

التمرين 01 ليكن التطبيقين

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

$$(x, y) \rightarrow f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x-y}{2}, \frac{y-x}{2} \right)$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow g(x, y) = (2x - y, x - y)$$

1- بين أن f و g خطيين2- عبر اثبات أن: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, (x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x', y')) = \alpha f(x, y) + \beta f(x', y')$$

$$f(\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x', y')) = f(\alpha x + \beta x', \alpha y + \beta y')$$

$$= \left(\frac{(\alpha x + \beta x') - (\alpha y + \beta y')}{2}, \frac{(\alpha y + \beta y') - (\alpha x + \beta x')}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha(x-y) + \beta(x'-y')}{2}, \frac{\alpha(y-x) + \beta(y'-x')}{2} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \left(\frac{x-y}{2}, \frac{y-x}{2} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{x'-y'}{2}, \frac{y'-x'}{2} \right)$$

$$= \alpha f(x, y) + \beta f(x', y')$$

وهو المطلوب ومنه f تطبيق خطي.

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, (x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2$: $\underline{\text{خطی}} \underline{\text{تکامل}} \underline{\text{گ}}$ $\underline{\text{از}} \underline{\text{خطی}}$

$$f(\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x', y')) = \alpha f(x, y) + \beta f(x', y')$$

: $\underline{\text{خطی}} \underline{\text{تکامل}} \underline{\text{گ}}$

$$f(\alpha(x, y) + \beta(x', y')) = f(\alpha x + \beta x', \alpha y + \beta y')$$

$$= (2(\alpha x + \beta x') - (\alpha y + \beta y'), (\alpha x + \beta x') - (\alpha y + \beta y'))$$

$$= (\alpha(2x - y) + \beta(2x' - y'), \alpha(x - y) + \beta(x' - y'))$$

$$= \alpha(2x - y, x - y) + \beta(2x' - y', x' - y')$$

$$= \alpha f(x, y) + \beta f(x', y')$$

- $\underline{\text{خطی}} \underline{\text{تکامل}} \underline{\text{گ}}$ $\underline{\text{از}} \underline{\text{خطی}}$

(2)

$$\text{Ker } f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / f(x, y) = (0, 0)\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / (\frac{x-y}{2}, \frac{y-x}{2}) = (0, 0)\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x = y\}$$

$$= \{(x, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{x(1, 1) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = [(1, 1)]$$

$$\text{Ker } g = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / g(x, y) = (0, 0)\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / (2x - y, x - y) = (0, 0)\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2x - y = 0 \wedge x - y = 0\}$$

$$= [\{(0, 0)\}]$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Im} f &= \{(X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \exists x, y \in \mathbb{R} : (X, Y) = f(x, y)\} \\
 &= \left\{ \left(\frac{x-y}{2}, \frac{y-x}{2} \right) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{x-y}{2} (1, -1) / x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\
 &= [\{(1, -1)\}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Im} g &= \{(X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \exists x, y \in \mathbb{R} : (X, Y) = g(x, y)\} \\
 &= \{(2x-y, x-y) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \\
 &= \{x(2, 1) - y(1, 1) / x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \\
 &= [\{(2, 1), (1, 1)\}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rg } f = 1$$

$$\text{rg } g = 2$$

$$\text{Ker } f \neq (0, 0)$$

(3) ليس هيايت لان

$$\text{Ker } g = (0, 0)$$

ليس هيايت لان

ليس على ص لان $\text{Im } f \neq \mathbb{R}^2$

ليس على ص لان $\text{Im } g = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{Ker}f \oplus \text{Im}f \quad \text{Ja (4)}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{Ker}f \oplus \text{Im}f \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ Ker}f \cap \text{Im}f = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^2}\} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ Ker}f + \text{Im}f = \mathbb{R}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ Ker}f \cap \text{Im}f &= \{X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / X \in \text{Ker}f \wedge X \in \text{Im}f\} \\ &= \left\{ X \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \begin{array}{l} \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : X = \alpha(1, 1) \\ \exists \beta \in \mathbb{R} : X = \beta(1, -1) \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha(1, 1) = \beta(1, -1) \Rightarrow (\alpha, \alpha) = (\beta, -\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \wedge \beta = 0$$

$$\text{Ker}f \cap \text{Im}f = \{0_{\mathbb{R}^2}\}$$

$$\Leftarrow X = (0, 0) \quad \text{das}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \dim(\text{Ker}f + \text{Im}f) &= \dim \text{Ker}f + \dim \text{Im}f - \dim(\text{Ker}f \cap \text{Im}f) \\ &= 1 + 1 - 0 \\ &= 2 \\ &= \dim \mathbb{R}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \text{Ker}f + \text{Im}f \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \text{Ker}f \oplus \text{Im}f \quad \text{das}$$

$$u \in \text{Im} f \Rightarrow f(u) = u$$

(5)

$$u \in \text{Im} f \Rightarrow u = \alpha(1, -1) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \\ = (\alpha, -\alpha)$$

$$f(u) = f(\alpha, -\alpha) = \left(\frac{\alpha + \alpha}{2}, \frac{-\alpha - \alpha}{2} \right) \\ = (\alpha, -\alpha) = u$$

$$f(u) = u \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

(5)

التمرين 02 : ليكن $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ الأساس القانوني لـ \mathbb{R}^3

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

$$f(e_1) = 2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3$$

$$f(e_2) = 3e_1 + 4e_2$$

$$f(e_3) = -e_1$$

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

(1) ليكن $a = (0, 0, 1)$, $b = (1, 0, 1)$, $c = (1, 1, 1)$ أو جد

$f(a)$, $f(b)$, $f(c)$ دون حساب عبارة f .

$$f(a) = f(e_3) = -e_1 = (-1, 0, 0)$$

$$f(b) = f(1, 0, 1) = f(e_1 + e_3) = f(e_1) + f(e_3)$$

أو f خطي

$$f(b) = 2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3 + e_1$$

$$= e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3$$

$$= (1, 0, 0) + (0, 1, 0) + (0, 0, 2)$$

$$= (1, 1, 2)$$

$$f(c) = f(1, 1, 1) = f(e_1 + e_2 + e_3) = f(e_1) + f(e_2) + f(e_3)$$

$$= 2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3 + 3e_1 + 4e_2 + e_1$$

$$= 4e_1 + 5e_2 + 2e_3$$

$$= (4, 5, 2)$$

(2) أو وجد عبارة $f(x, y, z)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &= f(xe_1 + ye_2 + ze_3) \\ &= x f(e_1) + y f(e_2) + z f(e_3) \\ &= x(2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3) + y(3e_1 + 4e_2) + z(-e_1) \\ &= x(2, 1, 2) + y(3, 4, 0) + z(-1, 0, 0) \\ &= (2x + 3y - z, x + 4y, 2x) \end{aligned}$$

(3) \mathbb{R}^3 أساس $B' = \{a, b, c\}$

على a, b, c المستقل الخطي

$$\alpha(0, 0, 1) + \beta(1, 0, 1) + \gamma(1, 1, 1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

وهذا الجواب B' مستقلة \Rightarrow إذن B' أساس \mathbb{R}^3

(4) كل الجواب $B'' = \{f(a), f(b), f(c)\}$ أساس \mathbb{R}^3

$$\alpha(-1, 0, 0) + \beta(1, 1, 2) + \gamma(4, 1, 2) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\alpha + \beta + 4\gamma = 0 \\ \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ 2\beta + 2\gamma = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

وهذا الجواب B'' أساس \mathbb{R}^3

(5) بل أننا وجدنا أن صورة الأساس هي أساس
 فإذن f تقابل

التعيين 103 ليكن $P_1(X)$ فضاء كثيرات الحدود من الدرجة 1
 أو أقل ذات معاملات حقيقية، نعرف التطبيق:

$$g: P_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$P \rightarrow g(P) = (P(-1), P(1))$$

بين أن g خطي تقابلي.

$$P(x) = ax + b$$

$$g(P) = (P(-1), P(1)) = (b-a, a+b)$$

$$Q(x) = cx + d$$

$$g(Q) = (Q(-1), Q(1)) = (d-c, c+d)$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall P, Q \in P_1(X)$$

$$g(\alpha P + \beta Q) = g(\alpha(ax+bx) + \beta(cx+dx))$$

$$= g((\alpha a + \beta c)x + (\alpha b + \beta d))$$

$$= ((\alpha b + \beta d) - (\alpha a + \beta c), (\alpha a + \beta c) + (\alpha b + \beta d))$$

$$= (\alpha(b-a) + \beta(d-c), \alpha(a+b) + \beta(c+d))$$

$$= \alpha(b-a, a+b) + \beta(d-c, c+d)$$

$$= \alpha g(P) + \beta g(Q)$$

وهذا g تطبيقت خطي.

وأساس $\{1, x\}$ أساس $P_1(X)$ يمكننا أن نبين أن صورة الأساس

$$g(1) = (1, 1) \text{ و } g(x) = (-1, 1) \text{ هي أساس}$$

الجملة $\{(1,1), (-1,1)\}$ مستقلة خطياً باذن فهي أساس \mathbb{R}^2 لـ

وهنا g تطبيع تقابلي .