

$$\tau(1, 1, 0) = (1, 1, 0) = 1 \cdot u_1 + 1 \cdot u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3$$

$$\tau(0, 1, 1) = (0, 1, 1) = 0 \cdot u_1 + 1 \cdot u_2 + 1 \cdot u_3$$

$$\tau(1, 0, 1) = (1, 0, 1) = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 1 \cdot u_3$$

$$(\tau, S_2, S_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~π.χ~~ Ποιός είναι ο νικητής και ο ηττημένος βίαιος από την S_3 και S_2 ;

$$(\tau, S_1, S_2)$$

$$\tau(u_1) = (1, 0, -1) = 0 \cdot u_1 - 1 \cdot u_2 + 0 \cdot u_3$$

$$\tau(u_2) = (0, -1, 1) = -1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + 1 \cdot u_3$$

$$\tau(u_3) = (0, 1, 0) = \frac{1}{2} u_1 + \frac{1}{2} u_2 - \frac{1}{2} u_3$$

$$(\tau, S_3, S_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ασκ 9

$$(α) \tau: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ με } \tau(x) = ax$$

$$\mathbb{R} = \langle 1 \rangle \text{ βίαιος}$$

Μια γρ. ανεικόνιση καθορίζεται από την εικόνα του 1

$\tau(1) \in \mathbb{R}$, άρα $\tau(1) = \text{γρ. βίαιος των στοιχείων της βίαιος του } \mathbb{R}$

$$\tau(1) = a \cdot 1 = a$$

έστω $x \in \mathbb{R}$ άρα $x = x \cdot 1$, από τ ε $\tau(x) = \tau(x \cdot 1)$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{γρ. αν.}} \tau(x) = x \tau(1) \Rightarrow \tau(x) = ax \text{ αναπόφευκτα}$$

$$(β) \tau: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ με } \tau(x, y) = ax + by$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \langle (1, 0), (0, 1) \rangle \text{ βίαιος κ' } \mathbb{R} = \langle 1 \rangle$$

έστω $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, τότε $(x, y) = x(1, 0) + y(0, 1)$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{γρ. αν.}} \tau(x, y) = \tau(x(1, 0) + y(0, 1)) = x \tau(1, 0) + y \tau(0, 1)$$

$$= x \cdot a + y \cdot b \Rightarrow \tau(x, y) = ax + by$$

$$\tau(1, 0) = 1 \cdot a = a$$

$$\tau(0, 1) = 1 \cdot b = b$$

αναπόφευκτα

$$\tau: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \tau(x, y) = ax + by$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \langle (1, 0), (0, 1) \rangle$$

$$\tau(1, 0) = a \cdot 1$$

$$\tau(0, 1) = b \cdot 1$$

$$\tau(x, y) = \tau(x(1, 0) + y(0, 1)) \stackrel{\text{lin}}{=} x\tau(1, 0) + y\tau(0, 1) = xa + yb$$

$$3) \tau: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \tau(x, y) = (x, y, x)$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad g(x, y) = (x - y, ay)$$

Após τ é linear $\downarrow \downarrow$ é emi sivel $\tau: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\tau(x, y) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow (x, y, x) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow x + y = 0 \wedge x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } \tau = \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{to id}$$

$$g(x, y) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow (x - y, ay) = (0, 0) \quad x - y = 0, ay = 0$$

$$x = y \wedge ay = 0 \begin{cases} a \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0 \Leftrightarrow g \downarrow \downarrow \\ a = 0 \Rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } g = \{(x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ \text{é } \times 1 \downarrow \downarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\tau^{-1}} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\tau^{-1}} \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \tau^{-1}\tau = \text{id} \\ \tau\tau^{-1} = \text{id} \end{array}$$

H $\tau^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ είναι γραμμική
 $\tau^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(x, y) \mapsto (ax+by, (a'+b')y)$

Επειδή ο τ^{-1} πρέπει να είναι $\downarrow -1, a, b, a', b' \neq 0$

$$\tau^{-1}(\tau(x, y)) = (x, y)$$

$$\tau^{-1}(x+y, y) = (x, y) \Rightarrow \tau^{-1}(x, 0) + \tau^{-1}(y, y) = (x, y) \Rightarrow (ax, a'x) + ((a+b)y, (a'+b')y) = (x, y)$$

$$ax + (a+b)y = x$$

$$a'x + (a'+b')y = y$$

$$a = 1 \quad a+b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$a' = 0 \quad a'+b' = 1 \Rightarrow b' = 1$$

$$g \tau(2, 1) = g(3, 1) = (2, a)$$

$$\tau^3(1, -2) = \tau(\tau(\tau(1, -2))) =$$

4) $\tau: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \tau(x, y) = 4x - y$

$$\tau(1, 1) = 3 \quad \tau(1, 0) = 4$$

$$\tau(x, y) = ax + by$$

$$\tau(1, 1) = a + b \quad \tau(1, 0) = a$$

$$3 = a + b$$

$$4 = a$$

$$b = -1$$

$$\tau(x, y) = 0$$

$$4x - y = 0$$

$$y = 4x$$

$$\text{Ker } \tau = \{(x, 4x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \langle (1, 4) \rangle$$

Προεπει $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ώστε $\tau(x, y) = 5$

$$\tau^{-1}\{5\} = \{(x, y) \mid \tau(x, y) = 5\}$$

$$4x - y = 5 \Rightarrow y = 4x - 5$$

$$(x, 4x - 5) = x(1, 4) + (0, -5)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \text{Im } f = \{ f(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Πολύ x x ανήκει στο S;

$$\text{Πες } x \text{ ώστε } f(x) = 5 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(\{5\})$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

~~$$f(x) = x^2$$~~

$$T: V^m \rightarrow W^m \text{ γρ. αν}$$

Διατεταγμένη βάση $S_1 \rightarrow$ Διατεταγμένη βάση S_2

$$\langle v_1, \dots, v_m \rangle$$

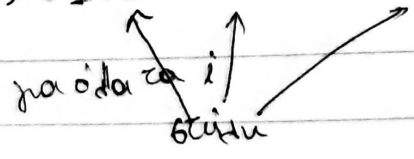
$$\langle w_1, \dots, w_m \rangle$$

Ορίζεται ο πίνακας της T ως προς τις βάσεις S_1 κ' S_2 .

$$A = (T, S_1, S_2)$$

Ο πίνακας αυτός έχει στήλες που αποτελούν τις συντεταγμένες

$$T(v_i) = \alpha_{1i} w_1 + \alpha_{2i} w_2 + \dots + \alpha_{mi} w_m$$



Πίνακας αλλαγής βάσης:

Ο πίνακας αλλαγής βάσης είναι εδικοί αριθμοί του προηγούμενου όταν η γρ. ανερ. T είναι η ταυτότητα.

~~$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \langle (1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1) \rangle S_2$$~~

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \langle (1, 0, -1), (0, -1, 1), (0, 1, 0) \rangle S_1$$

$$u_1$$

$$u_2$$

$$u_3$$

Βρίσκουμε τους πίνακες αλλαγής βάσης

$$(A, S_2, S_1) \text{ κ' } (A, S_3, S_2)$$

$$\Delta(w_1) = v_1 = u_1 + u_2 + 2u_3$$

$$\Delta(w_2) = v_2 = u_2 + 2u_3$$

$$\Delta(w_3) = v_3 = u_1 + 2u_2 + 2u_3$$

$$(A, S_2, S_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta(U_1) = U_1 = V_1 - V_2$$

$$\Delta(U_2) = U_2 = -V_1 + V_3$$

$$\Delta(U_3) = U_3 = \frac{1}{2}V_1 + \frac{1}{2}V_2 - \frac{1}{2}V_3$$

$$C_{\Delta, S_3, S_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{Q}^3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{Q}^3$$

$$S_2 \xrightarrow{C_{\Delta, S_3, S_2}} S_3 \xrightarrow{C_{\Delta, S_3, S_2}} S_2$$

Τελειοποιός:

$$\Delta V_1 - 0V_2 + 0V_3$$

$$0V_1 + 1V_2 + 0V_3$$

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

$$C_{\Delta, S_2, S_3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = (C_{\Delta, S_3, S_2})^{-1}$$

$$C_{\Delta, S_3, S_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = (C_{\Delta, S_2, S_3})^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_2 \xrightarrow{C_{\Delta, S_2, S_3}} S_3$$

$$V_1 = 1V_1 + 0V_2 + 0V_3 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} C_{\Delta, S_2, S_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} S_2$$

$$V_3 =$$

$$1U_1 + 1U_2 + 2U_3$$

Π.χ. Δίνεται η $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ με τύπο

$$T(x, y) = (x - 3y, 2x + y, x + y, x - 5y)$$

Να βρεθούν (T, S_1, S_1') , (T, S_2, S_2') < $T(S_2, S_2')$

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Όπου S_1 είναι η κανονική βάση του \mathbb{R}^2

S_2 είναι η $\langle (1, -1), (2, 2) \rangle$

S_1' είναι η κανονική βάση του \mathbb{R}^4

S_2' είναι η $\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0, 1) \rangle$

$$T(1, 0) = (1, 2, 1, 1) = 1(1, 0, 0, 0) + 2(0, 1, 0, 0) + 1(0, 0, 1, 1) + 1(0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$T(0, 1) = (-3, 1, 1, -5) = -3(1, 0, 0, 0) + (0, 1, 0, 0) + 1(0, 0, 1, 1) - 5(0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$(T, S_1, S_1') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$T(1, -1) = (4, 1, 0, 6) = a_1(1, 1, 0, 0) + b_1(0, 1, 1, 0) + c_1(0, 0, 1, 1) + d_1(1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$T(2, 2) = (-2, 5, 3, -3) = a_2(1, 1, 0, 0) + b_2(0, 1, 1, 0) + c_2(0, 0, 1, 1) + d_2(1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$4 = a_1 + d_1 \Rightarrow 4 = 1 + 1 + 6 - 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 3$$

$$1 = a_1 + b_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 - b_1 = 1 + \delta_1$$

$$0 = b_1 + c_1 \Rightarrow b_1 = -c_1 = -\delta_1$$

$$6 = c_1 + d_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 6 - \delta_1$$

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

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