

10/4/16

## Ισομερίες

Οριός: Εσω ( $E_1, < \rangle$ ) και ( $E_2, < \rangle$ ) σις  
 Ευδιέστιοι χριστοί και  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  φαίνεται απειρούν.  
 Η  $f$  αντιστρέψει ισομερία αν για τον  
 $a' \in E_1$  ισχύει  $\|a'\| = \|f(a')\|$

## Ταπείσευση

Έσω  $f: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$  με τα ονόματα ενώσεων μήκους  
 και  $f(x,y) = (x-2y, xy, x+3y)$  και  
 $g(x,y) = (\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y, 0, \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y)$

$$|(x,y)| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x,y)| &= \sqrt{(x-2y)^2 + (xy)^2 + (x+3y)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy + x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3x^2 + 14y^2 + 4xy} \end{aligned}$$

$$|g(x,y)| = \sqrt{(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y)^2 + 0^2 + (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}xy + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}xy} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Thm: Hj. geplakt in  $\mathcal{E}_1$  entweder  $f: \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$  eine Isometrie  
oder  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{E}_1$  so dass  $\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \|\bar{\alpha}\| = \sqrt{\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha} \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\alpha}) \rangle} = \|f(\bar{\alpha})\|$$

für  $f$  Isometrie.

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \|\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}\|^2 - \langle \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}, \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle + \langle \bar{\beta}, \bar{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \bar{\beta}, \bar{\beta} \rangle$$

$$= \|\bar{\alpha}\|^2 + 2\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle + \|\bar{\beta}\|^2$$

$$\|f(\bar{\alpha}) + f(\bar{\beta})\|^2 = \|f(\bar{\alpha})\|^2 + 2\langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle + \|f(\bar{\beta})\|^2$$

$f$  Isometrie  $\|f(\bar{\alpha})\| = \|\bar{\alpha}\|$   
 $\|f(\bar{\beta})\| = \|\bar{\beta}\|$   
 $\|f(\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta})\| = \|\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}\|$   
 $\|f(\bar{\alpha}) + f(\bar{\beta})\| = \|f(\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta})\| = \|\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}\|$

d.h.  $\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle$

Thm: Ist  $f: \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$  eine Isometrie so gilt

$$(i) \quad \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \mapsto f(\bar{\alpha}) + f(\bar{\beta})$$

$$(ii) \quad \langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle$$

nur für  $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}$  jeweils zu  $f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta})$

zu zeigen

$$i) \quad \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \mapsto \langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(\bar{\alpha}) \perp f(\bar{\beta})$$

$$ii) \quad \theta = \varphi(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) \quad \varphi = \varphi(f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}))$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle}{\|\bar{\alpha}\| \|\bar{\beta}\|}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle}{\|f(\bar{\alpha})\| \|f(\bar{\beta})\|}$$

Iσχεψις σε αν ο  $\bar{\alpha} \neq \bar{\beta}$  τότε για  
 $f(\bar{\alpha}) + \bar{\gamma} = f(\bar{\beta})$   
 Επομένως  $f(\bar{\alpha}) - \bar{\beta} \Rightarrow \|f(\bar{\alpha})\| = 0 \xrightarrow{f(\bar{\alpha})=0} \|\bar{\alpha}\| = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \bar{\alpha} = 0$  αλλα!

$f$  λογιτρίζει  $\|\bar{\alpha}\| = \|f(\bar{\alpha})\|$  και  $\langle \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}) \rangle$   
 ιφά ουρφ=ουρθ  
 $0 \leq q \leq n$   $\int q = 0$   
 $0 \leq q \leq n$

Πρόβλημα: Αν  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  λογιτρίζει, τότε για κάθε  
 $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} \in E$  ισχύει  $d(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) = d(f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}))$

Οριστικός.  $d(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) = \|\bar{\alpha} - \bar{\beta}\|$

Αποδείξη:

$$d(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) \stackrel{\text{ο.}}{=} \|\bar{\alpha} - \bar{\beta}\| \stackrel{f \text{ λογ.}}{=} \|f(\bar{\alpha}) - f(\bar{\beta})\| \stackrel{f \text{ λογ.}}{=} d(f(\bar{\alpha}), f(\bar{\beta}))$$

Πρόβλημα: Επομένως  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  λογιτρίζει και για  
 $f^{-1}$ .

Αποδείξη:

- Επομένως  $\bar{\alpha} \in \text{Ker } f \Rightarrow f(\bar{\alpha}) = \bar{0} \Rightarrow \|f(\bar{\alpha})\| = 0$   
 $\xrightarrow{f \text{ λογ.}} \|\bar{\alpha}\| = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow f^{-1}$

Πρόβλημα: Επομένως  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  λογιτρίζει.

Αν  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  είναι ορθονομικό σύνολο  
 των  $E$  τότε  $\{f(e_1), f(e_2)\}$  είναι  
 ορθονομικό σύνολο των  $E$

Αποδείξη:

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  ορθονομικό σύνολο  $\xrightarrow{\text{ορθ.}}$

$$\langle \bar{e}_i^j, \bar{e}_j^i \rangle = \delta_{ij} - \{0, i \neq j\}$$

$$f \text{ ist } \underline{\quad} \quad \langle f(\bar{e}_i^j), f(\bar{e}_j^i) \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \underline{\text{op. st.}} \quad \{f(\bar{e}_i^j) \text{ frei} \\ \text{op. von } \bar{e}_i^j \text{ abhängig}$$

**Therapieprinzip:** Es sei  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  surjektiv. Av  $\{\bar{e}_1^1, \bar{e}_1^2, \dots, \bar{e}_1^n\}$  op. von  $E_1$  sei  $\{\bar{f}(e_1^1), \bar{f}(e_1^2), \dots, \bar{f}(e_1^n)\}$  op. von  $E_2$ . Da  $\dim E_2 \geq \dim E_1$

**Therapieprinzip:** Es sei  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  surjektiv mit  $\dim E_1 = \dim E_2 = n$  und  $\{\bar{e}_1^1, \bar{e}_1^2, \dots, \bar{e}_1^n\}$  op. von  $E_1$  sei  $\{\bar{f}(e_1^1), \bar{f}(e_1^2), \dots, \bar{f}(e_1^n)\}$  op. von  $E_2$ .

**Definition:** Es sei  $f: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$  surjektiv mit  $\dim E_1 = \dim E_2 = n$ . Av  $\{\bar{e}_1^1, \bar{e}_1^2, \dots, \bar{e}_1^n\}$  sei  $\{\bar{f}(e_1^1), \bar{f}(e_1^2), \dots, \bar{f}(e_1^n)\}$  op. von  $E_2$ . Dann ist  $f$  surjektiv.

$$\bar{e}_1^1 \rightarrow \bar{e}_2^1$$

$$\bar{e}_1^1 \rightarrow \bar{e}_2^2$$

...  
Basis

$$\bar{e}^j = \lambda_1 \bar{e}_1^1 + \dots + \lambda_n \bar{e}_1^n$$

$$\bar{f}(e^j) = \lambda_1 \bar{f}(e_1^1) + \dots + \lambda_n \bar{f}(e_1^n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Σως } \bar{e}' \in \mathcal{E} &\Rightarrow \bar{e}' = \lambda_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \bar{e}_n \rightarrow \text{συγκατανομένη βάση} \\ \|\bar{e}'\| &= \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2} \\ f(\bar{e}') &= f(\lambda_1 \bar{e}_1 + \lambda_2 \bar{e}_2 + \dots + \lambda_n \bar{e}_n) \\ &= \lambda_1 \dots + \lambda_n f(\bar{e}_i) + \dots + \lambda_n f(\bar{e}_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ f(\bar{e}_1), \dots, f(\bar{e}_n) \right\} \text{OKB (ορθογωνική βάση)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(\bar{e}')\| &= \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2} = \|\bar{e}'\| = \|f(\bar{e})\| \Rightarrow f \text{ λειτουργία} \\ \|\bar{e}'\| &= \|f(\bar{e})\| \end{aligned}$$

Ανανεώστε τη λειτουργία αυτή στο  $\mathbb{R}^3$  με  
τα συνήθες συντομεύσεις γράψτε στο  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  με ευ-  
τερικό γράψτε  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$   
OKB στο  $\mathbb{R}^3$  ORB στο  $\mathbb{R}[x]$

$$\begin{aligned} (1, 0, 0) &\\ (0, 1, 0) &\\ (0, 0, 1) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}(x - \frac{1}{2}) &\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}}(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}) & \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Απλή προβολή} \\ \text{μέρη} \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$f(0, 1, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$f(0, 0, 1) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{180}}(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6})$$

$$f(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \alpha \cdot f(1, 0, 0) + \beta \cdot f(0, 1, 0) + \gamma \cdot f(0, 0, 1)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \gamma \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{180}}(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6})$$

Τούτη η λειτουργία

Beispiel: Es sei  $f: (\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{C} \otimes) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}, \mathcal{C} \otimes)$  surjektiv  
 sei  $\dim \mathbb{E} = n$  dann ist  $f$  injektiv  
 jeapflich ✓  
 $i-1$  ✓  $\dim \mathbb{E} = \dim \text{ker } f + \dim \text{Im } f$   
 eni ✓  $n = 0 = n$   
 $\dim \text{Im } f = n = \dim \mathbb{E} / f = \text{Im } f = \mathbb{E}$   
 $\text{Im } f \subset \mathbb{E}$  eni! ✓  
 Injektiv

$[f]^\alpha$   $\alpha = \{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  OR

$$[f]^\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$