

Math 290 B, Tuesday, April 21 Problem Session

Thu - IVLT

Fri - Problem Session

Mon - VR (QA)
Writing

Tue - MR

Wed - Exam LT

LT. M10

$$T: \mathbb{C}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$$

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

$$S(\underline{y}) = B\underline{x}$$

MLTCV

$$S \circ T: \mathbb{C}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2 \quad (S \circ T)(\underline{x}) = S(T(\underline{x}))$$

$$(S \circ T) \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) = S \left(T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right) = S \left(\begin{bmatrix} -x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 9x_4 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 + 7x_4 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (-x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 9x_4) - 2(2x_1 + x_3 + 7x_4) + 3(4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4) \\ 5(-x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 9x_4) + 4(2x_1 + x_3 + 7x_4) + 2(4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7x_1 + 9x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \\ 11x_1 + 19x_2 + 11x_3 + 77x_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 & 2 & 1 \\ 11 & 19 & 11 & 77 \end{bmatrix} \quad (S \circ T)(\underline{x}) = C\underline{x}$$

$$C\underline{x} = (S \circ T)(\underline{x}) = S(T(\underline{x})) = S(A\underline{x}) = B(A\underline{x}) = (BA)\underline{x} \Rightarrow C = BA$$

\nwarrow for all \underline{x}

check:

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 & 2 & 1 \\ 11 & 19 & 11 & 77 \end{bmatrix}$$

2×3 3×4 EMP

LT. T20

Theorem LTLC

$$T(\alpha_1 \underline{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \underline{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_p \underline{u}_p) = \alpha_1 T(\underline{u}_1) + \alpha_2 T(\underline{u}_2) + \dots + \alpha_p T(\underline{u}_p)$$

Definition LT \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow

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

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

Make Theorem LTLC a definition of a L.T. \Rightarrow Definition LT

Prove \Rightarrow (since \Leftarrow is Theorem LTLC)

$$(\Rightarrow) T(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = T(\underline{1u} + \underline{1v}) = \underline{1} T(\underline{u}) + \underline{1} T(\underline{v}) = T(\underline{u}) + T(\underline{v})$$

$\nwarrow p=2, \alpha_1=\alpha_2=1$

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

$\nwarrow p=1, \alpha_1=\alpha$