



COROLLARIO

$$\text{rg}(f) \leq \min \{ m, n \}$$

Infatti $\text{rg}(f) = \dim(\text{Im}(f))$

$$\text{Im}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \text{rg}(f) \leq n$$

Teor. dimens. $\Rightarrow \text{rg}(f) = m - \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \text{rg}(f) \leq m$

< 4 Algebra



$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{Nucleo di } f : \text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} : f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\iff f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Gauss

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ \frac{11}{2}x_2 = 0 \\ 9x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{eq (2)} \iff \text{eq (2)} - \frac{5}{2} \text{eq (1)}$$

$$\text{eq (3)} \iff \text{eq (3)} - 2 \text{eq (1)}$$

$$\text{Soluzione} \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \{0_v\}$$

4 Algebra



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$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

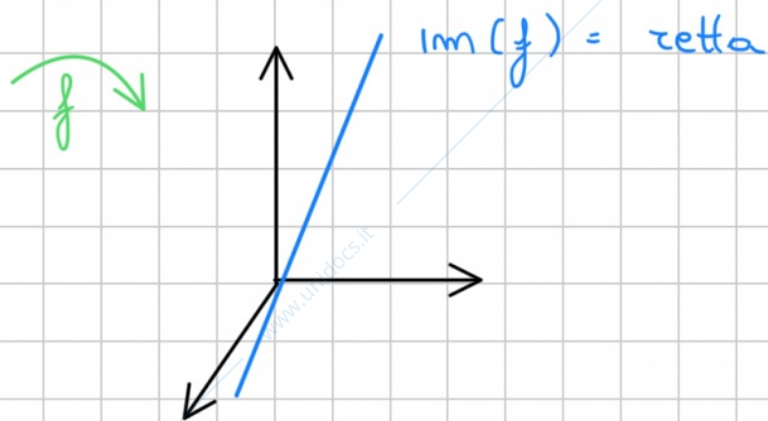
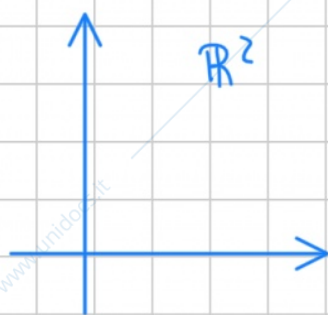


Immagine di f :

$$\text{Base di } \mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quindi } \text{Im}(f) &= \left\langle f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle = \\ &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim(\text{Im}(f)) = 1$$

4 Algebra



$1 < 2 \Rightarrow f$ non è surgettiva

Nucleo di f :

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{eq (2)} = 2 \text{ eq (1)}$$

$$\text{Sistema} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0} = \text{Ker}(f)$$

In particolare: $\dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 2$

$$\text{Base è data da} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -s - t \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ker} = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim = 2 \quad \text{Base}(\text{Ker}(f)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

6 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ □

< 4 Algebra



CONCLUSIONE

$$\text{Ker } f = \begin{cases} x_1 = t \\ x_2 = -5t \\ x_3 = -3t \end{cases} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

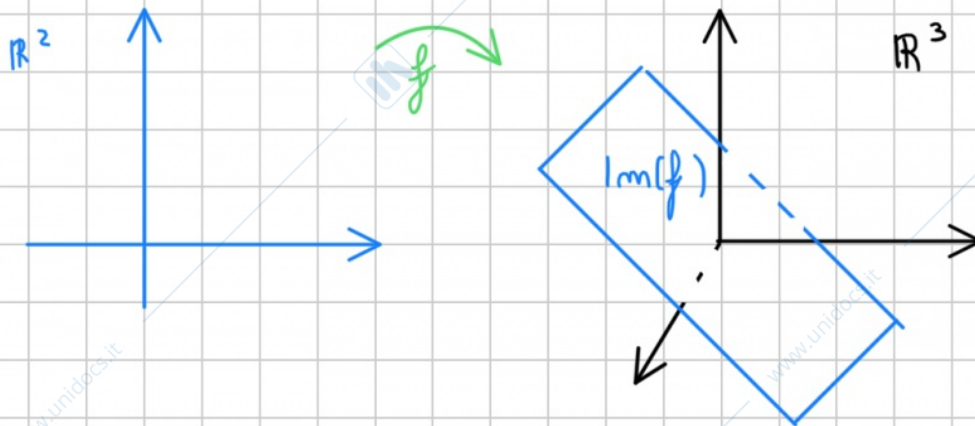


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Immersione qualsiasi $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Immagine di f : **BASE CANONICA** di $\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dobbiamo calcolare i valori di f sui vettori della base

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

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**OSSERVAZIONE**

$\text{Im}(f) \subseteq W$ è sottospazio vettoriale \Rightarrow

$\text{Im}(f) = W$ se e solo se \dim coincidono

DEFINIZIONE

Rango di f (notazione: $\text{rg}(f)$ oppure $\text{rk}(f)$)
 $= \dim(\text{Im}(f))$

RIASSUMENDO

$f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare

f surgettiva $\iff \text{rg}(f) = \dim(W)$

f iniettiva $\iff \text{Ker}(f) = \{0_V\}$

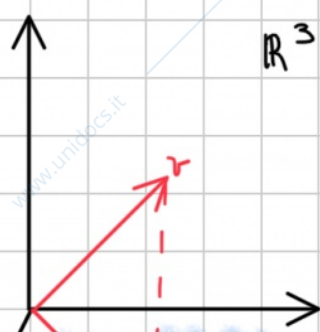
$\iff \dim(\text{Ker}(f)) = 0$

dove $\text{Ker}(f)$ è uguale al nucleo di f

ESEMPI

1

Proiezione canonica $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Immagine di f :

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$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \{0_v\}$$

In particolare f è **iniettiva**



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$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Immagine di f :

$$f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \left\langle f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right), f \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\rangle =$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{Im}(f) \subsetneq \mathbb{R}^2$$

In particolare

$$\text{rg}(f) = \dim \langle \text{Im}(f) \rangle = 1$$

$$1 < 2 \Rightarrow f \text{ non è surgettiva}$$

< 4 Algebra



$$f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^2$$

poiche $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sono **linearmente indipendenti**

\Rightarrow 2 vettori in \mathbb{R}^2 sono **generatori**

$$\text{Nucleo di } f : \text{Ker}(f) \iff f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{2 eq e 3 incog.}$$

Poniamo $x_1 = t$

eq (2) : $x_2 = -5x_1 - 5t$

eq (1) : $x_3 = \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1) = \frac{1}{2}(-5t - t) = -3t$

4 Algebra

Nucleo di f :

$$\text{Ker}(f) \iff f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{eq}(2) = 2 \cdot \text{eq}(1) \\ \text{eq}(3) = \text{eq}(1) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Sistema} \iff \boxed{x_1 + 3x_2 = 0} = \text{Ker}(f)$$

$$\text{Posto } \begin{array}{l} x_2 = t \\ x_1 = -3t \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Base}(\text{Ker}(f)) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \dim \text{Ker}(f) = 1$$



TEOREMA DELLA DIMENSIONE

 $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare

allora

$$\dim(V) = \dim(\text{Im}(f)) + \dim(\text{Ker}(f))$$

CASO PARTICOLARE

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

allora

$$m = \text{rg}(f) + \dim(\text{Ker}(f))$$



DEFINIZIONE 2

Nucleo di f : $\text{Ker}(f) = \{v \in V : f(v) = 0_W\}$

PROPRIETÀ 1

☆ $\text{Im}(f) \subseteq W$ è un sottospazio vettoriale

☆☆ f è surgettiva $\iff \text{Im}(f) = W$

☆☆☆ Data una base di W (dominio) e
 $= \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$

allora:

$$\text{Im}(f) = \langle f(v_1), \dots, f(v_m) \rangle$$

(Immagine di f è generata dal valore di f sui vettori di una base del dominio)

dim (Idea) $v \in V$

$$v = \lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_m v_m$$

allora f lineare $\implies f(v) = \lambda_1 f(v_1) + \dots + \lambda_m f(v_m)$

PROPRIETÀ 2

☆ $\text{Ker}(f) \subseteq V$ è un sottospazio vettoriale

☆☆ f è iniettiva $\iff \text{Ker}(f) = \{0_V\}$

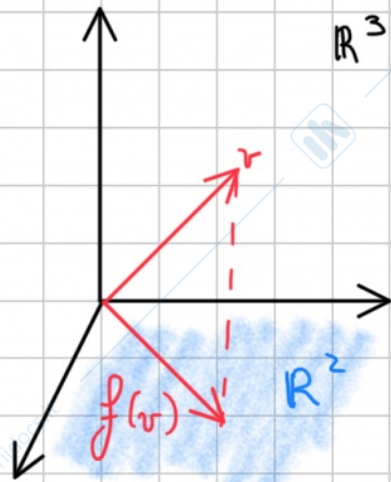
4 Algebra

1

Proiezione canonica

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Immagine di f :

$$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$$

Dimostrazione

Preso $w = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Se considero $v = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

si ha che $f(v) = w$

Nucleo di f :

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Dimostrazione

Nucleo di $f = \text{Ker}(f) = \{v : f(v) = 0_w\}$

⇒ dobbiamo risolvere l'eq. vettoriale

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

< 4 Algebra



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Immagine di } f &: = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \\ &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \\ &= \{ x_3 = 0 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Nucleo di } f : \text{Ker}(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Infatti, } v \in \text{Ker}(f) &\iff f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\iff \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



3 Proiezione qualsiasi $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Immagine di f : Prendiamo la base canonica del dominio =

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

e calcoliamo f dei 3 vettori

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



LEZIONE 22

19-11

ALGEBRA

Applicazioni lineari

$$f: V \rightarrow W$$

$$v \rightarrow f(v)$$

si dice **lineare** se

$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in V, \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in K$$

$$f(\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2) = \alpha_1 f(v_1) + \alpha_2 f(v_2)$$

In particolare: $f(0_V) = 0_W$

$$f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2)$$

$$f(\alpha \cdot v_1) = \alpha f(v_1)$$

Data $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare associamo ad
 f 2 spazi vettoriali:

Immagine e Nucleo

DEFINIZIONE 1

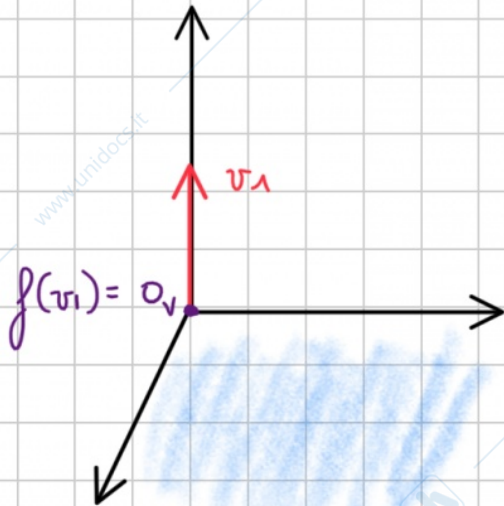
Immagine di f : $\text{Im}(f) = \{w \in W : \exists v \in V \text{ t.c. } w = f(v)\}$

4 Algebra



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 \text{ qualsiasi} \end{cases}$$

Quindi $\ker(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

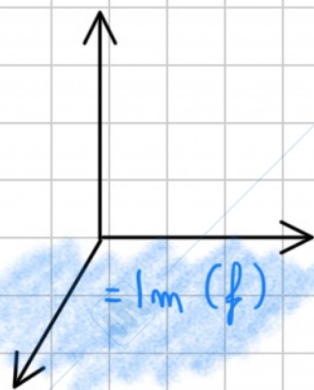
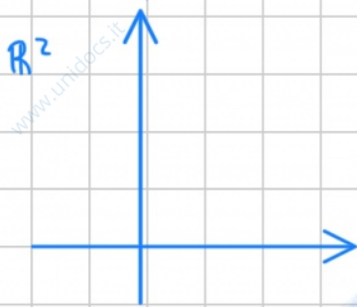


v_1 = vettore perpendicolare, la sua proiezione è uguale a 0_v



2

Immersione canonica $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ canonica



$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Il piano \mathbb{R}^2 = Dominio attraverso f lo identifichiamo con il piano orizzontale in \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Immagine di } f &: = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \\ &= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \end{aligned}$$