

$$W \subset V$$

V Sp. vekt. $\text{m } K$

W sottosp. vekt. di V

$$W \rightsquigarrow \sim_W \quad v \sim_W u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v - u \in W$$

$$[v] = \{ v + w \mid w \in W \} = v + W$$

(notazione)

$$V/W := V/\sim_W$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} [v] + [u] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [v+u] \\ \lambda \cdot [v] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\lambda v] \end{array} \right. \quad \forall [v], [u] \in V/W$$
$$\forall \lambda \in K, \forall [v] \in V/W$$

+ e. sono ben definite

$$\begin{aligned} (+) \quad & v' \in [v] \quad , \quad u' \in [u] \\ & \underbrace{v' + u'} \quad \overset{?}{\sim}_W \quad \underbrace{v + u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [v] + [u] &= [v + u] = \\ &\uparrow \\ \text{comut.} &= [u + v] = \\ &\underline{\underline{[u] + [v]}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(v' + u') - (v + u) = \underbrace{(v' - v)} + \underbrace{(u' - u)} \in W$$

$$[v] + [u] = [v + u]$$

$$[v'] + [u'] = [v' + u'] \quad \text{se} \quad \underbrace{[v] = [v']} \quad \text{e} \quad \underbrace{[u] = [u']}$$

+ e' ben definite

(•) e' ben definite \otimes

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda + \mu) \cdot [v] &= [(\lambda + \mu) \cdot v] = [\lambda v + \mu v] = [\lambda v] + [\mu v] = \\ &= \lambda [v] + \mu [v] \end{aligned}$$

Verificare che V/W sp. vett. \otimes

Def. V/W è detto spazio vettoriale quoziente di V rispetto a W .

$$\begin{aligned} \pi: V &\longrightarrow V/W \\ v &\longmapsto [v] = \underline{v + W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (v + W) + (u + W) &= \\ v + u + W & \\ \lambda(v + W) &= \lambda v + W \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{\pi(v+u)} = [v+u] = [v] + [u] = \underline{\pi(v) + \pi(u)} \\ \underline{\pi(\lambda v)} = [\lambda v] = \lambda [v] = \underline{\lambda \pi(v)} \end{array} \right]$$

Def Siano V, W due K -spazi vett. e sia $f: V \rightarrow W$ una applicazione. Diciamo che f è lineare se

$$1) \left[\begin{array}{l} f(\underline{v+u}) = f(\underline{v}) + f(\underline{u}) \quad \forall v, u \in V \end{array} \right]$$

$$2) \left[\begin{array}{l} f(\underline{\lambda \cdot v}) = \underline{\lambda \cdot f(v)} \quad \forall \lambda \in K, \forall v \in V. \end{array} \right]$$

Es : $\pi: V \rightarrow V/w$, $w \subset V$ sottosp. vett.
lineare

$$\text{Se } W = 0 = \{0\}$$

applicazione nulla

$$f: V \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{è lineare}$$
$$v \mapsto 0$$

$$f: V \longrightarrow W \quad (V, W \text{ sp. vet. qualunque})$$

$$f(v) = 0_W \quad \text{applicazione nulla è lineare}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (\mathbb{R} \text{ è } \mathbb{R}\text{-sp. vet.})$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

non è lineare

$$\text{infatti: } f(2) = f(2 \cdot 1) \neq 2 f(1) = 2$$

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4

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = x + 1$$

$$g(2) = 3$$

$$3 = g(2 \cdot 1) \neq 2g(1) = 4$$

non è lineare

Prop. Se $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare $\Rightarrow f(0_V) = 0_W$

Dim $\underline{f(0_V)} = f(0_V + 0_V) \stackrel{\text{lin.}}{=} \underline{f(0_V) + f(0_V)}$

$$\underline{0_W} = f(0_V)$$

Prop. $f: V \rightarrow W$ is linear \Leftrightarrow

$$\underline{f(\lambda u + \mu v) = \lambda f(u) + \mu f(v)}$$

$$\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}, \forall u, v \in V.$$

Dem

(\Rightarrow)

$f: V \rightarrow W$ linear

$$f(\lambda u + \mu v) = f(\lambda u) + f(\mu v) = \underline{\lambda f(u) + \mu f(v)}$$

(\Leftarrow)

$$f(u + v) = f(1 \cdot u + 1 \cdot v) = 1 f(u) + 1 f(v) = f(u) + f(v)$$

$$f(\lambda u) = f(\lambda u + 0 \cdot 0_v) = \lambda f(u) + 0 \cdot f(0_v) = \lambda f(u).$$

Se $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare:

$$f(\lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n) = \lambda_1 f(v_1) + \dots + \lambda_n f(v_n)$$

Nucleo e immagine

$$f: V \rightarrow W \quad \text{applicazione lineare}$$

$$\text{Im } f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ f(v) \mid v \in V \} \subset W \quad \text{immagine di } f$$

$$\text{Ker } f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f^{-1}(0_W) = \{ v \in V \mid f(v) = 0_W \} \subset V$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{nucleo di } f & & \text{preimmagine} \end{array}$$

ker o kernel (= nucleo)

$$0_W = f(0_V) \in \text{Im } f \neq \emptyset, \quad \underline{0_V} \in \text{Ker } f \neq \emptyset$$

Prop. Se $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare allora

$\ker f$ sottosp. vet. di V e $\text{Im } f$ sottosp. vet. di W .

Dim. Abbiamo già fatto vedere che $\ker f$ e $\text{Im } f \neq \emptyset$

$$1) \quad v, u \in \ker f \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(v+u)}_{\text{lin.}} = f(v) + f(u) = 0_W + 0_W = 0_W \\ \Rightarrow v+u \in \ker f.$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{K}, \quad \underbrace{v \in \ker f} \Rightarrow \underbrace{f(\lambda v)}_{\text{lin.}} = \lambda \underbrace{f(v)}_{0} = \lambda 0_W = 0_W \\ \Rightarrow \lambda v \in \ker f.$$

$$2) \quad w_1, w_2 \in \text{Im } f \Rightarrow \exists v_1, v_2 \in V \quad \text{t.c.} \quad f(v_1) = w_1, \quad f(v_2) = w_2 \\ \underbrace{f(v_1 + v_2)}_{\text{lin.}} = f(v_1) + f(v_2) = \underbrace{w_1 + w_2} \Rightarrow w_1 + w_2 \in \text{Im } f.$$

$$\lambda \in K, w \in \text{Im } f \rightsquigarrow \exists v \in V \text{ f. r. } \underline{f(v) = w}$$

$$f(\lambda v) = \lambda f(v) = \lambda w \Rightarrow \lambda w \in \text{Im } f$$

$$f: V \rightarrow W \text{ surjective} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } f = W$$

Prop. $f: V \rightarrow W$ lineare. Allora f è iniettiva
 $\Leftrightarrow \ker f = \{0_V\}$.
nulls = banale

Dim (\Rightarrow) f iniettiva $f(v) = 0_W = f(0_V) \Rightarrow v = 0_V$
 $\Rightarrow \ker f = 0$

(\Leftarrow) $f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow f(u) - f(v) = 0_W \stackrel{\text{lin.}}{\Rightarrow} f(u-v) = 0_W \Rightarrow$
 $u-v \in \ker f \Rightarrow u-v = 0_V$
 $\Rightarrow u = v$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad f(u) = f(v) \Rightarrow f(u) - f(v) = 0_W \stackrel{\text{lin.}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$f(u-v) = 0_W \Rightarrow u-v \in \ker f = \{0_V\}$$

$$\Rightarrow u-v = 0_V \Rightarrow u=v.$$

Def $\dim(\operatorname{Im} f) =: \operatorname{rk} f$ è detta rango di f
 \uparrow
rango (rank)

$\dim(\ker f) =: \operatorname{null} f$ è detta nullità di f .

Se V, W \mathbb{K} -sp. vekt.

$$\boxed{\text{Hom}(V, W)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ f : V \rightarrow W \mid f \text{ linear} \}$$

$\neq \emptyset$ $f : V \rightarrow W$ $v \mapsto \sum \alpha_i v_i$ $\forall v \in V$ $\{v_i\}$ linear

$$V^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{K}) = \{ f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \mid f \text{ linear} \}$$

↑
spac. duale di V

$$V^{**} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (V^*)^* = \{ f : V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \mid f \text{ linear} \}$$

↑
spac. bi-duale



Hom(V, W) est une espace Vect.

$f, g : V \rightarrow W$ linéaires $\rightsquigarrow f + g : V \rightarrow W$

$$(f + g)(v) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(v) + g(v)$$

\uparrow somme de \downarrow somme de W

definiens

$\lambda \in K, f : V \rightarrow W$ linéaire $\rightsquigarrow \lambda f : V \rightarrow W$

$$(\lambda \cdot f)(v) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \cdot f(v)$$

\uparrow somme de \downarrow de W

quelles de \downarrow \downarrow W

definiens.

$V^* = \underline{\text{Hom.}(V, K)}$ Spazio vett. Spazio duale di V

I vettori di V^* sono funzioni lineari

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

so chiamano anche forme lineari, covettori

$V^{**} = (V^*)^*$ Spazio vett. bi-duale di V .