

Tutorial 11

2)

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ γραμμική απεικόνιση: $f(1,1) = (2,3)$
 $f(0,1) = (-1,1)$

a) N.B. το διάνυσμα $f(x,y)$ e) N.B. ο A του γραμ. απεικ.

• Τα $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ είναι γραμ. ανεξ. άρα βάση του \mathbb{R}^2

$\underline{\underline{(x,y)}} = \underline{\underline{a}} \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}} + \underline{\underline{b}} \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$ γραμ. συνδυασμός του διανυσμα του \mathbb{R}^2

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = a \\ y = a + b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = x \\ b = y - x \end{array}$$

$$(x,y) = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + (y-x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x, y) = f\left[x(1, 1) + (y-x)(0, 1)\right] \stackrel{\text{خطی}}{=} f\left[x(1, 1)\right] + f\left[(y-x)(0, 1)\right] =$$

$$= x f(1, 1) + (y-x) f(0, 1) = x(2, 3) + (y-x)(-1, 1) =$$
$$= (2x - y + x, 3x + (y-x)) = (3x - y, 2x + y)$$

$$f(x, y) = (3x - y, 2x + y)$$

$$f(1, 1) = (3 - 1, 2 \cdot 1 + 1) = (2, 3) \quad \text{سواء}$$

NB A.

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} f(v_1) & f(v_2) \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{bmatrix}^{-1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{ab-c^2} \begin{bmatrix} b & -c \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = B \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1) T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T(1,0) = 2, \quad T(1,1) = -3$$

a) Na προσδιορίσετε τον τύπο $T(a,b)$ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

b) να προσδιορίσετε τον τύπο $T(2,5)$

\Downarrow Τα $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ είναι γραμ. ανεξ. \rightarrow βάση του \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Το } \omega \chi \text{ i} \nu (a,b) &= \text{γραμ. συνδυασ} \text{ του } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \lambda(1,0) + \mu(1,1) \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = \lambda + \mu \\ b = \mu \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \lambda = a - b \\ \mu = b \end{array} \quad (a,b) = (a-b)(1,0) + b(1,1)$$

H T: $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ können dargestellt werden

$$\boxed{T(a,b)} = T[(a-b)(1,0) + b(1,1)] =$$

$$= (a-b)T(1,0) + bT(1,1) = (a-b)(2) + b(-3) =$$

$$= 2a - 2b - 3b = \boxed{2a - 5b} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

b/ $T(2,5)$

$$T(2,5) = 2 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{-21}}$$

$A (m \times n)$

$R(A)$ (χώρος εικόνων) $\dim R(A) = r$ (rank A) (ατά, του A)
 $= \# \text{ε.μ} = \# \text{οδύγιν} \quad n - r$

$N(A)$ (μυδνωχώρος) $\dim N(A) = (\text{στάθες} - \text{τάτα} A)$
 $= \dim V - \text{rank } A = \# \text{ε.μ}$

A

$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{2} & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\dim V = 4$

$\dim R(A) = 2$

$\dim N(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$

$R(A^T)$ (χώρος εικόνων A) $\dim R(A^T) = r = \mu n - \mu \text{ δυνάμεις} \text{ στα } \mu \text{ εν}$
 $= \# \text{σταθμίων } \mu \text{ ε οδύγιν}$

$N(A^T)$ (απεικόνιση μυδνωχώρος) $\dim N(A^T) = m - r = \# \mu \text{ δυνάμεις} \text{ στα } \mu \text{-μιν}$

X2 Na βρείτε τον πίνακα A του γραμμικού ανελκυσμού

b) $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$:

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

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

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

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_1, x_2, x_3 β.β.

a) v_1, v_2, v_3 είναι γραμμ. ανεξ.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + (-1)R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + (-1)R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Είναι γραμμικώς ανεξάρτητα

$$\dim V = 3$$

$$\dim(N(A)) = 0$$

$$b_1) V = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b_2) B = \begin{pmatrix} f(v_1) & f(v_2) & f(v_3) \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad V | I \xrightarrow{G-J} I | V^{-1}$$

$$A = B \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$V^{-1} \xrightarrow{G-J} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3 \leftarrow \Gamma_3 + (-1)\Gamma_1 \\ \sim \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3 \leftarrow \Gamma_3 + (-1)\Gamma_2 \\ \sim \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline I & & & & & V^{-1} \end{array} \quad V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = B \cdot V^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 nivalas un
 jaftikin ankuram

$$f(x) = Ax$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 ∈ δ.

x_3 $\left. \vphantom{x_3} \right\} \in \text{BW}$ mit Basis von \mathbb{R}^3

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 0), v_2 = (1, 1, 0), v_3 = (1, 1, 1) \quad \text{war}$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ mit stat. und linearer Abbildung

$$\mapsto \text{mit} \quad f(v_1) = (3, 2), f(v_2) = (-1, 2), f(v_3) = (0, 1)$$

a) NY. $f(5, 3, 1)$ b) NY A

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{v_1}{\oplus} & \overset{v_2}{\oplus} & \overset{v_3}{\oplus} \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \end{pmatrix}$$

über stat. und linearer Abbildung
hier in \mathbb{R}^3

$\forall \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Q}^3$ existiert ein GWS. zur v_1, v_2, v_3

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = k_1 v_1 + k_2 v_2 + k_3 v_3 \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = k_1 (1, 0, 0) + k_2 (1, 1, 0) + k_3 (1, 1, 1) =$$

$$= (k_1 + k_2 + k_3, k_2 + k_3, k_3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = k_1 + k_2 + k_3 \\ u_2 = k_2 + k_3 \\ u_3 = k_3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$k_1 = u_1 - u_2, \quad k_2 = u_2 - u_3, \quad k_3 = u_3$$

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = (u_1 - u_2) v_1 + (u_2 - u_3) v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

$$f(s, 1, 1) = f\left(2v_1 + 2v_2 + v_3\right) \quad \text{չըպէս իրի}$$

$$= 2f(v_1) + 2f(v_2) + f(v_3) \stackrel{\text{ունօ}}{=} 2(3, 2) + 2(-1, 2) + (0, 1) =$$

$$= (6, 4) + (-2, 4) + (0, 1) = (6 - 2 + 0, 4 + 4 + 1) =$$

$$= (4, 9)$$

$$f(s, 3, 1) = (4, 9)$$

$$f \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$A = B \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} f(v_1) & f(v_2) & f(v_3) \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1} \xrightarrow{GJ} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_1 \leftarrow \Gamma_1 + (-1)\Gamma_3 \\ \Gamma_2 \leftarrow \Gamma_2 + (-1)\Gamma_3 \end{array} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_1 \leftarrow \Gamma_1 + (-1)\Gamma_2 \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} I \\ V^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = B \cdot V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

و.ا.ك.