

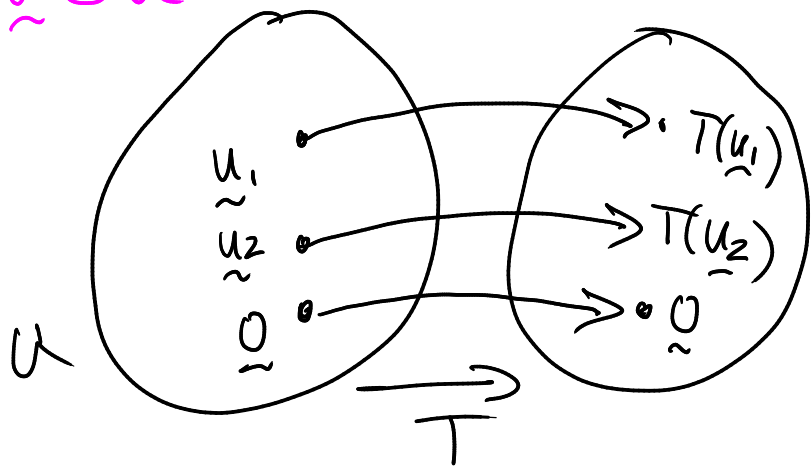
Math 290

Monday, April 12

Section LT

$T: U \rightarrow V$ function
domain codomain

$T(\underline{u}) \in V$
 $\underline{u} \in U$



$$f(x) = x^2$$

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

Tue - EXAM E

Thu - FLT

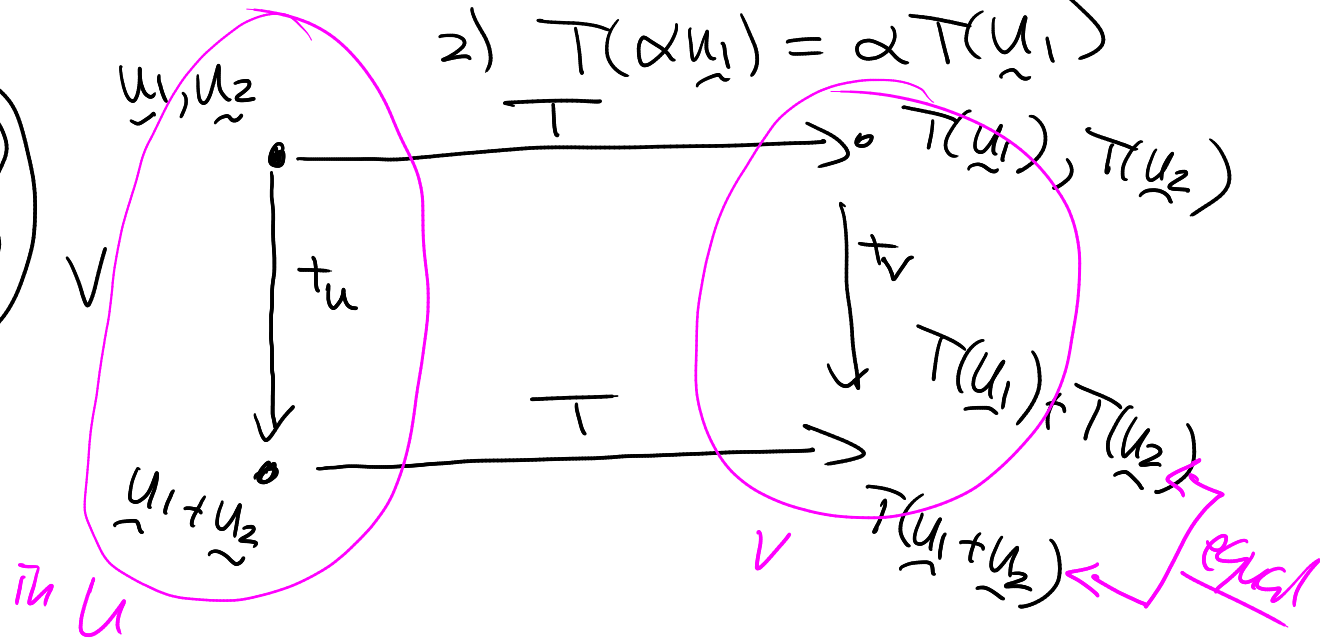
Fri - SLT

BYOB - Food

Defn LT

$$1) T(\underline{u}_1 + \underline{u}_2) = T(\underline{u}_1) + T(\underline{u}_2)$$

$$2) T(\alpha \underline{u}_1) = \alpha T(\underline{u}_1)$$



Ex $T: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^4$ $T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 \\ -6x_1 + 5x_2 - 7x_3 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

\equiv a L.T.

Could check the definition.

Ex $S: P_3 \rightarrow M_{22}$ $S(a+bx+cx^2+dx^3) = \begin{bmatrix} 2a+b+3d & a-b+c \\ Sa-6d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a L.T.

Ex $T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5x_1 \\ -6x_1 \\ -x_1 \\ 3x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4x_2 \\ 5x_2 \\ x_2 \\ -2x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -6x_3 \\ -7x_3 \\ -x_3 \\ 4x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$= x_1 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -6 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -7 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -6 \\ -6 & 5 & -7 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore T(\underline{x}) = \underline{A}\underline{x}$

Fact $T: U \rightarrow V$ $T(\underline{0}) = \underline{0}$ (Theorem 4.1.1)

Proof

$$\underline{0} = T(\underline{0}) - T(\underline{0}) \quad (T(\underline{0}) + (-T(\underline{0})))$$

$$= T(\underline{0} + \underline{0}) - T(\underline{0})$$

$$= T(\underline{0}) + T(\underline{0}) - T(\underline{0})$$

$$= T(\underline{0}) + \underline{0}$$

$$= T(\underline{0})$$

Ex $S(\underline{0}) = S(0 + 0x + 0x^2 + 0x^3)$

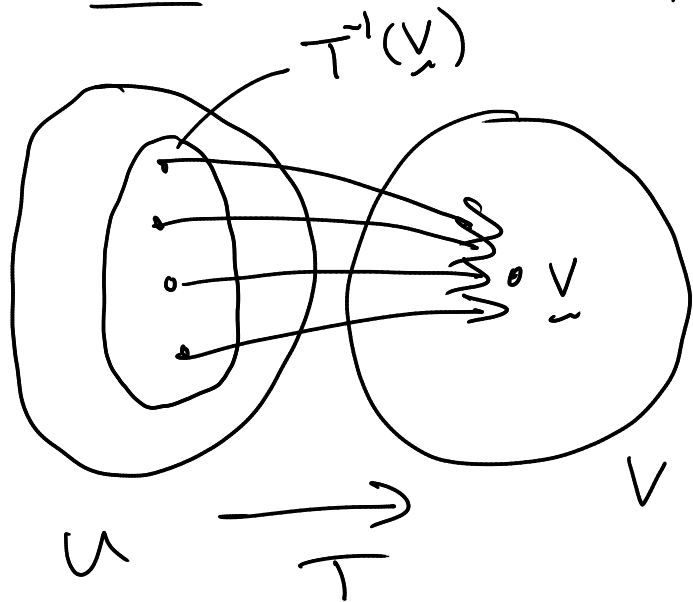
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2(0) + 0 + 3(0) & 0 - 0 + 0 \\ 5(0) - 6(0) & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{0}$$

Pre-Images

$$T(\cdot) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

pre-image of \underline{v}

Defn $T: U \rightarrow V$, $\underline{v} \in V$ $T^{-1}(\underline{v}) = \{ \underline{u} \in U \mid T(\underline{u}) = \underline{v} \}$



Ex $T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -8 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}\right) ? \rightarrow T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -8 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 \\ -6x_1 + 5x_2 - 7x_3 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -8 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

In finitely many solutions

Solve system w/
augmented matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & 4 & -6 & -7 \\ -6 & 5 & -7 & -8 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = 3 - 2x_3$$

$$x_2 = 2 - x_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2x_3 \\ 2 - x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$