

4.5

$T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  linear transformation.

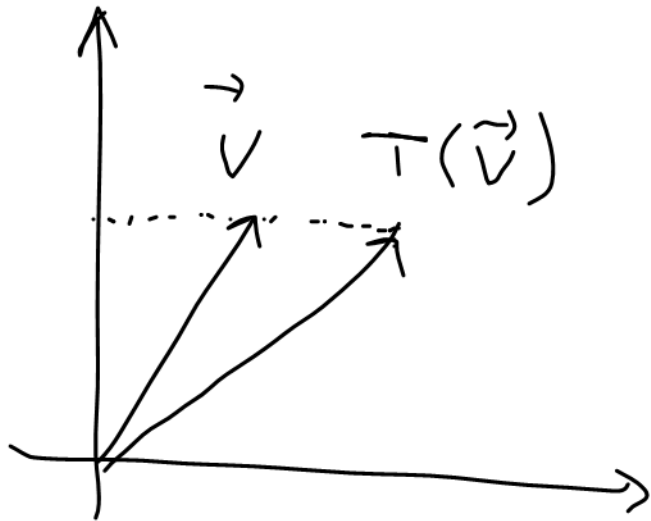
Hvis  $m = n$  så kaldes  $T$  en  
linear operator på  $\mathbb{R}^n$

Eks  $T$  linear operator på  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
med standardmatrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A$

$$A = [T(\vec{e}_1) \quad T(\vec{e}_2)]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c} [T(\vec{e}_1)] \\ [T(\vec{e}_2)] \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{E}} \quad \text{hvor } \mathcal{E} = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2\}$$

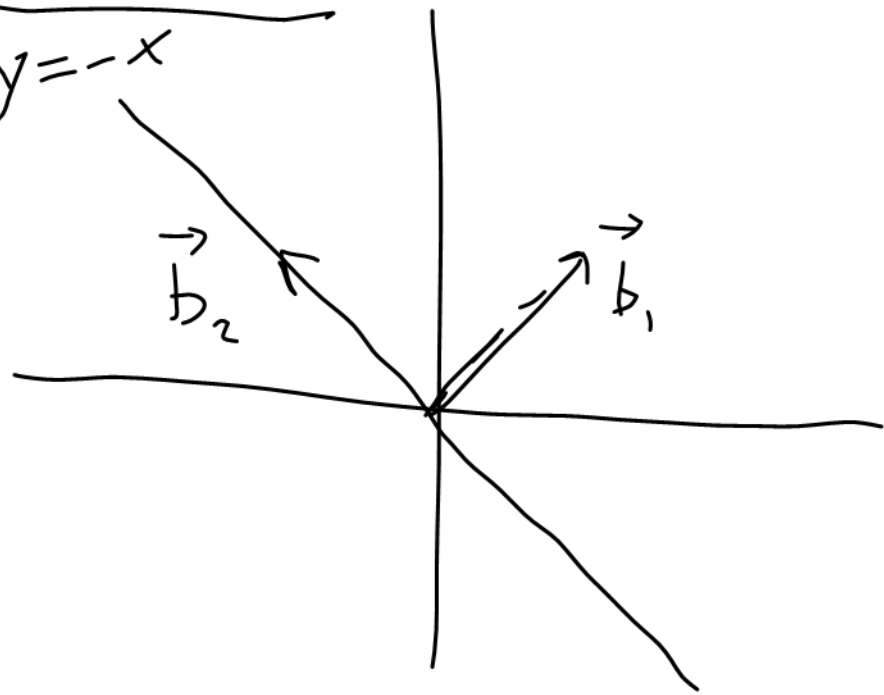
$$T(\vec{e}_1) = 2\vec{e}_1, \quad T(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{e}_2$$



$T$ : fordobler  
afstand fra y-aksen

Ekso 2

$y = -x$



$T$ : linear operator  
på  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $T$  fordobler  
afstand fra linien  $y = -x$

Ny basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{ \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2 \}$

hvor  $\vec{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  og  $\vec{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T(\vec{b}_1) = 2\vec{b}_1 = 2\vec{b}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{b}_2$$

$$T(\vec{b}_2) = \vec{b}_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} [T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{b}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Definition

Hvis  $T$  er en lineær operator på  $\mathbb{R}^n$   
og  $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n\}$  er basis for  $\mathbb{R}^n$   
så defineres matrixrepresentationen  
af  $T$  m.h.t. basen  $\mathcal{B}$  som

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} [T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{b}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} & \dots & [T(\vec{b}_n)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array} \right]$$

Ekse Hvis  $\mathcal{E} = \{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$  er standardbasis  
for  $\mathbb{R}^n$  så er

$$[T]_{\mathcal{E}} = \left[ [T(\vec{e}_1)]_{\mathcal{E}} \quad \dots \quad [T(\vec{e}_n)]_{\mathcal{E}} \right]$$

$$= \left[ T(\vec{e}_1) \quad \dots \quad T(\vec{e}_n) \right]$$

= standard matrix

## Ekso 2, fortsat

$$\vec{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T(\vec{b}_1) = 2\vec{b}_1, \quad T(\vec{b}_2) = \vec{b}_2$$
$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find standard matrix.

## Sætning 4.12

Hvis  $A$  er standard matrix for en linear operator  $T$  på  $\mathbb{R}^n$

og  $\mathcal{B} = \{ \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n \}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{b}_1 & \dots & \vec{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$

så er  $[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1} A B$

og dermed  $A = B [T]_{\mathcal{B}} B^{-1}$

Beris  $[\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1} \vec{v}$

$$\begin{aligned} [T]_{\mathcal{B}} &= \left[ [T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \dots \quad [T(\vec{b}_n)]_{\mathcal{B}} \right] \\ &= \left[ [A\vec{b}_1]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \dots \quad [A\vec{b}_n]_{\mathcal{B}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= [B^{-1}A\vec{b}_1, \dots, B^{-1}A\vec{b}_n]$$

$$= B^{-1}A [\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n] = B^{-1}AB.$$

Ex 2, fortsetz

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find standardmatrix  $A = B [T]_{\mathcal{B}} B^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$



$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{eller } [B \ I_2] \rightarrow [I_2 \ B^{-1}])$$

$$A = B [T]_B B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Teori:

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = (B^{-1} A B) (B^{-1} \vec{v}) =$$

$$B^{-1} A \vec{v} = B^{-1} T(\vec{v}) = [T(\vec{v})]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = [T(\vec{v})]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

Hvis  $\mathcal{B}$  er standardbasis:  $A \vec{v} = T(\vec{v})$

Ex  $T$ : linear operator på  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{basis for } \mathbb{R}^3$$

Find matrix representation of  $T$  m.h.t.  $B$ .

Standardmatrix for  $T$ :

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}AB = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint  $\vec{v} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$[T(\vec{v})]_{\mathcal{B}} = [T]_{\mathcal{B}} [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Definition (afsnit 5.1)

Lad  $T$  være en lineær operator på  $\mathbb{R}^n$

En vektor  $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$  i  $\mathbb{R}^n$

kaldes en egenvektor hvis der findes et

tal  $\lambda$  så

$$T(\vec{v}) = \lambda \vec{v}$$

$\lambda$  kaldes en egenverdi.

## Eksempel (afsnit 4.5)

$$\text{Lad } \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3 \right\}$$

en basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$T$ : en linear operator på  $\mathbb{R}^3$

som opfylder:

$$T(\vec{b}_1) = 2\vec{b}_1$$

$$T(\vec{b}_2) = 3\vec{b}_2$$

$$T(\vec{b}_3) = -\vec{b}_3$$

$\mathcal{B}$  er en basis der består af egenvektore.

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} [T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{b}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} & [T(\vec{b}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\left[ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \vec{1} \\ 2b_1 \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} \vec{1} \\ 3b_2 \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} \vec{1} \\ -b_3 \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{B}} \right] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Standard matrix for  $T$

$$A = B \left[ \begin{array}{c} T \\ \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{B}} B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

