

Richiami:

Sia $\mathcal{L}: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m$ una f.ne lineare,
allora $\exists!$ matrice $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K})$ t.c.

$$\mathcal{L} = S_A$$

ovvero

moltiplicazione a sinistra per A .

$$\mathcal{L}(X) = S_A(X) = AX = x_1 A^1 + x_2 A^2 + \dots + x_n A^n$$

$$\forall X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}^n.$$

$$\text{Im } \mathcal{L} = \text{Col}(A) = \langle A^1, \dots, A^n \rangle$$

$$\underline{\text{NB}}: A^1 = S_A\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = S_A(e_1)$$

$$A^i = S_A(e_i)$$

$$\underline{\text{NB}}: F_{\text{bv}}^{-1}: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

Matrice associata ad un'applicazione lineare
in una base del dominio ed una base del codominio

Sia $\mathcal{L}: V \rightarrow W$ lineare.

Fissiamo una base $B_V = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$ di V . ($\dim V = m$).

Fissiamo una base $B_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$ di W . ($\dim W = m$).

Otteniamo un diagramma

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W \\ F_{B_V} \downarrow & \nearrow F_{B_V}^{-1} & \downarrow F_{B_W} \\ \mathbb{K}^m & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{K}^m \end{array}$$

$$F_{B_W} \circ \mathcal{L} \circ F_{B_V}^{-1} \quad \text{è lineare}$$

Quindi

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W \\
 \downarrow F_{\beta_V} & \uparrow F_{\beta_V}^{-1} & \downarrow F_{\beta_W} \\
 \mathbb{K}^n & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{K}^m
 \end{array}$$

$$F_{\beta_W} \circ \mathcal{L} \circ F_{\beta_V}^{-1} \text{ è lineare}$$

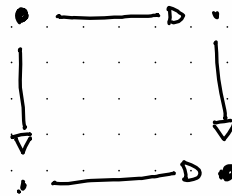
Quindi esiste una matrice $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K})$ t.c.

$$F_{\beta_W} \circ \mathcal{L} \circ F_{\beta_V}^{-1} = S_A$$

Def: A si chiama la matrice associata (o che rappresenta) a \mathcal{L} nelle basi β_V in partenza e β_W in arrivo.

Il diagramma

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W \\ F_{\beta_V} \downarrow & & \downarrow F_{\beta_W} \\ \mathbb{K}^m & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^m \end{array}$$



\bar{e} commutativo, i.e.

$$F_{\beta_W} \circ \mathcal{L} = S_A \circ F_{\beta_V}$$

Com'è fatta A ?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W \\ F_{B_V} \downarrow & & \downarrow F_{B_W} \\ \mathbb{K}^m & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^m \end{array}$$

$$A^i = S_A(e_i) = F_{B_W} \circ \mathcal{L} \circ F_{B_V}^{-1}(e_i)$$

$$= F_{B_W} \circ \mathcal{L}(v_i) = F_{B_W}(\mathcal{L}(v_i))$$

"L' i -esima colonna di A è composta dalle coordinate di $\mathcal{L}(v_i)$ nella base B_W "

Es: Sia $B_V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ una base di V
 e sia $B_W = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$ una base di W .
 Sia $\mathcal{L}: V \rightarrow W$ l'unica f.ne lineare t.c.

$$\mathcal{L}(v_1) = 2w_1 - 3w_2 + w_3 - 4w_4$$

$$\mathcal{L}(v_2) = 2w_2 - 5w_3 + w_4$$

$$\mathcal{L}(v_3) = 2w_3 - w_4$$

Trovare la matrice associata a \mathcal{L} nelle
 basi B_V (in partenza) e B_W (in arrivo).

Sol.:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W \\ \downarrow F_{B_V} & & \downarrow F_{B_W} \\ \mathbb{K}^3 & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^4 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perché ci interessa A ?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Ker } \mathcal{L} \subset V & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} & W & \supset & \text{Im } \mathcal{L} \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}} \right\} & \downarrow F_{B_V} & F_{B_W} \downarrow & & \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}} \right\} \\ \text{Ker } A \subset \mathbb{K}^n & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{K}^m & \supset & \text{Im } S_A \end{array}$$

OSS:

$$F_{B_V}^{-1}(\text{Ker } A) = \text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$$

$$F_{B_W}^{-1}(\text{Im } A) = \text{Im } \mathcal{L}$$

Es: \mathcal{L} di prima

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

$$\text{Ker } A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 = 0, \\ -3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 0, \\ -4x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0. \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Ker } \mathcal{L} = \left\{ v \in V \mid \mathcal{L}(v) = 0_W \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 \in V \mid x_1 (\mathcal{L}(v_1)) + x_2 (\mathcal{L}(v_2)) + x_3 (\mathcal{L}(v_3)) = 0_W \right\}$$

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$$= \left\{ x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 \in V \mid x_1 (2w_1 - 3w_2 + w_3 - 4w_4) + \right. \\ \left. + x_2 (2w_2 - 5w_3 + w_4) + x_3 (2w_3 - w_4) = 0_W \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 \in V \mid (2x_1)w_1 + (-3x_1 + 2x_2)w_2 + \right. \\ \left. + (x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3)w_3 + (-4x_1 + x_2 - x_3)w_4 = 0_W \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 \in V \mid \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 = 0 \\ -3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \left\{ x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3 \in V \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Es: Sia $B = (e_1 + e_2, e_1 + e_2 + e_3, e_2 + e_3) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

Sia

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

l'unica mappa lineare t.c.

$$f(e_1 + e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_e \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Travare la matrice che rappresenta f nelle basi B e nella base canonica $e = \{e_1, e_2\}$ di \mathbb{R}^2 .

Sol.:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^2 \\ F_B \downarrow & & \downarrow F_e = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \\ \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{S_A} & \mathbb{R}^2 \end{array} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Es: Sia $B = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

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$$f(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(e_2 + e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Trovare una base di $\text{Ker } f$.

Sol.: $\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^2$

$$F_B \downarrow \quad \downarrow F_e = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{S_A} \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Ker } A = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

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

$$\text{Ker } f = F_B^{-1} \text{Ker } A = \left\langle F_B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$
$$= \left\langle (e_1 + e_2) - 2(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) + (e_2 + e_3) \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

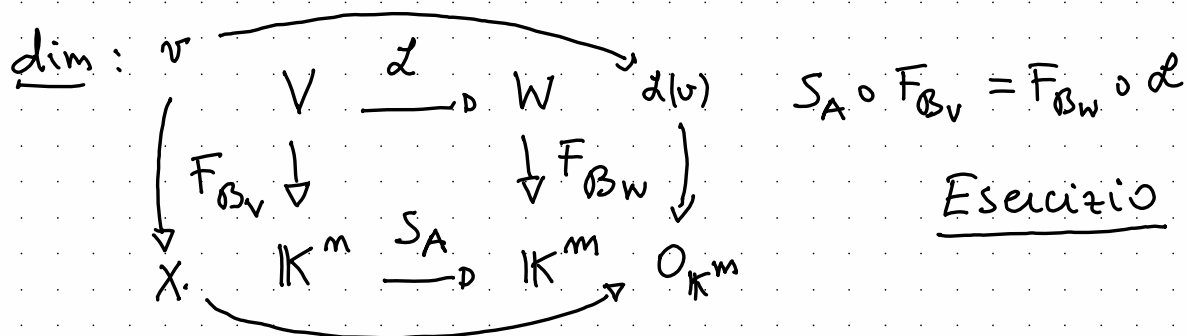
Prop.: Sia $\mathcal{L}: V \rightarrow W$ una funzione lineare.

Sia $\mathcal{B}_V = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$ una base di V e

$\mathcal{B}_W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$ una base di W .

Sia A la matrice che rappresenta \mathcal{L} nelle basi \mathcal{B}_V e \mathcal{B}_W . Allora

$$F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(\text{Ker } A) = \text{Ker } \mathcal{L} \quad \text{e} \quad F_{\mathcal{B}_W}^{-1}(\text{Im } A) = \text{Im } \mathcal{L}.$$



Esercizio.

$F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(\text{Ker } A) \subseteq \text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$: sia $x \in \text{Ker } A$. Allora

$$\mathcal{L}(F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(x)) = ? \quad 0_{\mathbb{K}^m} = S_A(x) = F_{\mathcal{B}_W} \mathcal{L} F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(x)$$

In pratica: per trovare una base di $\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$:

1) Cerchiamo una base \mathcal{B}_V di V e \mathcal{B}_W di W nelle quali la matrice che rappresenta \mathcal{L} è "buona" (=ha molti zeri) A

2) Troviamo una base di $\text{Ker } A$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{Ker } A} = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$$

3) Una base di $\text{Ker } \mathcal{L}$ è

$$\{F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(x_1), \dots, F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1}(x_k)\}$$

Similmente per l'immagine di \mathcal{L} .

Es: Sia $V = \mathbb{R}[x]_{\leq 2}$ e sia

$$\text{val}_1: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

la funzione "valutazione in 1" ovvero

$$\text{val}_1(p(x)) = p(1)$$

è lineare (Esercizio!). Trovare

la matrice che rappresenta val_1 nella base $B_V = \{1, x, x^2\}$ e $B_{\mathbb{R}} = \{1\}$.

Trovare una base di $\text{Ker}(\text{val}_1)$.

Sol.: $\text{val}_1(2) = 2$ $\text{val}_1(1+x) = 2$

$$V \xrightarrow{\text{val}_1} \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{B_V} \downarrow & & \downarrow F_{B_{\mathbb{R}}} = \text{Id} \\ \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ker } A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (1, 1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

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

Sol.: $\text{val}_1(2) = 2$ $\text{val}_1(1+x) = 2$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\text{val}_1} & \mathbb{R} \\ \downarrow F_{\mathcal{B}_V} & & \downarrow F_{\mathcal{B}_\mathbb{R}} = \text{Id} \\ \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{ker } A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (1, 1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \right\}$$

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

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{ker } A} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\text{ker}(\text{val}_1)} = \left\{ F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), F_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ -1+x, -1+x^2 \right\}$$