

II. Δ IC3, D

3. $T: V \rightarrow W$ -映射

$$T(v_1 + v_2) = T_{v_1} + T_{v_2}$$

$$T(\alpha v) = \alpha T v$$

$$T(\alpha_1v_1 + \dots + \alpha_nv_n) = \alpha_1Tv_1 + \dots + \alpha_nTv_n$$

$$\dim_F \text{Ker } T + \dim_F \text{Im } T = \dim_F V \quad -\text{ergo f} \circ \text{e}$$

$$\dim_F N(A) + \text{rank}(A) = m$$

↪ $\dim_F N(A) = m - \text{rank}(A)$
 ↪ $\dim_F N(A) = m - r$

$d \geq \text{largest prime factor of } n - 1$

$$f(x), g(x) \in F_d[x], \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{d+1} \in F$$

$$f(\alpha_i) = g(\alpha_i), \dots, f(\alpha_{d+i}) = g(\alpha_{d+i})$$

$$-f = g \quad : 'sk$$

(secret sharing - §.10)

הנ' ע. (ר' י) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$, ELF מינימום: פער

$$T: \mathbb{F}_d[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{d+1}$$

$$T(f(x)) = [f(\alpha_0) \ \dots \ f(\alpha_{d+1})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(f(x) + \lambda g(x)) &= [f(\alpha_0) + \lambda g(\alpha_0) \ \dots \ f(\alpha_{d+1}) + \lambda g(\alpha_{d+1})] \\ &= \underbrace{[f(\alpha_0) \ \dots \ f(\alpha_{d+1})]}_{T(f(x))} + \lambda \underbrace{[g(\alpha_0) \ \dots \ g(\alpha_{d+1})]}_{T(g(x))} = \\ &= T(f(x)) + \lambda \cdot T(g(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $(\delta_0, \dots, \delta_d)$ is a basis for \mathbb{F}^{d+1} . Then $T - e$ is injective. Since $f(x) = g(x)$ implies $T(f(x)) = T(g(x))$, $T - e$ is surjective. Therefore, $T - e$ is bijective.

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}_d[x] = d+1 = \dim \mathbb{F}^{d+1} \quad -e \text{ is not in } \text{Im } T$$

$$\dim \text{Im } T = d+1 \quad -e \text{ is not in } \text{Im } T$$

$$\dim V = \dim \mathbb{F}_d[x] = d+1$$

$$\left(\because \dim \text{Ker } T = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker } T = \{0\} \right) \Rightarrow \text{Im } T$$

$$\therefore \text{Im } T = V \text{ and } T - e \text{ is a bijection from } \mathbb{F}_d[x] \text{ to } \mathbb{F}^{d+1}$$

\therefore for over $e_1, \dots, e_{d+1} \in \text{Im } T$

$e_i \in \text{Im } T \Rightarrow \exists \alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}_d$, $1 \leq i \leq d+1$

$$e = p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_d[x] \quad \text{such that } e = \sum e_i \alpha_i$$

$$T(p(x)) = [0 \cdots 0 \underset{i}{\uparrow} 0 \cdots 0]$$

$$p(\alpha_1) = \dots = p(\alpha_{i-1}) = p(\alpha_{i+1}) = \dots = p(\alpha_{d+1}) = 0 \quad \therefore p(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} p(\alpha_i) = 1 \\ (\forall j \neq i, \quad p(\alpha_j) = 0) \end{cases} \quad \therefore p(x)$$

thus $p(x)$ is

$$p(x) = \frac{(x-\alpha_1) \cdots (x-\alpha_{i-1})(x-\alpha_{i+1}) \cdots (x-\alpha_{d+1})}{(\alpha_i - \alpha_1) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1})(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) \cdots (\alpha_i - \alpha_{d+1})}$$

multiple root of d follows p

$$p(x) = \frac{x-\alpha_1}{\alpha_i - \alpha_1} \cdots \frac{x-\alpha_{i-1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}} \cdot \frac{x-\alpha_{i+1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}} \cdots \frac{x-\alpha_{d+1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{d+1}}$$

$$\deg p(x) \leq d \quad \therefore p(x)$$

$$p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_d[x]$$

\therefore $p(x)$ is monic in \mathbb{F}_d

$$p(d_i) = \frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_1}{\alpha_i - \alpha_1} \cdots \cancel{\frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}}} \cancel{\frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}}} \cdots \cancel{\frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_{d+1}}{\alpha_i - \alpha_{d+1}}}$$

$$= 1$$

$\because j \neq i \quad \text{נ'ג'ל}$

$$p(d_j) = 0$$

$\because j \neq i \quad p(x) \text{ be polynomial and non}$

. $\textcircled{X} \rightarrow \frac{x - \alpha_j}{\alpha_i - \alpha_j}$

$$T(p(x)) = e_i$$

$\therefore \text{עפונ}$

$\therefore \{e_i\}, 1 \leq i \leq d+1$ bp as $p(x)$ has $d+1$ roots

$$e_1, \dots, e_{d+1} \in \text{Im } T$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \Downarrow \\ f_0 & \frac{1}{T} \\ & \Downarrow \\ & \ddots \\ & \frac{1}{T} \end{matrix}$$

f.e.w

-adjugate

bp if \exists sh $d \geq 2, 3, \text{pmf} \quad p(x) \neq 0$ st
polynomial d roots

האך:

$\therefore \forall x \quad p(x) \in \text{range } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{d+1} \text{ PLC}$

$$\begin{aligned} T(p(x)) &= [p(\alpha_1) \quad \cdots \quad p(\alpha_{d+1})] = \\ &= [0 \quad \cdots \quad 0] \end{aligned}$$

$p(x) \in \text{Ker } T$ $\vdash p \beta$

$\therefore \text{Ker } T = 0$, $\text{dim } T: \mathbb{F}_d[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{d+1} - \ell$ by (b)

because $p(x) = 0$

$\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{def}} & T: V \rightarrow W \\ \xrightarrow{\text{def}} & S: W \rightarrow U \end{matrix}$ means $S \circ T = 0$

$S \circ T: V \rightarrow U$

$$(S \circ T)(v) = S(Tv)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}} p \beta$

$\therefore \xrightarrow{\text{def}} T, S - \underline{\text{projection of } \text{range}}$

$$T_m T \subseteq \text{Ker } S \iff S \circ T = 0$$

because $S \circ T = 0$

$v \in V \quad \therefore \quad T_m T \subseteq \text{Ker } S \quad \text{and} \quad (\Rightarrow)$ $\vdash p \beta$

$$(S \circ T)(v) = S(\underbrace{T_v}_{\substack{\text{Im } T \\ \text{Ker } S}}) = 0$$

$\neg \exists v \in V$ $v \in \text{Im } T$

, 0-ի ալցի և ուղարկած $S \circ T$ մեջ ունենալիք
առկա ուղարկած է պի

$$S \circ T = 0 \quad \text{յի} \quad (\Leftarrow)$$

- զորությունը $v \in V$ է առկա, $w \in \text{Im } T$ այսուհետեւ

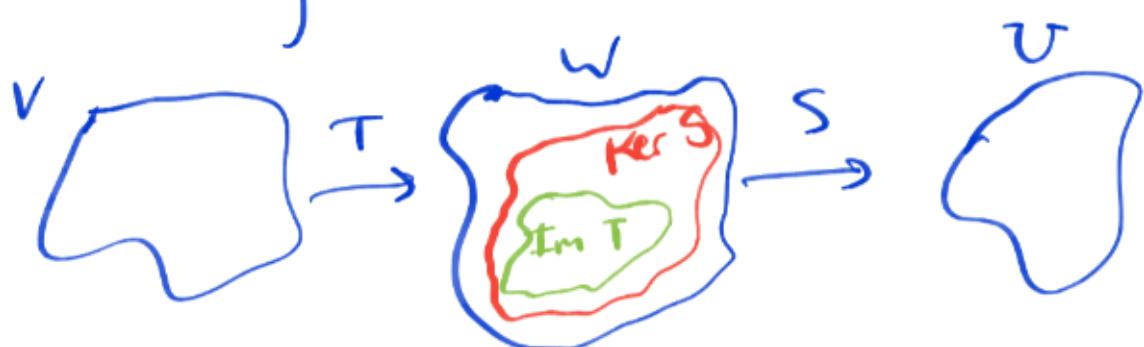
$$w = T_v$$

$$0 = (S \circ T)(v) = S(T_v) = S_w$$

$\neg \exists w \in \text{Im } T$

$w \in \text{Ker } S$ ամբ $S_w = 0$, $w \in \text{Im } T$ եւ յիշող

Հ.եւ այսուհետեւ $\text{Im } T \subseteq \text{Ker } S$



Հետևող հայտնիութեան

בנוסף ל- $S, T : V \rightarrow W$ ישנו

$$(1) \quad \boxed{T+S : V \rightarrow W} \quad : \text{def}$$

$$(\alpha \in F)_{(2)} \boxed{\alpha T : V \rightarrow W} : \text{Def } p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \quad & (T+S)(v_1 + \lambda v_2) = T(v_1 + \lambda v_2) + S(v_1 + \lambda v_2) = \\
 & = Tv_1 + \lambda Tv_2 + Sv_1 + \lambda Sv_2 = \\
 & = (Tv_1 + Sv_1) + \lambda(Tv_2 + Sv_2) = \\
 & = (T+S)v_1 + \lambda(T+S)v_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & (\alpha T)(v_1 + \lambda v_2) = \alpha T(v_1 + \lambda v_2) = \\
 & = \alpha(Tv_1 + \lambda Tv_2) = \alpha Tv_1 + \underbrace{\alpha \lambda}_{\infty} T v_2 = \\
 & = \alpha Tv_1 + \lambda \alpha T v_2 = (\alpha T)v_1 + \lambda (\alpha T)v_2
 \end{aligned}$$

... + $\delta_8 \cdot r(17 \cdot 60 \cdot 3 \cdot 170)$ $\overline{D_3}$ $- \overline{D_2}$ $-$ Intake $-$ outflow

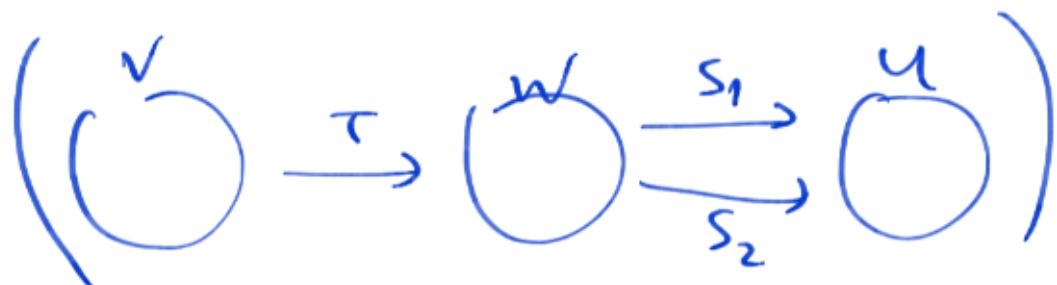
: projekt, in $I_{j,i}$ $W - S$ $V - x$ min tank $p_{j,i}$

$$\text{Lin}_{\mathbb{F}}(V, W)$$

$$\cdot \text{Hom}_F(v, w) = \mathbb{H}^1$$

$$T \in \text{Hom}_F(V, W) \quad : \text{per - } \underline{\text{def}}$$

$$S_1, S_2 \in \text{Hom}_F(W, U)$$



$$(S_2 + S_1) \circ T = S_2 \circ T + S_1 \circ T \quad : \text{sic}$$

(+ 58-762-603 ° : untuk p. sum)

$$((S_2 + S_1) \circ T)_V = (S_1 + S_2)(T_V) = -\gamma_{n+1} \gamma_n$$

$$= S_1(T_v) + S_2(T_v) = (S_1 \circ T)_v + (S_2 \circ T)_v =$$

$$= (S_1 \circ T + S_2 \circ T)_v$$

$$(\cdot S_0(T_1+T_2) = S_0 T_1 + S_0 T_2 \quad j^{\text{even}} \rightarrow \rho(1))$$

Ex. \tilde{f} $T: V \rightarrow W$ $\text{Im } f = \underline{\text{mfd}}$

$$V \rightarrow \text{def} \quad B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$W \leftarrow \text{def} \quad C = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$$

$C \rightarrow B$ if T ~~is a linear map~~ \rightarrow $T(v_i) = w_j$

$$[T]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ [T_{v_1}]_C & \cdots & [T_{v_m}]_C & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{v_1} = \alpha_{11}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n1}w_n \\ T_{v_2} = \alpha_{12}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n2}w_n \\ \vdots \\ T_{v_m} = \alpha_{1m}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{nm}w_n \end{array} \right. \quad \text{rank } \rho \leq n$$

$$[T]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1m} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & & \alpha_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \dots & \alpha_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{size}$$

rank B, C $\rho \leq \rho$ if V, W \rightarrow $T, S: V \rightarrow W$ \rightarrow λ \rightarrow λ

$$(1) \quad [T+S]_C^B = [T]_C^B + [S]_C^B$$

\uparrow
 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$
 \uparrow
 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$
 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$

$$(2) \quad [\alpha \cdot T]_C^B = \alpha \cdot [T]_C^B$$

\uparrow
 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$
 \uparrow
 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$
 \uparrow
 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$

: אוסף הcolumnים ב- T

$$\mathcal{L} : \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}}(V, W) \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(T) = [T]_C^B$$

. סעיף ג' \mathcal{L}

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

: אוסף

$$C = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$$

: אוסף

$$[T+S]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ [(T+S)v_1]_C & \dots & [(T+S)v_m]_C \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} = (1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ \Gamma & \dots & \Gamma \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} = \dots$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} [I_{V_1} + S_{V_1}]_C & \cdots & [I_{V_m} + S_{V_m}]_C \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{array} \right] \quad \text{...} \quad \text{...}$$

$$[u]_p + [u']_D = [u+u']_D$$

$$D = \{t_1, \dots, t_K\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(S)$$

$$u = \beta_1 t_1 + \cdots + \beta_k t_k$$

$$u' = \beta'_1 t_1 + \dots + \beta'_K t_K$$

$$u + u' = (\beta_1 + \beta'_1)t_1 + \dots + (\beta_k + \beta'_k)t_k$$

$$[u+u']_D = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 + \beta'_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_K + \beta'_K \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_K \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta'_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta'_K \end{bmatrix} = [u]_D + [u']_D$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ [T_{v_1}]_C + [S_{v_1}]_C & \dots & [T_{v_m}]_C + [S_{v_m}]_C & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ [T_{v_1}]_C \\ \vdots \\ [T_{v_m}]_C \end{matrix} \right] + \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ [S_{v_1}]_C \\ \vdots \\ [S_{v_m}]_C \end{matrix} \right] =$$

$$= [T]_C^B + [S]_C^B$$

$$[\alpha T]_C^B = \left[[(\alpha T)_{v_1}]_C \dots [(\alpha T)_{v_n}]_C \right] = \quad (2)$$

$$= \left[[\alpha T_{v_1}]_C \dots [\alpha T_{v_m}]_C \right] \Rightarrow$$

$D = \{t_1, \dots, t_k\}$ $u = \beta_1 t_1 + \dots + \beta_k t_k$: $\text{rk } \beta$, β l.f. von β

$$du = \alpha \beta_1 t_1 + \dots + \alpha \beta_k t_k$$

$$[\alpha u]_D = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha \beta_k \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{bmatrix} = \alpha [u]_D$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \left[\alpha [T_{v_1}]_C \dots \alpha [T_{v_m}]_C \right] = \alpha \left[[T_{v_1}]_C \dots [T_{v_m}]_C \right]$$

$$\text{f.e.n.} = \alpha \cdot [T]_C^B$$

$$\mathcal{L}: \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}}(V, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} : \text{f.f.}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(T) = [T]_C^B$$

in Se \sum $\lambda_j \cdot T_j$

per-similär \mathcal{L} \rightarrow poly mhd

für γ_m lin δ_p \mathcal{L} : λ_{δ_p}

zur

perf für \mathcal{L} \rightarrow $T \in \text{Hom}_F(V, W)$ $\lambda_{\delta_p} - \gamma_m$

$$[T]_C^B = \mathcal{L}(T) = 0 \quad \text{: mhd}$$

$$[Tv_1]_C = \dots [Tv_m]_C = 0 \quad -e \quad , \text{mhd}$$

$$Tv_1 = 0 \cdot w_1 + \dots + 0 \cdot w_n = 0 \quad \text{: mhd}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Tv_m = 0 \cdot w_1 + \dots + 0 \cdot w_n = 0$$

$$Tv_i = 0 \quad , \quad v_1, \dots, v_m \quad \text{bkt. lfd.}$$

oder n poly lin $\Rightarrow T = 0 - e$ will als Fkt
aus \mathbb{F}^n

$$A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$$

-e $\Rightarrow T: V \rightarrow W$ in mhd $\lambda_{\delta_p} - \delta_p$

$$\mathcal{L}(T) = [T]_C = A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \dots & \alpha_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \quad : \text{diag}$$

: if $T: V \rightarrow W$ $\xrightarrow{\text{def}} \text{adj}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Tv_1 = \alpha_{11}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n1}w_n \\ Tv_2 = \alpha_{12}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n2}w_n \\ \vdots \\ Tv_m = \alpha_{1m}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{nm}w_n \end{array} \right.$$

: "join" all these equations to look at

$$[T]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} | & | \\ [Tv_1]_C & \cdots & [Tv_m]_C \\ | & | \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}}$

$$\mathcal{L}: \text{Hom}_F(V, W) \xrightarrow{\text{def}} F^{n \times m} \quad : \text{opposite}$$

: in the opposite direction

$$F = \text{Hom}_F(V, W)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}}(V, W) = \cdot \text{ If } n \cdot$$

$$= \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} = nm$$

1.3

$$\therefore \exists T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ l.o.s. } \textcircled{1}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - 3y \\ x + y \\ 5y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot [T]_{E_3}^{E_2} \text{ If } 3N$$

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

$$\therefore \exists T: \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2} \quad : \exists \text{ l.o.s. } \textcircled{2}$$

$$T(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot B$$

$$\text{by def. o.o.s. } E \text{ new } \cdot \text{B by def. } \text{new } \cdot \text{B}$$

$$[T]_E^E \text{ If } 3N$$

$$E = \left\{ e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22} \right\}$$

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

$$Te_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{11} - e_{21} \quad : \rho_{r1}$$

$$Te_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = e_{12} - e_{22}$$

$$Te_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{11} + e_{21}$$

$$Te_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_{12} + e_{22}$$

$$[T]_E^E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad : \text{probabil}$$

$$T: \mathbb{F}_d[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_d[x] \quad : \text{f(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{map}} \text{f}(x+1) \quad ③$$

$$(\dots, f_n, p_k) \quad T(p(x)) = p'(x+1) \quad : \text{def of map}$$

$$E = \{1, x, \dots, x^d\} \quad [T]_E^E \quad \text{then}$$

$$: \text{f(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{map}} \text{f}(x+1)$$

$$T: \mathbb{F}_d[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_d[x]$$

$$T \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$T \cdot x = 1$$

$$T \cdot x^2 = 2(x+1) = 2x + 2$$

:

$$T \cdot x^k = k(x+1)^{k-1}$$

:

$$T \cdot x^d = d(x+1)^{d-1}$$

$$(x+1)^{k-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{i} x^i \underbrace{1^{k-i-1}}_1$$

$$\frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!}$$

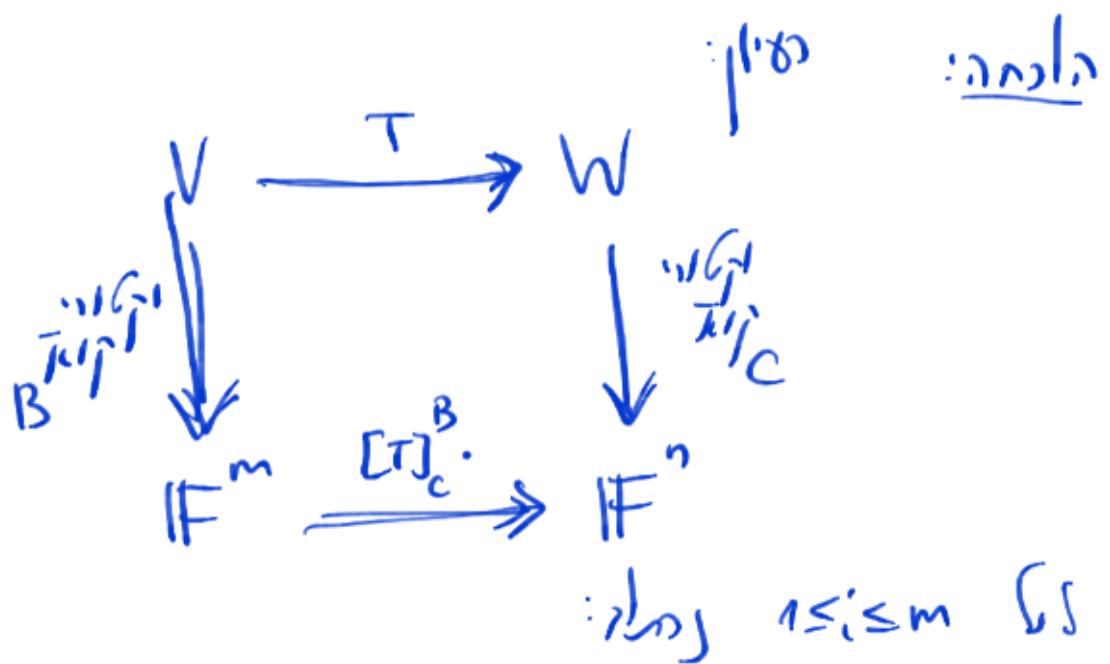
$$[T]_E^E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \cdot \binom{2}{0} & k \cdot \binom{k-1}{0} & d \cdot \binom{d-1}{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \cdot \binom{2}{1} & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \cdot \binom{2}{2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d \cdot \binom{d-1}{d-1} \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1120

$\hookrightarrow T: V \rightarrow W$ \Leftrightarrow Def

$W = \{ \text{def } C \subset \{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \quad | \quad V = \{ \text{def } B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \}$
 $v \in V \quad \text{if}$

$$[T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B = [Tv]_C$$



* $Tv_i = \alpha_{1i}w_1 + \dots + \alpha_{ni}w_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ki}w_k$

: \rightarrow $\{s_i\}$, $\rho k, \eta \geq$

$$[T]_C^B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \dots & \alpha_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$. v = \beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_m v_m \quad : \text{all } . v \in V \quad \rightarrow$

$$[T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1m} \\ \alpha_{k1} & \dots & \alpha_{km} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \dots & \alpha_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \sum_{l=1}^m \alpha_{kl} \beta_l \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} k \\ \vdots \\ n \end{array}$$

: $[Tv]_C$ -> reln e , je 33)

$$\begin{aligned} Tv &= T(\beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_m v_m) = \\ &= \beta_1 T v_1 + \dots + \beta_m T v_m = \sum_{l=1}^m \beta_l T v_l = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^m \beta_l \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{kl} w_k \right) = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{kn} \beta_l \right) w_l \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{l=1}^m \alpha_{kl} \beta_l \right) v_k$$

: $\bar{\alpha}_k$ für β_l feste

$$[Tv]_C = \left[\sum_{l=1}^m \alpha_{kl} \beta_l \right]_C \quad \begin{matrix} k \\ \vdots \\ n \end{matrix}$$

$$[T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B = [Tv]_C \quad -\text{Op}^{\text{on}}$$

s.l.w. $\cdot \beta_l$

$$\underline{C([T]_C^B)} = \left\{ [w]_C \mid w \in \text{Im } T \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} : \text{Def} \\ : \text{Op}^{\text{on}} \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$C([T]_C^B) \supseteq \underbrace{[T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B}_{\text{Op}^{\text{on}}} = [Tv]_C \stackrel{w \in \text{Im } T}{=} [w]_C \quad \begin{matrix} : \text{Def} \\ : \exists v: w = Tv \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix} \text{ op } \Leftarrow \text{sh} \quad , \quad \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \in C([T]_C^B) \Rightarrow \quad : (c)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = [T]_C^B \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[v]_B \in C(\underbrace{\beta_m})$$

\vdots (2) $v = \beta_1 v_1 + \cdots + \beta_m v_m \rightsquigarrow$ (1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{bmatrix} = [T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B = [T_v]_C \in$$

$\text{Im } T \subseteq \left\{ [w]_C \mid w \in \text{Im } T \right\}$

Le. n

$$N([T]_C^B) = \left\{ [v]_B \mid v \in \text{Ker } T \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$[v]_B \in \overline{N([T]_C^B)} \Rightarrow \exists u \in \text{Ker } T \quad \vdots \quad (2)$$

$$\underbrace{[T]_C^B}_{\text{Im } T} \cdot \underbrace{[v]_B}_{\text{Im } T} = [T_v]_C \stackrel{?}{=} [0]_C \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$[v]_B \in N([T]_C^B) \quad \text{pfi}$$

\vdots (2) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in N \quad \text{d} \quad (2)$

$$[T]_C^B \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{bmatrix}}_{[v]_B} = 0$$

(2) $v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m v_m \rightsquigarrow$ (1)

$$[T_v]_C = [T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B = 0$$

$$L^{\alpha} \circ C = L' \circ C \circ L^{\alpha} B = 0$$

$$T_v = 0 \cdot w_1 + \dots + 0 \cdot w_n = 0 : \text{Basis}$$

l.d.s

$$v \in \text{Ker } T \quad |, \text{N}$$

$$(1-n \text{ d}) \cdot \text{rank } [T]_C^B = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \quad (3)$$

$$(2-n \text{ d}) \cdot \dim_{\mathbb{F}} N([T]_C^B) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T$$

... Ker T, Im T plausibel Prüfung

-> dann für v,w, V,W -? prop möglich

-> rank N, C über n

-> mindestens 1 Null (nicht alle Elemente gleich 0)

.V, W

: dann seien z.B. p,q,r,s : WV

$$T: \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$T(B) = A \cdot B - B \cdot A$$

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

: rechts

-> aufstellen ausrechnen : Basis

$$E = \{e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}\}$$

$$Te_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{11}$$

$$Te_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

$$Te_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = e_{11} - e_{22}$$

$$Te_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{12}$$

$$[\Gamma]_E^E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} C([T]_E^E) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Im } T \\ N([T]_E^E) & \leftrightarrow & \text{Ker } T \end{array}$$

: 123 123 123 123

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C([T]_E^E) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

: Im T $\xrightarrow{\text{123}} 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1$: 123

$$\text{Im } T = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ -e_{12}, e_{11} - e_{22} \right\} =$$

$$= \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

: N $\xrightarrow{\text{123}} 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1$: Ker T $\xrightarrow{\text{123}} 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$

$$x_2 = s, x_4 = t \Rightarrow x_3 = 0, x_1 = t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} t \\ s \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \circ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad : \text{PSI}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ker } T} = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ e_{11} + e_{22}, e_{12} \right\} =$$

$$= \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = 2 \quad , \text{Lap}$$

: $T \in \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{F})$ $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = 1 \rightarrow$
 $\text{rank } T (= \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T)$

... $\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$ \rightarrow $\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$
 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}$ \rightarrow $\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$
 $\in N([T]_c^B)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \in C([T]_c^B)$$

$$C = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \quad \downarrow$$

$$\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix} \in N([T]_c^B)$$

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$\beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_m v_m$$

线性组合 向量的线性组合 线性组合 \rightarrow 线性

$$E = \{e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}\} , V = \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\mathbb{F}^4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow$$

$$V$$

$$\longleftarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \underline{\alpha_{11}} e_{11} + \underline{\alpha_{12}} e_{12} + \underline{\alpha_{21}} e_{21} + \underline{\alpha_{22}} e_{22}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mapsto$$

$$V = \alpha_1 e_{11} + \alpha_2 e_{12} + \alpha_3 e_{21} + \alpha_4 e_{22} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{设 } T: V \rightarrow W \\ \text{设 } S: W \rightarrow U \end{array} \quad \text{则 } \quad \begin{array}{c} T: V \rightarrow W \\ S: W \rightarrow U \end{array} \quad \text{或 } \quad \begin{array}{c} T: V \rightarrow W \\ S: W \rightarrow U \end{array}$$

$$V \xrightarrow{f} \dots \xrightarrow{g} 0$$

$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$
 $W = \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$
 $U = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$
 0.0P 0.0P 0.0P
 C D D

$$\underbrace{[S \circ T]_D^B}_{\text{Defn}} = \underbrace{[S]_D^C \cdot [T]_C^B}_{\text{Defn}} : S \in \mathcal{L}(V, W) \quad r \in V \quad \underbrace{[S]_D^B}_{\text{Defn}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [S \circ T]_D^B \cdot [v]_B = \underbrace{[(S \circ T)v]_D}_\text{Defn} = \\
 & = [S(Tv)]_D = [S]_D^C \cdot [T]_C^B = \\
 & = [S]_D^C \cdot [T]_C^B \cdot [v]_B
 \end{aligned}$$

B 0.0P \rightarrow 3rd col Gr \rightarrow 2nd col \rightarrow 1st col

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$[v_1]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, [v_m]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[S \circ T]_D^B \cdot e_i = ([S]_D^C [T]_C^B) \cdot e_i : P$$

$$L \hookrightarrow \cdots \rightarrow D \rightarrow_K ((\text{ORD} \cup \text{JC}) \circ_K 1)$$

$$G_k \left([S \circ T]_D^B \right) \quad G_k \left([S]_D^C [T]_C^B \right)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{def}}$

: $p\beta_1, \text{נוקט}$ IS IS ה פונקציית ב פונקציית
 . f.e. $[S \circ T]_D^B = [S]_D^C [T]_C^B$

$$\text{ונדי } \xrightarrow{\text{ה}} T: V \rightarrow W \quad : \underline{\text{עפוד}}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}} \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$

. $-$ $\text{ונדי } \xrightarrow{\text{ה}} T^{-1}: W \rightarrow V \rightarrow \text{עפוד}$

$$\underbrace{[T^{-1}]_B^C = ([T]_C^B)^{-1}}_{\text{ונדי } \xrightarrow{\text{ה}} \text{ונדי } \xrightarrow{\text{ה}}}$$

: sk

$$[T^{-1}]_B^C \cdot [T]_C^B = [T^{-1} \circ T]_B^B =$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{def}} \xrightarrow{\text{def}}$

$$= [I]_B^B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$\forall k: v_k = 0 \cdot v_1 + \dots + 1 \cdot v_k + \dots + 0 \cdot v_m$$

Definition: If B is a basis for V , then $[T]_B^B$ is the matrix representation of T relative to B .

$$[T^{-1}]_B^C = ([T]_C^B)^{-1}$$

$\int_{1.2.4}$

Lemma: $[T]_C^B \iff$ there is T such that T is invertible.

Proof: If T is invertible, then T^{-1} exists.

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$B' = \{v'_1, \dots, v'_m\}$$

$$[I]_{B'}^B = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ [v_1]_{B'} & \cdots & [v_m]_{B'} & \\ | & & | & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

Understand that the second condition $[I]_{B'}^B$ implies $v_i = v'_i$ for all i .

$$I_V: V \longrightarrow V$$

B is invertible if and only if I_V is invertible.

B' օրաց ի ըրքելու լյե ալգր

, մէն $T: V \rightarrow W$ կառ է զյուն

$$V - \{ \text{բառ} \} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B \\ B' \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C \\ C' \end{array} \right.$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{չօք}}$

$$[T]_C^B = [I]_{W_C}^{C'} \cdot [T]_{C'}^{B'} \cdot [I]_{V_{B'}}^B$$

$$\downarrow \text{բառ} \quad \downarrow \text{բառ}$$

$$T = I_W \circ T \circ I_V$$

$\therefore T: V \rightarrow V$ պէ զյուն

: ՏԸՆ , $V - \{ \text{բառ} \}$ Բ₁ , Բ₂

$$[T]_{B_1}^{B_1} = [I]_{V_{B_1}}^{B_2} [T]_{B_2}^{B_2} [I]_{V_{B_2}}^{B_1}$$

$$[I]_{V_{B_2}}^{B_1} = ([I]_{V_{B_1}}^{B_2})^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{բառ պ. շ}$$

Դակ Տէ կը ան Հու $[T]_{B_1}^{B_1}, [T]_{B_2}^{B_2}$ պէ զյուն

: ՏԸՆ , (B_1, B_2) բառի պեհաջ $T: V \rightarrow V$ մէն

$$\boxed{[T]_{B_1}^{B_2} = P \cdot [T]_{B_2}^{B_2} \cdot P^{-1}}$$

(Proof of why this is true)

(conjugacy) $\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn $\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn $\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn

Final result is also $\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn $\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{alg} & \xleftrightarrow{1:1} & \text{alg} \\ \text{link} & & \text{link} \\ \text{alg} & & \text{alg} \end{array}$$

\Leftrightarrow defn

($\sim\!\!\!\sim$ defn) \Leftrightarrow defn
