

# Lineær transformasjoner

Lag 1.8.

Vi har sett på funksjoner  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

f.eks.  $f(x) = 3x$  eller  $f(x) = 3x + 2$

Vi vil nå se på funksjoner  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  (for eksempel  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ )

Eks:  $m=n=2$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3x + y \\ 2y \end{bmatrix}$$

eller (med vektor-notasjon)

$$f(\underline{x}) = A \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}$$

Eks:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2 \times 3$ -matrise, gir funksjon  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x + y + 3z \\ 2y + z \end{bmatrix}$$

eks.  $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Husk:  $A(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = A\underline{u} + A\underline{v}$

$$A(c\underline{u}) = c(A\underline{u})$$

när  $A$  er  $m \times n$ -matrise

$\underline{u}, \underline{v}$  vektorer i  $\mathbb{R}^n$

(=  $(n \times 1)$ -matrise)

$$c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Funksjoner  $\mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Kalles ofte transformasjoner, vi bruker ofte  $T$  (istedet for  $f$ ), altså  $T: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Transformasjoner som oppfyller  $T(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = T(\underline{u}) + T(\underline{v})$   
og  $T(c\underline{u}) = cT(\underline{u})$

Kalles linear transformasjoner

Eks: Funksjonen (transformasjonen)  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  gitt

ved  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x \cdot y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  er ikke en linear transformasjon

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) + T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eks:  $A$   $m \times n$ -matrise,

$T(\underline{u}) = A\underline{u}$  er en linear transformasjon  $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

## Fakta

$T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  linear transformasjon

Da er

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

$$\left( \underline{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Nullvektoren

$$T(c\underline{u} + d\underline{v}) =$$

$$cT(\underline{u}) + dT(\underline{v}) \quad \text{for alle } \underline{u}, \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Eksempler:

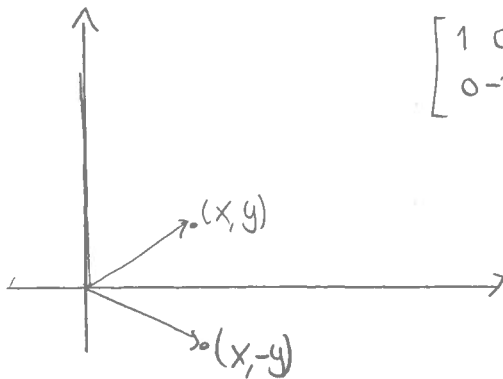
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\underline{x}) = A\underline{x}$$

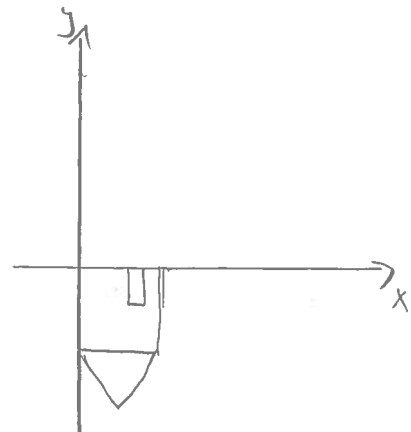
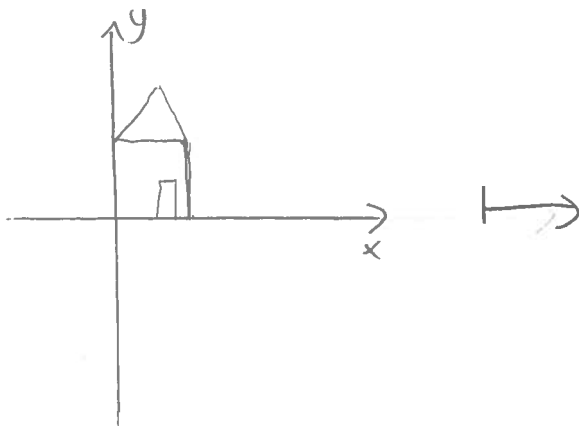
$$A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -y \end{bmatrix}$$

"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -y \end{bmatrix}$$



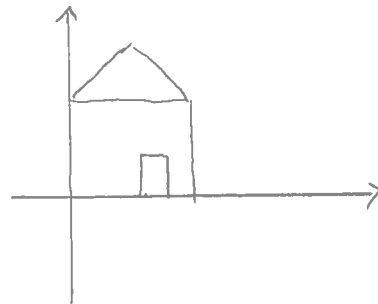
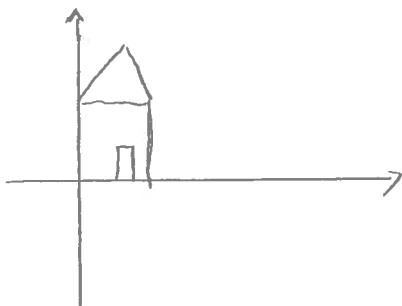
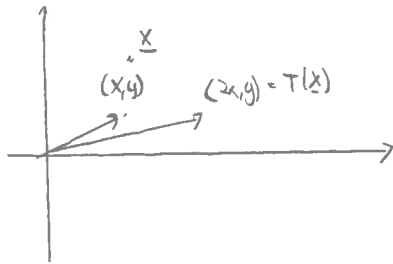
Husk vi identifiserer  
punktet  $(x, y)$  med  
vektoren  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$



Exg.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

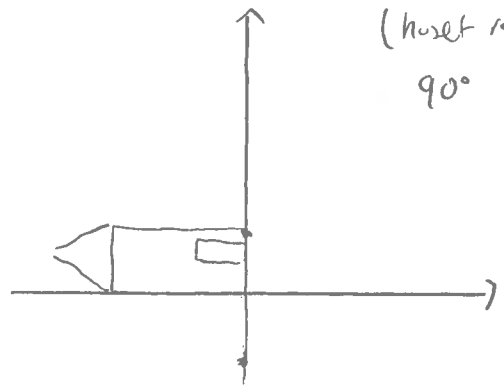
$T(\underline{x}) = A\underline{x}$  er en lin. trans.  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



(samme høyde,  
dobbel bredde)

Exg.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

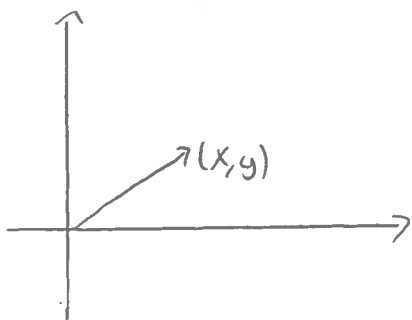
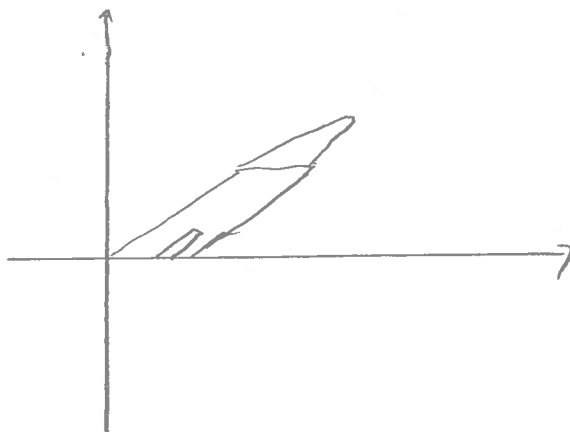
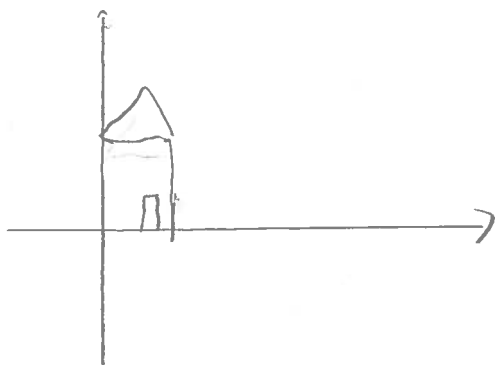
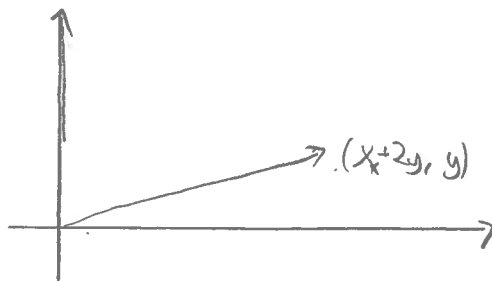


(huset rotert  
90°)

$$E_{K5}: A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\underline{u}) = A\underline{u}$$

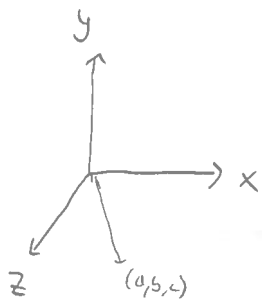
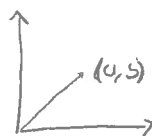
$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+2y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$


 $\mapsto$ 


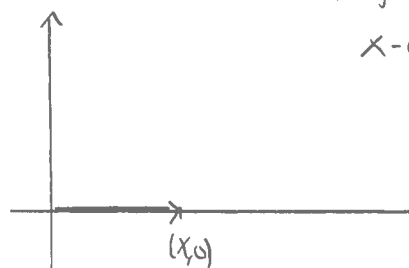
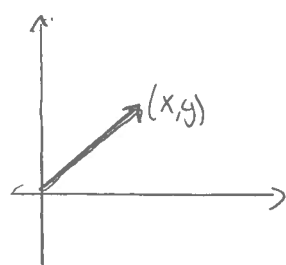
$$E_{K5} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(\underline{u}) = A\underline{u}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$


 $\mapsto$ 


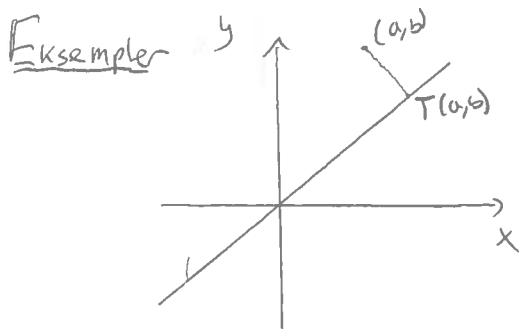
Ekse :  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$       $A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$



(Projeksjon på  
x-aksen)

Så langt: vi har sett mange eksempler på lin.trans. gitt ved

$T(u) = Au$ , for en matrise  $A$ . Noen ganger vil vi starte med en funksjon, som vi kan beskrive geometrisk, og som er en lineær transformasjon. Vi skal se, at det da er mulig å finne en matrise  $A$ , som beskriver funksjonen.



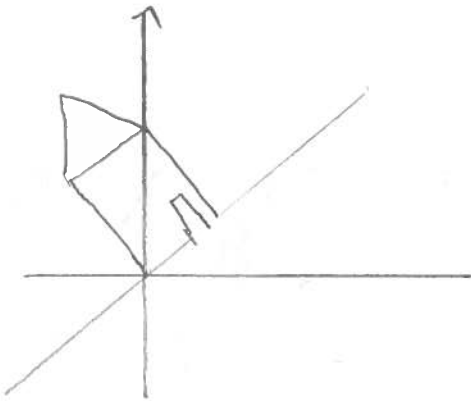
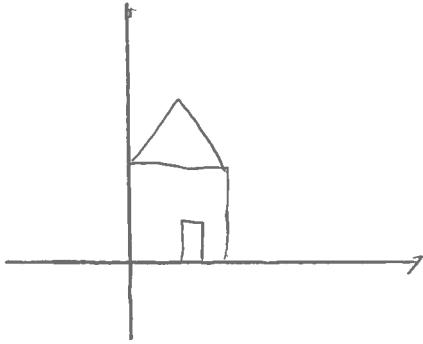
Vi ønsker å beskrive en projeksjon på linja  $y=x$ . Altså en avbildning (transformasjon)  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  som sender et punkt  $(x, y)$  på det nærmeste punktet på linja  $y=x$ .

En slik transformasjon/funksjon vil være en lineær-trans., siden

$$T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$$

$$T(cu) = cT(u)$$

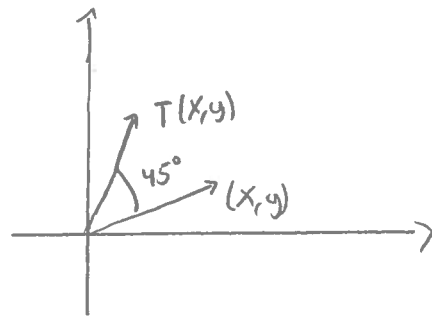
EKS



Vi ønsker at beskrive en rotation på  $45^\circ$ .

Altså en afbildning  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$   
(tænk syn/transformation)

som roterer hver vektor (hvert punkt)  $45^\circ$



Da er  $T(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = T(\underline{u}) + T(\underline{v})$

og  $T(c\underline{u}) = cT(\underline{u})$

Så dette er en lineær trans.

Vi skal se at i begge eksempler er det muligt at finde en matrice  $A$ , s.v.

$$T(\underline{u}) = A\underline{u}$$