

Algebra - Zad. domowe nr 1 - Odnr. liniowe
Przestrzenie wektorowe

① Czy U to podprzestrzeń liniowa V ?

a) $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ $U = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x = 4y^2\}$

nie np. $(4,1) \in U, (16,2) \in U$
 $(4,1) + (16,2) = (20,3) \notin U$
 $20 \neq 4 \cdot 3^2$

b) $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ $U = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^4 = 0\}$

$x^2 + y^4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = y = 0 \Rightarrow U = \{(0,0,z) : z \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha \cdot (0,0,z) = (0,0,\alpha z) \in U$ tak

$(0,0,z_1) + (0,0,z_2) = (0,0,z_1+z_2) \in U$

② • Czy układ $p = 1+x, q = 2-3x, r = 3-x+5x^2$
stanowi bazę $\mathbb{R}_2[x]$

$\dim \mathbb{R}_2[x] = 3 \rightarrow$ jeśli $\{p,q,r\}$ liniowo niezależne \rightarrow to baza

$B = (1, x, x^2)$

$p = [1, 1, 0]_B \quad q = [2, -3, 0]_B \quad r = [3, -1, 5]_B$

$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 3$

tak to baza $B' = (p, q, r)$

bo $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -15 - 10 \neq 0$

• Współrzędne $w = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{2}x - 5x^2$ w B'

$w = [a, b, c] = ?$

$X' = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ -9/2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

chw. $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 10 & -7 \\ 5 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{25}$

$PX' = X$

$P = P_{B \rightarrow B'}$

$X' = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Zadanie domowe nr 4

Zad. 3 $f: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_1[x]$ $f(p)(x) = (3-x)p''(x) + 4p'(x)$

o macierz f w bazach standardowych \rightarrow Bazy $(1, x, x^2)$ i $(1, x)$

$$f(1) = 0 \quad f(x) = (3-x) \cdot 0 + 4 = 4 \quad f(x^2) = (3-x) \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2x = 6x + 6$$

$$M_f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

• $\text{Ker } f = ?$

$$p = ax^2 + bx + c \quad p' = 2ax + b \quad p'' = 2a$$

$$f(p)(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3-x) \cdot 2a + 4 \cdot (2ax + b) = 0$$

$$6a - 2ax + 8ax + 4b = \underbrace{6a + 4b}_{=0} + \underbrace{6ax}_{=0} = 0$$

$$a = 0, b = 0$$

$$p = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\text{Ker } f = \{ p(x) = c; p \in \mathbb{R}_2[x], c \in \mathbb{R} \}$ $\dim \text{Ker } f = 1$
 nie monomorfizm

• $\dim \text{Im } f = \dim \mathbb{R}_2[x] - \dim \text{Ker } f = 3 - 1 = 2$

$\stackrel{\text{Lub}}{=} \text{rank } M_f = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}_1[x]$ epimorfizm

Zad. 4 Dane jest odwz. liniowe

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

a) Podaj wzór φ .

b) Wyznacz macierz $A = M_{BC}(f)$ tego odwz. w bazach

$$B = \{ (3, 1, 1), (5, 1, 6), (4, -1, 2) \}, \quad C = \{ (-1, 1), (1, 0) \}$$

c) Rozważmy w \mathbb{R}^2 bazę $C' = \{ c_1' = (1, 1), c_2' = (2, 1) \}$
 Wyznacz macierz przejścia $P = P_{C \rightarrow C'}$

d) Za pomocą P oblicz współrzędne $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ w bazie C'
 jeśli $v = [2, 5]_{C'}$

Zadanie domowe nr 4

Zad. 4 (ciąg dalszy)

ad. a) $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$ baza standardowa \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{cases} f(1, 1, 1) = f(e_1) + f(e_2) + f(e_3) = (2, 2) \\ f(1, 0, 1) = f(e_1) + f(e_3) = (1, 0) \\ f(0, 1, 1) = f(e_2) + f(e_3) = (1, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} f(e_2) &= (2, 2) - (1, 0) = (1, 2) \\ f(e_1) &= (2, 2) - (1, 1) = (1, 1) \\ f(e_3) &= (1, 1) - f(e_2) = (0, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x f(e_1) + y f(e_2) + z f(e_3) = x(1, 1) + y(1, 2) + z(0, -1) \\ = (x+y, x+2y-z) \quad \text{zgodnie z } f$$

ad. b) $f(3, 1, 1) = (4, 4) = [4, 8]_C$
 $f(5, 1, 6) = (6, 1) = [1, 7]_C$
 $f(4, -1, 2) = (3, 0) = [0, 3]_C$

$$\alpha \cdot (1, 1) + \beta \cdot (1, 0) = (\alpha + \beta, \alpha) \\ C = \{(1, 1), (1, 0)\}$$

$$A = [f]_{BC} = M_{BC}(f) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

ad. c) $C' = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$ $P = P_{CC'} = ?$

$$(1, 1) = [1, 2]_C, \quad (2, 1) = [1, 3]_C \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

ad. d) $v = [2, 5]_C$ $x = P x'$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}; \quad [\alpha, \beta]_{C'} = v'$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{N_2 - 2N_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{N_1 - N_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad v' = [1, 1]_{C'}$$