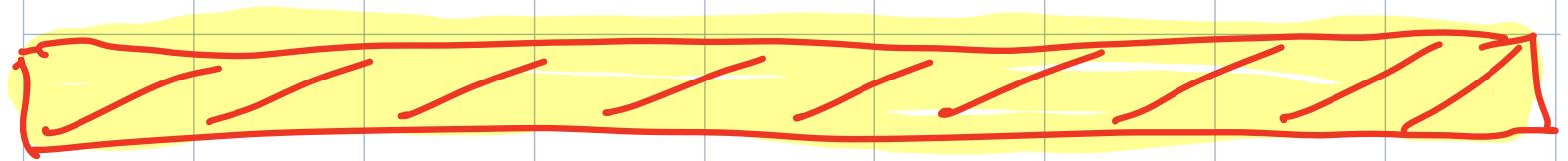


MATRICI & APPLICAZIONI LINEARI



MATRICE ASSOCIA TA
ad un'applicazione lineare

V, W spazi vettoriali su \mathbb{K}

$f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare

FISSIAMO BASE in PARTENZA
BASE in ARRIVO

$$\dim(V) = n$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \text{ BASE di } V$$

$$\dim(W) = k$$

$$\mathcal{B}' = \{w_1, \dots, w_k\} \text{ BASE di } W$$

Prendiamo il primo vettore

della base \mathcal{B} di V : v_1

calcoliamo $f(v_1)$: $f(v_1) \in W$

\Rightarrow lo esprimiamo

mediante la base \mathcal{B}' di W

$f(v_1) = \text{Combinazione lineare di } w_1, \dots, w_k$

$$f(v_1) = Q_{11}w_1 + Q_{21}w_2 + \dots + Q_{k1}w_k$$

QUESTI COEFFICIENTI

FORMANO LA PRIMA

COLONNA delle matrice

$$\begin{matrix} Q_{11} \\ Q_{21} \\ \dots \\ Q_{k1} \end{matrix}$$

Consideriamo il secondo vettore

$$\text{di } B = v_2$$

$$\text{CALCOLIAMO } f(v_2):$$

$f(v_2) \in W \Rightarrow$ lo esprimiamo

mediante BASE \mathcal{B}' di \mathbb{W} :

$$f(v_2) = Q_{12}w_1 + Q_{22}w_2 + \dots + Q_{k2}w_k$$

Questi coefficienti

formano la colonna 2

della matrice

Q_{12}

Q_{22}

Q_{k2}

• Ripetiamo questo procedimento per tutti i vettori della BASE

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

di V

PROCEDIAMO COSÌ anche per

$$v_3, \dots, v_m:$$

$f(v_3) \leftrightarrow$ colonna 3

⋮

ecc...

$$f(v_m) = Q_{1m} w_1 + Q_{2m} w_2 + \dots + Q_{km} w_k$$

Questi coefficienti

formano colonna m delle matrice

CONCLUSIONE

V

$\dim = n$

W

$\dim = k$

f

: $V \rightarrow W$ Circonve

Pissoete BASI $B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ di V
 $B' = \{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$ di W

ALLORA:

Alle
TERNA

$[f, B, B']$

UNO

MATRICE

A :

si associa

A

matrice $K \times m$
" "

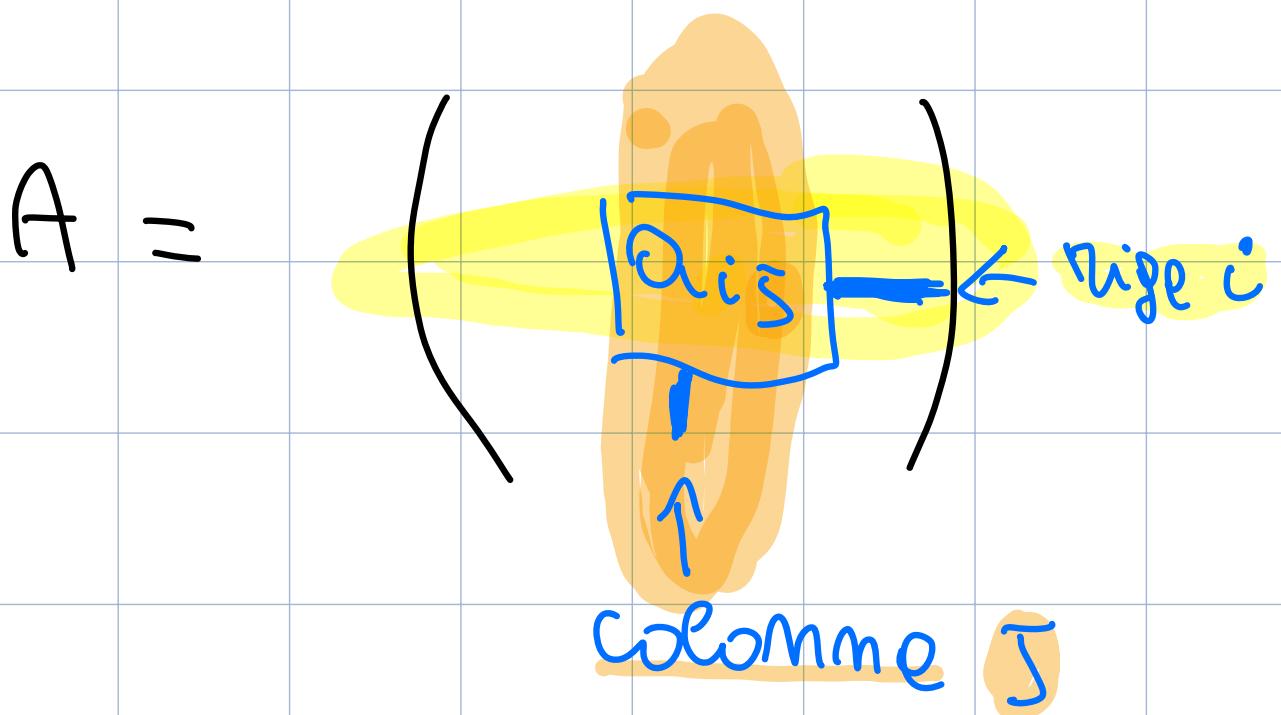
K righe
m colonne

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{km} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})$$

i = INDICE DI RIGA

j = INDICE DI COLONNA



ESEMPIO FONDAMENTALE

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ lineare

consideriamo BASI CANONICHE
in partenza e quivo

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^m$$

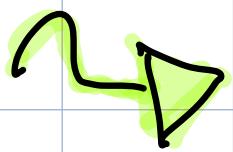
$$\mathcal{G}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^k$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}x_1 + Q_{12}x_2 + \dots + Q_{1m}x_m \\ Q_{21}x_1 + Q_{22}x_2 + \dots + Q_{2m}x_m \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k1}x_1 + Q_{k2}x_2 + \dots + Q_{km}x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

FISSATE LE BASI CANONICHE

P



MATRICE

A $K \times M$

k righe

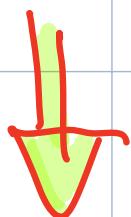
m colonne

ottenute
cancellando le incognite x_i & simboli +

$$Q_{11}x_1 + Q_{12}x_2 + \dots + Q_{1m}x_m$$

$$Q_{21}x_1 + Q_{22}x_2 + \dots + Q_{2m}x_m$$

$$Q_{k1}x_1 + Q_{k2}x_2 + \dots + Q_{km}x_m$$



SI OTTIENE

matrice A $K \times M$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & \cdots & Q_{1m} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & \cdots & Q_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Q_{k1} & Q_{k2} & \cdots & Q_{km} \end{pmatrix}$$

Spiegazione

:

$$P_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} \cdot 1 + Q_{12} \cdot 0 + \cdots + Q_{1m} \cdot 0 \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k1} \cdot 1 + Q_{k2} \cdot 0 + \cdots + Q_{km} \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} \\ 1 \\ Q_{k1} \end{pmatrix}$$

\hookrightarrow colonna 1 di A

$$= e_{11} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + Q_{21} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + Q_{K1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

combinazione lineare delle basi
di \mathbb{R}^K

ANALOGAMENTE:

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} \cdot 0 + Q_{12} \cdot 1 + \dots + 0 \\ \vdots \\ e_{K1} \cdot 0 + Q_{K2} \cdot 1 + \dots + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{12} \\ 1 \\ e_{K2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{colonne 2 di } A$$

eccetera. ...

In generale: Se scriviamo
le basi canoniche di \mathbb{R}^n

$$\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$$

DOVE: $e_j = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow j$

1 al posto j

o altimenti

ALLORA:

$$f(e_j) =$$

$$= f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow j \right) = f \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{j-mo vettore} \\ \text{base canonica} \\ \text{di } \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right)$$

= colonne j di A

In particolare :

$$\text{Im}(P) = \langle P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, P \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

= Span (colonne di A)

Esempio ① $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 - 4x_2 + 7x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

MATRICE ASSOCIASTA ED

F

rispetto alle BASI

CANONICHE di \mathbb{R}^3 e \mathbb{R}^2

\bar{e}

A = matrice 2×3

2 RIGHE, 3 COLONNE

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 & -4x_2 + 7x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot 1 & -4 \cdot 0 + 7 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 & +2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne } 1 \text{ di } A$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne } 2 \text{ di } A$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne } 3 \text{ di } A$$

$\text{Im } f = \langle \text{colonne di } A \rangle$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

DOVE:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrice
 2×3

Esempio 2

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 8x_1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consideriamo BASI CANONICHE

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

BASE im
ponente

$$\mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

BASE im Quivo

• $f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= 5 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 8 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1

colonna 1 di $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

• $f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= -3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) colonna 2 di $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

CONCLUSIONE :

Dato $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 8x_1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ALLORA : MATRICE A
ASSOCIAТА ed f rispetto
elle BASI CANONICHE \bar{e}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

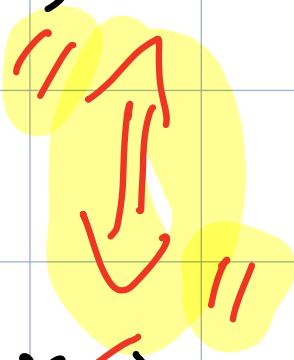
matrice 3×2

3 righe

2 colonne

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 8x_1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cancel{5x_1} - 3x_2 \\ \cancel{8x_1} \\ \cancel{2x_1 + 4x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esempio

3

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 \\ 5x_2 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 8x_3 \end{pmatrix} - x_3$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$$

BASE canonica di \mathbb{R}^3

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

MATRICE A associata

ed f rispetto

$$\text{Q } \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$$

base canonica

$$e^- : \begin{matrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrice

3×3

MATRICE IDENTITÀ

matrice associata

all'applicazione identità id

$\text{id} : V \rightarrow V$

$v \mapsto v$

c220 $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

$\text{id} : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

applicazione
identità

Id metrice associate

all'applicazione id

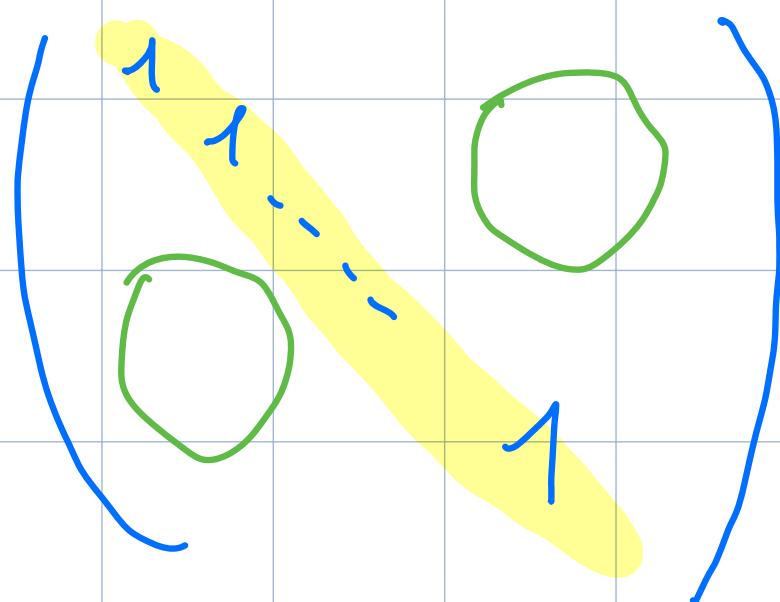
$$\text{Id} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

metrice identità 3×3

In generale :

matrice identità $n \times n$

$I_d =$



1 sulle diagonale

0 fuori delle diagonale

4.

$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 5x_1 - x_2 + 6x_3$$

$f \leftrightarrow$ matrice $A \quad (1 \times 3)$

$$A = (5 \quad -1 \quad 6)$$

1 riga
3 colonne

5.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$
$$t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 5t \\ 6t \end{pmatrix}$$

$f \hookrightarrow$ metrice A (3×1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

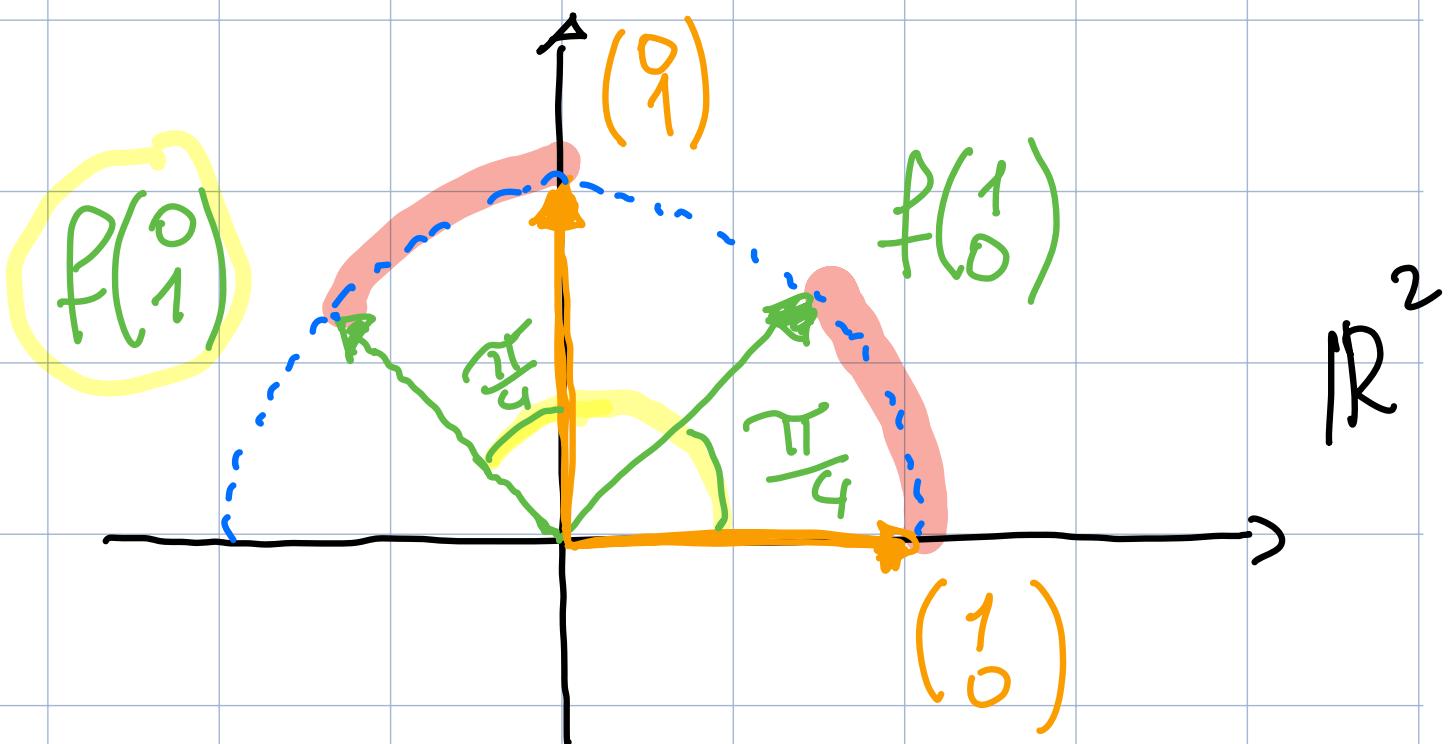
3 righe
1 colonna

ALTRI ESEMPI

6

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

ROTAZIONE di $\frac{\pi}{4}$ rispetto origine



Consideriamo $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$ = base canonica

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

COSTRUZIONE metrice
associata
ad f

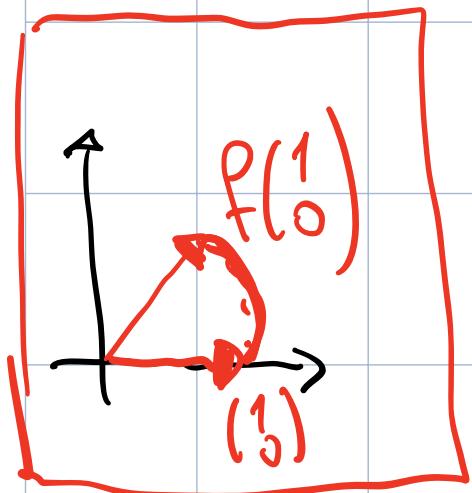
colonne 1 di A



$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ = rotazione di

$\frac{\pi}{4}$ di $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

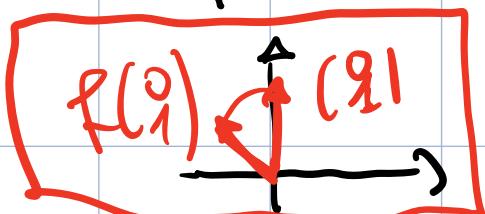
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$



COLONNA 2 di A :

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$



CONCLUSIONE:

MATRICE associata a

$f = \text{rotazione di } \frac{\pi}{4}$

rispetto BASE canonica \bar{e} :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

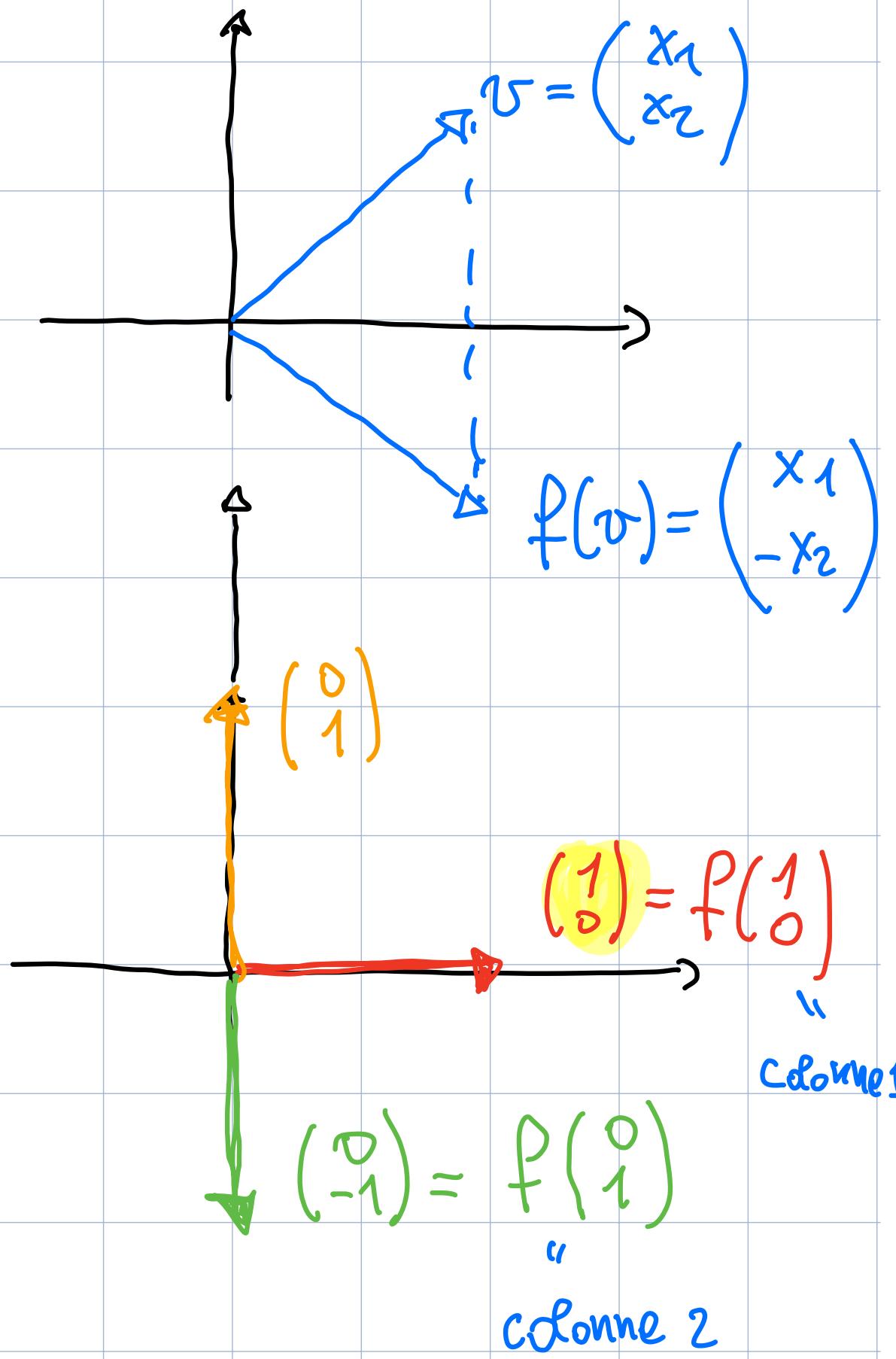
$f(0)$ \rightarrow

$f(1)$ \uparrow

Esempio (7)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

simmetrica rispetto
alle ascisse



Conclusion:

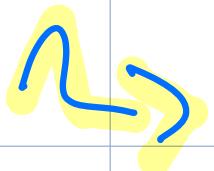
metrice A associate ad f

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

Simmetria
rispetto
asse
ossisse

Im alternativa:

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 0x_2 \\ 0x_1 - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



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

CASO in cui

Le basi sono diverse

rispetto base canonica

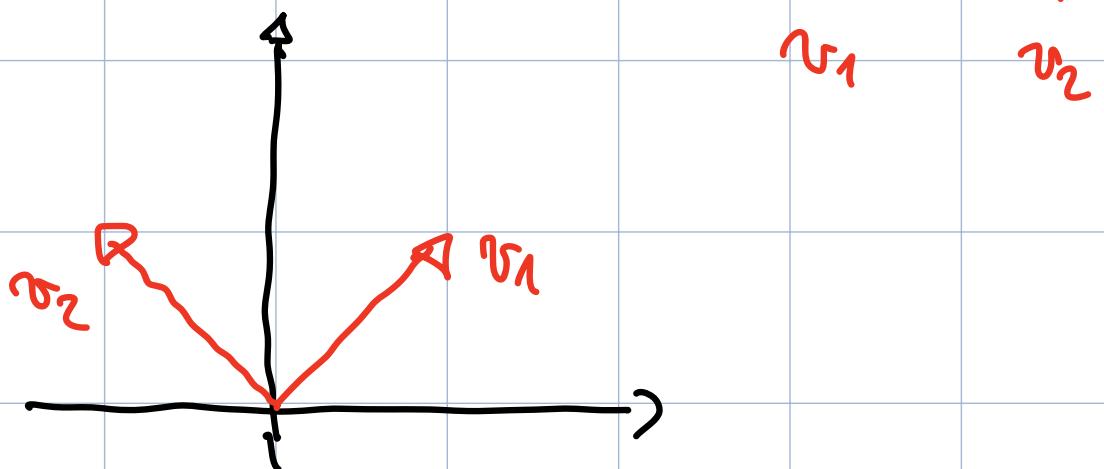
Esempio

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prendiamo

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



vogliamo costruire matrice associata ad f
rispetto a \mathcal{B}

$$f(v_1) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ||

colonne 1 delle matrice rispetto
BASE \mathcal{B}

$$f(v_2) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ = colonna 2
delle matrice
rispetto BASE \mathcal{B}

CONCLUSIONE :

matrice associata a

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

rispetto alla base

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(1, 1), (-1, 1)\}$$

in pertenente a ovvero

\bar{e}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

OSS.

Matrice associate
alle stessa f rispetto

base canonica $\{(1), (0)\}$

\tilde{e}

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ & $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ rappresentano
le stesse funzioni

MA

rispetto a 2 sistemi
di riferimento diversi

Esercizio.

Determinare matrice associata

o $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ lineare

rispetto BASE CANONICA
in portanza &
omiv

di f t. c.

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

SOL.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$



A

matrice 2×2

RISPETTO alle

BASE CANONICA:

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ per ipotesi} \Rightarrow \text{colonne} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne 2 di } A = f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quindi dobbiamo calcolare $f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Le info a
nostre disposizione
sono:

f lineare t.c.

$$\nearrow f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\searrow f\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

Poiché
 f lineare

$$\Rightarrow f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \cdot f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

conclusione:

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

matrice associata ad f rispetto
alla base canonico

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonna 1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonna 2}$$

Esercizio 2 Dato $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
lineare t.c.

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

determinare le matrice associate
ad f rispetto BASE CANONICA.

SOL. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow$

matrice associata ad f è 2×2

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonne 2 di } A$$

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

colonna 1 di $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

INFO:

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esprimiamo $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ mediante $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Per linearità}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Conclusione •

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow \uparrow

$$f(1) \quad \quad \quad f(0)$$

“ ”

VICEVERSA

—

Metrice

A

→

applicazione

lineare

\mathcal{L}_A

—

NOZIONE

fondamentale

PRODOTTO

metrice \times vettore

—

• A matrice $K \times m$

(K righe, m colonne)

• $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

Allora: $A \cdot X \in \mathbb{R}^K$

è il vettore di \mathbb{R}^K

che si ottiene facendo

prodotto righe \times colonne

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & \cdots & Q_{1m} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & \cdots & Q_{2m} \\ \vdots & & & \\ Q_{K1} & Q_{K2} & \cdots & Q_{Km} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}x_1 + Q_{12}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{1m}x_m \\ Q_{21}x_1 + Q_{22}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{2m}x_m \\ \vdots \\ Q_{K1}x_1 + Q_{K2}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{Km}x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Esempio:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

matrice 2×3

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot (-3) + 7 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot (-3) + 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

prodotto matrice \times vettore

riga \cdot colonna

Teoreme

A

metrice

$k \times m$



A

induce

appl. lineare

$f_A : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

$X \mapsto A \cdot X$

Esempi

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 2x3

A induce app. lineare

$$f_A : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + 5x_3 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

3x2

A induce app. lineare

f_A : $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 5x_2 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 \\ 2x_1 + 8x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio.

Determinare

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ lineare

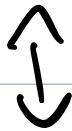
t.c.

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

SOL.

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



A matrice 2×2

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$



Le colonne di A sono
multiple di $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

CIOÈ:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} d & \beta \\ 2d & 2\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\uparrow \Downarrow$$
$$f \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow \Downarrow$$
$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} d & \beta \\ 2d & 2\beta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{cases} 2d + 3\beta = 0 \\ 4d + 6\beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow = 2 \cdot \text{eq(1)}$



$$2d + 3\beta = 0$$

Abbiamo ∞ SOLUZIONI

$$\beta = -\frac{2}{3}d$$

al venire
di 2

Posto ad esempio $d = 1$

si ha $B = -\frac{2}{3}$

QUINDI:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 2 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \frac{2}{3} x_2 \\ 2x_1 - \frac{4}{3} x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per CASA :

Determinare une

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

t.c.

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

SOL. $\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Downarrow & & \\ f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) & = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Downarrow & & \end{array}$$

colonna 2 di $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Une possible
matrice

\vec{e}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quindi:

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$