

4.1 Geometrisk tolkning av lineära avbildningar

Vi studerar lineära avbildningar

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Def: Följande tre typer lineära
avbildningar $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ kallas
elementära:

(i) Skalering, gitt ved en matrise

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

hvor $t_1, t_2 \neq 0$. Spesialtilfeller:

$$X_t = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix},$$

hvor $t \neq 0$.

(ii) Permutering, med matrise

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(iii) Forskyvning, med matrikse

$$\bar{F}_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

hvor $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Matrisene X_t, Y_t, σ og \bar{F}_t

kalles elementar.

Merke: $(X_t)^{-1} = X_{t^{-1}}$

$$(Y_t)^{-1} = Y_{t^{-1}}$$

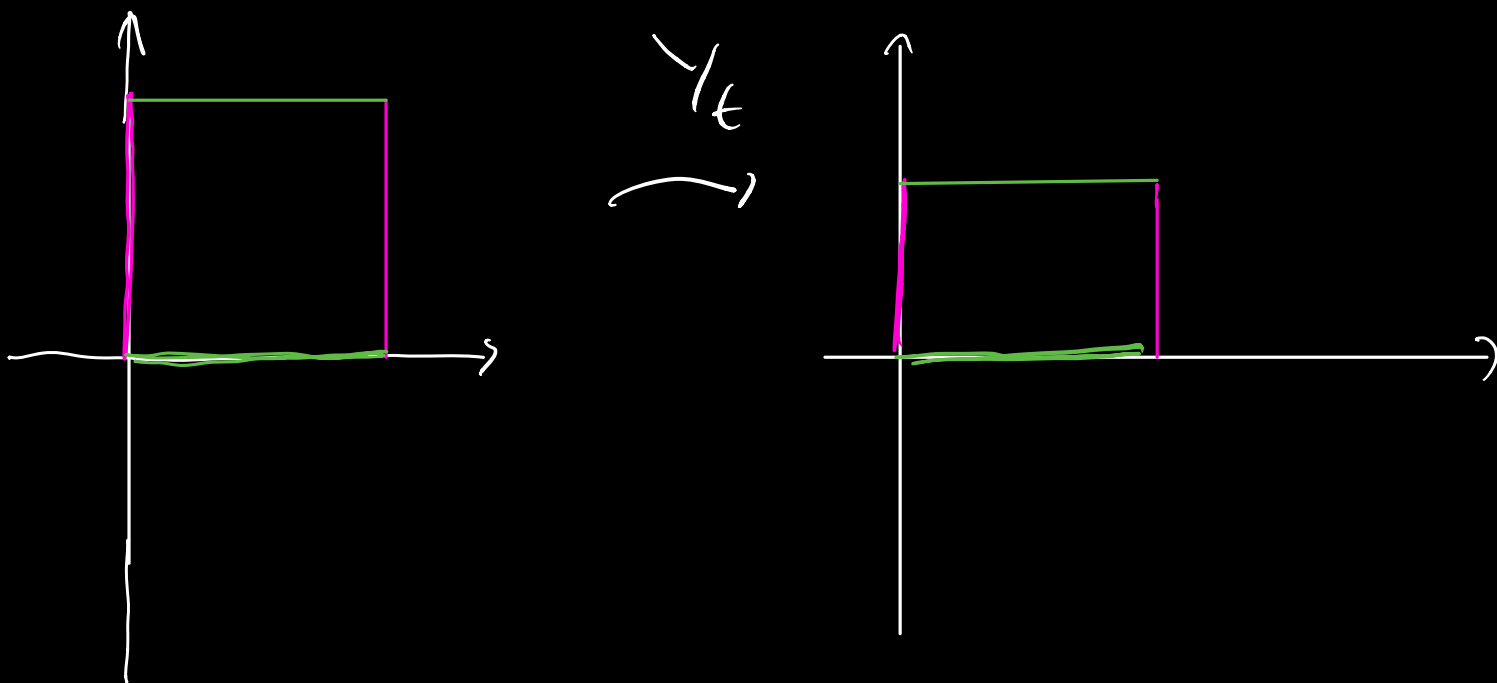
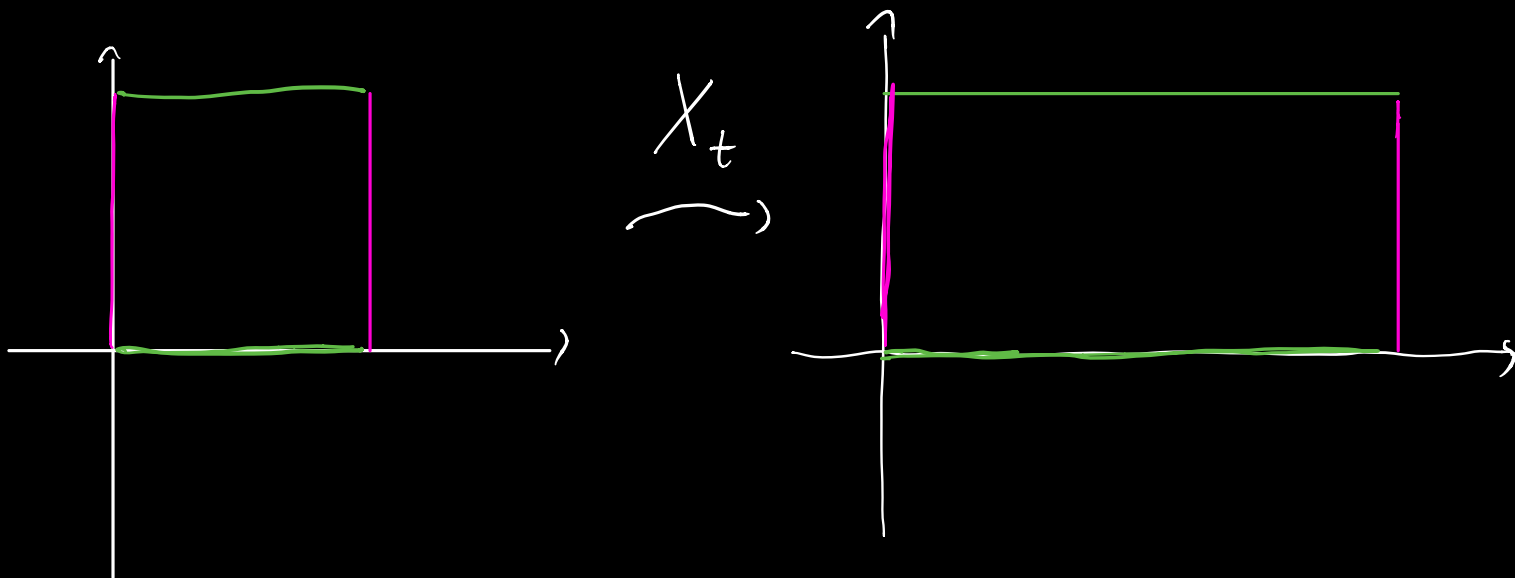
$$\sigma\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma^{-1} = \sigma.$$

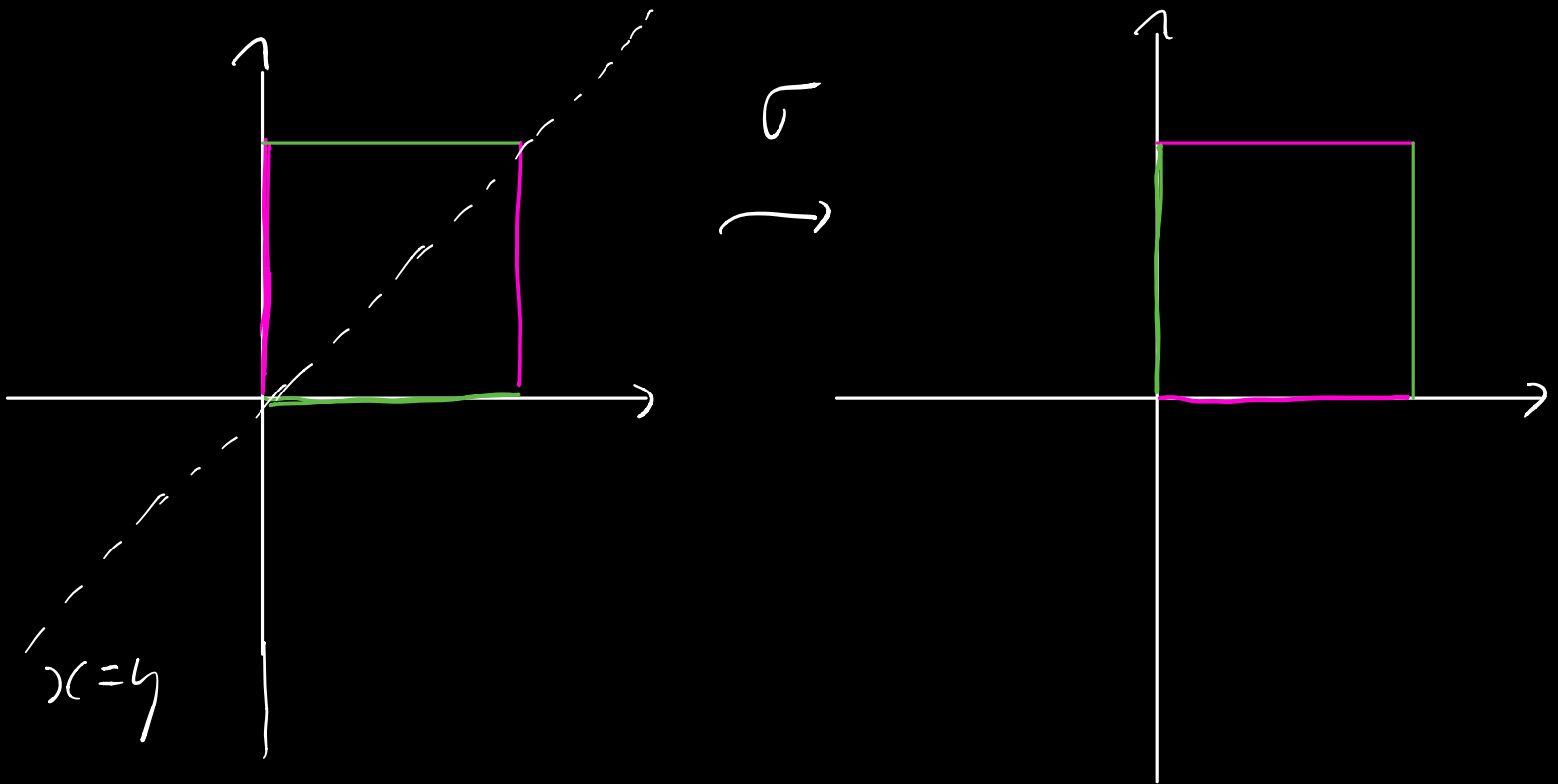
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F}_{t_1} \overline{F}_{t_2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{F}_{t_1+t_2}. \end{aligned}$$

Geometrisk beskrivelse:

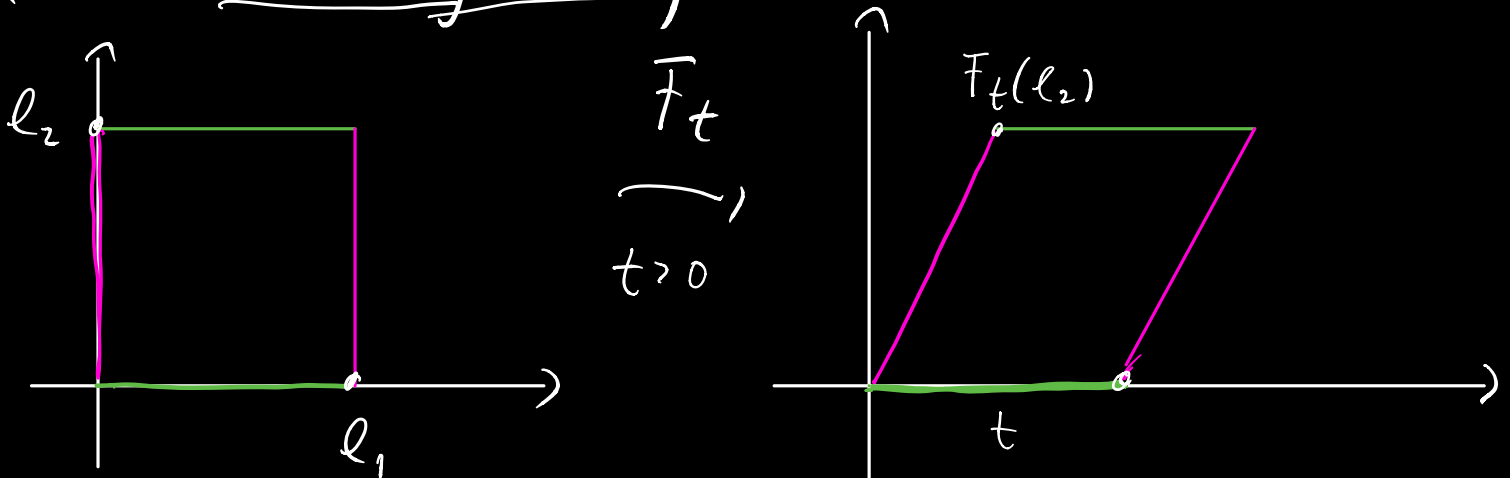
(i) Skalering:



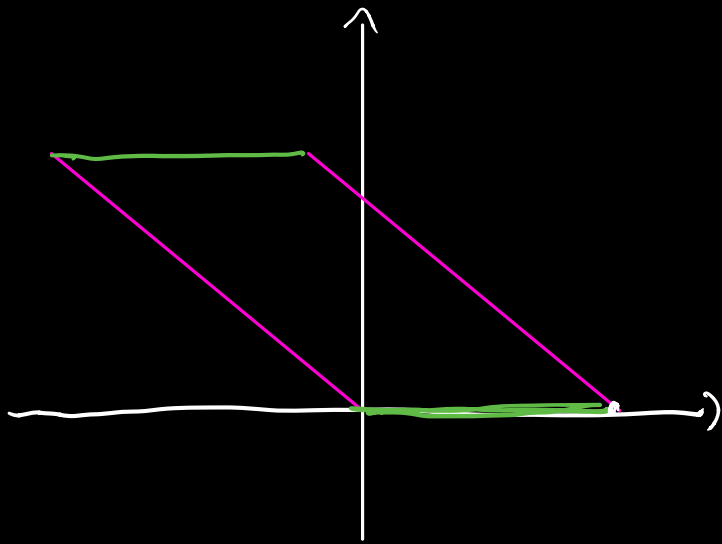
(ii) Permutering : Spæling i linjen $x=y$:



(iii) Forskyrning :



$\downarrow F_t, t < 0$



$$F_t(l_1) = l_1$$

$$F_t(l_2) = tl_1 + l_2$$

Theorem Enhver invertibel 2×2

matrise kan skrives som et produkt av elementære matriser.

Bewis: Vi eksperimenterer lidt:

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 a & t_1 c \\ t_2 b & t_2 d \end{pmatrix}$$

Første rad mult. med t_1
anden rad med t_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 a & t_2 c \\ t_1 b & t_2 d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & d \\ a & c \end{pmatrix}$$

Bytter om raderne.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+tb & c+td \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Erstatler rad I
med $I + tII$.

La nu $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$ være invertibel.

(i) A øvre triangulær, dvs. $b = 0$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = Y_d \bar{F}_c X_a$$

(ii) $b \neq 0$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{a}{b} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c - \frac{ad}{b} \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c - \frac{ad}{d} \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & d \\ 0 & c - \frac{ad}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underset{\text{tilfelli (i)}}{=} E_1 E_2 E_3,$$

hver E_i er elementær.

$$\sigma \overline{F}_{\frac{a}{b}} A = E_1 E_2 E_3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \overline{F}_{\frac{a}{b}} \sigma E_1 E_2 E_3. \quad //$$

4.2 Stive bevegelses i planet

Husk: For $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{v \cdot v} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2}$$

: normen til v .

Avstanden mellom to punkter

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ er } \|x - y\|.$$

Def: En avbildning $m: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

kalles en isometri dersom

$$\|m(x) - m(y)\| = \|x - y\|$$

for alle $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

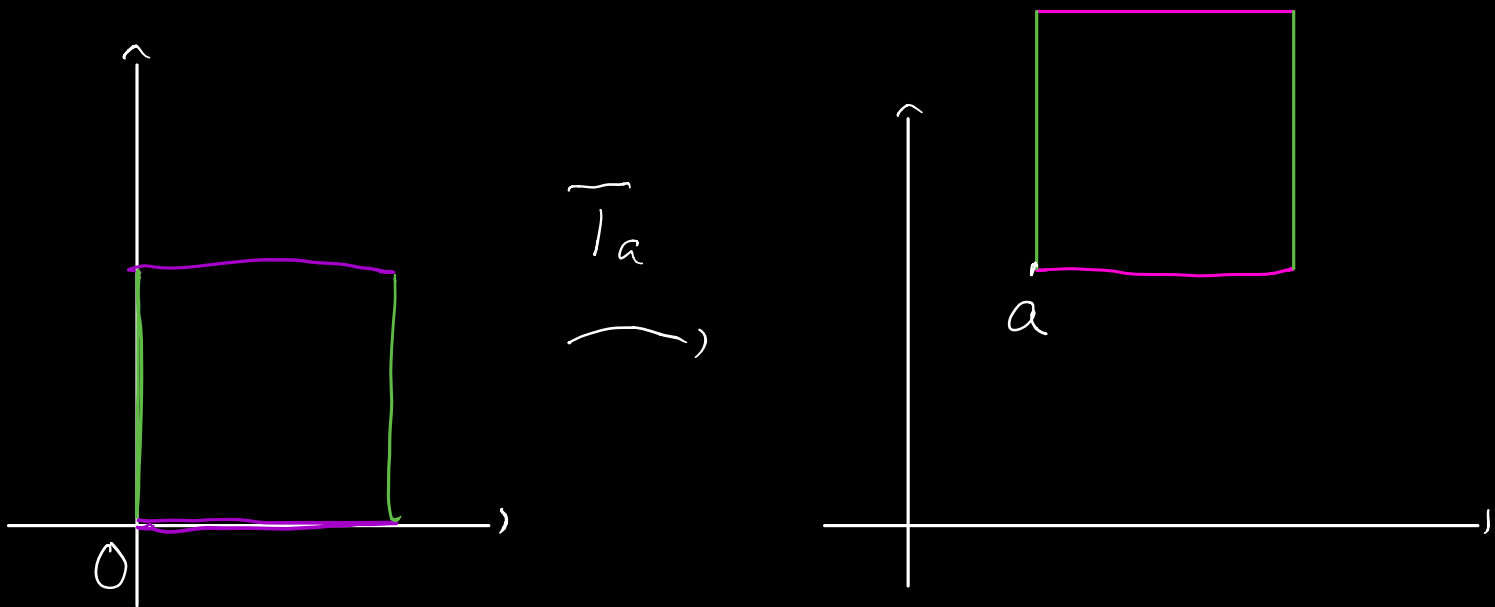
Def: En translasjon i \mathbb{R}^n

er en avbildning $T_a: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

gitt ved

$$T_a(x) = x + a \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^n),$$

hvor $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.



Merke: $\overline{T}_b(\overline{T}_a(x)) = x + a + b$

$$= \overline{T}_{a+b}(x)$$

$$\overline{T}_a(x+y) = x+y+a$$

$$\overline{T}_a(x) + \overline{T}_a(y) = (x+a) + (y+a)$$

$$= x+y+2a$$

Altså: Hvis $a \neq 0$, er T_a

ikke en lineær afbildning!

Prop: T_a er en isometri,

Bevis: For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ er:

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_a(x) - T_a(y)\| &= \|(x+a) - (y+a)\| \\ &= \|x - y\|. \quad // \end{aligned}$$

Husk: En $n \times n$ matrix A

kaldes ortogonal dersom

$$A^T \cdot A = I.$$

Har vist, A ortogonal



$$Ax \cdot Ay = x \cdot y$$

for alle $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Prop: Hvis A og B er ortogonale

$n \times n$ matriser, gjelder:

(i) A^{-1} er ortogonal

(ii) AB er ortogonal.

Beweis: (i)

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1}x \cdot A^{-1}y &= A(A^{-1}x) \cdot A(A^{-1}y) \\ &= x \cdot y. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad ABx \cdot ABx &= Bx \cdot Bx \\ &= x \cdot x. \quad // \end{aligned}$$

Prop: Hvis A er en ortogonal

$n \times n$ matrix, er afbildningen

$$m: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad m(x) = Ax,$$

an isometri.

$$\text{Basis: } \|Ax - Ay\|^2$$

$$= (Ax - Ay) \cdot (Ax - Ay)$$

$$= A(x-y) \cdot A(x-y)$$

$$= (x-y) \cdot (x-y)$$

$$= \|x-y\|^2 \quad //$$

Theorem For en afbildning

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

er følgende ekvivalent:

(i) Afbildningen m er en isometri

$$\text{og } m(0) = 0.$$

$$(ii) \quad m(x) \cdot m(y) = x \cdot y$$

for alle $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(iii) Det findes en ortogonal $n \times n$

matrix A such that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$m(x) = Ax$$

Proof: (i) \Rightarrow (ii):

For all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we:

$$\|m(x) - m(y)\| = \|x - y\|.$$

For $y = 0$: $\|m(x)\| = \|x\|.$

$$(x-y) \cdot (x-y) = x \cdot x - 2x \cdot y + y \cdot y$$

$$x \cdot y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\|x-y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\|m(x) - m(y)\|^2 - \|m(x)\|^2 - \|m(y)\|^2 \right)$$

$$= m(x) \cdot m(y).$$

Resten an basiert, Nute gang.