

MATRICI & APPLICAZIONI LINEARI

MATRICE ASSOCIATA

ad un' applicazione lineare

V, W spazi vettoriali su K

$f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare

FISSIAMO

BASE in PARTENZA
BASE in ARRIVO

$$\dim(V) = n$$

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

$$\dim(W) = k$$

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

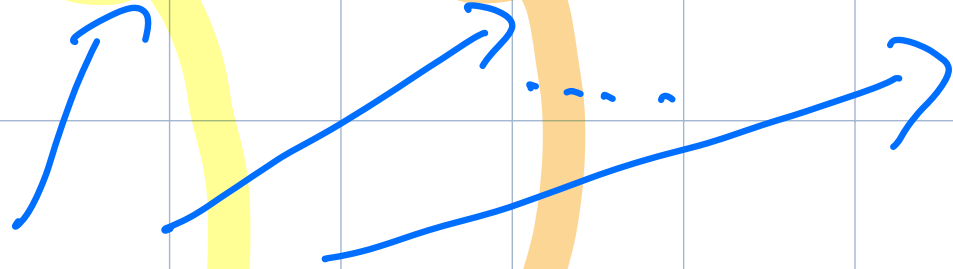
Prendiamo il primo vettore
della base \mathcal{B} di V : v_1

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

\Rightarrow lo esprimiamo
mediante la base \mathcal{B}' di W

$f(v_1) =$ 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 della matrice

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & \dots & \dots \\ Q_{21} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ Q_{k1} & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Consideriamo il SECONDO vettore
di $B = v_2$
CALCOLIAMO $f(v_2)$:

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

mediante BASE \mathcal{B}' di 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

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{12} \\ Q_{22} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Ripetiamo questo procedimento per tutti i vettori della BASE

$$\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\} \quad \text{di } V$$

PROCEDIAMO COSÌ anche per v_3, \dots, v_m :

$f(v_3) \leftrightarrow \text{colonna 3}$

\vdots

ecc...

$$f(v_m) = \alpha_{1m} v_1 + \alpha_{2m} v_2 + \dots + \alpha_{km} v_k$$

Questi coefficienti

formano colonna m della matrice

CONCLUSIONE

$$V \quad \dim = n$$

$$W \quad \dim = k$$

$$f: V \rightarrow W \text{ lineare}$$

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

ALLORA:

ALLA
TERNA

$$[f, B, B']$$

si associa

UNA

MATRICE

$A:$

A matrice $K \times n$
"

K righe
n colonne

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

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

i = INDICE DI RIGA

j = INDICE DI COLONNA

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & \boxed{a_{ij}} & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{riga } i$$

↑
colonna j

ESEMPIO FONDAMENTALE

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

consideriamo BASI CANONICHE

in partenza e arrivo

$$B = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_m \right\}_n$$

$$B' = \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_k \right\}_k$$

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

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

FISSATE LE BASI CANONICHE

f



MATRICE

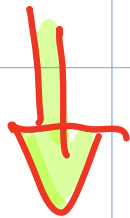
$A_{K \times m}$

K righe

m colonne

ottenute
cancellando le incognite x_i & simboli $+$

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



SI OTTIENE

matrice $A_{K \times m}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & \dots & Q_{1n} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & \dots & Q_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Q_{k1} & Q_{k2} & \dots & Q_{kn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sprezzione :

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} \cdot 1 + Q_{12} \cdot 0 + \dots + Q_{1n} \cdot 0 \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k1} \cdot 1 + Q_{k2} \cdot 0 + \dots + Q_{kn} \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{colonna 1 di } A$$

$$= q_{11} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + q_{21} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + q_{k1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

combinazione lineare delle base
di \mathbb{R}^k

ANALOGAMENTE:

$$P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} \cdot 0 + q_{12} \cdot 1 + \dots + 0 \\ \vdots \\ q_{k1} \cdot 0 + q_{k2} \cdot 1 + \dots + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} q_{12} \\ 1 \\ q_{k2} \end{pmatrix} \leadsto \text{colonna 2 di } A$$

eccetera...

In generale: Se scriviamo
la base canonica di \mathbb{R}^n

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

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

1 al posto j
0 altrimenti

ALLORA:

$$f(e_j) =$$

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

$$= \text{colonna } j \text{ di } A$$

In particolare :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Im}(f) &= \left\langle f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \\ &= \text{Span} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{colonne} \\ \text{di } A \end{array} \right)\end{aligned}$$

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

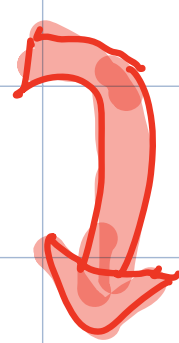
$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x_1 - 4x_2 + 7x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

MATRICE ASSOCIATA ad

f rispetto alle BASI
CANONICHE di \mathbb{R}^3 e \mathbb{R}^2
 \vec{e}

A = matrice 2×3

2 RIGHE, 3 COLUMNS

$$f = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 5x_1 & -4x_2 & 7x_3 \\ 3x_1 & 2x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \right)$$


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOVE:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{matrice} \\ 2 \times 3 \end{array}$$

Esempio (2)

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

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

Consideriamo

BASI CANONICHE

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{BASE in portento}$$

$$B' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{BASE in 2nivo}$$

$$\bullet \quad f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

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

$$\bullet \quad f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} =$$

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

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

CONCLUSIONE :

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

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

ALLORA : MATRICE A
ASSOCIATA ad f rispetto
alle BASI CANONICHE \bar{e}

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

matrice 3×2

3 righe

2 colonne

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cancel{5x_1} - \cancel{3x_2} \\ \cancel{8x_1} & 0 \\ \cancel{2x_1} + \cancel{4x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}_{f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

Esempio ③

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

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

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

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

$e^- :$

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

matrice

3×3

MATRICE IDENTITÀ



matrice associata

all'applicazione identità id

$$id : V \rightarrow V$$

$$v \mapsto v$$

es20 $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

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

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

applicazione
identità

Id matrice associata

all'applicazione Id

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

matrice identità 3×3

In generale :

matrice identità $n \times n$

$$I_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 sulle diagonale

0 fuori della 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 (1×3)

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

1 riga

3 colonne

5.

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

$f \leftrightarrow$ matrice A (3×1)

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

3 righe

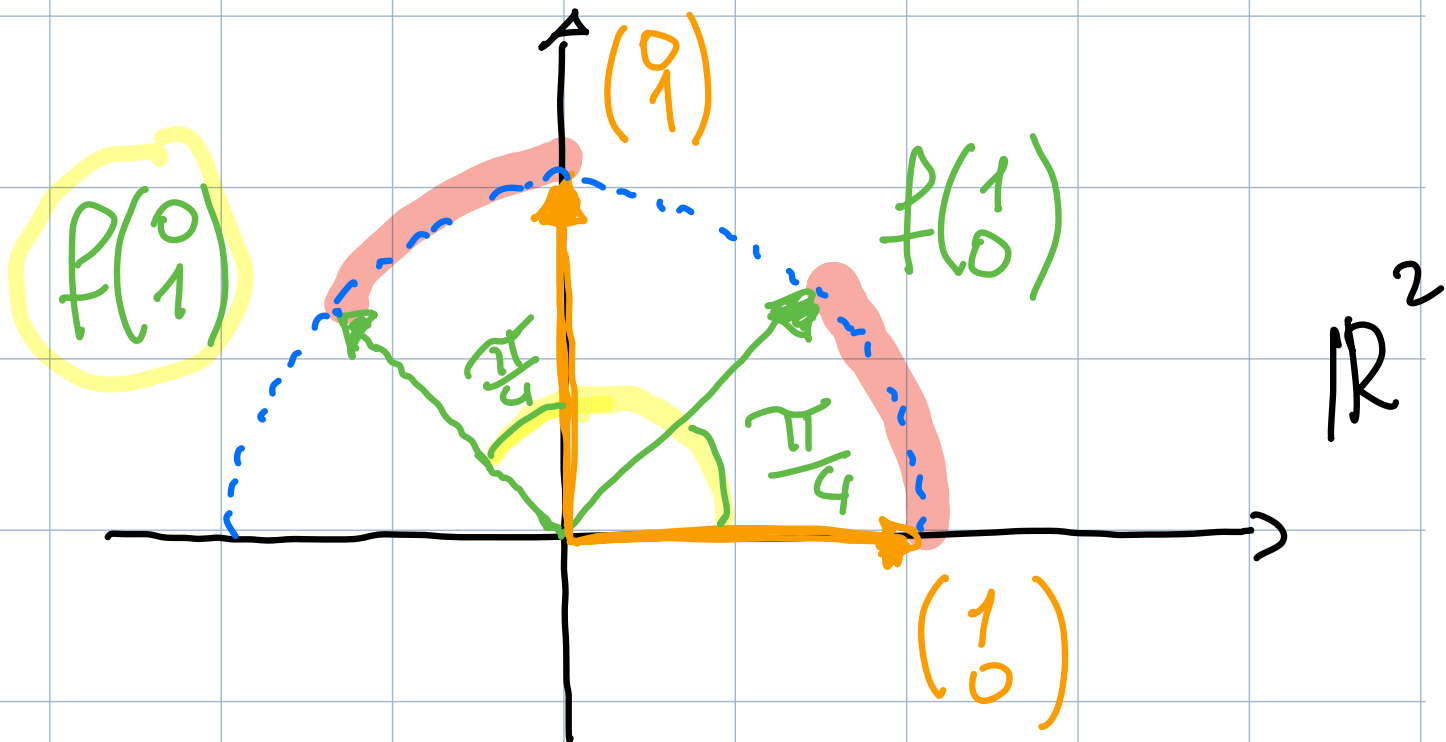
1 colonna

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

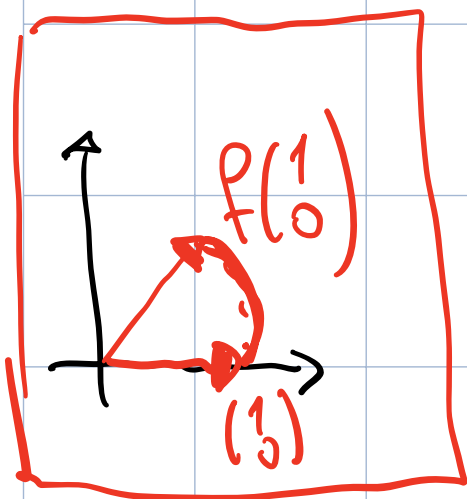
$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

COSTRUZIONE matrice
associata
ad f

colonna 1 di A



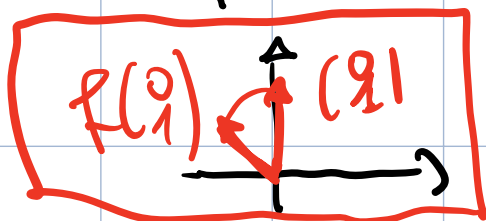
$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ = rotazione di
 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ di $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



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

COLONNA 2 di A :

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$



CONCLUSIONE:

MATRICE associata a

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

rispetto BASE canonica \bar{e} :

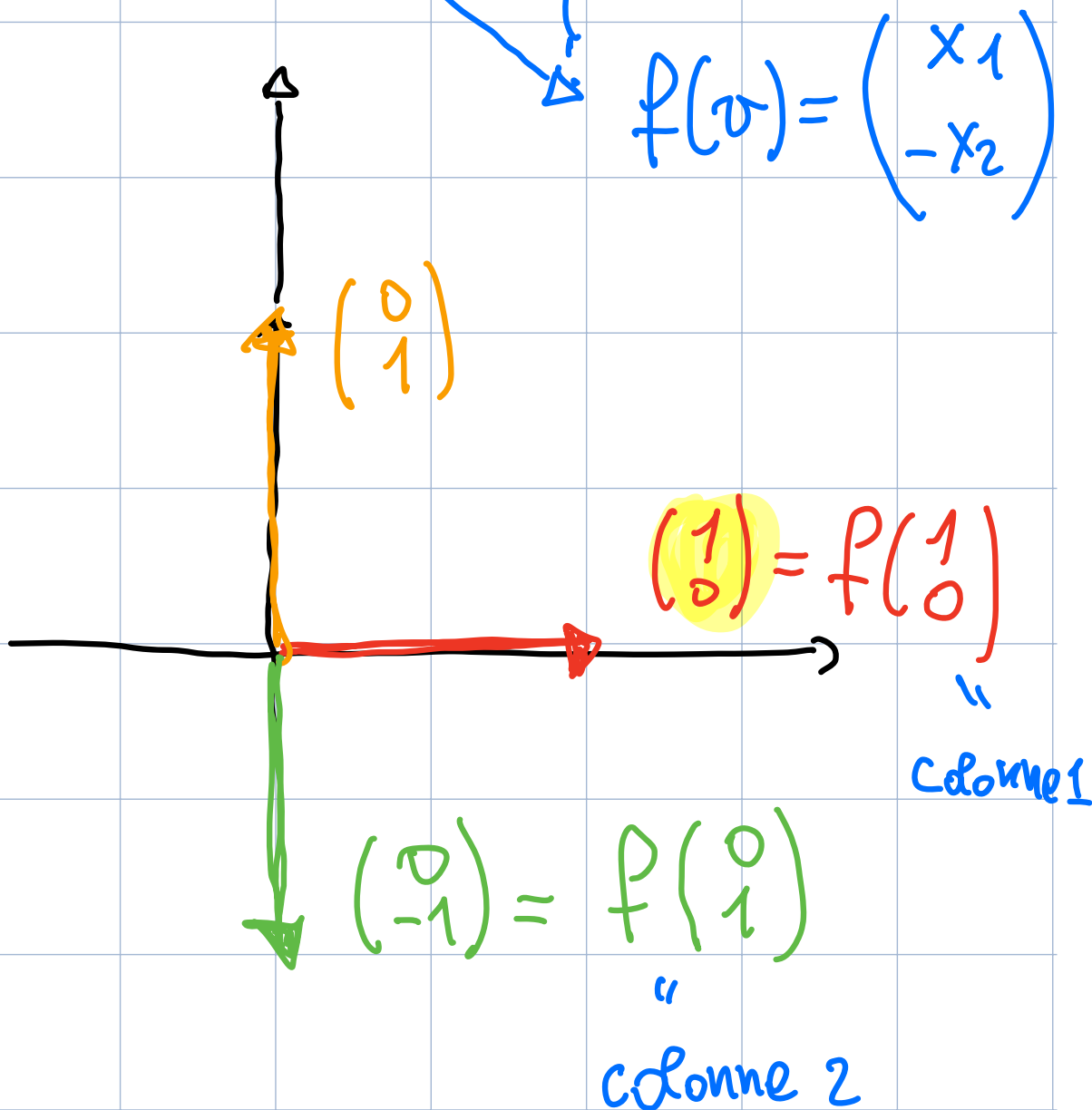
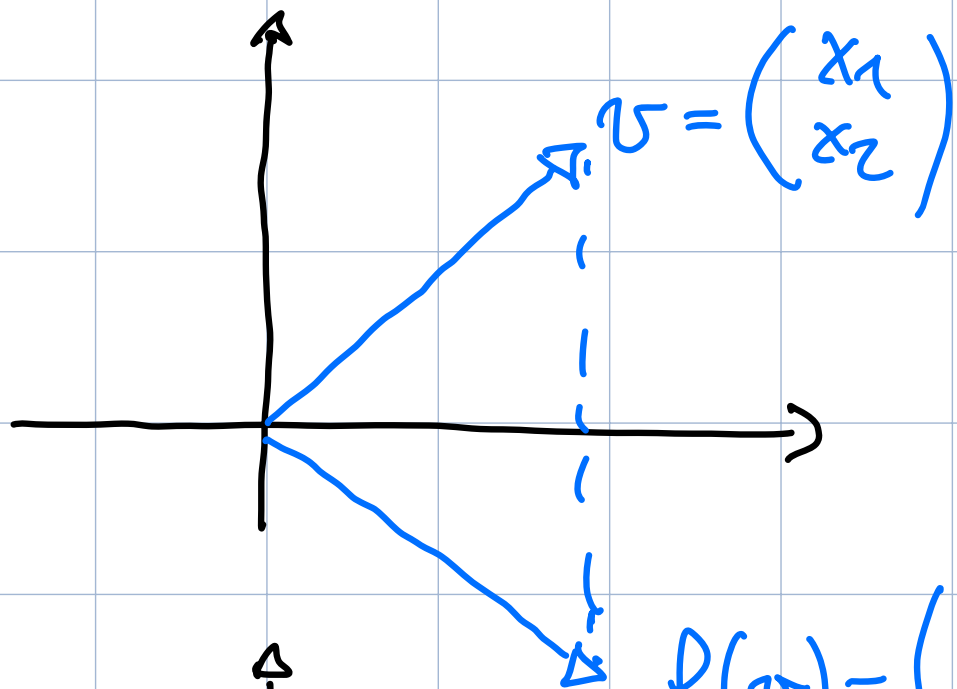
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \rightarrow$ \uparrow $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$

Esempio (7)

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

simmetria rispetto
asse delle ASCISSE



Conclusion :

matrice A associata ad f

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

simmetrica
rispetto
all'
origine

In alternativa:

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

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

Caso in cui

Le basi sono diverse

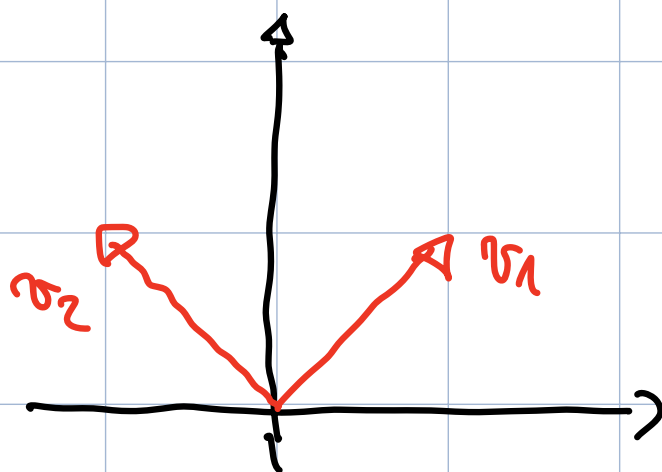
rispetto base canonica

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



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

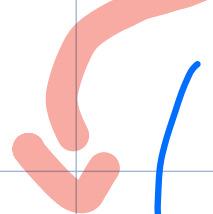
$$f(v_1) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= 4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

colonne 1 della 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
della matrice
rispetto BASE \mathcal{B}

CONCLUSIONE !

matrice associata a

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

rispetto alla base

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

in partenza & arrivo
è

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

oss. Matrice associata
alle stessa f rispetto

basi canonica $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$
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
la stessa funzione

MA

rispetto a 2 sistemi
di riferimento diversi

Esercizio

Determinare matrice associata

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

rispetto BASE CANONICA
in potenza 2 &
ovvio

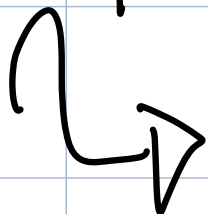
di f t.c.

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

SOL

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



A

matrice 2×2

RISPETTO alle BASE CANONICA:

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ per ipotesi } \Rightarrow \text{colonna}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \text{colonna 2 di } A = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Quindi dobbiamo calcolare $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$

Le info a
nostra disposizione
sono:

f lineare t.c.

$$\rightarrow f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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 canonica

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

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

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

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 la matrice associata
ad f rispetto BASE CANONICA.

SOL. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow$
matrice associata ad f è 2×2

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

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

colonne 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.

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

$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$

"
VICEVERSA
"

matrice A

\leadsto

applicazione
lineare
 L_A

NOZIONE

fondamentale

PRODOTTO

matrice \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

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & \dots & Q_{1n} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & \dots & Q_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Q_{k1} & Q_{k2} & \dots & Q_{kn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}x_1 + Q_{12}x_2 + \dots + Q_{1n}x_n \\ Q_{21}x_1 + Q_{22}x_2 + \dots + Q_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ Q_{k1}x_1 + Q_{k2}x_2 + \dots + Q_{kn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Teorema.

A matrix $k \times m$



A induce appl. lineare

$$L_A: \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$X \longmapsto A \cdot X$$

Esempi

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

A induce appl. lineare

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

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

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

2.

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

3x2

A induce appl. lineare

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

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

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

Esercizio.

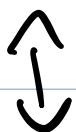
Determinare $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ lineare
t.c.

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

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

SOL.

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



A matrice 2×2

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

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

CIOÈ: $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 2\alpha & 2\beta \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

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

$$\Updownarrow$$

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

\Leftrightarrow

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

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

\Uparrow

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

Abbiamo ∞ soluzioni

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

al valore
di α

Posto ad esempio $d = 1$

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

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 un

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

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.

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

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

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

One possible
matrix \bar{e} $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

QVING:

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