

$$\begin{aligned} f: A &\rightarrow B \\ a &\mapsto b \\ f(a) &= b \end{aligned}$$

$L :$ 1) $\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V$

$$L(\vec{v}_1 \oplus \vec{v}_2) = \underbrace{L(\vec{v}_1)}_{\substack{\text{sol taraf} \\ \in V}} \boxplus \underbrace{L(\vec{v}_2)}_{\substack{\text{sağ taraf} \\ \in W}}$$

2) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \vec{v} \in V$

$$L(\alpha \vec{v}) = \underbrace{\alpha}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{L(\vec{v})}_{\in W}$$

İzelliliklerini sağlıyorsa bir lineer dönüşümdür.

* $L : V \rightarrow V$ şeklindeki lineer dönüşümlere lineer operatör denir.

~~Y~~ $L : \underline{\mathbb{R}^2} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{R}}$ $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \vec{v} = (x, y) \Rightarrow L(\vec{v}) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\vec{v} = (x, y) \mapsto \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ L , bir lineer dönüşüm müdür?

1) sol taraf: $L((x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2)) = L((x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)) = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2}$
 sağ taraf: $\underline{L((x_1, y_1))} + \underline{L((x_2, y_2))} = \underbrace{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \neq$

L , 1. şartı sağlamıyor. $\Rightarrow L$ bir lineer dönüşüm değildir.

2) sol taraf: $L(\alpha(x, y)) = L(\underline{\alpha x}, \underline{\alpha y}) = \sqrt{(\alpha x)^2 + (\alpha y)^2} = \sqrt{\alpha^2(x^2 + y^2)} = |\alpha| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 sağ taraf: $\alpha \cdot L((x, y)) = \alpha \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) - \alpha < 0 \text{ ise } \neq$

L , 2. şartı da sağlamıyor.

~~Y~~ $L : \underline{\mathbb{R}^2} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{R}^3}$ $L(\vec{v}) = (y, x, x+y) \quad \forall \vec{v} = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(x, y) \mapsto (y, x, x+y)$ L bir lineer dönüşüm müdür?

1) sol taraf: $L((x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2)) = L((x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)) = (y_1 + y_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2) \quad \checkmark$
 sağ taraf: $\underline{L((x_1, y_1))} + \underline{L((x_2, y_2))} = \underline{(y_1, x_1, x_1 + y_1)} + \underline{(y_2, x_2, x_2 + y_2)} = (y_1 + y_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2)$

2) sol taraf: $L(\alpha(x, y)) = L(\underline{\alpha x}, \underline{\alpha y}) = (\underline{\alpha y}, \underline{\alpha x}, \underline{\alpha x + \alpha y})$
 sağ taraf: $\alpha \cdot L((x, y)) = \alpha \cdot (y, x, x+y) = (\underline{\alpha y}, \underline{\alpha x}, \underline{\alpha(x+y)}) = \checkmark$

$\Rightarrow L$, \mathbb{R}^2 den \mathbb{R}^3 e, bir lineer dönüşümdür.

9. Determine whether the following are linear transformations from P_2 to P_3 .

- (a) $L(p(x)) = xp(x)$
 (b) $L(p(x)) = x^2 + p(x)$

a) $L : P_2 \rightarrow P_3$
 $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x \mapsto a_0 + (a_0 + a_1)x + 2a_1 x^2$

formations from P_2 to P_3 .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad L(p(x)) &= xp(x) \\ \text{(b)} \quad L(p(x)) &= x^2 + p(x) \\ \rightarrow \text{(c)} \quad L(p(x)) &= p(x) + xp(x) + x^2 p'(x) \end{aligned}$$

\hookrightarrow 1. L bir lineer dönüşüm.

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x \mapsto a_0 + (\underline{a_0 + a_1})x + 2a_1 x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \text{sol taraf: } L((a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x)) &= L(\underline{a_0 + b_0} + \underline{a_1 + b_1}x) = (\underline{a_0 + b_0}) + (\underline{a_1 + b_1} + \underline{a_1 + b_1})x + 2(a_1 + b_1)x^2 \\ \text{sağ taraf: } L(a_0 + a_1 x) + L(b_0 + b_1 x) &= a_0 + (\underline{a_0 + a_1})x + 2a_1 x^2 + b_0 + (\underline{b_0 + b_1})x + 2b_1 x^2 = (\underline{a_0 + b_0}) + (\underline{a_0 + a_1 + b_0 + b_1})x + (2a_1 + 2b_1)x^2 \\ 2) \quad \text{sol taraf: } L(\alpha(a_0 + a_1 x)) &= L(\underline{\alpha a_0} + \underline{\alpha a_1}x) = \underline{\alpha a_0} + (\underline{\alpha a_0 + \alpha a_1})x + 2\underline{\alpha a_1}x^2 \\ \text{sağ taraf: } \alpha \cdot L(a_0 + a_1 x) &= \alpha \cdot (a_0 + (\underline{a_0 + a_1})x + 2a_1 x^2) = \underline{\alpha a_0} + \underline{\alpha (a_0 + a_1)}x + \underline{\alpha 2a_1}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

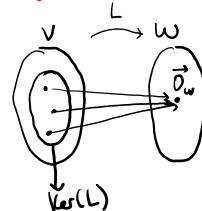
$\Rightarrow L$ bir lineer dönüşümdür.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ön} \quad L: P_2 \rightarrow P_3 \quad 1) \quad \text{sol: } L((a_0 + a_1 x) + (b_0 + b_1 x)) &= L((\underline{a_0 + b_0}) + (\underline{a_1 + b_1})x) = a_0 + b_0 + (a_1 + b_1)x + x^2 \\ \text{sağ: } L(\underline{(a_0 + a_1 x)}) + L(\underline{(b_0 + b_1 x)}) &= \underline{a_0 + a_1 x} + x^2 + b_0 + b_1 x + x^2 = a_0 + b_0 + (a_1 + b_1)x + 2x^2 \\ \Rightarrow L \text{ bir lineer dönüşüm degildir.} \end{aligned}$$

Bir Lineer Dönüşümün Gekirdiği veya Görüntüsü
(Kernel) (Image) Range

$L: V \rightarrow W$ bir lineer dönüşüm.

Gekirdiği: $\text{Ker}(L) = \{ \forall \vec{v} \in V : L(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}_W \}$
L dönüşümünün gekirdiği.

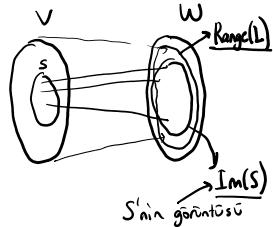


* $\text{Ker}(L)$ en azından $\vec{0}_V$ 'yi içerir.

* $\text{Ker}(L) \neq \emptyset$

* $\text{Ker}(L) \leq V$ (V 'nin alt uzayıdır).

Görüntüsü: $\rightarrow V$ 'nin bir alt uzayının görüntüüsü = Image
 $\rightarrow V$ 'nin görüntüüsü = Range



$S \leq V \quad \text{Im}(S) = \{ L(s) : \forall s \in S \} \leq W$

$\text{Range}(L) = \text{Im}(V) = \{ L(v) : \forall v \in V \} \leq W$

* Görüntü kümeleri, W 'nın alt uzayıdır.

$$\text{örn/} \quad L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{bir lineer} \\ \text{dönsüm} \\ \text{olduğum gösterin.} \end{array}$$

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

a) $\text{Ker}(L) = ?$ b) $S = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\} \leq \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\text{Im}(S) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \text{Ker}(L) &= \{ \forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : L(\vec{v}) = (0,0) \} \\ &= \{ \forall (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x+y, y+z) = (0,0) \} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=r \in \mathbb{R} \\ z=-r \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=-r \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \text{Ker}(L) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -r \\ r \\ -r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(L) \text{ nin tipik bir eleman}$$

$$r \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(L) \text{ nin bir basidir.}$$

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

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

$$\text{Ker}(L) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \dim(\text{Ker}(L)) = 1$$

b) $S = \text{span} \{ e_1, e_2 \} \leq \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{Im}(S) = ? \quad \text{Im}(S) = \{ L(s) : \forall s \in S \}$$

$$S = r_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ 0 \\ r_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$S \text{ nin tipik bir eleman}$$

$$\text{Im}(S) = \{ L(r_1, 0, r_2) : r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ (r_1+0, 0+r_2) : r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$= \{ (r_1, r_2) : r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{bmatrix} = r_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + r_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Im}(S) \text{ nin bir basidir.}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}}_{\mathbb{R}^2} = \text{Im}(S)$$

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

Soru: $T(x, y) = (x, y, x+y+3)$
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $\text{Gelirdeki} = ?$

$T(x, y) = (0, 0, 0)$

$x=0$
 $y=0$
 $x+y+3 \neq 0$

$\cancel{x+y+3 \neq 0}$
 $\cancel{\text{Gelirdeki} = \emptyset}$
 $\cancel{\text{Ker}(T) = \emptyset}$

Bir lineer dönüşüm bile deşil.
 Gelirdeki fonksiyon deşil.

1) $\text{sözlük}: T((x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2)) = T((x_1+x_2, y_1+y_2)) = (x_1+x_2, y_1+y_2, x_1+x_2+y_1+y_2+3) \neq$
 sağ: $T((x_1, y_1)) + T((x_2, y_2)) = (x_1, y_1, x_1+y_1+3) + (x_2, y_2, x_2+y_2+3) = (x_1+x_2, y_1+y_2, x_1+y_1+x_2+y_2+6)$
 $\Rightarrow T$ bir lineer dönüşüm deşildir.

* L bire-bir (1-1) linear dönüşüm $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker}(L) = \{ \vec{0}_v \}$

* $\dim(\text{Ker}(L)) + \dim(\text{Range}(L)) = \dim(V) \quad L: V \rightarrow V$

19. Find the kernel and range of each of the following linear operators on P_3

$$(a) L(p(x)) = xp'(x) \quad (b) L(p(x)) = p(x) - p'(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 - a_1 - a_2x = (a_0 - a_1)$$

$$(c) L(p(x)) = p(0)x + p(1) \quad a_1 + a_2x$$

b) $L: P_3 \rightarrow P_3$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mapsto (a_0 - a_1) + (a_1 - a_2)x + a_2x^2$$

$$\text{Ker}(L) = \{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : L(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(L) &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : L(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : \underbrace{(a_0 - a_1)}_0 + \underbrace{(a_1 - a_2)}_0 x + \underbrace{a_2x^2}_0 = 0 \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_0 - a_1 = 0 \\ a_1 - a_2 = 0 \\ a_2 = 0 \end{array} \\ &= \{0\} \quad a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range}(L) &= \left\{ L(p(x)) : \forall p(x) \in P_3 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \underbrace{(a_0 - a_1)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} + \underbrace{(a_1 - a_2)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} x + \underbrace{a_2x^2}_{\in \mathbb{R}} : \forall a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{başlı} = \{1, x, x^2\} \\ &= P_3 \end{aligned}$$

a) $L: P_3 \rightarrow P_3 \quad \dim P_3 = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &\mapsto x p'(x) \\ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 &\mapsto x(a_1 + a_2x) = a_1x + a_2x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range}(L) &= \left\{ a_1x + a_2x^2 : a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\ &\quad \{x, x^2\} \rightarrow \text{bir bağımsız.} \\ &\quad \dim = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(L) &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : L(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : a_1x + a_2x^2 = 0 \right\} \quad a_1 = 0 \quad a_2 = 0 \\ &= \left\{ \underbrace{r + 0x + 0x^2}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ r \in \mathbb{R}}} : r \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \quad a_0 = r \in \mathbb{R}. \\ &= \left\{ \underbrace{r}_{\substack{\nearrow \\ r \neq 0}} : r \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \rightarrow \{1\} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(L) \text{ isin bir bağımsız.} \\ &\quad \text{P}_3^{\text{'}} \text{takı} \quad \text{Tüm sabit polinomlar} \end{aligned}$$

c) $L(p(x)) = p(0)x + p(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} L: P_3 &\rightarrow P_3 \\ p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 &\mapsto \underbrace{(a_0 + a_1 + a_2)}_{a_0} + \underbrace{a_0x}_{a_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(p(x)) &= a_0x + a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \\ \text{Range}(L) &= \text{span}\{1, x\} \\ &\quad \{1, x\} \rightarrow \text{bağımsız.} \quad \dim = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(L) &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : L(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 : \underbrace{(a_0 + a_1 + a_2)}_0 + \underbrace{a_0x}_0 = 0 \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 0 \\ a_0 = 0 \\ a_2 = r \in \mathbb{R} \\ a_1 = -r \end{array} \\ &= \left\{ 0 + \underbrace{-rx + rx^2}_{r(-x+x^2)} : \underbrace{r \in \mathbb{R}}_0 \right\}. \\ &\quad \{-x+x^2\} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(L) \text{ nin bir bağımsız.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ker}(L) &= \text{span}\{-x+x^2\} \\ \dim(\text{Ker}(L)) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$