\emptyset \quad \geq t_0 e_0 + \geq s_j g_j = 0$

IB; lin, næderny

 $\geq t_i e_i = 0$

ARI/4 tv=0 dla 0=1, ,, n. 2. Generowanie. Niech NEV. F(v)EW => F(v) = Sifi de pewnych sj GR 6 Im F (loo C: Senerye Im F) Noch v? = Z sjgj. Wordy F(v') = \(\Sifi \) = F(v) $F(v-v') = 0 \quad i \quad v-v' \in \text{Ker} \mathbf{f}.$ $\downarrow B' \text{bara}$ v-v'= Eti Bi dla pewnych to GR Stad: v = v-v'+v'= = EtoBo + Esigi Dlatezo: {e,...en, g, m): la 2a V (leer perstonen) $\partial dim V = m + m =$

= dim Kerf + dim Im F Wn, 4.13 Zat, re dim V < or F: V -> V limbul. Whally Q:

(1) F:1-1 (2) F: "na", (3) F; bijeheja

AlI/4 (12 F: 1-1 (=) Ker F = {09(=) dim Ker (F)=0 4,12 (=) dim ImF=dimV (=) V=[mF(=) F"na", Wm. 4,14, Noch A EMnxn (R). Wtedy A: adwracama (i) holumny macieny A sa limowo mieraletue (jako welitary w IR"), D-d Noch $F: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ limite we a macieny (w baric &= { £ 1/1/7 £ 1/9) Kolumny A to welltony: $A=m_{\varepsilon}(F)$ $F(E_1),...,F(E_n)$ A: odwracaha = F: R" = R" = F"na" = izomafizm 4.11(2) F[E]= { F(E₁),..., F(E_n) | generaje |R".

dûm IR = n F[E] baza IR = F(E1),..., F(En) utiled dim IR = n linious nierdeiny,

Permutage i wyznacinik. ALI/4 (13 $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), A = (A_{n \times n}, A_{n})$ $kolumny, A_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}.$ Problem: Cry A odwracalna? (jak sprewdrie) & Wm. 4, 14 Ann, An: lin. niezcleine Lin(A,..., An) = 12". objeto $SE(T) \neq 0$, galine $T = \{\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i A_i : 0 \leq t_i \leq 1\}$ (zovientowana)

uozdnieny vocandegtoswan vorpsty pren An wRn intuiga: det(A) = "zovientavon n-wynnderowa determinant dystoci T" = (+ objetoso IT). wyznannih

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Alt/4
 Permutage
permutage litel 1,..., n.
   Sn = € permitage bub $1,..., n }
  |S_n| = n! S_n \ni \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} 2 - \text{unevsrowy}
 WS, dwaterie shtedense juntique, (tabulary my)
   Mp, \binom{1234}{3214}\binom{1234}{2341} = \binom{1234}{2143}
 transperycle; (1, \dots, j, \dots, n) or (i, j) = (j, i)
  id = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}
Cyli ; 0= (a,1az,,, ak) ESn, gdié a,,, ak En
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• institute $(a_{11}...,a_{K})$ i $(b_{11}...,b_{l})$ so rostocine, ALF/4 (16)

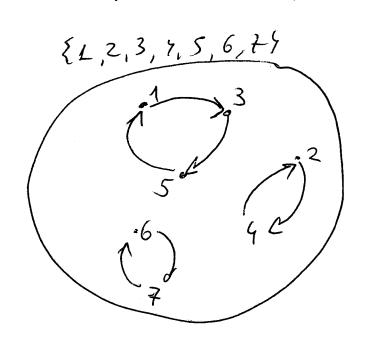
gdy $\{a_{11}...,a_{K}\}$ \cap $\{b_{11}...,b_{l}\}=\emptyset$

Uwaga 5.2 (1) Karda permutaya jest ztorenem Pewnéj liaby ughti voztacnych. Tem nozhtad jest jedyny z doltadnością do kolejności czynnikow.

(2) Gdy ughle o, T sæ vortagerne, to or = I o

(3) Kazda permutaja jest ztoremem pewnej liuby transpongoji liub somednich.

 $\frac{D - d}{S} (1) \text{ Prystad.} \qquad (3,5,1) (4,2)(7,6)$ $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = (1,3,5)(2,4)(6,7)$



(3)
$$G=(0,1)$$
, $\gamma \in S_n$

To paistage 2 T priez Zamiang mies cami T(i) i T(j) w delnym wiersu

 $Mp. Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Idea: znaleté ciag transporgeji hirb s9s cechnich t re ido $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k = \tau$.

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 3 & 2 & 45
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 3 & 2 & 45
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$
tu pawinno by:
$$\begin{pmatrix}
3
\end{pmatrix}$$

(1 2 3 4 5) (3) (1 2 3 4 5) (4,5) (3 1 2 4 5) (2,3) (3 2 1 4 5) (4,5) The traponium object of the position o

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 4
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(3,4)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
3 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 4
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(4,5)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
3 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 4
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(4,5)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
3 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 4
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(4,5)}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
3 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

ART/4(18 Dictego: $\frac{12 \cdot (2,3)(1,2)(2,3)(4,5)(3,4)(4,5)}{(3,25)(4,5)(4,5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ moins possimoné. 5 ~ 5-1 96 = (6(1) 6(2) ... 6(n)) = (1 2 ... n) = $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & 0 & 0 & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} -$ = (12...n) = porgeller jerny gengy inever mp (i,i)=(j(i,j) Def, 5, 3, (1) Liuby i + j twona inwers 18 w Tt Sn, gdy w wagu T(1), , T(n) unskna z nich występuje w verniej. M_{ϕ} : $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 3,2; twong inversis w. (2) T's panysta, 9 dy & występuje w mej panysuje viele in wersji, meparusta: w preciwrym ravie.

mp. # in werste w o = {3, 2}, {6,44, {6,59} mepanysta.

Al I/4 (19 Uwaga 5, 4. Transpory ga jest mepanysta. $\frac{\text{up}; (2,5)}{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 5_6 inwerse ω (2,5); $\{5,29, \{5,3\}, \{5,49\}, \{2,39, \{2,49\}\}\}$ Uwaga 5,5, Jesti $\sigma = (0,0+1)$, to $sgn(\tau \tau) = -sgn(\tau)$. $\frac{D-Q}{T(1)} \uparrow \left(\frac{1}{T(1)}, \frac{1}{T(1)}, \frac{1}{T(1)}, \frac{1}{T(1)}\right)$ TJS $\left(1, \ldots, i \quad i+1, \ldots, n\right)$ $\left(T(1) \quad T(i+1) \quad T(i) \quad S(i+1)\right)$ liuba inwersic' zmenie og o 1 (dochedri lub zniha Uwaga 5,6, Dla J,TESn ETG), T(H1)4 $Sgn(\sigma T) = sgn(\sigma) sgn(\tau)$ $\frac{D-d}{D-d} = (id) \circ \tau_{o.o.} \tau_{h} \quad T = (id) \circ \tau_{o.o.} \tau_{h} \quad transparque limbs so siedrich$ panystost T = panystorch OT = Ju. Th. Te, OT panyita = let panyita

 $\sigma\tau$: pamste \approx $sgn\sigma = sgn\tau$ $sgn\sigma\tau = 1$ $sgn\sigma\tau = sgn(\tau) \cdot sgn(\tau)$ $sgn\sigma\sigma \in \{t,t\}$

Uwaga 5,7.

 $sgn \sigma = sgn \sigma^{-1}$

 \overline{D} -d $sgn(\sigma) \circ sgn(\sigma^{-1}) = sgn(\sigma\sigma^{-1}) = sgn(id) = 1$,

Abstractyone viscoe det (A).

(more by & ujemne, "zorientowana")

D3. Jesti dla pewnego i, $A_i = A_{i+1}$, to $det(A_{n}, A_n) = 0$

$$D_{4}$$
, $det(E_{1}, E_{n}) = det(I) = 1$, $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Poleasemy, & istmeje jedyna funkcja det: M_{n×n} (IR) — IR spotnicjs co D1 — D4,