

clases  $\textcircled{P_1}$

$\textcircled{TL}$  heredo ej 5 procl. 2

Def:  $V, W \text{ } K\text{-}ev, f: V \rightarrow W \text{ es TL}$

$$a) f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v) \quad \forall u, v \in V$$

$$b) f(\lambda u) = \lambda f(u) \quad \forall \lambda \in K \quad \forall u \in V$$

Prop:  $f \text{ TL} \rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$\textcircled{Ej 1}$  Determinar si las siguientes funciones son TL

$$\textcircled{A} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 + \frac{i}{3}x_2, x_3 - x_2)$$

$$f: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$\bullet f(0, 0, 0) = \dots = (0, 0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$a) f((x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3))$$

$$f((x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3)) =$$

$$(2(x_1 + y_1) + i(x_2 + y_2), (x_3 + y_3) - (x_2 + y_2))$$

$$= (\underbrace{2x_1 + i x_2}_{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)} + \underbrace{2y_1 + i y_2}_{f(y_1, y_2, y_3)}, \underbrace{x_3 - x_2}_{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)} + \underbrace{y_3 - y_2}_{f(y_1, y_2, y_3)})$$

$$= \underbrace{(2x_1 + i x_2, x_3 - x_2)}_{f(x_1, x_2, x_3)} + \underbrace{(2y_1 + i y_2, y_3 - y_2)}_{f(y_1, y_2, y_3)}$$

$$= f(x_1, x_2, x_3) + f(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

⑤  $f(\lambda(x_1, x_2, x_3)) =$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \lambda x_3) &= \cancel{(-2\lambda x_1)} + i\lambda x_2, \lambda x_3 - \lambda x_2 \\ &= (2\lambda x_1 + i\lambda x_2, \lambda x_3 - \lambda x_2) \\ &= (\lambda(2x_1 + i x_2), \lambda(x_3 - x_2)) \\ &= \lambda f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow f$  is TL

③  $f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \quad f(A) = -A^t$

a)  $f(A+B) = -(A+B)^t = -(A^t + B^t)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\text{by (11) property}$   
 $= -A^t - B^t =$   
 $= f(A) + f(B)$

b)  $f(\lambda A) = -(\lambda A)^t = -\lambda A^t$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $\text{by (11) property}$

$= \lambda f(A)$

$\rightarrow f$  is TL

c)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cdot x_2$

a)  $f((x_1, x_2) + (y_1, y_2)) = f(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2)$

$= (x_1 + y_1)(x_2 + y_2) = \underbrace{x_1 x_2}_{f(x_1, x_2)} + \underbrace{y_1 y_2}_{f(y_1, y_2)} + x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2$

$f(x_1, x_2) + f(y_1, y_2) = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 \neq f(x+y)$

$\rightarrow f$  is not TL



Sea  $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  base de  $V$   $(P_3)$   
 $\forall v \in V$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(v) &= f(\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n) \stackrel{a)}{=} \\ &= f(\alpha_1 v_1) + \dots + f(\alpha_n v_n) \stackrel{b)}{=} \\ &= \alpha_1 f(v_1) + \dots + \alpha_n f(v_n) \end{aligned}$$

Coordenadas de  $v$  en  $B$

1<sup>er</sup> conclusión:  $f$  es unívocamente determinada por los valores que toma en una base  $(f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n))$

Ej 2: Determina si  $\exists$  una TL  $f$  que cumpla:

A)  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

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

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

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

$$f(1, 1, 1) = (3, 8)$$

Ⓢ chequeo si puede extraer una base

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Es el mismo con los } 3 \\ \text{vectores que } (1, 1, 1) \\ \text{en } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ respecto al resto} \end{matrix}$$

ooo la columna

$$B = \{(1, 2, 1), (0, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0)\}$$

Si  $f$   $\exists$  es único.

Pero no si  $f$  existe luego que ver si  $f(1, 1, 1) \stackrel{?}{=} (3, 8)$  (que dicen  $f(1, 1, 1)$ )

Bases coordenadas de  $(1,1,1)$  en  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Resuelto  
computadora

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 3 \\ \alpha_2 &= -1 \\ \alpha_3 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

elección  
de columnas

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

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

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

$$= (4,0) \neq (3,8)$$

esto deca

el desarrollo

$\leadsto$  no  $\exists$  tal  $f$

(B)

$$\textcircled{B} f: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1, 0, 1, 0) = (3, 2) \\ f(1, 2, 0, 1) = (5, 4) \end{cases}$$

~~$f(2, 0, 1, 0) = (1, 0)$~~   $\rightarrow$  no sumo x9 en (1)  
 Como  $(1, 0, 1, 0)$  y  $(1, 1, 0, 1)$  son LI  $\nexists$  ~~TL~~  $f$  que  
 cumple pero no es única ( $\exists$  inf TL)  
 conclusion 2:  $f: V \rightarrow W \nexists$  TL

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \text{ base de } V,$$

la matriz asociada a  $f$  respecto de  $B$

$$\text{es aquella } M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} f(v_1) & f(v_2) & \dots & f(v_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

columnas  
de  $f(v_i)$

$$\text{y vale que } f(v) = M_B(f) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{Ej} \rightarrow \text{sea } f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ dado por}$$

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

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

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

calcula

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

Como  $R = \{(-1, 2, 0), (1, 1, 1), (2, 0, 1)\}$  es base de  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\exists! f$$

Calcula coordenadas de  $(1, 0, 0)$  en  $B$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Notas

$$d_1 = 1$$

$$d_2 = -2$$

$$d_3 = 2$$



(P6)

Matriz Asociada

$$M_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Oss:  $M_B(f)$  tiene  
dim  $W$  filas y  
dim  $V$  columnas)

$$f(1,0) = M_B(f) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Def:  $f: V \rightarrow W$  / definimos

$$Nuf = \{v \in V / f(v) = 0\} \subset V$$

$$Imf = \{w \in W / \exists v \in V, f(v) = w\} \subset W$$

Prop:  $Nuf$  e  $Imf$  son subespacios

Prop: Base de  $V \rightarrow Imf = \langle f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n) \rangle$

Def:  $f: V \rightarrow W$  TL

- a)  $f$  es polimorfismo si  $Nuf = \{0\}$
- b)  $f$  es epimorfismo si  $Imf = W$
- c)  $f$  es homomorfismo si es monomorfismo y epimorfismo

$\textcircled{f.4}$  Calcular  $\text{Núcleo } f$  e  $\text{Im } f$   $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $f(1,0,1) = (1,-1,3)$   
 $f(-1,1,0) = (0,1,2)$   
 $f(0,0,2) = (1,-2,1)$

$$\text{Im } f = \langle (1,-1,3) (0,1,2) (1,-2,1) \rangle$$

busco base de  $\text{Im } f$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

notação

Escalando  
 para que  $(1,-2,1)$  se  
 combine  
 com  
 as  
 outras 2

$\rightarrow \dim(\text{Im } f) = 2 \rightarrow f$  não é injetiva  
 porque tem base de imagens  
 de 2

$$\text{Núcleo } f = f(v) = 0 \iff M_B(f) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 = -\alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= -\alpha_3(1,0,1) + \alpha_2(-1,1,0) + \alpha_3(0,0,2) \\
 &= \alpha_3(-2,1,1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow \text{Núcleo } f &= \langle (-2,1,1) \rangle \\
 \rightarrow f &\text{ não é mono}
 \end{aligned}$$

(P8)

Teorema de la dimensión :  $f: V \rightarrow W$  TL

$$\dim(V) < \infty, \dim(V) = \dim(\operatorname{Nul} f) + \dim(\operatorname{Im} f)$$