

التمرين 1

$$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) : \varphi(f+g) = \varphi(f) + \varphi(g) \quad (1)$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall f \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) : \varphi(\lambda f) = \lambda \varphi(f) \quad (2)$$

$$\varphi(f+g) = (f+g)(0) + (f+g)(1)x + (f+g)(-1)x^2$$

$$= f(0)+g(0) + (f(1)+g(1))x + (f(-1)+g(-1))x^2$$

$$= f(0) + f(1)x + f(-1)x^2 + g(0) + g(1)x + g(-1)x^2 = \varphi(f) + \varphi(g)$$

$$\varphi(\lambda f) = (\lambda f)(0) + (\lambda f)(1)x + (\lambda f)(-1)x^2$$

$$= \lambda f(0) + \lambda f(1)x + \lambda f(-1)x^2 = \lambda (f(0) + f(1)x + f(-1)x^2)$$

$$= \lambda \varphi(f)$$

اذن φ تخطيط خطي من $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ الى $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$

$$\varphi(f) = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[X]} \iff f \in \text{Ker } \varphi \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = x(x^2-1) \implies f(0) = f(1) = f(-1) = 0 \implies \varphi(f) = 0_{\mathbb{R}_2[X]}$$

بما ان $0_{\mathbb{R}_2[X]} \in \text{Im } \varphi$ و $f \in \text{Ker } \varphi$ و $f \neq 0$ اذن φ غير متباين

لكي $f \in \text{Ker } \varphi$ و $f \neq 0$ اذن $f(x) = a + \frac{(b+c-2a)}{2}x + \frac{b-c}{2}x^2$ حيث $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

واضح ان $f(0) = a$ و $f(1) = b$ و $f(-1) = c$

$$\varphi(f) = a + bx + cx^2$$

بما ان φ من اجل كل $p = a + bx + cx^2 \in \mathbb{R}_2[X]$ يوجد $f \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ بحيث $\varphi(f) = p$ اذن φ التطبيق φ غامر.

التمرين 2

$$\forall (p+q) \in \mathbb{R}_3[X] : f(p+q) = f(p) + f(q) \quad (1)$$

$$\forall (\lambda, p) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_3[X] : f(\lambda p) = \lambda f(p) \quad (2)$$

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R}_3[X] : f(p) \in \mathbb{R}_3[X] \quad (3)$$

$$f(p+q) = (p+q) + (1-x)(p+q)' = p+q + (1-x)(p'+q')$$

$$= p + (1-x)p' + q + (1-x)q' = f(p) + f(q) \quad (1)$$

$$f(\lambda p) = \lambda p + (1-x)(\lambda p)' = \lambda p + (1-x)(\lambda p')$$

$$= \lambda (p + (1-x)p') = \lambda f(p) \quad (2)$$

$$p \in \mathbb{R}_3[X] \implies p(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 \implies p'(x) = b + 2cx + 3dx^2 \quad (3)$$

$$f(p) = p + (1-x)p' = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + (1-x)(b + 2cx + 3dx^2)$$

$$= (a+b) + 2cx + (3d-c)x^2 - 2dx^3 \implies f(p) \in \mathbb{R}_3[X] \quad (*)$$

اذن f تخطيط خطي داخل $\mathbb{R}_3[X]$

2- نكتب $\text{Im } f$ ونجد

الطريقة الأولى: بما ان

$$f(p) = a + b + 2cx + (3d-c)x^2 - 2dx^3 = (a+b)1 + c(2x-x^2) + d(3x^2-2x^3)$$

$$\implies \text{Im } f = \langle 1, 2x-x^2, 3x^2-2x^3 \rangle$$

الطريقة الثانية: بما ان $\mathbb{R}_3[X] = \langle 1, x, x^2, x^3 \rangle$

$$\text{Im } f = \langle f(1), f(x), f(x^2), f(x^3) \rangle$$

$$f(1) = 1, f(x) = 1, f(x^2) = 2x - x^2, f(x^3) = 3x^2 - 2x^3$$

Let $f: \mathbb{R}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[X]$ be defined by $f(x) = \{1, 2x - x^2, 3x^2 - 2x^3\}$

Imf \downarrow kernel $B_1 = \{1, 2x - x^2, 3x^2 - 2x^3\}$

$\dim \text{Im} f = \text{card } B_1 = 3$

(dim $\mathbb{R}[X] = \dim \text{Im} f + \dim \text{ker} f$)

$\dim \text{ker} f = \dim \mathbb{R}[X] - \dim \text{Im} f = 4 - 3 = 1$

ker \downarrow kernel $B_2 = \{1 - x\}$

$f(1-x) = 0$

$\text{ker} f = \langle 1-x \rangle$

dim Im $f \neq \dim \mathbb{R}[X]$

$\dim \mathbb{R}[X] = \dim \text{ker} f + \dim \text{Im} f$

$\text{card}(B_1 \cup B_2) = \dim \mathbb{R}[X]$

$B_1 \cup B_2 = \{1, 2x - x^2, 3x^2 - 2x^3, 1 - x\}$

and $\mathbb{R}[X] = \text{ker} f \oplus \text{Im} f$

the image of f is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

$B' = \{f(e_1), f(e_2), f(e_3)\}$

$\forall (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3: \lambda_1(-7e_1 - 6e_2) + \lambda_2(8e_1 + 7e_2) + \lambda_3(6e_1 + 6e_2 - e_3) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

$\Leftrightarrow (-7\lambda_1 + 8\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_3)e_1 + (-6\lambda_1 + 7\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_3)e_2 - \lambda_3 e_3 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$

$\begin{cases} -7\lambda_1 + 8\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_3 = 0 \\ -6\lambda_1 + 7\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_3 = 0 \\ -\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -7\lambda_1 + 8\lambda_2 = 0 \\ -6\lambda_1 + 7\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

the image of f is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

$$\begin{aligned}
 f \circ f(e_1) &= f(f(e_1)) = f(-7e_1 - 6e_2) = -7f(e_1) - 6f(e_2) = -7(-7e_1 - 6e_2) - 6(8e_1 + 7e_2) = e_1 \\
 f \circ f(e_2) &= f(f(e_2)) = f(8e_1 + 7e_2) = 8f(e_1) + 7f(e_2) = 8(-7e_1 - 6e_2) + 7(8e_1 + 7e_2) = e_2 \\
 f \circ f(e_3) &= f(f(e_3)) = f(6e_1 + 6e_2 - e_3) = 6f(e_1) + 6f(e_2) - f(e_3) = 6(-7e_1 - 6e_2) + 6(8e_1 + 7e_2) - (6e_1 + 6e_2 - e_3) = e_3 \\
 \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f \circ f(x, y, z) &= (x, y, z) = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

ف f و f^{-1} الحسب المتكافئ

التدريب 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \{(x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x - 2y + z = y - 2t = 0\} \\
 (x, y, z, t) \in V &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 0 \\ y - 2t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2t \\ x - 4t + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2t \\ z = -x + 4t \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow (x, y, z, t) &= (x, 2t, -x + 4t, t) = x(1, 0, -1, 0) + t(0, 2, 4, 1) \\
 \Rightarrow V &= \langle (1, 0, -1, 0), (0, 2, 4, 1) \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

من السهل اننا ان $U_1 = (1, 0, -1, 0)$ و $U_2 = (0, 2, 4, 1)$ هما أساس V و $\dim V = 2$

2- تعيين تطبيق من \mathbb{R}^3 الى \mathbb{R}^3 بحيث $\text{Im} f = V$ و $\text{Ker} f = \{(x, y, z) : x = y = z\}$

لدينا $\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, 1, 1) \rangle$

يمكن تعيين عدة تطبيقات من \mathbb{R}^3 الى \mathbb{R}^3 حيث $\text{Im} f = V$ و $\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, 1, 1) \rangle$ اذا اخذنا

الأساس القانوني $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ في \mathbb{R}^3 و f فنكون

$$f(1, 1, 1) = (0, 0, 0), f(e_2) = U_1 \text{ و } f(e_3) = U_2$$

مع اننا نعلم ان $B = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ أساس \mathbb{R}^3

$$\forall (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \lambda_1(1, 1, 1) + \lambda_2(0, 1, 1) + \lambda_3(0, 1, 1) = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

اذن B أساس \mathbb{R}^3 و $\text{Im} f = V$ و $\text{Ker} f = \langle (1, 1, 1) \rangle$

التدريب 5

1- نعلم ان $\dim E = \dim \text{Ker} f + \dim \text{Im} f$ و بما ان $\dim \text{Im} f = \dim \text{Ker} f \Rightarrow \text{Im} f = \text{Ker} f$

اذن $\dim \text{Im} f = 2$ و $B = \{U_1, U_2\}$ أساس $\text{Im} f$

$$V_1 \in \text{Im} f \Rightarrow \exists U_1 \in E : V_1 = f(U_1) \wedge V_1 \in \text{Ker} f \Rightarrow f(V_1) = 0_E$$

$$V_2 \in \text{Im} f \Rightarrow \exists U_2 \in E : V_2 = f(U_2) \wedge V_2 \in \text{Ker} f \Rightarrow f(V_2) = 0_E$$

لاننا نعلم ان E أساس \mathbb{R}^4 $\{U_1, U_2, U_1', U_2'\}$ أساس E و $\text{Im} f = \langle V_1, V_2 \rangle$

$$\forall (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : \lambda_1 U_1 + \lambda_2 U_2 + \alpha_1 U_1' + \alpha_2 U_2' = 0_E \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 f(U_1) + \lambda_2 f(U_2) + \alpha_1 f(U_1') + \alpha_2 f(U_2') = \alpha_1 V_1 + \alpha_2 V_2 = f(0_E) = 0_E$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$$

اذن $\lambda_1 U_1 + \lambda_2 U_2 = 0_E$ و $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ و $\{U_1, U_2, U_1', U_2'\}$ أساس E

$$\forall x \in E, \exists (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x = \lambda_1 U_1 + \lambda_2 U_2 + \alpha_1 U_1' + \alpha_2 U_2' \Rightarrow$$

$$f \circ f(x) = \lambda_1 f \circ f(U_1) + \lambda_2 f \circ f(U_2) + \alpha_1 f \circ f(U_1') + \alpha_2 f \circ f(U_2') = 0 \Rightarrow f \circ f = 0$$

2- نعلم ان $\dim \text{Im} f = 2$ و $f \circ f = 0$

بما ان $B = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ أساس E

$$\text{Im} f = \langle f(e_1), f(e_2), f(e_3), f(e_4) \rangle \quad \text{و} \quad \text{Im} f \subseteq \text{Im} B = \{f(e_1), f(e_2)\}$$

$$E = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \rangle \quad \text{و} \quad f(x) = 0_E \iff x \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$f(f(e_1)) = f \circ f(e_1) = 0_E \Rightarrow f(e_1) \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$f(f(e_2)) = f \circ f(e_2) = 0_E \Rightarrow f(e_2) \in \text{Ker} f$$

$$\dim \text{Ker} f = \dim E - \dim \text{Im} f = 2$$

$$B \subseteq \text{Ker} f \quad (1)$$

$$\dim B = \dim \text{Ker} f \quad (2) \iff \text{Ker} f = \text{Im} B$$

$$\bar{0} \in B \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Ker} f = \text{Im} B \quad \text{و} \quad \text{Im} f = \langle f(e_1), f(e_2) \rangle = \text{Ker} f$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} f = \text{Ker} f$$

و هو المطلوب