

# Wykład z Algebra liniowa z geometrią 1

Transpozycja macierzy i gwiazdkowy prezent-przestrzenie i przekształcenia dualne (uzgli z gwiazdką"  $V^*, \varphi^*$ )

$$A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ j=1, \dots, n}} \quad A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{K}) \quad A^T \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{K}) \quad (A^T)_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

$$(A^T)^{(j)} = A_{(j)} \quad (A^T)_{(i)} = A^{(i)} \quad A^T - \text{macierz transponowana} \quad (AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T \quad (A^T)^T = A$$

$V^* = L(V, \mathbb{K})$   $f \in V^*$  jeśli  $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$  liniowe  $V^*$  - przestrzeń dualna (sprzeczona) do  $V$

$$V = \mathbb{K}^n \quad f \in (\mathbb{K}^n)^* \quad f: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow f = \varphi_A \quad A \in M_{1 \times n}(\mathbb{K}) \quad A = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}^n \quad f(v) = \varphi_A \left( \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i v_i \quad f(v) = a^T \cdot v = [a_1, \dots, a_n] \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot v_i \quad (\mathbb{K}^n)^* \simeq \mathbb{K}^n$$

$f \mapsto a$

$$\Psi: V \rightarrow W \quad f \in W^* \quad V \xrightarrow{\Psi} W \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{K}$$

$\Psi^*(f) = f \circ \Psi$   $\Psi^* - \text{przekształcenie dualne (cofizacja)}$   $\Psi^*: W^* \rightarrow V^*$   $f \mapsto \Psi^*(f)$

$$V = \mathbb{K}^m \quad W = \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\Psi \in L(\mathbb{K}^m, \mathbb{K}^n) \quad \Psi = \varphi_B \quad B \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{K}) \quad \Psi(v) = B \cdot v \quad V \xrightarrow{\Psi} W$$

$V^* \xleftarrow{\Psi^*} W^*$

$$f \in (\mathbb{K}^n)^* \quad f(w) = a^T w \quad a \in \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\varphi_B^*(f) = f \circ \varphi_B \quad (\varphi_B^*(f))(v) = (f \circ \varphi_B)(v) = f(\varphi_B(v)) = f(B \cdot v) = a^T \cdot B \cdot v = (B^T \cdot a)^T v$$

$$\varphi_B^*(f) = \varphi_B^*(a) = B^T \cdot a \quad \varphi_B^* = \varphi_{B^T} \quad \text{Macierz cofizacja } \varphi_B^* \text{ jest } B^T \quad (B^T \cdot a)^T = a^T (B^T)^T = a^T B$$

Przykład

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{R}) \quad \varphi_B: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \varphi_B\left(\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 + 2v_2 \\ 3v_1 - v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^* \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2 = [a_1, a_2] \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_B^*(f)\left(\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = f\left(\varphi_B\left(\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}\right)\right) = f\left(B \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} v_1 + 2v_2 \\ 3v_1 - v_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = a_1 \cdot (v_1 + 2v_2) + a_2 \cdot (3v_1 - v_3)$$

$$(\varphi_B^*(f)) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = (a_1 + 3a_2)v_1 + 2a_1v_2 - a_2v_3 \quad f \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \varphi^*(f) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + 3a_2 \\ 2a_1 \\ -a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_B^*\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + 3a_2 \\ 2a_1 \\ -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\varphi_B)^* = \varphi_C: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = B^T$$