

$$(A) \times^{-1} (D) \times$$

$B = S^{-1}AS$ olarak seçildi
bir S matrisi varsa A ve B
benzer matrislerdir.

→ ~~*~~ Aynı lineer operatörün farklı bazlardaki temsil matrisleri benzerdir.

ikinci yol

Başka baz
 $u_1 = (1, 1)$
 $u_2 = (-1, 1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = u$$

$$u^{-1}$$

U barına göre tensil matrisini bulalım.

$$L(u_1) = L(\underline{(1,1)}) = (2, 1+1) = \underline{(2,2)} \rightarrow \text{standard basis} \quad (2,2) = \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2$$

$L(u_2) = L((-1, 1)) = (-2, -1+1) = \underline{(-2, 0)} \rightarrow$ " "

$$\begin{aligned} (-2, 0) &= \alpha_1 u_1 + \alpha_2 u_2 & [u_2] &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1. \sin u \\ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} &= \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 &= -2 \\ & & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 &= 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 2. \sin u \\ & & \alpha_1 &= -1 \quad \alpha_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$[(2,2)]_u = u^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = L_u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

U boundan V banna g_{ij} matrisi $= V^{-1}U$
 V " U banna g_{ij} matrisi $= U^{-1}V$

standard bar $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $u^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

E' 'den U 'ya göre matrisi $= U^{-1} E = U^{-1}$

$$U' \text{ den } E' \text{ ye } " " = E^{-1} u = u$$

$$L(u_1) = Au_1 = (2, 2)$$

$$[(z, z)]_u = u^{-1} \underbrace{Au}_{{(z, z)}} \rightarrow B' \text{ in ilk satır}$$

$$L(u_2) = Au_2 = (-2, 0)$$

$$[(-2, 0)]_u = U^{-1} \underbrace{A u_2}_{(-2, 0)}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \bar{u}^T A u_1 & \bar{u}^T A u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = U^{-1} A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_U$$

$$\Rightarrow B = U^{-1} A U$$

\Rightarrow Farklı bazlara ait temsil matrisleri benzerdir.

sonuç A bir lineer operatörün standart bazdaki temsil matrisi ise,

bu lineer operatörün U bazdaki temsil matrisi;

$$B = U^{-1} A U \text{ şeklinde bulunabilir.}$$

Örn

$$L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$L(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ x_3 - x_2 \\ x_3 - x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ x_3 - x_2 \\ x_3 - x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \rightarrow L$ 'nin standart bazdaki temsil matrisi

\mathbb{R}^3 için u_1, u_2, u_3 bazına göre temsil matrisi; B

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow U^{-1} = \dots$$

$$B = \underline{U^{-1} A U}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow L_V = ?$$

$$B = \underline{U^{-1} E} \quad \underline{A} \quad \underline{E^{-1} U}$$

$$\underline{U^{-1} V} \quad \underline{A} \quad \underline{V^{-1} U} = S^{-1} A S$$

$$(V^{-1} U)^{-1} = U^{-1} V$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} * \quad A \rightarrow V \text{ bazına göre temsil matrisi} \\ B \rightarrow U \text{ bazına göre temsil matrisi} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow B = U^{-1} V A V^{-1} U$$

$$V \text{ bazına göre temsil matrisi: } C = L_V = \underline{V^{-1} U} B \underline{U^{-1} V} \quad \checkmark$$

$$C = L_V = V^{-1} A V \quad \checkmark$$