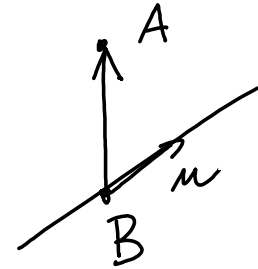


$$p: X = B + tu$$

$$q: Y = C + sv$$

$$p: Z = B + tu + x(A - B)$$



$$p \cap q: C + sv = B + tu + x(A - B)$$

Sauzara \exists romic $\alpha, u, v, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{si } t, x \text{ ieremi } Q = C + sv = B + tu + x(A - B)$$

$$r: A + \alpha(Q - A)$$

Obecně jsou v \mathbb{R}^n , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{N} afinní podprostory
 $Z(\mathcal{M}) \cap Z(\mathcal{N}) = \{\vec{0}\}$

$$\dim \mathcal{M} + \dim \mathcal{N} = n - 1,$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad A \notin \mathcal{M}, \quad A \notin \mathcal{N}$$

Najdi te vektor α patřící bodem A a nejmenší \mathcal{M} a \mathcal{N} .

Definice stejné: Vezmeme $\mathcal{M} \perp A$ a hledáme

$$\text{mínus } \cap \mathcal{N}$$

$$\text{Pak } \alpha = \overleftrightarrow{AQ}$$

$$Q \in (\mathcal{M} \perp A) \cap \mathcal{N}$$

$$= x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3 = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 = (a_1 \ a_2 \ a_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad a_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f : \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(ax^2 + bx + c) = A_1 a + A_2 b + A_3 c \quad A_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 'librodna'}$$

$(x^2, x, 1)$ je baze $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$$f(ax^2 + bx + c) = \underbrace{a}_{A_1} f(x^2) + \underbrace{b}_{A_2} f(x) + \underbrace{c}_{A_3} f(1) =$$

Dva linearna vektorska prostora U nad K

je vektorski prostor linearnih skalarne linearnih funkcija
 $f : U \rightarrow K$

Znači me ho U^* .

Operacije na U^* : $f, g : U \rightarrow K$ linearni funkcije

$$(f+g)(u) = f(u) + g(u)$$

je opet linearna funkcija $+ : U^* \times U^* \rightarrow U^*$

Pro $a \in K$ $(af)(u) = a f(u)$ $(f, g) \mapsto f+g$

je af tako linearna funkcija. Zaključiti $\cdot : K \times U^* \rightarrow U^* : (a, f) \mapsto af$

Δ markuotum: $f^i(u_j) = \begin{cases} c_j & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

Taleni kine re nasyra dualni kine & kine α

Veta: Nakti U pi nakt. peotke Δ kine $\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$ Pal
 Δ U^* existupi pavi jidna dualni kine $\alpha^* = (f^1, f^2, \dots, f^m)$

Evidence: Definicie pomoci samadnic. Samadnicie naktenu u
 v kine $\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$ pi u kice cikul \mathbb{K} $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}$ kateci je

$$u = a^1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a^m u_m$$

Definujime $f^i(u) = a_i \dots$ i. k. narydnija naktenu u v kine α .

Da každá funkce dostáváme u_i a také Dostaneme

$$f(u_i) = x_1 f'(u_i) + \dots + x_i f^{(i)}(u_i) + \dots + x_n f^{(n)}(u_i)$$

$$f(u_i) = x_1 \cdot 0 + \dots + x_i \cdot 1 + \dots + x_n \cdot 0$$

$$x_i = f^{(i)}(u_i)$$

Tedy platí

$$f = \underline{f(u_1)} f^1 + \underline{f(u_2)} f^2 + \dots + \underline{f(u_n)} f^n.$$

Důležité pozorování

Pomocí dvou lineárních α^1 a α^2 můžeme psát každou funkci

a lineárně kombinací $f^{(i)}(u)$ a i . lineárních vektorů u a lineárně

$E(u)$ e lineari.

$$E(u)(af+bg) = (af+bg)(u) = a f(u) + b g(u)$$

$$= a E(u)(f) + b E(u)(g)$$

$E: U \rightarrow U^{**}$ e izomorfism, și este și U e spațiu liniar dimensiune.

$$\dim U = \dim U^* = \dim U^{**}$$

Și totuși, E e izomorfism standard, și $\ker E = \{0\}$

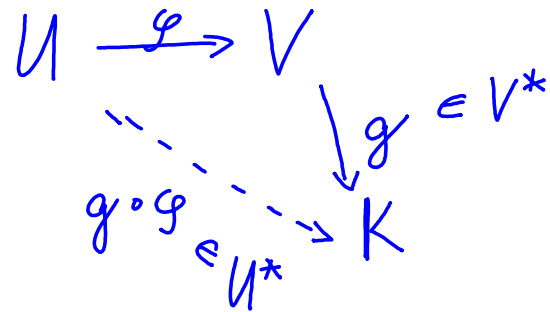
Nelini $u \in \ker E$. Pak

$$E(u)(f) = 0 \text{ pe fiecare } f$$

$$f(u) = 0 \text{ pe fiecare } f$$

α baze U , $\alpha^* = (f^1, f^2, \dots, f^n)$ dual lui baze

$$0 = f^i(u) = i\text{-ta coordonată vectorului } u \text{ în baza } \alpha$$



Plati $\forall u \in U$

$$\varphi^*(g)(u) = (g \circ \varphi)(u) = g(\varphi(u))$$

Opakování. Matice lineárního zobrazení $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$ v bázích

α prostoru U a β prostoru V

$$(\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (\varphi(u_1))_{\beta} \\ (\varphi(u_2))_{\beta} \\ \dots \\ (\varphi(u_n))_{\beta} \end{array} \right) = A$$

Přičemž vektory $\varphi(u_i)$ v bázis β ve sloupcích

$$\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \quad \beta = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k)$$

$$B = (\varphi^*)_{\alpha^*, \beta^*}$$

$$\alpha = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \quad \beta = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k)$$

$$\alpha^* = (f^1, f^2, \dots, f^n) \quad \beta^* = (g^1, g^2, \dots, g^k)$$

$$B_{ij} = \begin{array}{l} i\text{-th row} \\ \text{of } \beta^* \end{array} = \text{dot product between } \varphi^*(g^j) \text{ and } \alpha^* \\ = \varphi^*(g^j)(u_i) = \underset{\substack{\text{dot} \\ \text{product} \\ \varphi^*}}{g^j(\varphi(u_i))} = \begin{array}{l} j\text{-th row} \\ \text{of } \beta \end{array} \text{ dot } \alpha \\ = A_{ji}$$

$$\text{hence } A = (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha}$$

