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Tema 3. Aplicaciones lineales
                   Def. A: V→W (e.v.) se dice lined si ∀vi, vi ∈ V, a∈ K
                               (1) A ( av2) = a A (v2) , (2) A (v2+v2) = A(v2+A(v2)
                               A.V -> W lineal -> . A(0) = 0, A(-v)=-A(v)
                   Def A: V-N ap linel, Kes (A) = \vec V: A(v) = 0} (mideo de A)
                                            Ing(A) = A(V) := \ wew: \ \forall v'eV : \ \forall v'eV tq. A(v') = \vec{v})
                    Prop 1.2 A V-> W lineal => (i) Ker (A) S.V. du V
                                                        (i) Si Vy sv de V. A(Ve) s.v. de W.
                                                        (iti) Imq (A) s.v. d. W.
                   For 1.3 A:V->W s.l. si Va sv. of V => dim (A(Va)) = dim (VI).
                   Prop 1.4 V.W ev. source IK fei. . en ) bank, Iwi, win's rectores on W
                                BA ap bool : A. V-s W can A(E) = Wi tych, - n's
      3.2
                 Matriz de us sp. lived
                   B= let, ..., En'y bese de V, B= 1 Fi. ..., Fin' bese de W.
            W \ni A(\vec{e}_{i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{ji} f_{j} \qquad \forall c = 1, ..., n. \implies \begin{cases} A(\vec{e}_{i}) = a_{1i} f_{i} + ... + a_{mi} f_{m} \\ A(\vec{e}_{i}) = a_{1i} f_{i} + ... + a_{mi} f_{m} \end{cases}
\Rightarrow A = M(A) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} & ... & a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} & ... & a_{2i} \\ a_{mi} & ... & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}_{m \neq n} = M_{\frac{1}{2}}(A)
                   => A(x) = M(A).(x) } en le bere B.
        Ag21 B. A op. treeter -> BOA op. Lines
       Prop 2.2 V, W, X, ev some IK oh ohn finits. A: V-W, B.W-s X
                   M(A), M(B), M(BOA) metrices de A. B. BOA on bus fijedes -> M(BOA)=M(B) in(A)
  3.3) Cambio de base que ap. bresles
            A: V->W, V.W don Rinto. = B= fer, ..., en' bal B= ff, ..., for bal W
            M(A) matriz en estes boros B'= Seilmien bor V. B'= 1 Filisien
            M'(A) motrit an ester beses /
                                                                                         (V, \beta) \xrightarrow{A} (W, \overline{\beta})
Iv \mid C \mid A \mid W, \overline{\beta}
(V, \beta') \xrightarrow{M'(A)} (W, \overline{\beta}')
           I_{V}: (V, \beta') \rightarrow (V, \beta) identified \overrightarrow{V} \mapsto \overrightarrow{V} (combined to bose)
           C'matrit de Iv (vectores de B'an bone B)
          In: (W, B') -> (W, B) identified
                                                                                               A(\vec{x}) = \vec{J}(A(J_{\nu}(\vec{x})))
           D natrit h Im ( rectores de B' a base B)
          D-1 meters de In (vectores de Fem Bi)
                      A = Ju-1 o A o Iv @
                     \Rightarrow M'(A) = D^{-1} \cdot M(A) \cdot C = M_{\overline{B}}^{\overline{B}'}(\overline{Lw}) \cdot M_{\overline{B}}^{\overline{B}}(A) \cdot M_{\overline{B}}^{\overline{B}'}(Lv) = M_{\overline{B}}^{\overline{B}'}(A)
S: A: V \rightarrow V_{\beta} M_{\beta} (A) = M_{\beta}(I) \cdot M_{\beta}(A) \cdot M_{\delta}(I) = C^{-1} A C
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Ap. lineales injectives y supreyective
                            A: V -> W Lineal
                                                               (A bijective as A myethine y somey)
                        · A so solve gethire A FREW JUEV . A(V)= W.
                                                                                                                           - Ap. Livel de V - V = Endomortismo
                      - Ap. Lineal -> Harromorfismo
                      - Ap. L injective - monomorfismo, Ap. linel expression - Epimorfismo
                                                     -A. l. bigective de Von V - Automorfesmo.
                                                     -Ap. 1. bijective de V a W au Isomarfisma
             Prof. L. A: V-> W op Lined injective ( Ker A = 10%).
              Roo 4.2. A: V→W ap look, B doe de V, B={ei..., ei} => {A(ei),..., A(ei)} bose de A(V)
2) True 43. A: V-> W op. (hol ontre ev de don Pinta, -> don (her A) + dom (Ing(A)) = dom(V)
                      Dm. Br = {ei, ..., ei' bare de Ku (A), le completomo: B={ei, ..., ei, ... ei' bare de V
                                     Basta protes que ] + A (emi), ..., A(e) ( or base on Imy (A).
                                     ·s.g: so the lmg(A) as ∃veV con A(v)= \(\frac{1}{c_1}\) ai A(v) = \(\frac{1}{c_1}\) ai A(v) \\ \sigma \)
                              Li: \( \sum_{i=\mathbb{R}(i)} = 0 = \) \( \sum_{i=\mathbb{R}(i)} = \lambda \) \( \sum_{i=\mathbb{R}(i)} = \lambd{R} \) \( \sum_{i=\mathbb{R}(i)} = \lambda \) \( \sum_{i=\math
                            . Rango (A) := dim (Ing A), A lined
              Def
                         M(A) motres de A:V->W (B,B) -> Ker(A) se collule resolviendo: M(A)(x)=(0) SELH.
                              r (m(A)) = p - dm (fer A) = dm (V)-p (tme 4.3).
@ Cordano 4.4 V. W den frato, A: V->W lead - Ainyertive @ r(A) = dim V
                                                                                                                                              A some yechne ( r (A) = dim W.
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Prop 4.5. V. W e.v. de dim ignal, n A: V-sW lived => Son equivalentes:

A bijective as A myective as Asobreyective as per += 131 as r(A)=n).

3.5) Isomor Rimon entre especies rectambles Prop. 5.1. Si A es un isomorfismo (broat y bijectiva), A-1 tembér lo es. Prop 5.2. A: Valv e.v. & dom finite a) A: V= N isomorksno => dem V=dim W b) dm V = dim W => 3 A: V-sw isomer fismo. Def. Vy W & dien Isomorfor si 3 A: V->W m isomerfismo, V & W Tearema (5:3) dul isomor Rismo A: V -> W lineal entre e.v.  $\Pi: V \longrightarrow V/\text{KerA}$  ,  $\Longrightarrow \widetilde{A}: V/\text{Ker(A)} \longrightarrow \text{Im}_{\mathcal{A}}(A)$  been diff y [V] A(V) es m isomort. ₹ [7] Don - bien def: Sean [vi] = [vi] (> Vi - vi < Ker(A)  $V = (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0 = (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + (\vec{y}, \vec{y}$ · lineal · A ([vi) - a + b (vi)) = A ([avi + b vi]) = = A(av2 + bv2) = an(v2) + bA(v2) = añ(v2) + bñ([v2]) / V/kuA · A injectiva. A((0))= A(8)=0 > SEKO, A. Solise to \$ => \$ ([x] = A(x) = 3 => \$\forall \{k\cdot A => [x] = 60] => Ko \$\forall = \{[6]\} \\ dim (Ing A) + dim (to A) = dim V } => dim (Ing A) = dim (V/Fer A).

dim (V/RSA) + dim (ker A) = dim V

por time h.3, A bigerh por true h3, A bigerhise 17 ardario S.4. VI. Vz S.V. de V: Entoncos VI+Vz/VI  $\approx$  Vz/VINVz TI D/ Sea A: V2 -> VIIVE/VI, A(V2) = [V2] (V2E V2) · Ing A = Vn+Vi/Vn , see [v] & V2+V1/Vn , v= vn+vi, vnevn, v2ch ⇒[v]=[vi] => ∃ viek to N(vi)=[vi]. · VanVi = Ker A: - See vi & Ker A => A(vi) = [0] (=> vi & Va (=> vi & Vai) Vi (Ima 5.3.) Gordanio 5.5 VICVE S.V de V >> V2/VI S.V. de V/VE y (V/VI)/(V2/VI) = V/VE  $V/V_2$ ,  $A(\bar{v}'+V_4) = \bar{v}'+V_4$  (lineal y supreyective) · Ker (A) = V2/V1 - (1) See v2+V1 ∈ Ker A => V2+Ve=0+Ve => V6+Ve => V2+V1 € V2/V1 (1) Se vi+ V1 € V2/V1 => A(V1+V1) = V2+V2 = 0+V2 => V1+V4 € KUA

Partie al isomorfisme. D

## 3.6) El espacio vectorial de las aplicaciones lineales

Def V, W ex sobre IK, L(V, W) = {A: V -> W | A lineal}

· Some: A,B & L(V,W), (A+B) (F) = A(V) + B(V). - Arad por escalares: At L(v, w), ack, (aA) (v) = aA(v). | L(v, w) ev. con |

Prop 6.1 dim (L(v, w)) = dim(v). ohn (w)

Dm. B= lei, en b. ouv, B= = 1 fi, ... Fin b du W.  $\forall j \in \{1, ..., 1\}, i \in \{1, ..., m\}: E_{i}(\vec{e_k}) = \begin{cases} \vec{f_i} & \text{si } i = K \\ 0 & \text{si } i \neq K \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \vec{f_i} & \vec{f_i} \\ \vec{e_k} & \text{si } i \neq K \end{cases}$ 

Extender Esi a todo V por linealidad:

vev. Eje(v) = Eji ( Zakek) = aj.Fi.

Basta probar que &= { Exi : Kjen, 1 = i = n} Dose de L(v, w)

· Lic & E aji Eji = 0 => YKE 11... n)

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i} \in \mathbb{F}_{i}(\overline{e}_{k}^{2}) = 0 \implies \forall k \in \mathbb{F}_{i} = 0 \implies \forall k, \forall i \ a_{ki} = 0$ 

 $S_{g}$   $A \in L(v,w)$ , m(A) metriz de A con benes  $\beta_{s}, \beta_{s}$   $m(A) = (a_{ji})_{1 \le i \le m}, \forall ke_{1}, ..., m \land A(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ki} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \vec{f_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{ji}}(\vec{e_{k}}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ji} \vec{E_{j$ 

= ( = ( = a; E; ) (e).

End(V) = L(v, v) oudomorfismos de V.

So dim(V) = n,  $dim(End(V)) = n^2$ ;  $C,A,B \in End(V)$ ,

· B · A (v) = B(A(v))

1. A . B . C) = (A . B) . C

.  $A \circ I_{\nu} = I_{\nu} \circ A = A$ . Dithibutives:  $(A+B) \circ C = A \cdot C + B \circ C$   $A \circ (B+C) = A \circ B + A \circ C$