

15/2/16

Δίνεται $\{T\}$ γραμμική

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{8 \times 8}$$

$$\det A = -3$$

$$\det(-2A^4) = (-2)^8 \cdot \det A^4 = (-2)^8 (-3)^4$$

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{18} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{81} & & a_{88} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \dots & \lambda a_{18} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{81} & & \lambda a_{88} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$$

$$T(ax^2 + bx + \gamma) = (a + b + 3\gamma)x^2 + (2a + 2b)x + (a + b - 4\gamma)$$

$$\text{Ker } T = \{ ax^2 + bx + \gamma \mid T(ax^2 + bx + \gamma) = 0 \}$$

$$= \{ ax^2 + bx + \gamma \mid (a + b + 3\gamma)x^2 + (2a + 2b)x + (a + b - 4\gamma) = 0 \}$$

$$= \{ ax^2 + bx + \gamma \mid a + b + 3\gamma = 0$$

$$2a + 2b = 0$$

$$2a + b - 4\gamma = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{άρα } \{ -bx^2 + bx \mid b \in \mathbb{Q} \} = \langle (-x^2 + x) \rangle$$

$-x^2 + x \neq 0 \in A$, άρα $-x^2 + x$ είναι το πρώτο

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Im} T &= \{ T(ax^2+bx+c) \mid ax^2+bx+c \in \mathbb{R}_2[x] \} \\
 &= \{ (a+b+3c)x^2 + (2a+7b)x + (a+b-4c) \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \} \\
 &= \{ \alpha(x^2+2x+1) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(3x^2-4) \mid \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \} \\
 &= \langle (x^2+2x+1), (x^2+2x+1), (3x^2-4) \rangle \\
 &= \langle (x^2+2x+1), (3x^2-4) \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}_2[x] = \dim \text{Im} T + \dim \text{Ker} T$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 3 \\ \text{"} \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 2 \\ \text{"} \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 1 \\ \text{"} \end{matrix}$

Tu Sino Susuwatana $x^2+2x+1, 3x^2-4$ merupakan
 dua vektor di dalam $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$. Apa annta dua basis
 zu $\text{Im} T$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &ax^2+bx+c \in \text{Ker} T \cap \text{Im} T \\
 &ax^2+bx+c \in \text{Ker} T = \langle -x^2+x \rangle \\
 &ax^2+bx+c \in \text{Im} T = \langle x^2+2x+1, 3x^2-4 \rangle \\
 &ax^2+bx+c = \lambda(-x^2+x) = -\lambda x^2 + \lambda x \\
 &ax^2+bx+c = r(x^2+2x+1) + \mu(3x^2-4) \\
 &-\lambda x^2 + \lambda x = r(x^2+2x+1) + \mu(3x^2-4) \\
 &\lambda x^2 + \lambda x = (r+3\mu)x^2 + 2rx + r - 4\mu \\
 &\begin{cases} -\lambda = r + 3\mu \\ \lambda = 2r \\ 0 = r - 4\mu \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda + 3\mu + r = 0 \\ \lambda - 2r = 0 \\ r - 4\mu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4\mu + 4\mu + 3\mu = 0 \\ \lambda = 2r = 8\mu \\ r = 4\mu \end{cases} \Rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 0, \lambda = 0, r = 0$$

$$\text{Apal } a=0, b=0, c=0 \text{ Ker} T \cap \text{Im} T = \{0\}$$

$$[T]e = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e = (x^2, x, 1)$$

$$T(x^2) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$T(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$T(1) = 3x^2 + 0x - 4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + bx_2 + 2x_3 = \alpha$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & b & 2 & \alpha \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & \alpha \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & b-1 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & \alpha \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ r_4 \leftrightarrow r_4 + r_2 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & b-1 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{r_2}{2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & b-1 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 - (b-1)r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-b}{2} & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\frac{b}{2} & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} i) \text{ a} \neq 0 \text{ zürst } \text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}(A/B) \text{ äpa} \\ \text{Stu. ExH. Lösung} \\ ii) \text{ a} = 0 \text{ } \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A/B) = 3 \text{ äpa} \\ b \neq 3, \text{ homogenes Lsgm n. h. ungenügend Subst.} \\ x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$ii) \alpha = 0, b = 3 \quad \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A/B) = 2 \quad \text{Lsgm n. h. ungenügend}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} x_3 = t \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}t \\ x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}t \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\lambda_1 A + \lambda_2 B + \lambda_3 C + \lambda_4 D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 & \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 & \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_3 - \lambda_4 = 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 = 0$$

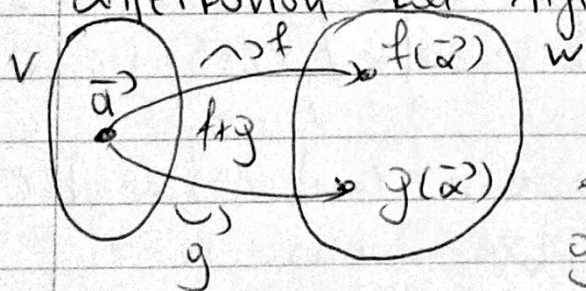
4 συνιστώσες σε χιπο διάστασης 4, τριπλόν χιπο.

Πρόταση

Έστω V, W δύο K -διαμ. χιποί

Αν $f, g: V \rightarrow W$ είναι δύο γραμμικές απεικονίσεις τότε η απεικόνιση $f+g: V \rightarrow W$ που ορίζεται:

$(f+g)(\vec{\alpha}) = f(\vec{\alpha}) + g(\vec{\alpha}) \quad \forall \vec{\alpha} \in V$ είναι γραμμική απεικόνιση και ορίζεται άθροισμα των f και g .



$$\mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$f(ax^2 + bx + c) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+2b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 2c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$f+g = (ax^2 + bx + c) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a+2b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 2c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a+7b & a+c \\ c & 2c \end{pmatrix}$$

Απόδειξη

Έστω $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V$

$$(f+g)(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = f(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) + g(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = f(\vec{a})+f(\vec{b})+g(\vec{a})+g(\vec{b}) \\ = (f(\vec{a})+g(\vec{a})) + (f(\vec{b})+g(\vec{b})) = (f+g)(\vec{a}) + (f+g)(\vec{b})$$

$\lambda \in V \quad \lambda \in K$

$$(f+g)(\lambda\vec{a}) = f(\lambda\vec{a}) + g(\lambda\vec{a}) = \lambda f(\vec{a}) + \lambda g(\vec{a}) =$$

$$\lambda(f(\vec{a}) + g(\vec{a})) = \lambda(f+g)(\vec{a})$$

Άρα η $f+g$ είναι γραμμική.

Έστω V, W K -διαν. χώροι. Αν $f: V \rightarrow W$ είναι γραμμική απεικόνιση και $\lambda \in K$ τότε η απεικόνιση $\lambda f: V \rightarrow W$ που ορίζεται ως $(\lambda f)(\vec{a}) = \lambda \cdot f(\vec{a})$ είναι γραμμική απεικόνιση και ορίζεται γινόμενο λf με την f .

Παράδειγμα

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}\right) = (a_{11} + a_{22})x - 3a_{11}$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lambda f\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \lambda[(a_{11} + a_{22})x - 3a_{11}] = \lambda a_{11}x + \lambda a_{22}x - 3\lambda a_{11}$$

Απόδειξη

Έστω $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V$ $(\lambda f)(\vec{a}+\vec{b})$ οσο ισούται $(\lambda f)(\vec{a}) + (\lambda f)(\vec{b})$

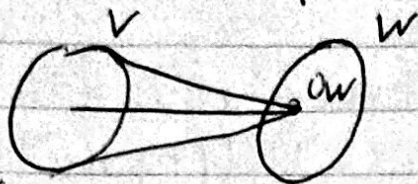
$$(\lambda f)(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = \lambda f(\vec{a}+\vec{b}) = \lambda(f(\vec{a})+f(\vec{b})) = (\lambda f)(\vec{a}) + (\lambda f)(\vec{b})$$

Έστω $\mu \in K$ και $\vec{a} \in V$ οσο $(\lambda f)(\mu\vec{a}) = \mu(\lambda f)(\vec{a})$

$$\lambda f(\mu\vec{a}) = \lambda(f(\mu\vec{a})) = \lambda(\mu f(\vec{a})) = (\lambda\mu)(f(\vec{a})) = \mu(\lambda \cdot f(\vec{a})) = \mu(\lambda f)(\vec{a})$$

Άρα $\mu(\lambda f)(\vec{a})$ γραμμική

$V \xrightarrow{0} W$ μηδενική απεικόνιση $\forall \alpha \in V$



$$0(\vec{\alpha}) = \vec{0}_W$$

$$\text{Ker } 0 = V$$

$$\text{Im } 0 = \{ \vec{0}_W \}$$

$f: V \rightarrow W$

$$f + 0 = f$$

$f + (f) = 0 \leftarrow$ μηδενική απεικόνιση

Προσέξτε: Έστω V, W δύο K -δυναμικά χιπέ, με $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ ορισμένη ως σύνολο όλων των γραμμικών απεικονίσεων από το V στο W

$(\mathcal{L}(V, W), K, +, \cdot)$ είναι δυνάμειο χιπέ

$$f, g, h \in \mathcal{L}(V, W) \quad f + (g + h) = (f + g) + h$$

Έστω $\vec{\alpha} \in V$, οπότε ισχύει:

$$(f + (g + h))(\vec{\alpha}) = ((f + g) + h)(\vec{\alpha})$$

$$(f + (g + h))(\vec{\alpha}) = f(\vec{\alpha}) + (g + h)(\vec{\alpha}) = f(\vec{\alpha}) + g(\vec{\alpha}) + h(\vec{\alpha}) =$$

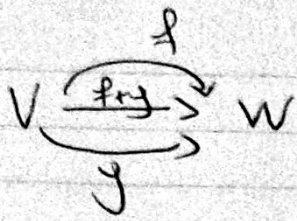
$$= (f(\vec{\alpha}) + g(\vec{\alpha})) + h(\vec{\alpha}) = (f + g)(\vec{\alpha}) + h(\vec{\alpha}) = ((f + g) + h)(\vec{\alpha})$$

Το $(\mathcal{L}(V, W), K, +, \cdot)$ είναι K -δυναμικό χιπέ

$$\dim V = n$$

$$\dim W = m$$

$$\mathcal{L}(V, W) \cong K^{m \times n}$$



$$\alpha = \{ \vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_m \}$$

$\beta \text{ am } w \quad \checkmark$

$$\beta = \{ \vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_n \}$$

$\beta \text{ am } w \quad w$

$$[f]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \dots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \dots & \dots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow
 $m \times n$

$$[g]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow
 $m \times n$

$$[f+y]_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

$$(f+y)(\vec{\alpha}_i) = f(\vec{\alpha}_i) + y(\vec{\alpha}_i) = (a_{11}\vec{\beta}_1 + a_{21}\vec{\beta}_2 + \dots + a_{m1}\vec{\beta}_m) +$$

$$+ (b_{11}\vec{\beta}_1 + b_{21}\vec{\beta}_2 + \dots + b_{m1}\vec{\beta}_m) =$$

$$= (a_{11} + b_{11})\vec{\beta}_1 + \dots + (a_{m1} + b_{m1})\vec{\beta}_m$$