

TRANSFORMAÇÕES LINEARES

Sejam V_1 , V_2 e V_3 transformações lineares
e sejam $T: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ e $S: V_2 \rightarrow V_3$
transformações lineares. Então a
função composta $S \circ T: V_1 \rightarrow V_3$
é também uma transformação linear.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} V_1 & \xrightarrow{T} & V_2 & \xrightarrow{S} & V_3 \\ \textcolor{red}{v} & \xrightarrow{\textcolor{red}{}} & \textcolor{red}{T(v)} & \xrightarrow{\textcolor{red}{}} & \textcolor{red}{S(T(v))} \\ S \circ T: V_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & V_3 & \text{é definida por} & \\ (S \circ T)(v) & \stackrel{\textcolor{red}{def}}{=} & S(T(v)) & & \end{array}$$

Mostrar que se S e T são lineares
então $S \circ T$ é linear.

Sejam $u, v \in V_1$ e $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$- (S \circ T)(u+v) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S(T(u+v))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Te linear}}{=} S(T(u) + T(v)) \stackrel{\text{Se linear}}{=} S(T(u)) + S(T(v))$$

$$= (S \circ T)(u) + (S \circ T)(v)$$

$$- (S \circ T)(av) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S(T(av)) \stackrel{\text{T linear}}{=} S(aT(v))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{S linear.}}{=} a S(T(v)) = a(S \circ T)(v).$$

Exemplo de aplicações do Teorema do Núcleo e da Imagem:

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Sejam $T: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ e $S: \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ transformações lineares. Então, se $n > m$, $S \circ T: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ nunca é injetora.

De fato, como $n > m$, temos que $\text{Ker } T \neq \{0\}$, pois $n = \underbrace{\dim \text{Ker } T}_{>0} + \underbrace{\dim \text{Im } T}_{\leq m < n} \Rightarrow \dim \text{Ker } T > 0$.

Existe $v \in \text{Ker } T$, $v \neq 0$.

$$(S \circ T)(v) = S(\underbrace{T(v)}_{=0}) = S(0) = 0.$$

$v \in \text{Ker } T$

Logo $\text{Ker } S \circ T \neq \{0\}$.

MATRIZ DE UMA TRANSFORMAÇÃO LINEAR

Seja $T: V_1 \longrightarrow V_2$ uma transformação linear, $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V_1
 $C = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m\}$ base de V_2

Para cada j , $1 \leq j \leq n$, determine $T(v_j)$ e escreva como combinação linear de C . Isto é, escreva

$$T(v_j) = a_{1j}u_1 + a_{2j}u_2 + \dots + a_{mj}u_m.$$

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A matriz $A = (a_{ij})$ é a matriz

de T em relação às bases B de
 V_1 e C de V_2 .

Isto é $A = (a_{ij}) = [T]_{B,C}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_1 & \xrightarrow{T} & V_2 \\ B & & C \end{array}$$

$$T(v_j) = a_{1j}u_1 + \dots + a_{mj}u_m$$

as coordenadas de $(T(v_j))_C$ formam
a j -ésima coluna de $[T]_{B,C}$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} T(v_1) & T(v_2) & \dots & T(v_n) \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplos:

① $T: P_2(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$T(p(t)) = (p(0), p(1))$$

$$B = \{ \underset{v_1}{1}, \underset{v_2}{t}, \underset{v_3}{t^2} \}$$

$$C = \{e_1, e_2\} = \text{can}$$

$$T(v_1) = T(1) = (1, 1)$$

$$T(v_2) = T(t) = (0, 1)$$

$$T(v_3) = T(t^2) = (0, 1)$$

$$[T]_{B,C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad D: P_3(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R}) \quad D(p(t)) = p'(t).$$

$$B = \{ \underbrace{1}_{v_1}, \underbrace{t}_{v_2}, \underbrace{t^2}_{v_3}, \underbrace{t^3}_{v_4} \}$$

$$D(1) = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0t + 0t^2 + 0t^3$$

$$D(t) = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0t + 0t^2 + 0t^3$$

$$D(t^2) = 2t = 0 \cdot 1 + 2t + 0t^2 + 0t^3$$

$$D(t^3) = 3t^2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0t + 3t^2 + 0t^3$$

$$[D]_{B,B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

④ V - espaço vetorial de dimensão n

$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V

$$P: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$P(v) = (v)_B = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ se}$$

$$v = a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n$$

$$[P]_{B, \text{can}}$$

$$P(v_1) = (1, 0, \dots, 0) = e_1$$

$$P(v_2) = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = e_2$$

$$P(v_n) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1) = e_n$$

$$v_1 = 1v_1 + 0v_2 + \dots + 0v_n$$

$$v_2 = 0v_1 + 1v_2 + \dots + 0v_n$$

$$v_n = 0v_1 + 0v_2 + \dots + 1v_n$$

$$[P]_{B, \text{can}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_n$$

Seja agora

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow V$$

$$V \quad \dim V = n$$

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \text{ base de } V$$

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

$$Q(e_1) = v_1, \quad Q(e_2) = v_2, \quad \dots, \quad Q(e_n) = v_n$$

$$v_j = 0v_1 + \dots + 0v_{j-1} + 1v_j + 0v_{j+1} + \dots + 0v_n$$

$$\text{Logo } [Q]_{\text{can}, B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_n$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} V & \xrightarrow{P} & \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{Q} & V \\ B & & \text{can} & & B \end{array} \quad \xrightarrow{P} \quad \mathbb{R}^n_{\text{can}}$$

Note que $Q \circ P(v) = v \quad \forall v \in V$
 $P \circ Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_1 & \xrightarrow{T} & V_2 \\ B & & C \end{array}$$

Vale que

$$[T(v)]_C = [T]_{B,C} [v]_B$$

$$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \quad v \in V \quad v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$$

$$C = \{u_1, \dots, u_m\} \quad T(v) = y_1 u_1 + \dots + y_m u_m$$

$$[T]_{B,C} = (a_{ij}) \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n \end{array}$$

$$T(v) = y_1 u_1 + y_2 u_2 + \dots + y_m u_m \quad (1)$$

$$T(v) = T(x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n) =$$

$$x_1 T(v_1) + x_2 T(v_2) + \dots + x_n T(v_n)$$

$$= x_1 (a_{11} u_1 + a_{21} u_2 + \dots + a_{m1} u_m) +$$

$$x_2 (a_{12} u_1 + a_{22} u_2 + \dots + a_{m2} u_m) +$$

$$\dots + x_n (a_{1n} u_1 + a_{2n} u_2 + \dots + a_{mn} u_m)$$

$$= (\underbrace{x_1 a_{11} + x_2 a_{12} + \dots + x_n a_{1n}}_{y_1}) u_1 + (\underbrace{x_1 a_{21} + x_2 a_{22} + \dots + x_n a_{2n}}_{y_2}) u_2$$

$$+ \dots + (\underbrace{x_1 a_{m1} + x_2 a_{m2} + \dots + x_n a_{mn}}_{y_m}) u_m \quad (2)$$

De (1) e (2) repare que

$$y_i = x_1 a_{i1} + x_2 a_{i2} + \dots + x_n a_{in} \quad \forall i=1, \dots, m$$

que é o produto da i -ésima linha
da matriz $A = [T]_{B,C}$ pela matriz

coluna $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Outra fórmula importante

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$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & T & & S & \\ V_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & V_2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & V_3 \\ B & & C & & D \end{array}$$

S e T transformações lineares

V_1, V_2, V_3 espaços vetoriais

$B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ base de V_1

$C = \{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$ base de V_2

$D = \{w_1, \dots, w_p\}$ base de V_3

Então

$$\begin{array}{c} [S \circ T]_{B,D} \\ p \times n \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} [S]_{C,D} \\ p \times m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} [T]_{B,C} \\ m \times n \end{array}$$

A demonstracão é uma conta!

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$$\text{Sejam } M = (a_{ij}), \quad M = [T]_{B,C} \quad m \times n$$

$$N = (b_{ij}), \quad N = [S]_{C,D} \quad p \times m$$

Mostrar que: Se $P = (c_{ij}), \quad P = [S \circ T]_{B,D}$ então

$$P = [S]_{C,D} [T]_{B,C}.$$

$$(S \circ T)(v_j) = S(T(v_j))$$

$$T(v_j) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{kj} u_k, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$S(T(v_j)) = S\left(\sum_{k=1}^m a_{kj} u_k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{kj} S(u_k)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m a_{kj} \left(\sum_{i=1}^p b_{ik} w_i \right) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^m b_{ik} a_{kj}}_{c_{ij}} \right) w_i$$

Mas $NM = (c_{ij})$ onde cada

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p b_{ik} a_{kj}$$

Assim o resultado está provado!

$$(S \circ T)(v_j) = \sum_{i=1}^p c_{ij} w_i$$

Uma aplicação de tudo isso:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{Q} & V_1 & \xrightarrow{T} & V_2 & \xrightarrow{P} & \mathbb{R}^m \\ \text{can} & & B & & C & & \text{can} \end{array}$$

$$Q: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V_1$$

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n, \quad B = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$P: V_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad P(y_1 u_1 + \dots + y_m u_m) = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$\text{onde } C = \{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$$

$$\text{Então } P \circ T \circ Q = T_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\text{onde } A = [T]_{B,C}$$

Note que $[P \circ T \circ Q]_{\text{can}, \text{can}}$

$$= [P]_{C, \text{can}} [T \circ Q]_{\text{can}, C}$$

$$= \underbrace{[P]_{C, \text{can}}}_{I_m} \underbrace{[T]_{B, C}}_A \underbrace{[Q]_{\text{can}, B}}_{I_n} = A //$$

Assim podemos estudar apenas

$$T_A : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{para } A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$$

e estamos estudando essencialmente

todas as transformações lineares
de V_1 em V_2 , com $\dim V_1 = n$ e $\dim V_2 = m$.