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 $A: V \xrightarrow{\text{Lin}} V$ dokaži $Au_1, \dots, Au_n \in \text{lin. neod. v.} \Rightarrow u_1, \dots, u_n \in \text{LN}$

$\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n = 0 \xrightarrow{A} \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$

$A(\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n) = A(0)$ aditivnost

$A(\alpha_1 u_1) + \dots + A(\alpha_n u_n) = 0$ homogenost

$\alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n = 0$ po predpostavki

$\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0 \quad \square$

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 $A: U \rightarrow V$ linearna

NTSE:

- 1.) A je bijektivna
- 2.) $\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ je baza $U \Rightarrow \{Au_1, \dots, Au_n\}$ je baza V
- 3.) \exists baza $\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ prostora U , za katero je $\{Au_1, \dots, Au_n\}$ baza prostora V .

$1 \Rightarrow 2$ A je bijektivna. $\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ baza U

$\{Au_1, \dots, Au_n\}$ je baza V

$\hookrightarrow \bullet$ Au_1, \dots, Au_n je LN

$\alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$

ker je bijektivna:

$A(\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n) = 0$

$\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n = 0$ (ker je injektivna)

ker je u_1, \dots, u_n baza, je

$\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$\hookrightarrow \bullet$ Au_1, \dots, Au_n je ograde prostora V .

let v poljuben $\in V$.

$v = \alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n$

zavadi injektivnosti

$\exists u \in U: Au = v$

u je L.č. baze U :

$u = \alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n$

$v = A(u) = A(\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n) =$

$= \alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n \quad \checkmark$

\square

$2 \Rightarrow 3$ očitno

$3 \Rightarrow 1$ bijektivnost: surj. & inj.

izrek: injektivnost \Leftrightarrow ima trivijalno ker

$$\begin{aligned} Ax = Ay &\Rightarrow x = y \\ A(x-y) &= 0 \quad y-x=0 \\ A(z) &= 0 \Rightarrow z=0 \end{aligned}$$

edi, se treba dokazati da $\ker A = \{0\}$
 \hookrightarrow samo 0.

kerf $Au = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$

$u = \alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n$ \rightarrow baza V

$$Au = \alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n = 0$$

\downarrow

$$\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow u = 0$

• surjektivnost:

$$\forall v \in V \exists u \in U \exists: Au = v$$
$$v = \alpha_1 Au_1 + \dots + \alpha_n Au_n$$
$$u = \alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n$$
$$Au = A(\alpha_1 u_1 + \dots + \alpha_n u_n) \quad V$$

□

N Polot: rang linearnih preslitavanj: $\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{a} \times \vec{x}$
 $\vec{x} \mapsto (\vec{a} \times \vec{x}) \times \vec{b}$
v odvisnosti od $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{za } \vec{a} = (0,0,0) \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{x} = (0,0,0) \quad \forall x$$

$$\text{rang} = \dim \text{Im} = 0$$

$$\text{za } \vec{a} \neq (0,0,0)$$

Vzemimo bazo $\{\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{a} \times \vec{c}\}$, $\vec{c} \perp \vec{a}$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{a} \times \vec{c} =$$

$$\textcircled{3} \vec{a} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) = \underline{\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})} - \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a})$$

$= 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rang} = \dim \text{Im} = 2$$

Druga Preslitava: $\vec{x} \mapsto (\vec{a} \times \vec{x}) \times \vec{b}$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto (\vec{a} \times \vec{x}) \times \vec{b} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{x} - (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a}$$

case: $\vec{a} = 0$ ali $\vec{b} = 0$ je spet trivialna preslitava:

$$\text{rang} = \dim \text{Im} = 0$$

case: \vec{a} in \vec{b} sta Lin. odv. $\vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a}$

$$\{ \vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{a} \times \vec{c} \} \quad \vec{c} \perp \vec{a}$$

$$(1) \vec{x} = \vec{a}: (\vec{a} \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$(2) \vec{x} = \vec{c}: (\vec{a} \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) \vec{c} - \underbrace{(\vec{c} \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{a}}_{= \vec{0}}$$

$$(3) \vec{x} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}: (\vec{a} \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) (\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) - \underbrace{((\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \lambda \vec{a}) \vec{a}}_{= \vec{0}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rang} = \text{dim} \text{Im} = 2$$

case \vec{a} in \vec{b} sta LN: $\{ \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \} \quad \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$

$$(1) \vec{x} = \vec{a}: (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$(2) \vec{x} = \vec{b}: (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a}$$

$$(3) \vec{x} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}: (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - \underbrace{((\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a}}_{= 0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} & 0 \\ 0 & -\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rang} = \text{dim} \text{Im} = 2$$

N. LASTNE VREDNOSTI IN LASTNI VEKTORJI

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad x \neq 0$$

\uparrow lastna vrednost
 \uparrow lastni vektor

$$Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda I)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0; x \in \text{Ker}(A - \lambda I)$$

$$\text{Ker}(A - \lambda I) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow A - \lambda I \text{ ni obnulliva} \Leftrightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

karakteristični polinom

opolči l. vv. in l. ve. za $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

→ karakteristični polinom

$$\Delta_A(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (3-\lambda)(4-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 4 - 8 + 4(4-\lambda) + 4(3-\lambda) - 2(-1-\lambda)$$

$$= (12 - 3\lambda - 4\lambda + \lambda^2)(-1-\lambda) - 12 + 16 - 4\lambda + 12 - 4\lambda + 2 + 2\lambda$$

$$= -12 + 7\lambda - \lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 7\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 18 - 6\lambda =$$

$$= 6 - 11\lambda + 6\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 6 = 0 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$$

N: $\{1, 2, 3\}$

sedaj moramo najti lastne vektore

1. $\lambda_1 = 3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y+z=0 \\ y=-z \end{cases}$$

lastni vektorji: $\{ (0, y, -y) \mid y \in \mathbb{C} \}$
 $v_1 = (0, -1, 1)$

$\lambda_2 = 2$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} z=0 \\ x+2y=0 \\ x=-2y \end{cases}$$

$\{ (-2y, y, 0) \mid y \in \mathbb{C} \}$

$v_2 = (-2, 1, 0)$

$\lambda_3 = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x=-z \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$\{ (x, 0, -x) \mid x \in \mathbb{C} \}$

$v_3 = (1, 0, -1)$

~~A =~~ $A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 2 \\ -13 & 2 & 3 \\ -21 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

diagonaliziraj A
 in določi P: $A = PDP^{-1}$

$$\Delta_4(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -6-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -13 & 2-\lambda & 3 \\ -21 & 0 & 7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$\lambda_1 = 0$

$\lambda_2 = 1$

$\lambda_3 = 2$

najdi lastne vektore!

$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$v_1: \{ (x, 2x, 3x) \mid x \in \mathbb{C} \}$

$v_2 = (2, 5, 7)$

$v_3 = (0, 1, 0)$

$A = PDP^{-1}$

$P = [\vec{v}_1 \ \vec{v}_2 \ \vec{v}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$P = P_{B_S \leftarrow B_C}$

$P^{-1} = P_{B_C \leftarrow B_S}$