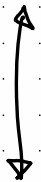


Associate matrici a funzioni lineari

Già l'abbiamo visto nel caso

$$f: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$$



$$A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K})$$

$$A^i := f(e_i)$$

Es: Sia $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ l'unica mappa lineare

$$\text{t. c. } \begin{cases} f(e_1 + e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ f(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ f(e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

se $(e_1 + e_2, e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_2 + e_3)$ sono base di \mathbb{R}^3
(esercizio x casa)

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= e_1 + e_2 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow v = \lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 + \lambda_3 b_3 \quad (\exists! \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(v) = f(\lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 + \lambda_3 b_3) = \underbrace{\lambda_1 f(b_1) + \lambda_2 f(b_2) + \lambda_3 f(b_3)}_{\text{so quanto fa}}$$

Nella base (b_1, b_2, b_3) di \mathbb{R}^3

posso associare a f la matrice $A = (f(b_1) | f(b_2) | f(b_3))$

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

Qui ho cambiato base nel dominio di f

potrei anche cambiare base nel codominio

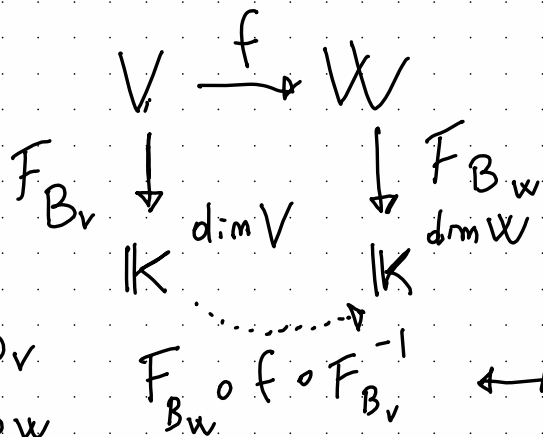
potrei scrivere $c_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $c_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(c_1, c_2) sono base di \mathbb{R}^2

ora la matrice associata a f : $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$c_1 = \underset{1}{1} \cdot c_1 + \underset{0}{0} c_2 \quad c_2 = \underset{0}{0} c_1 + \underset{1}{1} c_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \underset{-1}{-1} c_1 + \underset{2}{2} c_2$$

In generale:



supponiamo
di fissare
e
bas;

B_V
 B_W

- $F_{B_W} \circ f \circ F_{B_V}^{-1}$
ha una matrice
associata (A)

- il diagramma è
commutativo

$\longleftrightarrow A \in \text{Mat}_{\dim W \times \dim V}(\mathbb{K})$
con
le basi standard di \mathbb{K}^n

$$F_B : U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{\dim U} = |B|$$

Esempi (da giovedì)

valutazione di polinomi:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1: V &= \mathbb{K}[x]_{\leq 2} \\ V &\longrightarrow \mathbb{K} \\ p(x) &\longmapsto p(1) \end{aligned}$$

vogliamo associare una matrice

quindi scegliamo delle basi

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

$$B_{\mathbb{K}} = (1) = (e_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \mathbb{K} \\ \downarrow F_{B_V} & & \downarrow F_{B_{\mathbb{K}}} \\ \mathbb{K}^3 & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{K}^1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}^3$$

$$\downarrow F_{B_V}^{-1}$$

$$a \cdot 1 + b \cdot x + c \cdot x^2 \in \mathbb{K}[x]_{\leq 2}$$

$$\downarrow \varphi_1$$

$$a + b + c$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(a+b+c) \cdot 1 \in \mathbb{K}$$

$$\downarrow F_{B_{\mathbb{K}}}$$

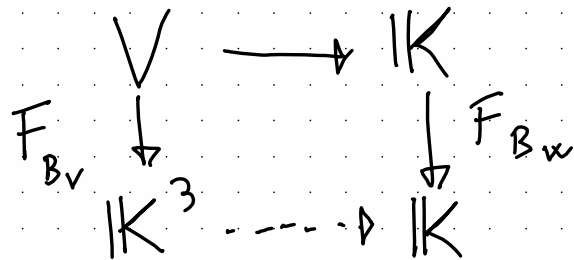
$$(a+b+c)$$

$$\underbrace{F_{B_{\mathbb{K}}} \circ f \circ F_{B_V}^{-1}}_f \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = (a+b+c)$$

$$A = (f(e_1) \mid f(e_2) \mid f(e_3))$$

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

$$p(x) \mapsto p(2)$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ c \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{F_{B_v}^{-1}} & 2+bx+cx^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 2+2b+4c & \xrightarrow{F_{B_w}} & 2+2b+4c \\
 \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \cong \\
 \mathbb{K}^3 & & V = \mathbb{K}[x]_{\leq 2} & & \mathbb{K} & & \mathbb{K}
 \end{array}$$

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

Es con polinomi

$$p(x) \mapsto p(x+1)$$

$$f: V \rightarrow V$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{f} & V \\ \downarrow F_{B_V} & & \downarrow F_{B_V} \\ \mathbb{K}^3 & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^3 \end{array}$$

- Scegliamo delle basi:

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

per dominio e codominio

- Scriviamo la composizione

$$S_A: \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_{B_V}^{-1}} a + bx + cx^2 \xrightarrow{f} a + b + c + (b + 2c)x + cx^2 \xrightarrow{F_{B_V}} \begin{pmatrix} a + b + c \\ b + 2c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b+c \\ b+2c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^1 = S_A(e_1)$$

$$A^2 = S_A(e_2)$$

$$A^3 = S_A(e_3)$$

Es trasposta

$$V = \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{K})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot^t : V &\rightarrow V \\ A &\mapsto A^t \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad A^t = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

• scegliamo delle basi

$$B_V = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})$$
$$\begin{matrix} \text{"} & \text{"} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \cdot^t & \\ V & \longrightarrow & V \\ F_{B_V} \downarrow & & \downarrow F_{B_V} \\ \mathbb{K}^4 & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^4 \end{array}$$

- Scrivo la composizione

$$S_A : \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 2E_{11} + bE_{12} + cE_{21} + dE_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mapsto \\ \cdot \\ t \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_{B_V}^{-1}} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \\ b \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Comandi MATLAB :

$$A = \text{sym}([\dots ; \dots])$$

Il comando $\text{null}(A)$ restituisce una matrice le cui colonne sono le soluzioni-base del sistema che definisce $\text{Ker } A$.

Es:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Ker}(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \right\}$$
$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Es: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 4}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{Ker } A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + x_4 \\ 3(-x_3 + x_4) + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ X \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + x_4 \\ 3(-x_3 + x_4) + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ X \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2(-x_3 + x_4) + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + x_4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ X \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = -x_3 + x_4 \end{array} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Comando MATLAB per il rango.

Def: Data una matrice $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K})$
il rango di A è per definizione
la dimensione di $\text{Im } S_A$:

$$\text{rk}(A) = \text{rg}(A) = \dim \text{Im}(S_A) = \text{Col}(A)$$

$$\text{Col}(A) := \langle A^1, A^2, \dots, A^m \rangle \quad S_A: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$$

Teorema della dimensione per le matrici

$$\dim \text{Ker}(A) + \text{rg}(A) = n$$

In MATLAB: $\text{rg}(A) =: \text{rank}(A)$

Esercizio : Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$ l'unica applicazione lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = e_1 - e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = 2e_1 + e_2 - 2e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

- 1) Trovare la matrice A t.c. $\mathcal{L} = SA$
- 2) Trovare la matrice che rappresenta \mathcal{L} nella base $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1 + e_2, e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_2 + e_3\}$ in partenza e canonica $\mathcal{C} = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ in arrivo.
- 3) Base di $\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$ e di $\text{Im } \mathcal{L}$.

Esercizio : Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$ l'unica applicazione lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = e_1 - e_3$$

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$$\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

1) Trovare la matrice A t.c. $\mathcal{L} = SA$

$$A = (\mathcal{L}(e_1) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_2) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_3)) \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{K})$$

$$e_1 = (e_1 + e_2 + e_3) - (e_2 + e_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(e_1) = \mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) - \mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio: Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$ l'unica applicazione lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = e_1 - e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = 2e_1 + e_2 - 2e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

1) Trovare la matrice A t.c. $\mathcal{L} = SA$

$$A = (\mathcal{L}(e_1) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_2) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_3)) \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{K})$$

$$e_2 = ?$$

$$e_2 = (e_1 + e_2) - e_1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(e_2) = \mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) - \mathcal{L}(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio: Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$ l'unica applicazione lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = e_1 - e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = 2e_1 + e_2 - 2e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

1) Trovare la matrice A t.c. $\mathcal{L} = SA$

$$A = (\mathcal{L}(e_1) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_2) \mid \mathcal{L}(e_3)) \in \text{Mat}_{3 \times 3}(\mathbb{K})$$

$$e_3 = ?$$

$$e_3 = (e_1 + e_2 + e_3) - (e_1 + e_2) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_3 = (e_2 + e_3) - e_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio: Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$ l'unica applicazione lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2) = e_1 - e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = 2e_1 + e_2 - 2e_3$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3) = e_1 + e_2 - e_3$$

1) Trovare la matrice A t.c. $\mathcal{L} = SA$

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

2) La matrice che rappresenta \mathcal{L} nella base B in partenza e canonica in arrivo:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \left(F_e(\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2)) \mid F_e(\mathcal{L}(e_1 + e_2 + e_3)) \mid F_e(\mathcal{L}(e_2 + e_3)) \right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$F_e: \mathbb{K}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}^3$$

$$v \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} : v = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3$$

OSS: $F_e = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{K}^3}$.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$