4. LINEER DONUSUMLER

Bir V vektör uzayından bir W vektör uzayına giden L tosviri (tonksiyon) Li V->W ile göslerilir.

Tanim: Bin V vektor uzoyindan bir W vektor
uzoyina giden, keyti VIIVzEV ve toyti

NIB stalerlan ruin

L(KVI+BVz)= KL(VI)+BL(VZ)

Sortini soglayan, L fontsiyanuna
lincer donusum veya lincer operator denir.

ve L(XV)=xL(v) dir. Terride dogradur.

IR21 de Linear Donissum ler:

Brt 1. Forti $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is in L(x) = 3x obtains the second of the $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is in L(x) = 3x obtains L(x) + A(x) = x obtains L(x) = x obtains L(x)

8. Hafta

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3. keyti
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in IR^2$$
 iqin $L(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$L(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \in IR^2$$

$$A_1 p \in IR$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ x_1 + py_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + py_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = x \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ -y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = x \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ -y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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8. Hafta

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5. Length
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in IN^2$$
 is in $L(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_$

IRN den IRM ye Linear Danisom ler:

ort 1. $\forall x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ to in $L(x) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ ile tonitual L' $\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ Inver donison modor? $x_1 y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $x_1 p \in \mathbb{R}$ $L(x x + p y) = L(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + p y_1 \\ x_2 + p y_2 \end{bmatrix} = (x_1 + p y_2) + (x_2 + p y_3) + (x_3 + p y_3)$ $= (x_1 + p y_2) + (x_2 + p y_3) + (x_3 + p y_3)$ $= (x_1 + p y_2) + (x_3 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3)$ $= (x_1 + p y_2) + (x_3 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3)$ $= (x_1 + p y_2) + (x_4 + p y_3) + (x_4 + p y_3)$

L (x) = $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ = (1 11) $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ A = (1 1 1)

L(x) = A-X

2. L(x) = $\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 10 formula Line - 10?

fortsigon linear donisis maidw?

L $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ = $\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$L(XX + A y_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} + A y_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + A y_{1} \\ x_{2} + A y_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} + x_{4} \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{1} + y_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x L(x) + A L(y)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x L(x) = A \cdot x$$

Genel olorak, eger A mxn typrade bir
matris ise IRM den IRM ye LA linear operation

LA(x) = A.X

Olorat tonimloyabilitis. Gereoklan

LA(xx+Ay) = A.(xx+Ay) = A(Ax) + A(Y)

= X LA(x) + A LA(y)

oldugundan LA lineardar. Bu yindan her Mxn

tipindeli A matrisimi IRM den IRM ye bir linear

operator olorak dirinelinis.

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V nektör uzegnden W vebtör uzegna lineer donüsunler:

Teorem: Eger L, V vektor vrayinden W vektoir uzagina bir linder operatoir ise

1) L (OV) = DW L: V-3 W OV-3 OW=LOW

2) VIIVZI--, VA EV NO KI, dz., -, KA Stolorlor

ise L(K, V+A, Vz+.. + KAVA)=K, L(V,)+..+ KALLYA

3) YveVicin L(-v)=-L(v) dir.

Konit: (1) L(XV)=XL(V) 0=0 L(OV)=0L(V)=0N

ork. I, V keyti vektör vægi okun keyti
veV igin I (V)=V

ile teniuli lueor oporatorine birin

(I (XVI+ PV2) = XV1+PV2 = XI(V1)+PILLY)

I: V > V

8. Hafta

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2. L,
$$C[a,b]$$
 den IR ye

$$L(f) = \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx$$

ile tenimlensim.
$$f,g \in C[a,b] \quad \forall_{1} S \in IR$$

$$L(x+t+\beta) = \int_{0}^{b} [x+\alpha) + \beta g(x)] dx$$

$$= d \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx + A \int_{0}^{b} g(x)dx$$

$$= d \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx + A \int_{0}^{b} g(x)dx$$

$$= d \int_{0}^{b} f(x)dx + A \int_{0}^{b} g(x)dx$$

3. D, C'[a|b] for C[a|b] ge

ile teninlansin. (Town operation) $f_{19} \in C'[a|b] \quad \alpha_{1}p \in IR$ $D(\alpha f + \beta g) = (\alpha f + \beta g)'$ $= \alpha D(f) + \beta D(g)$

Goronto ve Gakindok

Tanmi Liva W linear donorm okun GekLile
gaterilen

GekL= (torL)= {vev: L(v)=out

kumosine L'nin <u>cokindegi</u> denir.

GOLL CV

L:

Tanim: L: V->W linear d'anipom ve S, V'nin bir altury oleun. L(S) ile gésterden

L(S) = {W \in W : W = L(V), V \in S}

kûmesine S \ain gerëntisi donir. V vektoi

v royunin gérintis i L(V) ile gésterdir ve

L'ain gérintis tanesi d'onir.

L(S) CW L: QV ()

Teorem! L! V-) W | sneer d'dripin ve S,

V'nin bir aff vroys ile

1) GekL, V'nin bir aff vroysolr.

2) L(S), W'nin bir aff vroysolr.

kenit! (1) i) V11 V2 E GekL => V1+V2 È GekL

L(V,) = L(V) = 0

L(V,+V2) = L(V,++L(V2) = 0+0=0

V1+V2 E GekL

ii) V E GekL X EIR X V È GekL

iii) V E GekL X EIR X V È GekL

L(U)=0

L(XV)= XL(U) = X.0=0

ANE GekL

GekL, Vinin bir alt vaquir.

Örk. 1. L: 182->182 Lw=[8] limon

Jonisiunoniin Gokirdegiini ~e görüntü

timesini bulun.

GekL= \(\chi \in 182 ! \chi ! \

Gekl=
$$\left\{\begin{bmatrix} -a \\ -a \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : a \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

$$L\left(\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{2} \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 \\ -2+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Geklin bir bonder.}$$

Gekl win bough 1 dir

$$S = \left\{ x \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + P \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} : x, p \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\}$$

$$L(S) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$L(S) = \{ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, \ A_{1} \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \}$$

$$= \mathbb{R}^{2}$$

$$= \mathbb{R}^{2}$$

$$0 \neq \emptyset$$

8. Hafta

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Alya L'nin Standart (degal) baza
göre matris gosterimi donir.

Ort: L'IR3-112 Innear operation trelle squa

L(x) = (x+xz, xz+xy) Tile tommlowsim. L'nin

dogal base gière netres tompilies bolons.

L(e1) = L([a]) = [a] = 1 [a] + 0 [a]

L(e2) = [i]

L(e3) = [a]

Lad = Ax = [o o i] [xi]= [xi+xi

Teorom! E=[VIIVI..., Va] ve F=[WIIWI..., Wa]

Sirosiylo V ne W vettor vzeylernoù siroli
buzlor in her L! V>W lineer divisimi

Tain [L(V)]= A[V]= + VeV Rin

olocak sokilde mxn tipinse bir A

matrisi versur. Burado

[az] = [L(V3)] = j=byrg/ div. A natisine E ve F simil balanno goire L'ain matris gostermi (tensili) div. ort. 1. L:103-112 linear donisini, tx e 112 min L(X)= [x1+x3] ile tenimtersin. a) E= [e11 e21 e3] ve F= [i], [i]] b) E= [[e], [b], [i]] ve F= // Simili bosterno gore L'ain votris trenslini lai

$$L(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + (4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L(e_1)]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(e_3)]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(e_3)]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L(e_3)]_F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
L([i]) \\
-[i]
\end{bmatrix}_{F} = \begin{bmatrix}
i \\
0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
L([i]) \\
-[i]
\end{bmatrix}_{F} = \begin{bmatrix}
3/2 \\
+i/2
\end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix}
L(v) \\
F = A \ Cv \\
E =$$

2.
$$D(p(x)) = p(x)$$
 obsum. $D: P_3 \rightarrow P_2$

Incor operation their $[x^2, x, 1]$ up $[x, 1]$

Similar branch gain Dain matrix gastermini

but.

$$D(x^2) = 2x = 2 \cdot x + 0.1$$

$$D(x) = 1 = 0 \cdot x + 1.1$$

$$D(1) = 0 = 0 \cdot x + 0.1$$

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

Teorem! E= tuilly 103-114 of F= [bilby-106]

Simsiyle IRM ve IRM him sirali boxleri

olsun. L! IRM-) IRM bir lineer danisim

ve A, E we F boxlering gion L'nin

natris giostermi ise

Taij = B L(Uj) j=112,11 n

dir. Burado K= (b1, b1, 1, 1, bm) dir.

(matris)

Song: A, E=tu, uniqua] re B=[bi,bz, 17bm]

borlone give L: Inh > Inh him modris

gostermi kee

(bi,bz, 1.bm) L(u,), ..., L(u,n))

nativismin indirgenmic sater besonak

formu (I | A) dir.

ort: L: In2 > In2 | men dinusumi

L(x)= (x2, x1+x2, x-x2) T olson.

u=[2] u=[3], b=[b]

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