

10 Afzähn

Winkelformel  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

In gleicher Weise  $T: V \rightarrow W$

$\forall v_1, v_2 \in V: T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2)$  linear

$\forall v \in V, \alpha \in F: T(\alpha v) = \alpha T(v)$

$(T(v_1 + \alpha v_2) = T(v_1) + \alpha T(v_2))$  Linie

$T(0) = 0$  : Ifen

Sei  $V \neq \{0\}$  in  $V, W$  reic - ausgenommen  
 $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$T(v_1) = w_1$

$\vdots$   
 $T(v_n) = w_n$

Also  $T: V \rightarrow W$  ist von  $\{0\}$  auf  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \subset W$   
 $w_1, \dots, w_n \in W$

:  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  ist linear unabh

$v \in V \Leftrightarrow (\exists i \in \mathbb{N}) T(v) =$  (1)

$$T(v_1) = T(v_2) \Leftarrow v_1 = v_2 \quad - \text{by (2)}$$

... גורף וקטור נ' יcp

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$$T(v) := \alpha_1 T(v_1) + \dots + \alpha_n T(v_n)$$

From defn of  $v$   $\Leftrightarrow$  v is a linear combination of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$   $\forall \alpha_i$

:  $T(v)$  will be a linear combination of  $T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)$   $\forall \alpha_i$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n =$$

$$= \beta_1 v_1 + \dots + \beta_n v_n$$

$$T(v) = \alpha_1 T(v_1) + \dots + \alpha_n T(v_n)$$

$$T(v) = \beta_1 T(v_1) + \dots + \beta_n T(v_n)$$

! for now we skip

... by defn of  $v$ ,  $v$  is a linear combination of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  - it's

(1) plan to show  $v$  is a linear combination of  $T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)$

$\Rightarrow$   $T(v)$  is a linear combination of  $T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)$

(2)  $v$  is a linear combination of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$

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• end

Defn

$$T: \mathbb{F}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4 \quad (1)$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 \\ 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow$$

$$2T \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(T(\alpha v) + \beta T v) \in \text{Im } T$  if and only if  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\text{Im } T$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{F}^4$ .  $\text{Im } T = \text{span}\{v_1, v_2\}$ .

Let  $v_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $v_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$  be  $T: \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$  (2).

$T(v_1) = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $T(v_2) = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$ .  $T(v_1), T(v_2)$  are linearly independent.

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ x_2 - x_4 + x_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_4 - x_3 + x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T: \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{k \times m}$

$$l : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \quad (3)$$

$$T(X) = AX$$

$\mathbb{F}^{k \times n} \Rightarrow \text{जब ऐसा } A \text{ कहा}$

$$\left( \begin{aligned} T(X + \alpha Y) &= A(X + \alpha Y) = \\ &= AX + \alpha AY = T(X) + \alpha T(Y) \end{aligned} \right)$$

: सेव

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{उसी } T : \mathbb{F}_d[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_d[x] \quad (4)$$

$$\text{में } T(p(x)) = p'(x)$$

$$\text{उसी } T : \mathbb{F}_d[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{F} \quad (5)$$

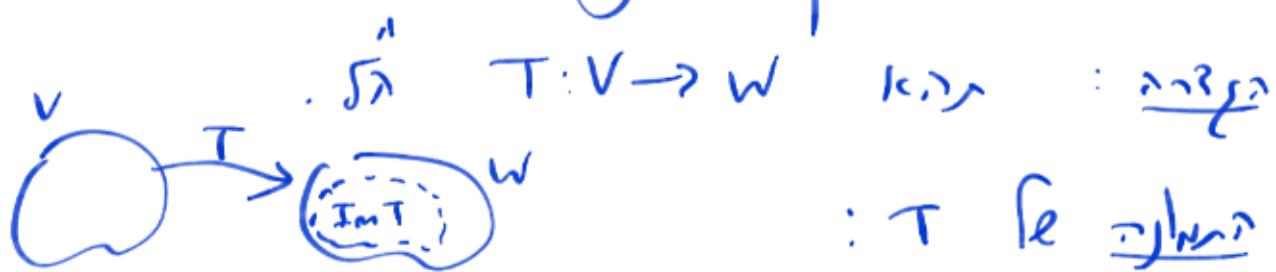
:  $\mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$   
 $\mathbb{F}^1$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \{ \alpha \} \quad T(p(x)) = p(\alpha)$$

$$\text{में } T : \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times m} \quad (6)$$

$$p(A) = p(I) \cdot A \quad : (3 \text{ le } \text{Go mpm})$$

Definition



$$\text{Im } T := \{T_v \mid v \in V\}$$

$: T \in \underline{\text{funk}}$

$$\text{Ker } T := \{v \in V \mid T_v = 0\}$$



Null

$$\text{Im } T \subseteq W$$

$\text{Ran}$

plane

$$\text{Ker } T \subseteq V$$

$: \text{se , f. } T: V \rightarrow W \text{ fun :} \underline{\text{def}}$

$$\text{für } \text{Im } T \subseteq W \quad (1)$$

$$\text{für } \text{Ker } T \subseteq V \quad (2)$$

:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \parallel \cdot \parallel_{\text{operator norm}} \circ f (1^{\frac{1}{n}})$

: also ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$  ,  $w_1, w_2 \in \text{Im } T$   $\Leftrightarrow$

$w_1 + \alpha w_2 \in \text{Im } T$

:  $\exists v_1, v_2 \in V$  e.  $\left| \begin{array}{l} w_1, w_2 \in \text{Im } T \\ T v_1 = w_1 \\ T v_2 = w_2 \end{array} \right.$  pfc

$\exists v_1, v_2 \in V$  :  $\left| \begin{array}{l} T v_1 = w_1 \\ T v_2 = w_2 \end{array} \right.$

$$T(v_1 + \alpha v_2) = \overbrace{T v_1}^{w_1} + \alpha \overbrace{T v_2}^{w_2} = w_1 + \alpha w_2$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\text{A. h. S.}$   
 $T$

:  $\exists v_1, v_2 \in V$  e.  $\Rightarrow w_1 + \alpha w_2 \in \text{Im } T$   $\Leftrightarrow$   
 $w \in \text{Im } T$  , pfc

:  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$  ,  $v_1, v_2 \in \text{Ker } T$   $\Leftrightarrow$  (2)

$$T(v_1 + \alpha v_2) = \overbrace{T v_1}^0 + \alpha \overbrace{T v_2}^0 = 0 + \alpha \cdot 0 = 0$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\text{A. h. S.}$   
 $T$

$v_1, v_2 \in \text{Ker } T$

$\forall v \in \text{Ker } T$   $\parallel \cdot \parallel \circ f (v + \alpha v_2) \in \text{Ker } T$  : g.e.  
s.e.

Def. 3.2 Ex 3.2 Ker, Im ren)  
 $(\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C})$   $T: \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$  (2)

$$T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_4 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

:  $\text{Ker } T \subseteq \mathbb{F}^4$

$$\text{Ker } T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} : T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} : \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} =$$

=  $N(A)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1]{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3, R_4 \leftarrow +R_2]{R_2 \leftarrow -R_2} N(A) \xrightarrow[1.3]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[1.3N]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - 2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row operations}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{Ker } T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -t \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} : t \in \mathbb{F} \right\} = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T = 1 \quad , \text{ dim}$$

$$\text{Im } T \subseteq \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \mid \exists \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} : T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad : \text{②) Im zlrg}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \mid \exists \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} : \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= C(A)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Pf} & 1, 2, 3 & \rightarrow \text{Pf} : \text{0.07 kBd} \\ \text{exkl} & 4 & \end{array}$$

$$C(A) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad : \text{Pf}$$

$$1,02 \rightarrow 1,251$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} C(A) = 3$$

$$(d \geq 1) \quad T : \mathbb{F}_d[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_d[x] \quad : \sim \text{SJS} \quad (4)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}_d[x] = d+1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{vglj}$$

$$\text{Ker } T = \left\{ p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_d[x] \mid p'(x) = 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F} \right\} \quad \begin{matrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ p'(\alpha) & \neq & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$, \text{Ker } T = \{ 1 \} \quad \begin{matrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ p'(\alpha) & \neq & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T = 1$$

$$\text{Im } T = \left\{ p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_d[x] \mid \exists f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_d[x]: f'(x) = p(x) \right\} =$$

$$= \mathbb{F}_{d-1}[x]$$

$$- \text{SJS} \rightarrow \text{SJS}$$

$$: \text{sk } d \geq \text{anz } f(x) \text{ mit } d \quad (\leq)$$

$$f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \dots + \alpha_d x^d$$

: SJS

$$p(x) = f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \cdots + \alpha_d x^{d-1}$$

$$\cdot F_{d-1}[x] \rightarrow \text{def}$$

: "prn"  $p(x) \in F_{d-1}[x]$  plj. so lnp ( $\supseteq$ )

$$q(x) = \int p(x) dx \in F_d[x]$$

$$q'(x) = p(x) \quad \text{prnwl}$$

$$\dim_F \text{Im } T = d \quad , \text{def}$$

$$\alpha \mapsto \exists \beta \in T: F_d[x] \rightarrow F \quad (\text{s})$$

$$\text{Ker } T = \left\{ p(x) \in F_d[x] \mid p(\alpha) = 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \text{Span}_F \left\{ x - \alpha, x^2 - \alpha x, \dots, x^d - \alpha x^{d-1} \right\}$$

$$\text{so def, oor lns } \Rightarrow \text{lfd}$$

$$\dim_F \text{Ker } T = d$$

$$\text{Im } T = \left\{ \lambda \in F \mid \exists p(x) \in F_d[x]: p(\alpha) = \lambda \right\}$$

$$V = \{ \lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{F} \}$$

(Eigenwerte von  $T$ )

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = 1$$

Eigenwerte von  $T$

$\dim V$	$\dim \text{Ker } T$	$\dim \text{Im } T$	$\vdots$
4	1	3	$(\cdot)(\cdot)$
$d+1$	1	$d$	$\rightarrow$
$d+1$	$d$	1	$\leftarrow$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T$$

:  $\text{Rang}$

$\downarrow$   $\text{Rang}$

:  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

•  $\text{V}\setminus\{0\} = \text{null}(T) \Leftrightarrow T \underset{\text{sk}}{\sim}$

•  $\text{Ker } T = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{c} T: V \rightarrow W \\ \text{bij } T \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \text{surj } T$

$\Rightarrow$  def  $\Leftrightarrow$  def  $T \Leftrightarrow$  def ( $\Leftarrow$ )

•  $\text{Ker } T \supseteq V \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow$  def  $\text{Ker } T \neq \{0\}$   
is sk (gr)

$v \neq 0 \quad \underset{\text{sk}}{\sim} \quad \begin{array}{l} T_v = 0 \\ T_0 = 0 \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow$  def  $\text{Ker } T \neq \{0\}$

•  $\text{Im } T \supseteq \text{null } \text{Ker } T = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow$  ( $\Rightarrow$ )

•  $T_{v_1} = T_{v_2} \quad \underset{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \quad v_1, v_2 \in V$

$T(v_1 - v_2) = T_{v_1} - T_{v_2} = 0$   $\underset{\text{? def}}{\Rightarrow}$

$\therefore$  def  $\text{Ker } T = \{0\}$  def,  $v_1 - v_2 \in \text{Ker } T$  def

$$v_1 - v_2 = 0$$

f.e.

$\therefore$  def

$$v_1 = v_2$$

def

$\therefore$  def  $\text{Im } T = \text{null } \text{Ker } T$

(ii)  $V$ )  $\text{defn} \quad I_V: V \rightarrow V$

$$\forall v \in V : \quad I_V(v) = v$$

בכל גורן, מתקיים הדר

ההגדרה . נסמן  $f$  גורן פixed point כנראה.  
:  $\exists w \in W$  כך ש-  $f(w) = w$ , כלומר,

. בול גורן  $f$   $T: V \rightarrow W$  הוא invertible

, מושג הילובו  $T^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$  הוא  
. כך ש-  $w \in W$   $\Leftrightarrow T^{-1}(w) \in V$

.  $\exists \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  מוגן  $T^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$  : linear

:  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$  ,  $w_1, w_2 \in W$  ה�:

$$T^{-1}(w_1 + \alpha w_2) \stackrel{?}{=} T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2$$

: מלה  $\alpha$

$$T(T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2) \stackrel{\text{defn}}{=} \underbrace{T}_{\text{linear}}(T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2)$$

$$= T(T^{-1}w_1) + \alpha T(T^{-1}w_2) \stackrel{\text{defn } T, T^{-1}}{=}$$

$$= I_W(w_1) + \alpha I_W(w_2) = w_1 + \alpha w_2$$

" Proj je für  $T^{-1}$  rückgängig

$$T^{-1}\left(T\left(T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2\right)\right) = \underline{T^{-1}(w_1 + \alpha w_2)}$$

Projektion  $T, T^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$

$$I_V(T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2)$$

$\mathbb{H}$

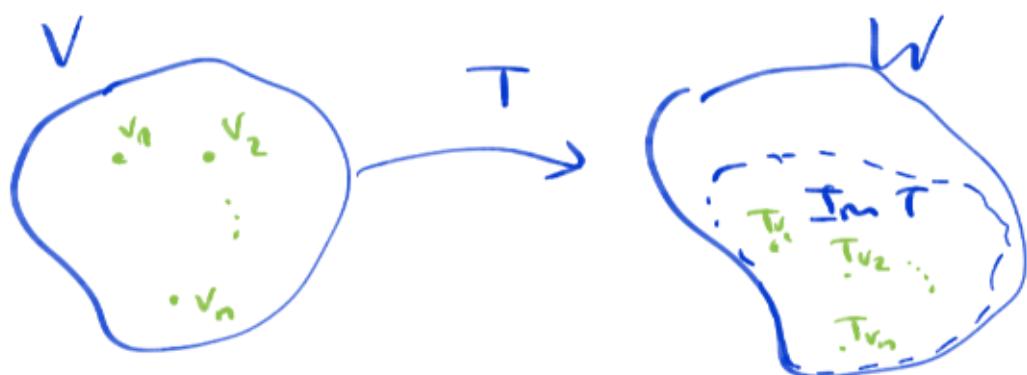
$$\underline{T^{-1}w_1 + \alpha T^{-1}w_2}$$

f. B. z.  $\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{H}$  Sei  $v_1, v_2, v_3$  Basis

( $V$  ist reell  $S$ )  $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}(S) = V \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}$

: es ist  $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  : zeigt

$$\text{Im } T = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}\{Tv_1, \dots, Tv_n\}$$



also  $T$  linear

$\text{Im } T \rightarrow T_{v_1}, \dots, T_{v_n} \rightarrow \text{the : (2)}$

↳  $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}}$   $\{T_{v_1}, \dots, T_{v_n}\}$  für  $\text{Im } T$  für  
(Span)  $\hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$  nicht lineare  $\Rightarrow$  ist slc  
: (6,2)

$\text{Im } T \supseteq \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T_{v_1}, \dots, T_{v_n}\}$

$\forall v \in V \quad \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F} \quad . w \in \text{Im } T \quad \Rightarrow \quad : (3)$

$$Tv = w$$

$V$   $\hookrightarrow$  nicht  $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \rightarrow$  lslc prf

$\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F} : \quad v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \quad : (4)$

$$Tv = T(\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n) = \alpha_1 T_{v_1} + \dots + \alpha_n T_{v_n}$$

$\therefore \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F} \quad w = Tv \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T_{v_1}, \dots, T_{v_n}\} \rightarrow$  lslc prf  
f.e.w.

$\text{Im } T \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } T = \underline{\text{span}}$   
nicht linear nicht slc

: slc, lslc  $T: V \rightarrow W$  lslc  $\rightarrow$  lslc prf

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V \quad (1)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W \quad (2)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V \quad (3)$$

.  $\text{Ker } T \leq V$   $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\exists B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subset V$   $\text{such that } T(v_i) = 0$

.  $\text{Im } T \leq W$   $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\exists A = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \subset W$   $\text{such that } T(v_i) = w_j$

.  $V - \{0\} \text{ has basis } B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$   $\Rightarrow$  (3)

:  $\text{Im } T = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)\}$

$$\text{Im } T = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)\}$$

.  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \leq n = \dim V$   $\Rightarrow$  (3)

Since  $T(v_i) \in \text{Im } T$  for all  $i$ , we have  $\text{Im } T \leq \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)\}$

.  $\text{Im } T = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n)\}$

(MOS)

.  $\begin{cases} T: V \rightarrow W \\ S: W \rightarrow U \end{cases} \Rightarrow S \circ T: V \rightarrow U$   $\text{is well-defined}$

.  $S \circ T: V \rightarrow U$   $\text{is linear}$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $v_1, v_2 \in V$   $\vdash$  ind

$$(S \circ T)(v_1 + \alpha v_2) = S(T(v_1 + \alpha v_2)) =$$

$$= S(Tv_1 + \alpha T v_2) \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{ind by } S \end{matrix}$$

$$= S(Tv_1) + \alpha S(Tv_2) = (S \circ T)v_1 + \alpha (S \circ T)v_2$$

Sehr leibniz

? linear / linear  $\Leftrightarrow$  lin

$T: V \rightarrow W$   $\vdash$  def

Alle werte  $\xrightarrow{T} e \Leftarrow$  für  $T$  re (1)

$$\exists S: W \rightarrow V : S \circ T = I_V$$

Alle werte  $\xrightarrow{T} e \Leftarrow$  für  $T$  re (2)

$$\exists S: W \rightarrow V : T \circ S = I_W$$

rechte linear rechts rechts

$V - \{ \text{zero} \}$   $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  (1)

$B' := \{Tv_1, \dots, Tv_n\} \rightarrow \text{Im } T$   
 -  $v_i \in V$   $\Rightarrow$   $Tv_i \in \text{Im } T$   $\Rightarrow B' \subseteq \text{Im } T$

$$0 = \alpha_1Tv_1 + \dots + \alpha_nTv_n \stackrel{T \text{ linear}}{=} T(\underbrace{\alpha_1v_1 + \dots + \alpha_nv_n}_0) = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1v_1 + \dots + \alpha_nv_n = 0$

$\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$   $\stackrel{\text{Im } T}{\Rightarrow} B' \subseteq \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq V$   
 -  $v_i \in B' \Rightarrow v_i \in \text{Im } T$

$\therefore \text{Im } T \subseteq B'$

$W - \{ \text{zero} \}$   $\tilde{B} = \{Tv_1, \dots, Tv_n, w_1, \dots, w_k\}$

$\therefore \tilde{B} \supseteq B'$   $\Rightarrow \text{Im } T \subseteq \tilde{B}$

$$S: W \rightarrow V$$

$$(S(Tv_i) = v_i)$$

$$(*) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S(Tv_n) = v_n \\ S_{w_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ S_{w_K} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Is \$S\$ (\$1 \times n\$) a \$1 \times n\$ matrix such that  
\$\forall v \in S\$, \$Sv = v\$

\$T\$ is linear such that \$S \circ T = I\_V\$

$$\therefore S \circ T = I_V - \text{def}$$

if \$v \in V\$ then \$Sv = v\$, \$v \in V\$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} (S \circ T)(v) &= S(Tv) = S(T(\alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n)) = \\ &= S(\alpha_1 T v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n T v_n) = \\ &= \underbrace{\alpha_1 S(T v_1)}_{v_1} + \cdots + \underbrace{\alpha_n S(T v_n)}_{v_n} = \\ &= \alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n = v \end{aligned}$$

∴ \$S \circ T = I\_V\$

• def

... and  $f_0$  is  $T: V \rightarrow W$  : why (2)

- e.g.  $S: W \rightarrow V$  is e.

$$\cdot T \circ S = I_W$$

. given basis map  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$W$  is span  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$

: if  $w \in w_1, \dots, w_n$  by  $f_1, f_0$ ,  $T \circ f_1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{v_1} = w_1 \\ \vdots \\ T_{v_n} = w_n \end{array} \right.$$

- e.g. (why) for every given basis of

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{w_1} = v_1 \\ \vdots \\ S_{w_n} = v_n \end{array} \right.$$

,  $w \in W$  i.e.  $T \circ S = I_W$   $\Rightarrow$  proof  
: from  $\sum c_i w_i = \sum c_i S_{w_i} = \sum c_i v_i$

$$w = c_1 w_1 + \dots + c_n w_n$$

: proof

$$\begin{aligned}
 (T \circ S)(w) &= T(S(w)) = T(S(\alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n)) = \\
 &= T\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \underbrace{S w_i}_{v_i} + \dots + \sum_{n=1}^n \alpha_n \underbrace{S w_n}_{v_n}\right) = T(\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n) = \\
 &= \alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n = \alpha_1 w_1 + \dots + \alpha_n w_n = w
 \end{aligned}$$

ר.ל.ר.

ל?י

? שורש ביר, מילוי מושג  $T$  ב- $\mathbb{R}$

. ביר  $T: V \rightarrow W$  מושג ב- $\mathbb{R}$

ל.ב  $T[B]$  מושג  $T$  מושג (1)

$B \subseteq V$  ביר שג ביר

ל.ב  $T[S]$  מושג  $T$  מושג (2)

$S \subseteq V$  ל.ב שג ביר

ו.ו.  $T[B]$  מושג  $T$  מושג (3)

$B \subseteq V$  ו.ו. שג ביר

ל.ב

ל.ב  $B \subseteq V$  ל.ב  $T[B]$  מושג (1)

ל.ב  $T[B]$  מושג ביר

Look at  $\vec{v}$   $\in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$   $\vdash$   $\vec{v} \in \text{Im } T$

$$\alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n) = 0$$

$\because (\text{ker } T = \{0\}) \vdash \vec{v} \in \text{Im } T$

$$\alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$   $\vdash$   $\vec{v} \in \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$   $\vdash$

$\vec{v} \in \text{Im } S$   $\vdash$   $T \circ S = T$  (2)

$\therefore w \in \text{Im } T[S] \rightarrow \text{Im } S$

$w \in W \quad \therefore S = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \quad \vdash$

$\vdash w \in \text{Im } T$

$\exists v \in V : T v = w$

$\vdash v \in \text{Im } S$

$\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F} : v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$

$w = T v = \alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n$

$\vdash$   $\text{Im } S$

$w \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{T v_1, \dots, T v_n\} \quad \vdash$

- 1.3)

$T[S]$

. f.e.

$-2, 1 \rightarrow -3, n$  why (3)

↳  $T: V \rightarrow W$  :  $\overline{f}$  is surjective : why  
. why  $f$  is surjective

. right project  $V, W$  is parallel  
 $V \cong W$  : reason

.  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$  so  $V \cong W$  p.c. : why

p.c.,  $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  so : why

given so  $f$  is surjective  $\Rightarrow T: V \rightarrow W$

$W = \{T_{v_1}, \dots, T_{v_n}\}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{surjective}}$

. f.e. .  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} W = n = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$   $\xrightarrow{\text{why}}$

.  $V \cong W$  so  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$  p.c. : why

.  $3rn$  follow p.c. surjective reason, why

.  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W = n$   $\Rightarrow$  why : why

$V - \text{f}$  over  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  1)

$W - \text{f}$  over  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$

map  $v_i \mapsto w_i$  def

$T: V \rightarrow W$

$$\begin{cases} T v_1 = w_1 \\ \vdots \\ T v_n = w_n \end{cases}$$

$v_i \in V$  if  $T(v_i) \in W$  def  
for all  $v_i$  def

$\{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \subseteq \text{Im } T$  : \underline{f}\_6 T

$W = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \subseteq \text{Im } T$  : f

$\text{if } T \text{ is } f, W = \text{Im } T$  : f

$v = 0$  along  $v \in \text{Ker } T$  iff : \underline{f}\_{17} T

$\exists \alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}$   $v = \sum \alpha_i v_i$  over  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

$0 = T v = \alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n =$  : f 10

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

Since  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  is linearly independent, we have  $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$ .

$$\text{Thus } \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$$

$$\text{Therefore, } T \text{ is } \text{linear}$$

Example: If  $T: V \rightarrow W$  is linear, then  $T(0) = 0$ .

$$\text{Let } V \text{ and } W \text{ be } \text{vector spaces} \quad \dim_F V = \dim_F W$$

Consider the map  $T: V \rightarrow W$  such that  $T(v) = 0$  for all  $v \in V$ .

$$\text{Then } T(v) = 0 \text{ for all } v \in V$$

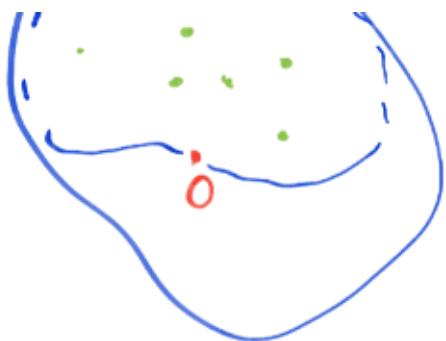
$$T: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\forall v \in V \quad T(v) = 0$$

Thus  $T: V \rightarrow W$  is a linear map from  $V$  to  $W$ .

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$$





$$d = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T$$

: 1. 10)

$$m = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T$$

$$n = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$$

$$\cdot d + m = n$$

: 2. 3)

$$\cdot \text{Ker } T = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \{v_i, \dots, v_d\}$$

: If  $v \in V$  then  $v \in \text{Ker } T$  if and only if  $Tv = 0$

$$\cdot \{v_1, \dots, \underbrace{v_d}, v_{d+1}, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$\text{Ker } T = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \{v_i\}$$

$$\cdot \text{Im } T = \bigcap_{i=1}^n B := \{Tv_{d+1}, \dots, Tv_n\}$$

: 2. 6)

$$\cdot \text{Im } T \rightarrow \text{Im } B \rightarrow \text{Im } B$$

:  $\text{Im } B$  will be  $\text{Im } B$

$$\text{Im } T \subseteq \text{Im } T$$

$$(\lambda) \quad \alpha_{d+1} v_{d+1} + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T \underbrace{(\alpha_{d+1} v_{d+1} + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n)}_{\in \text{Ker } T} = 0$$

$\{v_1, \dots, v_d\}$  چون  $\sum \alpha_i v_i \in \text{Ker } T$  باشد  $\sum \beta_i v_i$  را نیز در  $\text{Ker } T$  داشته باشد.

$$\alpha_{d+1} v_{d+1} + \cdots + \alpha_n v_n = \beta_1 v_1 + \cdots + \beta_d v_d$$

بنابراین  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  چون  $\sum \beta_i v_i$  را پروژه کرده باشد

$$\beta_1 v_1 + \cdots + \beta_d v_d - \alpha_{d+1} v_{d+1} - \cdots - \alpha_n v_n = 0$$

$$\beta_1 = \cdots = \beta_d = \overbrace{\alpha_{d+1} = \cdots = \alpha_n}^{=0} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^d \beta_i v_i = 0$$

برای  $\beta_i$ ,  $(*)$   $\sum_{i=1}^d \beta_i v_i = 0$

$$\forall u, w \in \text{Im } T \quad \forall r \in V \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{Im } T = \bigcup_{r \in V} \text{Im } T_r \\ & T_r = w \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im } T \subset V \quad \text{و برای } \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i v_i = 0$$

$$v = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$$

: T  $\xrightarrow{\text{Sgobj}}$

$$w = T v = \alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n =$$

$$= (\underbrace{\alpha_1 T v_1 + \dots + \alpha_d T v_d}_0) + (\underbrace{\alpha_{d+1} T v_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n}_0) =$$

$\xrightarrow[\text{Ker } T \text{ or } \text{Sgobj}]{\text{V}} = \alpha_{d+1} T v_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n T v_n$

$\forall w \in \text{Im } T : (w \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{F}} B) \xrightarrow[\text{Im } T \perp B]{} B \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$

$\therefore \text{Im } T \perp \text{or } B$  ;  $\Rightarrow$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = |B| = n - d$$

S.l.n.

. l. i. p.

i. j. p. or

: sk Sg  $\xrightarrow{\text{Sgobj}} T: V \rightarrow W$  plk (1)

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} W \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$$

: sk ym  $\xrightarrow{\text{Sgobj}} T: V \rightarrow W$  plk (2)

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W - 1 \quad \text{for } T: V \rightarrow W \quad \text{per (3)}$$

: s/c

$$\text{• } \text{gen } T \iff \text{df } T$$

$$= \text{fo } T \text{ per gen } W \quad \text{Gen (1)}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T =$$

$$= \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W \geq$$

$$\geq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$$

$$= \text{gen } T \text{ nu (2)}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T =$$

$$= 0 + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W - 1 \quad \text{for } T: V \rightarrow W \quad \text{nu (3)}$$

-----: gen Gen

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} W = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T + \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T$$

• 1<sup>o</sup>

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Ker } T = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } T = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{dim}_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Ker } T = 0$$

$$\cdot \text{If } T \subseteq \text{Im } T = W \Leftrightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} W \Leftrightarrow$$

s.e.m

:  $\tilde{\gamma}_m$  e. plo : 2013

$$? S_8 \quad T: \mathbb{F}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_5[x] \quad (1)$$

$$? \tilde{\gamma}_m \quad T: \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^5 \quad (2)$$

$$? S_8 \quad T: \mathbb{F}_5[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2} \quad (3)$$

~~(1)~~  $\neq$   $\text{Im } T$

~~(2)~~  $\neq$   $\text{Im } T$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \text{Im } T \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = 5$$

, 6 s.m.,  $\text{Im } T = W$ . sl. b. T plo  
- mno

$$\text{of Gidz } \tilde{\gamma}_m \quad T: \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^5 \text{ plo } \textcircled{(1)} \quad (2)$$

$$6 = \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2} \leq \dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^5 = 5$$

- mno

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}_5[x] = 6 \quad \textcircled{(1)} \quad (3)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2} = 6$$

Q. (1) (1) projektive 2D Mannigf. in  $\mathbb{P}^2$

• für  $(\text{def})$   $T: \mathbb{F}_5[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 2}$

: was kann man mit  $T$ -Matrix machen?

$$T(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \cdots + \alpha_5 x^5) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 & \alpha_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{1, x, \dots, x^5\}$$

so?

$$\{e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}, e_{31}, e_{32}\}$$

so?

$$: (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \mapsto$$

$(\mathbb{F} \text{ ist } \mathbb{F}_5)$  d  $\geq$  3,  $\text{projektiv je} \rightarrow$  nij  
 -je -> d+1  $\rightarrow$  2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

$$f(\alpha_0) = g(\alpha_0)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f(\alpha_{d+1}) = g(\alpha_{d+1})$$

$$f = g : \text{sic}$$

$$= \text{einf. pl. } \Rightarrow \text{d.h. fikt.} =$$

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