

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\cdot(-1)]{R_{31}(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_{23}(5)}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\cdot(-1)]{R_{23}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det M = - \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix} = - (1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-9) = -9.$$

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

$$= 0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ 1 \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (-1) (5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1) - 0 + 1 (1 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 1) =$$

$$= -3 - 3 = -6$$

E S E R C I O 3.3

$\exists f, g$

$$\boxed{f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$g \circ f$ *non* è iniettiva?

$$\underline{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$3 = \underline{\dim \operatorname{Im} f} + \underline{\dim N(f)}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} f \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \dim \operatorname{Im} f \leq 2$$

quindi $\dim N(f) = 3 - \dim \operatorname{Im} f \geq 1$.

quindi $N(f) \neq \{0\}$ ovvero f non è iniettiva.

$$\underline{g \circ f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$g \circ f$ non può essere iniettiva.

In fatti: $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tale che $x \neq 0$
e $f(x) = 0$.

Allora $(g \circ f)(x) = g(\underline{f(x)}) = g(0) = 0$

quindi: $N(g \circ f) \neq 0$ ovvero $g \circ f$ non è iniettiva.

E S E R C I Z I O 3.5

$$V = \mathbb{C}[t]_{\leq 3} \quad F: V \longrightarrow V$$

$$F(p(t)) = p'(t) + p(\underline{t+1})$$

$$F(\underline{t^2 + t}) = 2t + 1 + \underline{(t+1)^2 + (t+1)}$$
$$= t^2 + 5t + 3$$

$\mathcal{B}: 1, t, t^2, t^3$ è la base standard di V .

$$p(t) = \underline{a_0} \cdot 1 + \underline{a_1} t + \underline{a_2} t^2 + \underline{a_3} t^3$$

$$[p]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\underline{1}) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$F(\underline{t}) = 1 + (t+1) = t + 2$$

$$F(\underline{t^2}) = 2t + (t+1)^2 = \underline{t^2 + 4t + 1}$$

$$F(\underline{t^3}) = \underline{3t^2} + (t+1)^3 = t^3 + 3t^2 + 3t + 1 + 3t^2 \\ = t^3 + 6t^2 + 3t + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} [F(\underline{1})]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ [F(\underline{t})]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ [F(\underline{t^2})]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$[F(\underline{t^3})]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = [F]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot [p]_{\mathcal{B}} = [F(p)]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$p = \underline{a_0} + \underline{a_1} t + \underline{a_2} t^2 + \underline{a_3} t^3$$

$$[p]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ b_0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(F_P) = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + b_3 t^3$$

$$(F_P) = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_0 \\ e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V \quad \underline{v}: v_1, \dots, v_n \quad \text{BASE DI } V \\ \underline{w}: w_1, \dots, w_n \quad \text{BASE DI } V \end{array}$$

$$[v]_{\underline{v}}$$

$$[v]_{\underline{w}}$$

$$\text{Id}_V(v) = v$$

$$\text{Id}_V: V \rightarrow V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[Id]}_{\underline{v}} \\ \underline{w} \end{array} [v]_{\underline{v}} = \begin{array}{c} \text{[Id}(v)] \\ \underline{w} \end{array} = [v]_{\underline{w}}$$

ESEMPIO $V = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\underline{w} \quad e_1; e_2$$

$$\underline{v} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad [v]_{e_1, e_2} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{[v]_{v_1, v_2}} = \underline{[I_d]_{e_1, e_2} \cdot [v]_{v_1, v_2}}$$

$$I_d(e_1) = e_1 = a v_1 + c v_2 \quad *$$

$$I_d(e_2) = e_2 = b v_1 + d v_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2c = 1 \\ 3a + 2c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = -\frac{3a}{2} \\ -2a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -1/2 \quad c = 3/4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{cases} b + 2d = 0 \\ 3b + 2d = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -2d \\ -4d = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$d = -1/4 \quad b = 1/2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_1) = e_1 = -\frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{3}{4}v_2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e_2) = e_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_1 - \frac{1}{4}v_2$$

$$\boxed{[\mathcal{L}]_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2}^{e_1, e_2}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = [v]_{e_1, e_2} \quad [v]_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F: V \longrightarrow W$$

Lineare

v_1, \dots, v_n base di V

x_1, \dots, x_n base di V

w_1, \dots, w_n base di W

y_1, \dots, y_n base di W .

$$\boxed{[F]_{\omega}^{\nu}}$$

$$\boxed{[F]_{\nu}^{\omega}} \leftarrow$$

$$[F]_{\nu}^{\omega} = [Id_{\omega} \circ F \circ Id_{\nu}]_{\nu}^{\omega} = [Id_{\omega}]_{\nu}^{\omega} \cdot [F]_{\omega}^{\nu} \cdot [Id_{\nu}]_{\nu}^{\omega}$$

RICORDO

$$[H \circ G]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = [H]_{\beta}^{\alpha} \cdot [G]_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

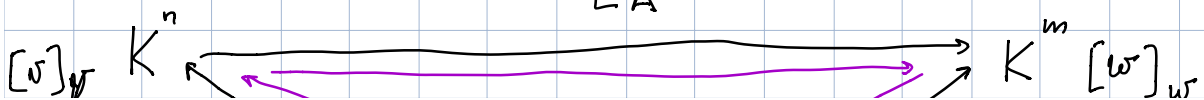
$$[Id]_{\omega}^{\omega} \cdot [F \circ Id_{\nu}]_{\omega}^{\omega} =$$

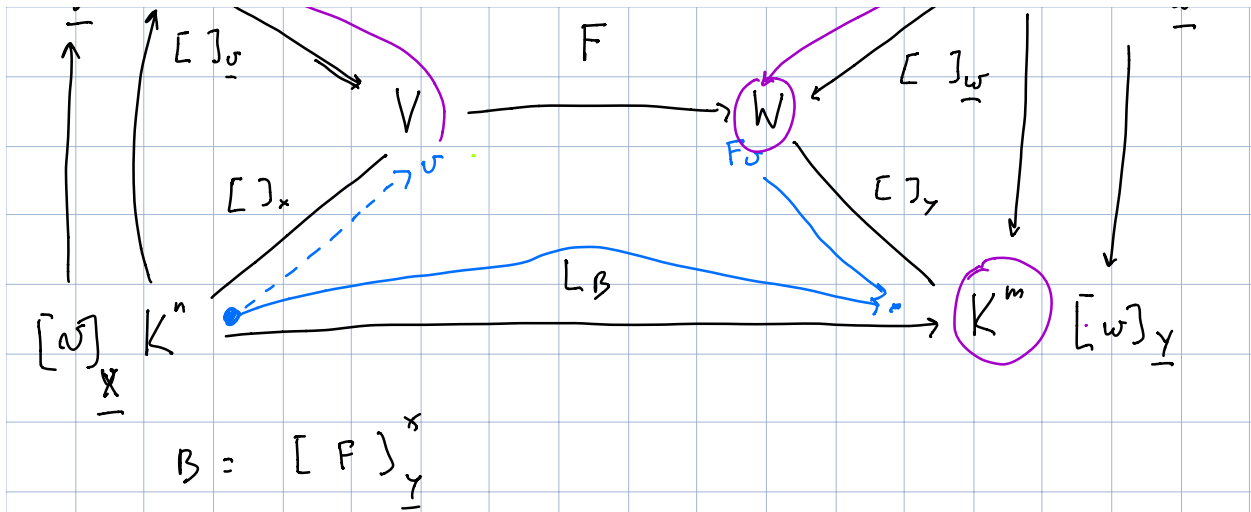
$$= [Id \circ F \circ Id]_{\nu}^{\omega} = [F]_{\nu}^{\omega}$$

$$[F]_{\nu}^{\omega} = [Id]_{\nu}^{\omega} \cdot [F]_{\omega}^{\nu} \cdot [Id]_{\omega}^{\nu}$$

$$A = [F]_{\omega}^{\nu}$$

LA





$$[Id]_Y^Y \cdot A \cdot [I]_Y^X = B.$$