

Operacimi:

$\varphi : U \rightarrow V$, U, V vekt. podstav nad \mathbb{K}

φ linearni: $\varphi(u_1 + u_2) = \varphi(u_1) + \varphi(u_2)$
 $\varphi(cu) = c\varphi(u)$

$$\varphi(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

jadro $\ker \varphi = \{u \in U, \varphi(u) = \vec{0}\} \subseteq U$

$\text{im } \varphi = \{v \in V, \exists u \in U, \varphi(u) = v\} \subseteq V$

φ je injektivni $\Leftrightarrow \ker \varphi = \{\vec{0}\}$

φ je surjektivni $\Leftrightarrow \text{im } \varphi = V$

$\varphi : U \rightarrow V$ je lin. izomorfizmus, jstliže φ je linearni a bijektivni.

\approx

$$\text{nr 3} \\ ()_{\alpha} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n \quad \dim U = n = \dim \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\dim U = \dim \ker ()_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\dim \text{im} ()}_{\mathbb{K}^n}$$

$$n = 0 + n$$

$$\dim \ker ()_{\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \ker ()_{\alpha} = \{ \vec{0} \}.$$

Vēta:

(1) Meclī φ ir lineāri izomorfisms $U \rightarrow V$, tad $\varphi^{-1} : V \rightarrow U$ ir arī lineāri izomorfisms.

(2) Jaunā $\varphi : U \rightarrow V$ un $\psi : V \rightarrow W$ ir lineāri izomorfismi, tad $\psi \circ \varphi : U \rightarrow W$ ir arī lineāri izomorfisms.

na Σ

Vričnna rohaseni $\mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$ lineární p.ou kram $\varphi(x) = Ax$.
 φ je lineární isomorfismus právě když A má inverzní matici.

úkol:

$\varphi: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$ je lineární isomorfismus. Pak $\varphi^{-1}: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$ je rovněž
 lineární $\varphi^{-1}(y) = By$ ktime, že

$$x = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(x)) = B(Ax) = (B \cdot A)x \quad \text{pro všechna } x \in \mathbb{K}^n.$$

$\Rightarrow B \cdot A = E$, tedy B je inverzní k A .

Ověření: Měli existuje A^{-1} . Pak rohaseni $\psi(y) = A^{-1}(y)$ je inverzní
 k φ . $\psi \circ \varphi(x) = A^{-1}(A(x)) = x$. $\psi \circ \varphi = \text{id}$, $\varphi \circ \psi = \text{id}$.

$$\underline{m_7} \quad A = (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha}$$

Podle formule (*) $(\varphi(u))_{\beta} = (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} (u)_{\alpha}$

je-li správně A a (*)?

Podupně dosadíme za u vektor e_{α} .

$$u = u_1$$

$$u_1 = 1 \cdot u_1 + 0 \cdot u_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot u_n$$

$$(\varphi(u_1))_{\beta} = A \cdot (u_1)_{\alpha} = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = s_1(A) \quad \text{1. sloupec matice } A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ex. 9} \\
 u \in U \quad u &= x_1 u_1 + x_2 u_2 + \dots + x_n u_n & (u)_\alpha &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\varphi(u))_\beta &= \left(\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i u_i\right) \right)_\beta = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varphi(u_i) \right)_\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\varphi(u_i))_\beta \\
 &= \left((\varphi(u_1))_\beta \quad (\varphi(u_2))_\beta \quad \dots \quad (\varphi(u_n))_\beta \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = A (u)_\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

ex. 11 Calcolare matrice $(\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha}$ per la definizione

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} &= \left((\varphi(1))_{\beta} \quad (\varphi(x))_{\beta} \quad (\varphi(x^2))_{\beta} \quad (\varphi(x^3))_{\beta} \quad (\varphi(x^4))_{\beta} \right) \\ &= \left((0)_{\beta} \quad (1)_{\beta} \quad (2x)_{\beta} \quad (3x^2)_{\beta} \quad (4x^3)_{\beta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

La definizione impone per α $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 \\ 2x &= 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$3x^2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 3 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3$$

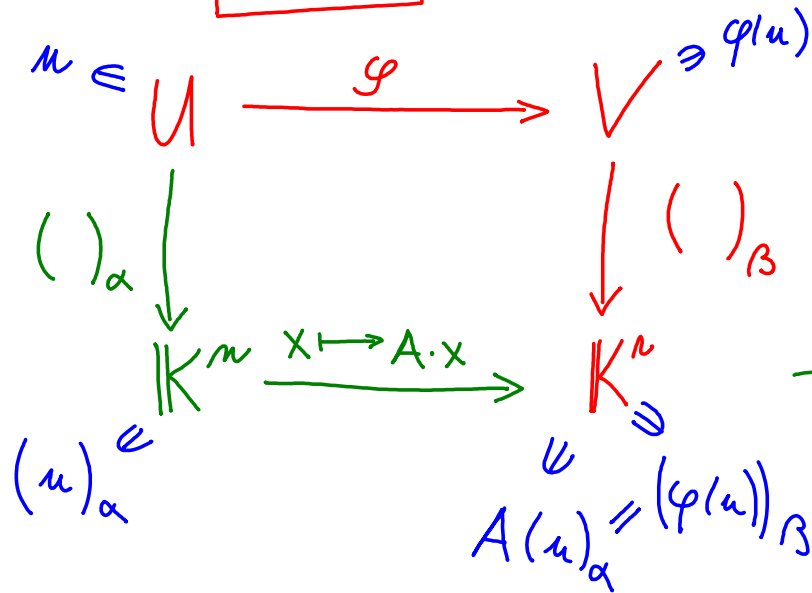
$$4x^3 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 4 \cdot x^3$$

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Formula

$$(*) \quad \boxed{(\varphi(u))_{\beta}} = (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} (u)_{\alpha} = \boxed{A \cdot (u)_{\alpha}}$$



Cesta α U do \mathbb{K}^n p̄es V
 dāna i stejnyj rijsloditi gata
 cesta α U do \mathbb{K}^r p̄es \mathbb{K}^n .

Rikāime, ņe diagrama
 komutuje.

u. 15

(3) ~~U~~ $\xrightarrow{\varphi}$ V je lineár izomorfismus, α báze u U , β báze v V , pak

$\varphi^{-1}: V \rightarrow U$ má matici

$$(\varphi^{-1})_{\alpha, \beta} = \left((\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} \right)^{-1}$$

to je inverzní matice k matici zobrazení φ .

Důkaz. (1) podnaducha. Speciálně a definice mto a dle zku.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 u \in U & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & U \cong^n \\
 \downarrow (\)_{\alpha} & & \downarrow (\)_{\alpha} \\
 K^n & \xrightarrow{x \mapsto E \cdot x} & K^n \\
 (n)_{\alpha} & & (n)_{\alpha}
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow (\text{id})_{\alpha, \alpha} = E$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{ml 17} & & \\
 U & \xrightarrow{\psi \circ \varphi} & W \\
 \downarrow (\cdot)_\alpha & & \downarrow (\cdot)_\beta \\
 \mathbb{K}^n & \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (BA) \cdot x} & \mathbb{K}^s
 \end{array}$$

Komutativni diagram, pada $(\psi \circ \varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} = B \cdot A = (\psi)_{\beta, \gamma} \cdot (\varphi)_{\gamma, \alpha}$

(3) Polye a (2) a (1)

$$\text{id} = \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi \quad \text{Podle (2)}$$

$$(\text{id})_{\alpha, \alpha} = (\varphi^{-1})_{\alpha, \beta} \cdot (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha}$$

$$\text{Podle (1)} \quad E = (\varphi^{-1})_{\alpha, \beta} \cdot (\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} \Rightarrow (\varphi^{-1})_{\alpha, \beta} = \left((\varphi)_{\beta, \alpha} \right)^{-1}$$

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V maticich báse α je přičinami jednodušší

$$(\varphi(u))_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (u)_{\alpha} \quad (u)_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(u) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

