III DOMA CA ZADA CA 1.) Keha je f: P°[x] > M2x2 (R) definiran ~ $f(a+bx+cx^2) = \begin{bmatrix} b+c & a \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$ Pohorite da je f linearan i odvedite matricu operatora & n para iredevih bora (1, x, 1+x²) i ([00], [00], [10], [11]). Grisite Info Karf. Neha je (e) = (e1, e2, e3) dava bora u P² [x] $(t_j, e_1 = 1, e_2 = x, e_3 = 1 + x^2)$. Kao sto je volicajeno, visino identificación veltara $P^{2}J^{3}J_{1}e_{1}+J_{2}e_{2}+J_{3}e_{3} \longleftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} J_{1}\\J_{2}\\J_{3} \end{bmatrix} \in \Pi_{3\times 1}(\mathbb{R})$ Sito taho, rela je (f) = (k1, k2, k3, k4) bora od Mex(R) $f \cdot d \cdot f_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, f_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, f_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$ Tahoter, rellar 3, f, + 3, f, + 3, f, + 3, f, + 3, f, t, identificano s vehtoram $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{4 \times 1}(\mathbb{R})$. Jedvortarrim varginam provjent re da je & zaista lin. op. Da bino odredili watricu gratara f u poru bora (e), (t) pogledajno haho on djeluje va vehtere bore (e) i raspisimo verultat po vehtarina bore (4) : $f(e_1) = f(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -f_1 + f_2 + o \cdot f_3 + o \cdot f_4$ $f(22) = f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = f_1 - f_2 + f_3 + 0 - f_4$ $f(23) = f(1+x^2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 - f_1 + f_2 - f_3 + f_4$ Neha je F natica operatora f u pau bora (e),(f). Toda je iz gornjeg rozvira $F = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Odvedimo Ver ξ . $x \in Ver \xi \implies \xi(x) = 0$ $f' \in F_X = 0$ (or idertifikacija $f^2 I \times J : M_{SM}(R) !!)$ Dable vjesovano nustov Fx = 0. No labo ne vidi do je matrica F ranga 3 tj. Fx = 0 ina jedentver vjesenje x = 0. Dable Ker $f = \{0\}$. Da linno voili bora za Im f hvislino dokoz teorena o rangu : defeller. Naine, nadofunimo li bon od ter f do bore za F2[x] toda ce slike dodanih vehtara po preslikavanju f civili born za Im L. Kaho je bora za ker f prasan shup, dodajemo veblare en, ez, ez da lumo dobili bora za PICXJ. Toda je bora za Imf { (21), f(22), f(23) } $Im f = L\left(\left\{\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right], \left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right], \left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right]\right).$ 2.) Neba je $A: M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \to M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ lin-op, 20dan 3 A(X) = [B,X] = BX - XB (KONUTATOR OB B:X) pi cen je $B = \begin{bmatrix} 12J \\ 10J \end{bmatrix}$ Odredete valnim grafora A u kanskoj bori i bore sa Ker A, Im A. (Vosite da Ver A cine me matrice haje homutivaju os matricom B). Nela je (e) = (E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4) kavonba bora zo $M_{2xx}(R)$ Toda je $A(E_1) = [B, E_1] = [0 - 2] = -2E_2 + E_3$ $A(E_2) = [B, E_2] = [-1, 1] = -E_1 + E_2 + E_4$

 $A(E_3) = [B_1E_3] = [20] = 2E_1 - E_3 - 2E_4$

 $A(E_4) = [B_1 E_4] = [0] = 2E_2 - E_3$

Dable, natica geratora A u Lavrosleg' lai glori $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ A(En) A(En) A(Ey) Da lino visli Ker A njejovano rustov Ax = 0 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \dots \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ => X 6 Ker A (=) X1 = X3 + X4 & X2 = 2 X3 => $\text{Ker } A = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_3 + x_4 & 2x_3 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_{3/} \times_4 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ $= \begin{cases} x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} | x_{3/} x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ => Ker A = L ({I,B}) F1, E2 & Xer A. Provinile do je { I, B, E1, E2} lin. nezovisan shop vehlora, a orda i bora za Mixa (R) Toda je koo u poslom zodalku jedna boza za Im A dara of $\{AE_{\lambda}, AE_{2}\} = \{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\}$ Mozeno i ovaho zahljuzivati; Dobili mo dim Kert = 2. Preva teorem o rangu i defelle mano do je toda dim Im A = 4 - din Ker A = 2 Dable povožio je nosi dva lin. nesovima vektora u slici, de bi one civili bosa. Myr. $\left\{A(E_1), A(E_2)\right\}$ il $\left\{A(E_1), A(E_3)\right\}$ Vocite da je ovoj vocin loži jer treba povjeriti lin. resovinat dva sektora, dok je u prom nozime trelalo provjerovati lin - resoviment Estiri vehtora ({I,B,E1,E2})

3.) Lineami operator A: 3°[E] > 3°[E] u kavonský boni $\{1, \epsilon, \epsilon^2\}$ ina watrica $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Odredike matricu geratora A u bori $\{1+2t+3t^2, 2+3t+t^2, 1+t+2t^2\}$. Neha je (e) = (1, t, t2) = (e1, e2, e3) kanonska bora $(e') = (1+2t+3t^2, 2+3t+t^2, 1+t+2t^2)$ nova bora Nostino natrica prizelosa T $e_1' = 1 + 2t + 3t^2 = e_1 + 2e_2 + 3e_3$ e' = 2+3+++2 = 2e1+3e2+e3 es' = 1+++2+2 = en + e2 + 2 e3 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ => $T^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Tada je matrica operatora A u bore (e') dava sa $A' = T^{-1}AT = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$