

9.2

$$F: \mathbb{C}[t] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[t]$$

$$F(p(t)) = (t^2 - 5t)p(t)$$

$F$  è lineare

$$\bullet F(p(t) + q(t)) = (t^2 - 5t) \cdot (p(t) + q(t)) =$$

$$= \frac{(t^2 - 5t)p(t)}{+} \frac{(t^2 - 5t)q(t)}{+}$$

$$= F(p(t)) + F(q(t))$$

$$\bullet F(\lambda \cdot p(t)) = (t^2 - 5t) \cdot \lambda \cdot p(t)$$

$$= \lambda \cdot \frac{(t^2 - 5t)p(t)}{+}$$

$$= \lambda F(p(t))$$

$F$  è iniettiva

per verificare l'iniettività calcolo  $N(F)$ .

$$N(F) = \{ p(t) : F(p(t)) = 0 \}$$

$$= \{ p(t) : \frac{(t^2 - 5t)p(t)}{\uparrow} = 0 \} = \{ 0 \}.$$

$F$  è surgettiva?

$$F: V \longrightarrow V$$

$\equiv$

$F$  surgettiva vuol dire che tutti i polinomi

$q$  si possono scrivere come  $F(p)$

$$\bullet \frac{(t^2 - 5t)p(t)}{+} \bullet$$

per esempio i polinomi di grado  $\leq 1$   
non si scrivono così.

$$\cdot G: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$$

$$G(p(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} p(1) \\ p(3) \\ p(7) \end{pmatrix}$$

-  $G$  è lineare (verifica...)

-  $G$  è iniettiva?

$$\begin{aligned} N(G) &= \{p : G(p) = 0\} = \\ &= \{p : p(1) = p(3) = p(7) = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$p(t) = (t-1)(t-3)(t-7)$$

$$p \in N(G) \text{ e } p \neq 0.$$

$G$  non è iniettiva.

-  $G$  è surgettiva?  $\geq 1$

$$\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \exists p \in V :$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = G(p) = \begin{pmatrix} p(1) \\ p(3) \\ p(7) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = p(1) \\ y = p(3) \\ z = p(7) \end{cases}$$

Scelgo  $p(t) = at^2 + bt + c$

$$\begin{cases} x = a + b + c \\ y = 9a + 3b + c \\ z = 49a + 7b + c \end{cases} \quad //$$

e poi uno verifica che questo sistema ha soluzione.

$$f_1 = (t-3)(t-7) \quad 3 \quad 7$$

$$f_3 = (t-1)(t-7) \quad 1 \quad 7$$

$$f_7 = (t-1)(t-3) \quad 1 \quad 3$$

$$p = a f_1 + b f_3 + c f_7$$

$$G(p) = \begin{pmatrix} p(1) \\ p(3) \\ p(7) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a f_1(1) \\ b f_3(3) \\ c f_7(7) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12a = x \\ -8b = y \\ 24c = z \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = x/12 \\ b = -y/8 \\ c = z/24 \end{cases}$$

$H: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow V$

$$H \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x(t-1) + y(t-3) + z(t-7) +$$

2 /

(t-8)

H non è lineare

$$H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = t-8 \neq 0.$$

ESEMPIO DI MATRICE ASSOCIATA.

$$V = \mathbb{C}[t]_{\leq 2} \quad W = \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$F: V \longrightarrow W$$

$$F(p(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} p(0) & p(1) \\ p'(1) & p'(2) \end{pmatrix}$$

F è una applicazione lineare.

$v_1, v_2, v_3$  una base di V

$$v_1 = 1 \quad v_2 = (t-1) \quad v_3 = (t-2)^2$$

$w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4$  una base di W.

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = [F]_{\substack{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \\ w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4}} \quad \text{è } 4 \times 3$$

Le prime colonne di A

$$F(\sigma_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[F(\sigma_1)]_{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \underset{-}{x} w_1 + \underset{-}{y} w_2 + \underset{-}{z} w_3 + \underset{-}{u} w_4$$

$$= \underset{-}{x} \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \underset{-}{y} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underset{-}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underset{-}{u} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = 1 \quad z = 1 \quad y = -1 \quad u = -1$$

$$[F(\sigma_1)] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{p(0)} & \underline{p(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_2 = t-1$$

$$F(\sigma_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$u_2' = 1.$$

$$\sigma_3 = (t-2)^2$$

$$F(\sigma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(t-2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = -1 \quad z = 0 \quad y = 1 \quad u = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = 4 \quad z = 1 \quad y = -3 \quad u = -4$$

$$[F(\sigma_2)]_{\underline{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

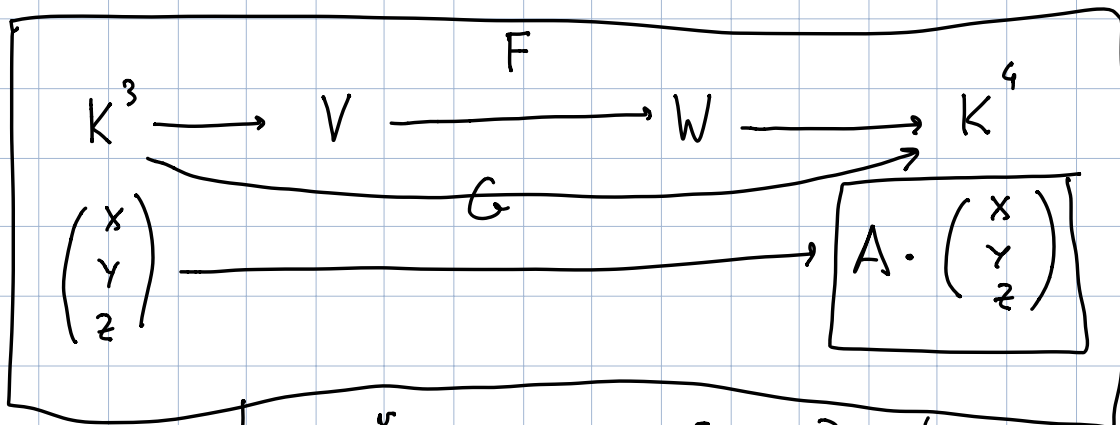
$$[F(\sigma_3)]_{\underline{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} [F(\sigma_1)]_{\underline{u}} & [F(\sigma_2)]_{\underline{u}} & [F(\sigma_3)]_{\underline{u}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[F]_{\mathcal{W}}^{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = A.$$

$V \longleftrightarrow K^3$      $v \longrightarrow$  calcula le coord. .

$W \longleftrightarrow K^4$      $w \longrightarrow$  calcula le coord. .



$$[F]_{\mathcal{W}}^{\mathcal{V}} [\underline{v}]_{\mathcal{V}} = [F(w)]_{\mathcal{W}}$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = G \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$V, W$   $K$ -sp. vettoriali.

$$\text{Hom}_K(V, W) = \left\{ F: V \rightarrow W \quad K\text{-lineari} \right\}$$

Se  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  è una base di  $V$

Se  $w_1, \dots, w_m$  è una base di  $W$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(V, W) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{M}} & \text{Mat}_{n \times m}(K) \\ \hline F & \longmapsto & \underline{\underline{[F]_{\underline{w}}^{\underline{v}}}}} \end{array}$$

•  $\mathcal{M}$  è lineare, iniettiva e suriettiva.

dim

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{M}(F+G) = \mathcal{M}(F) + \mathcal{M}(G)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\lambda F) = \lambda \mathcal{M}(F)$$

l' $i$ -esima colonna di  $\mathcal{M}(F+G)$

$$\left[ (F+G)(v_i) \right]_{\underline{w}} = \left[ F(v_i) + G(v_i) \right]_{\underline{w}} =$$



$$= \left( \left[ F(v_i) \right]_{\omega} \right) + \left( \left[ G(v_i) \right]_{\omega} \right)$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
*i*-esima colonna di  $M(F)$   $\uparrow$   
*i*-esima colonna di  $M(G)$

quindi:  $M(F+G) = M(F) + M(G)$

$M$  è iniettiva  $N(M)$

$$N(M) = \left\{ F : \underline{M(F) = 0} \right\}$$

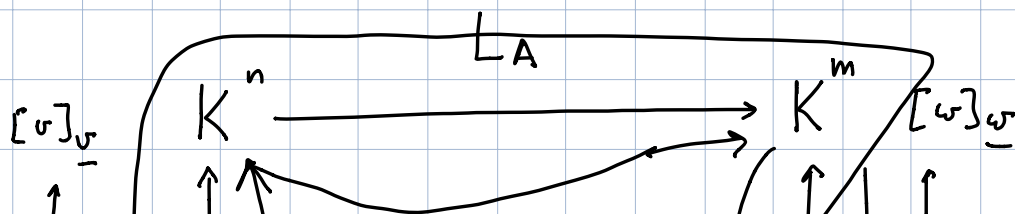
ALLORA  $\underline{\left[ F(v) \right]_{\omega}} = 0 \cdot \left[ v \right]_{\omega} = \underline{0}$

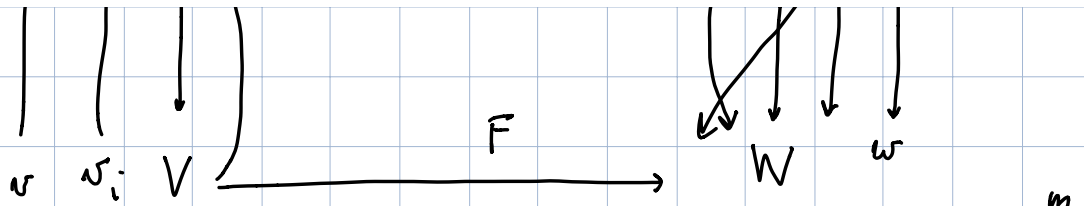
quindi:  $F(v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V.$

quindi:  $F = 0.$

$M$  è suriettiva  $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}$

e cerco  $F$  tale che  $\left[ F \right]_{\omega}^{\omega} = A.$





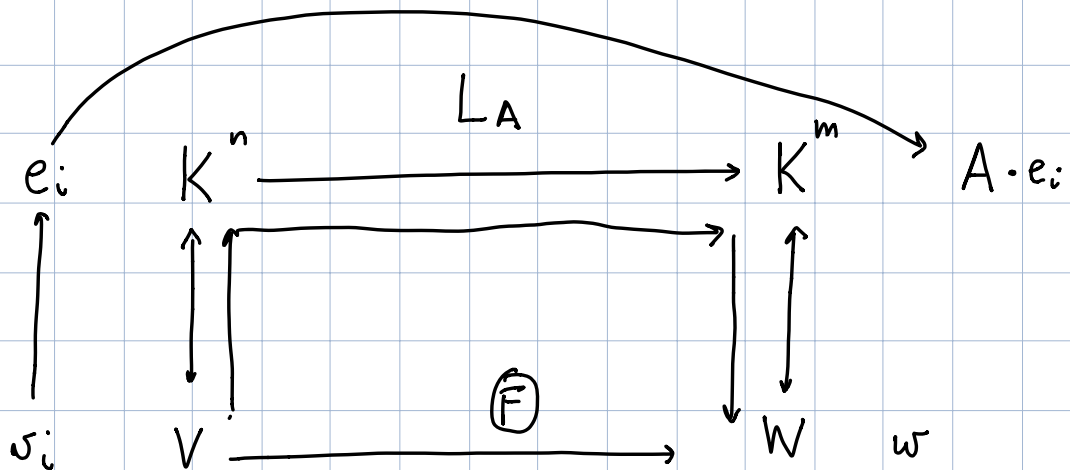
$$F : v \longrightarrow [v]_{\underline{w}} \longrightarrow L_A \cdot [v]_{\underline{w}} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\gamma_1 w_1 + \dots + \gamma_m w_m$

quindi  $F$  è composizione di app. lineari  
 e quindi è lineare

$$[F]_{\underline{w}}^{\underline{v}} = A.$$

$$[F(v_i)]_{\underline{w}} =$$



$$v_i = \underbrace{x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_i v_i + \dots + x_n v_n}_{0 v_1 + 0 v_2 + \dots + 1 \cdot v_i + \dots + 0 \cdot v_n}$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = i\text{-esima colonna di } A.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 11 & 13 \\ 17 & 19 & 23 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

quindi:  $[F(v_i)]_{\underline{w}}$  è la  $i$ -esima colonna di  $A$ .

e è anche la  $i$ -esima colonna  $[F]_{\underline{w}}^{\underline{v}}$

$$\text{ovvero } [F]_{\underline{w}}^{\underline{v}} = A.$$

#

Esercizio

$$V = \mathbb{C}[t]_{\leq 3} \quad W = \text{Mat}_{3 \times 4}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Hom}(V, W) =$$

$$\dim V = 4.$$

$$\dim W = 12$$

m

$$\text{Hom}(V, W) \xleftrightarrow{\cong} \text{Mat}_{12 \times 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}(\mathcal{M}) &= \text{Mat}_{4 \times 12} \\ \text{N}(\mathcal{M}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim \text{Hom}(V, W) = \dim \text{Mat}_{12 \times 4} = 48.$$

$$F: V \rightarrow W \quad [F]_{W, V} \cong 12 \times 4.$$

Esercizio  $V$  non è uno spazio vettoriale di dimensione finita.  $V = \mathbb{C}[t]$ .

dim

p.e. Sia  $V$  di dim. finita.

Siano  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m$  un insieme di generatori di  $V$ .

$$d_i = \text{grado } f_i$$

$$\text{Sia } d = \max(d_1, \dots, d_m)$$

$$\text{Se } f = \overbrace{a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_m f_m} \quad \text{con } a_i \in \mathbb{C}.$$

allora. grado  $f \leq d$ . ma esistono  
polinomi di grado  $> d$ . #

Esempio

$\mathbb{T}$  il piano con una origine  
fissata  $O$

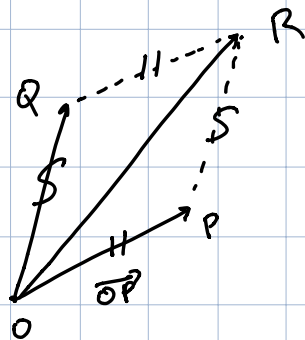
$$F: \mathbb{T} \longrightarrow \mathbb{T} \quad F(O) = O$$

e  $F$  è una isometria

$F$  è lineare  $P \leftrightarrow \vec{OP}$

$$F(\vec{OP} + \vec{OQ}) = F(\vec{OP}) + F(\vec{OQ})$$

$$\vec{OR} = \vec{OP} + \vec{OQ}$$



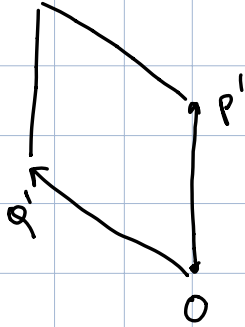
$R'$

$$F(O) = O$$

$$F(P) = P'$$

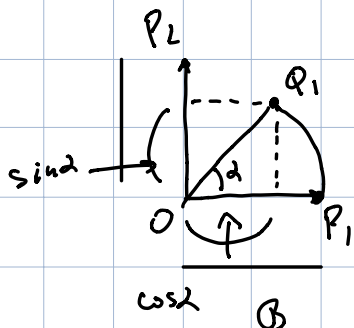
$$F(Q) = Q'$$

$$F(R) = R'$$



$$\vec{OP}' + \vec{OQ}' = \vec{OR}'$$

Sia  $F$  la rotazione di angolo  $\alpha$

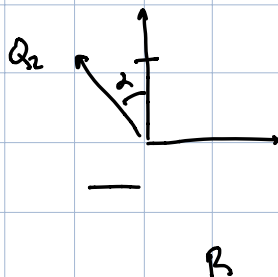


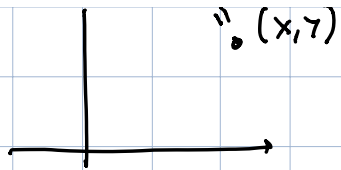
$$\overline{OP_1} = 1 = \overline{OP_2} = 1$$

$OP_1$  e  $OP_2$  ortogonali.

$$[F]_{\substack{OP_1, OP_2 \\ OP_1, OP_2}}^B = \begin{pmatrix} [F(P_1)]_B & [F(P_2)]_B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_1 = [F]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$





$$\vec{OR}' = x\vec{OP}'_1 + y\vec{OP}'_2$$

also

$$\begin{bmatrix} F(R) \\ \mathcal{B} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$