



$$V^* \ni \varphi \xrightarrow{\Phi} \text{iperpiani di } V$$

$$\varphi \longmapsto \text{Ker } \varphi$$

Qui è nascosto  
 $\mathbb{P}(V)$   
 lo spazio  
 proiettivo  
 del modulo  $B$ .

Voglio verificare che  $\Phi$  è suriettivo

e che  $\varphi$  e  $\psi$  danno la stessa immagine tramite  $\Phi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in K^* \text{ t.c. } \varphi = \lambda \psi$$

• suiettività:  $U \subseteq V$   $\dim U = n-1$

$$V = U \oplus \langle v' \rangle \quad U = \langle u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} \rangle$$

base di  $U$

Definisco  $\varphi: V \rightarrow K$

$$u_i \mapsto 0$$

$$v' \mapsto 1 \quad (\text{0 in un altro numero } \neq 0 \text{ ottenendo un'altro} \\ \text{equivalente.})$$

$\text{Ker } \varphi = U$  per costruzione.

•  $\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\psi) \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \lambda \psi \quad \exists \lambda \in K^*$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Se } \varphi = \lambda \psi \quad \text{Ker } \varphi = \text{Ker}(\lambda \psi) = \text{Ker}(\psi)$$

Inferi:  $\frac{1}{\neq 0} \psi(v) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \psi(v) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ ) Sia  $\text{Ker } \varphi = \text{Ker } \psi \subseteq V$  di dim  $n-1$

Sceglia una base  $v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}$  di  $\text{Ker } \varphi$

e la completa a una base di  $V$ ; sia  $v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}, v_n$

$$\varphi(v_i) = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1 \quad \varphi(v_i) = 0$$

$$\varphi(v_n) \neq 0 \quad \varphi(v_n) \neq 0$$

Pongo  $\lambda := \frac{\varphi(v_n)}{\psi(v_n)} \neq 0$

e risulta:  $\varphi(v) = \lambda \psi(v) \quad \forall v \in V$

basta controllarlo su una base, ad es. su  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  ✓

§ applicazione trasposta

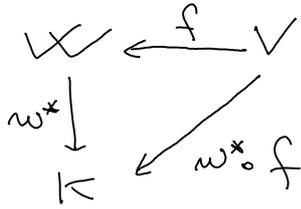
Se  $f: V \rightarrow W$

$K$ -lineare

$$f^*: W^* \rightarrow V^*$$

$$\psi \mapsto \psi \circ f$$

app. trasposta della  $f$



Si dimostra:  $w^* \circ f \in V^*$

ossia  $\in K$ -lineare perché composta di app.  $K$ -lineari

$f^*$   $\in K$ -lineare

$$f^*(\alpha_1 w_1^* + \alpha_2 w_2^*) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha_1 f^*(w_1^*) + \alpha_2 f^*(w_2^*)$$

// per def.

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1 w_1^* + \alpha_2 w_2^*)}_{\in W^*} \circ f \in V^*$$

queste applicazioni  $V \rightarrow K$

ossia  $\forall v \sim \underbrace{(\alpha_1 w_1^* + \alpha_2 w_2^*)}_{g}(f(v))$

$$= (\alpha_1 w_1^*)(f(v)) + (\alpha_2 w_2^*)(f(v))$$

$$[(g \circ f)(v) = g(f(v))]$$

$$= \alpha_1 w_1^*(f(v)) + \alpha_2 w_2^*(f(v)) = \alpha_1 (w_1^* \circ f)(v) + \alpha_2 (w_2^* \circ f)(v)$$

$$= \alpha_1 f^*(w_1^*)(v) + \alpha_2 f^*(w_2^*)(v)$$

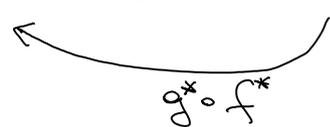
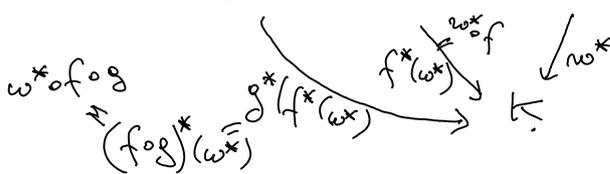
$$= [\alpha_1 f^*(w_1^*) + \alpha_2 f^*(w_2^*)](v)$$

OK

Donque ho costruito  $( )^*: \text{Hom}_K(V, W) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(W^*, V^*)$

$$f \longmapsto f^*$$

Si verifica che  $(f \circ g)^* \stackrel{?}{=} g^* \circ f^*$



$$(f \circ g)^*(\omega^*) \stackrel{?}{=} (g^* \circ f^*)(\omega^*)$$

$$\frac{(g^* \circ f^*)(\omega^*)}{g^*(f^*(\omega^*))} = g^*(\omega^* \circ f)$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \omega^* \circ f \circ g = \omega^* \circ (f \circ g)$$

$$= (f \circ g)^*(\omega^*)$$

$$(\ )^* : \text{Hom}(V, W) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(W^*, V^*) \quad \text{è } k\text{-lineare.}$$

$$f \longmapsto f^*$$

$$(\alpha f + \beta g)^* \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha f^* + \beta g^* \quad \begin{cases} (f+g)^* = f^* + g^* \\ (\alpha f)^* = \alpha f^* \end{cases}$$

$f, g: V \rightarrow W$   
 $\alpha, \beta \in k$

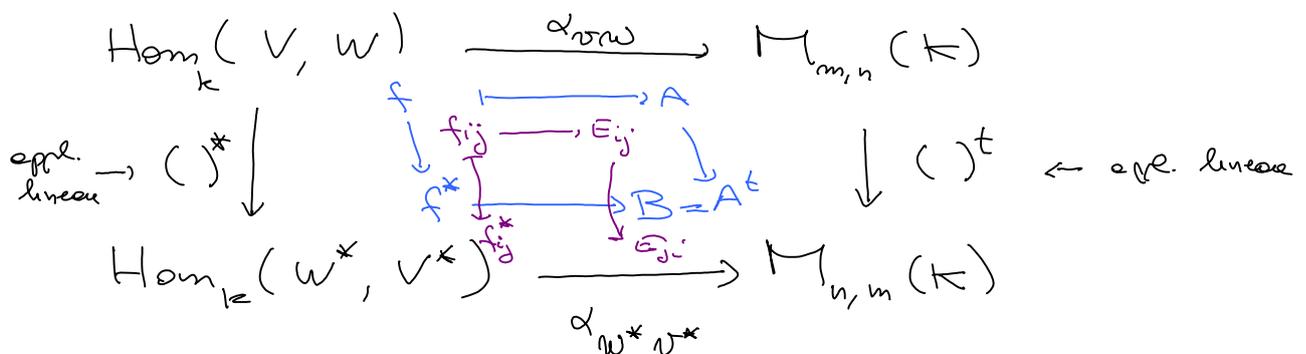
Dimostrazione •  $(f+g)^*(\omega^*) = \omega^* \circ (f+g) : V \rightarrow k$        $\omega^* \in W^* \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Hom}(W, k)$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^* \circ (f+g)(v) &= \omega^*((f+g)(v)) = \omega^*(f(v) + g(v)) \\ &= \omega^*(f(v)) + \omega^*(g(v)) = (\omega^* \circ f)(v) + (\omega^* \circ g)(v) \\ &= [(\omega^* \circ f) + (\omega^* \circ g)](v) \\ &= [f^*(\omega^*) + g^*(\omega^*)](v) \end{aligned}$$

Domque  $(f+g)^*(\omega^*) = f^*(\omega^*) + g^*(\omega^*) = (f^* + g^*)(\omega^*)$ .

•  $(\alpha f)^*(\omega^*) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha f^*(\omega^*)$       Esempio  $\forall \omega^* \in W^*$

Fisso basi  $\mathcal{V}$  di  $V$  e  $\mathcal{W}$  di  $W$        $n = \dim V, m = \dim W$



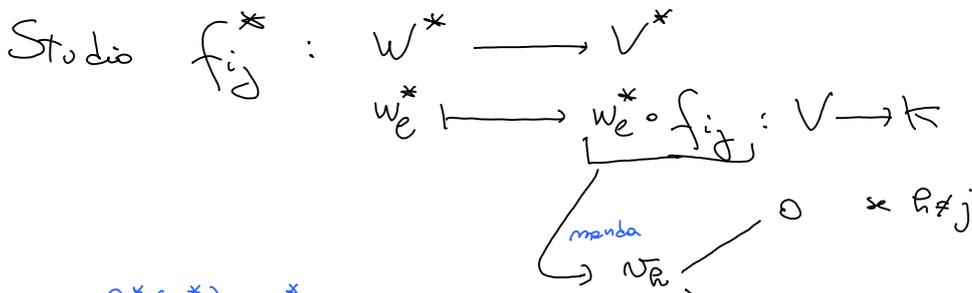
Proposizione Il diagramma sopra commuta, ossia se  
 $A = \alpha_{\mathcal{V}\mathcal{W}}(f)$  e  $B = \alpha_{\mathcal{W}^*\mathcal{V}^*}(f^*)$  allora  $B = A^t$

Dimostrazione!  $(\ )^t \circ \alpha_{\mathcal{V}\mathcal{W}} \in \text{lineari}$  e così  $\alpha_{\mathcal{W}^*\mathcal{V}^*} \circ (\ )^*$

Basce vedute che coincidono su una base di  $\text{Hom}_K(V, W)$

Fissati  $V, W$  scegliamo come base le applicazioni  $f_{ij} : V \rightarrow W$

$$f_{ij}(v_j) = w_i \quad \text{e} \quad f_{ij}(v_k) = 0 \quad \text{se} \quad k \neq j$$



$$V^* = \{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*\}$$

$$W^* = \{w_1^*, \dots, w_m^*\}$$

$$V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$W = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$$

Dunque  $f_{ij}^*(w_i) = v_j^*$   
 $f_{ij}^*(w_l) = 0$  se  $l \neq i$

$$w_l^*(w_i) = \delta_{il}$$

"  $\delta_{il} \leftarrow$  in particolare  $\delta_{il} = 0$  se  $l \neq i$

Dobbiamo verificare cosa succede con  $(f^*)_{ji} : W^* \rightarrow V^*$  che corrisponde a  $E_{ji}$

$$(f^*)_{ji} : w_l^* \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } l \neq i \\ v_j^* & \text{se } l = i \end{cases}$$

Dunque  $(f^*)_{ji} = f_{ij}^*$  perché assumono lo stesso valore sui vettori  $w_l^*$

□

Prossimo teorema :  $V^{**} = \text{Hom}_K(V^*, K)$  bidualità

Oss. se  $\dim V = n$   $\dim V^* = n$

$$V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$V^* = \{v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*\}$$

$$\varphi : V \xrightarrow{\sim} V^* \quad \text{isomorfismo ma non canonico!}$$

$v_i \mapsto v_i^*$

$$V \xrightarrow{\quad} V^{**}$$

$v \mapsto \text{ev}_v : V^* \rightarrow K$   
 $v^* \mapsto v^*(v)$

• lineare  
 • biettiva  
 } **isomorf. canonico**

Esercizio Sia  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  l'applicazione  

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

- Scrivere la matrice di  $f$  rispetto alle basi canoniche

"  $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{B}}(f)$   $\mathcal{B} = \{e_2, e_1, e_3\}$

"  $\alpha_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{E}}(f)$   $\mathcal{B}' = \{-e_2, e_1\}$

"  $\alpha_{\mathcal{B}'\mathcal{B}}(f)$

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}}(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$\swarrow$  coord. di  $f(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\searrow$  coordinate di  $f(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  risp. alle basi  $\mathcal{E}$

$$A' = \alpha_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{B}}(f)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $PA$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^2_{\mathcal{E}} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathcal{E}} \\ & \searrow A' & \downarrow \text{id} \\ & & \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array}$$

$P = \alpha_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{B}}(\text{id})$

Facile scrivere  $P^{-1} = \alpha_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{E}}(\text{id}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  alg. Gauss per trovare  $P$

$$A'' = \alpha_{\mathcal{B}'\mathcal{E}}(f)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $= AQ$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^2_{\mathcal{E}} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathcal{E}} \\ \uparrow \text{id} & \nearrow f & \downarrow P \\ \mathbb{R}^2_{\mathcal{B}'} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array}$$

$\alpha_{\mathcal{B}'\mathcal{E}}(\text{id}) = Q$   $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{B}'\mathcal{B}}(f) = P A'' = PAQ.$$