

Bir Lineer Dönüşümün Temsil Matrisi

$$L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad L(\vec{x}) = A \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} \mapsto A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \end{bmatrix}_{m \times 1}$$

Ör $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (x, x+y, x-y)$$

e_1, e_2 standart baz
 e_1, e_2, e_3 standart baz

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x+y \\ x-y \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

\downarrow 1. sütun \downarrow 2. sütun

* Standart bazlar ;

$$A \text{ 'nin } i. \text{ sütunu} = L(e_i)$$

\hookrightarrow sol tarafın standart bazın i . vektörü

$$A \text{ 'nin } 1. \text{ sütunu} = L(e_1) = L((1, 0)) = (1, 1+0, 1-0) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$A \text{ 'nin } 2. \text{ sütunu} = L(e_2) = L((0, 1)) = (0, 0+1, 0-1) = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{bu lineer dönüşümün temsil matrisidir.}$$

* Standart Baz Dışında
Diğer Bazlar

$$L: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\vec{v} = \alpha_1 a_1 + \dots + \alpha_n a_n \mapsto \beta_1 b_1 + \dots + \beta_m b_m = \vec{w}$$

$\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ baz
 $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ baz

1-) $L(a_1), L(a_2), \dots, L(a_n)$ bulunur.

2-) (Bazlar arası geçiş matrisi kullanarak) her birinin $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ bazındaki koordinatlarını bul. A 'nin her bir sütununa sırayla bunlar yazılır.

Ör $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto x_1 \vec{b}_1 + (x_2 + x_3) \vec{b}_2$$

\downarrow standart baz kullanılması
 $B = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2\}$ bazı kullanılıyor.

1-) $L(e_1), L(e_2), L(e_3)$ bulunur.

$$L(1, 0, 0) = 1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + (0+0) \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 1 \vec{b}_1 + 0 \vec{b}_2$$

$$L(0, 1, 0) = 0 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + (1+0) \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0 \vec{b}_1 + 1 \vec{b}_2$$

$$L(0, 0, 1) = 0 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + (0+1) \cdot \vec{b}_2 = 0 \vec{b}_1 + 1 \vec{b}_2$$

$$A_{E,B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{sol taraf } E \text{ bazında, sağ taraf } B \text{ bazında } L \text{ 'nin temsil matrisi.}$$

Ör $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2) \mapsto (x_1 + x_2) \vec{u}_1 + 2x_2 \vec{u}_2$$

$\{u_1, u_2\}$ bazı kullanılıyor
 $\{u_1, u_2\}$ bazı kullanılıyor

L lineer operasyonunun $U = \{u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\}$ bazındaki temsil matrisini bulunuz.

1) $L(\vec{u}_1), L(\vec{u}_2)$

$$(1, 1) = x_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = x_1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\downarrow $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$

$$L(\vec{u}_1) = L(1, 1) = L((1 \vec{u}_1 + 0 \vec{u}_2)) = (1+0) \vec{u}_1 + 2 \cdot 0 \vec{u}_2 = 1 \vec{u}_1 + 0 \vec{u}_2$$

\downarrow $1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{u}_2$

$$(1,1) = x_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 &= 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 \\ x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(-1,1) = x_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 &= -1 & x_1 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 1 & x_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(\vec{u}_1) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = L((1\vec{u}_1 + 0\vec{u}_2)) = (1+0)\vec{u}_1 + 2 \cdot 0\vec{u}_2 = 1\vec{u}_1 + 0\vec{u}_2$$

$$L(\vec{u}_2) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = L((0\vec{u}_1 + 1\vec{u}_2)) = (0+1)\vec{u}_1 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = 1\vec{u}_1 + 2\vec{u}_2$$

$$A_{u,u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Öm

$$L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, x_2) &\mapsto (x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2) \\ \downarrow &\quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{standart} &\quad \quad \text{standart} \\ \text{bazda} &\quad \quad \text{bazda} \end{aligned}$$

$$L \text{ nin } u = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ ve}$$

$$v = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

bazlarına göre temsil matrisini bulunur. $A_{u,v} = ?$

$$1) L(u_1) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2, 1+2, 1-2) = (2, 3, -1)$$

standart bazda standart bazda

$$2) V^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

standart bazda V bazına geçiş matrisi A'nın 1. sütunu

$$L(u_2) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = (1, 3+1, 3-1) = (1, 4, 2)$$

standart bazda standart bazda

$$V^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

A'nın 2. sütunu

$$A_{u,v} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Öm

$$L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, x_2, x_3) &\mapsto (2x_2, -x_1) \\ \text{standart bazda} &\quad \quad \text{standart bazda} \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$v = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad A_{u,v} = ?$$

$$1) L(u_1) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2 \cdot 0, -1) = (0, -1)$$

standart bazda 2) $V^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ → 1. sütun

$$L(u_2) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2 \cdot 2, -1) = (4, -1)$$

standart bazda → $V^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ → 2. sütun

$$L(u_3) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = (2 \cdot 1, -(-1)) = (2, 1)$$

→ $V^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ → 3. sütun

$$A_{u,v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$