

Bilineárni formy

- Co to je: forma: zobrazení struktury do F ($= \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$)
bilineárni: 2 složky, lineárni v obou složkách

$$f: V_n \times V_n \rightarrow T \quad (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\underset{\in T}{z} = f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

$$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n: \quad \forall \vec{u} \in V_n:$$

$$f(\vec{x} + \vec{u}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + f(\vec{u}, \vec{y})$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y} + \vec{u}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + f(\vec{x}, \vec{u})$$

$$\forall c \in T, \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n: \quad f(c \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{y}) = c \cdot f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

$$f(\vec{x}, c \cdot \vec{y}) = c \cdot f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

- Pr. standardní skalární součin: $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$

je opravdu BLF:

$$f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) := u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$$

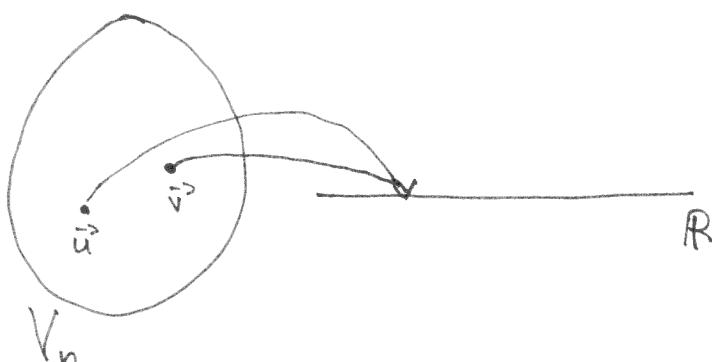
$$f(c \cdot \vec{u}, \vec{v}) = c u_1 \cdot v_1 + c u_2 \cdot v_2 = c \cdot (u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2) = c \cdot f(\vec{u}, \vec{v})$$

$$(c \cdot \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v} = c \cdot (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})$$

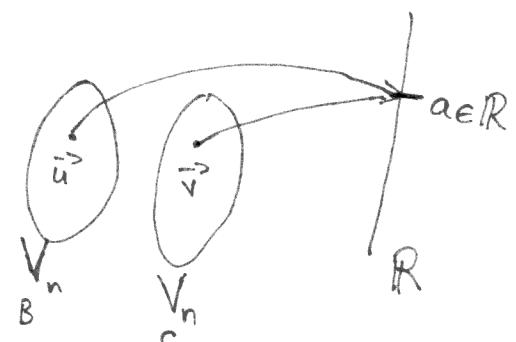
$$\begin{aligned} f(\vec{u} + \vec{w}, \vec{v}) &= (u_1 + w_1) \cdot v_1 + (u_2 + w_2) \cdot v_2 = \underbrace{u_1 v_1}_{\text{f}} + \underbrace{w_1 v_1}_{\text{f}} + \underbrace{u_2 v_2}_{\text{f}} + \underbrace{w_2 v_2}_{\text{f}} = \\ &= f(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) + f(\vec{w}, \vec{v}) \end{aligned}$$

v 2-složkách analogicky ...

"obrázek":



nebo:



- Jak bilin. formy vypadají: analytické vyjádření

$$R \xleftarrow{f} V_n \times V_n$$

B C

triviální: když bychom chtěli určit f , tak by stačilo zadat hodnoty $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n$ všechny

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \quad \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n$

(jako u každého jiného zobrazení)

ale není nutné zadat hodnoty $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n$, stačí vzít vektory báze

Tj.:

ozn. $B = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_n\}$ $\vec{x} \in V_n \quad \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{b}_n$
 $C = \{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, \dots, \vec{c}_n\}$ $\vec{y} \in V_n' \quad \vec{y} = y_1 \vec{c}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{c}_n$

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = ?$ snadno jej dopočítáme:

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(x_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{b}_n, y_1 \vec{c}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{c}_n) \stackrel{\text{lin. v 1. složce}}{=} \\ = x_1 f(\vec{b}_1, y_1 \vec{c}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{c}_n) + \dots + x_n f(\vec{b}_n, y_1 \vec{c}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{c}_n) =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{f lin. ve 2. složce}}{=} x_1 \cdot (y_1 f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_1) + y_2 f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_2) + \dots + y_n f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_n)) + \\ + x_2 \cdot (y_1 f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_1) + y_2 f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_2) + \dots + y_n f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_n)) + \\ + \dots +$$

$$+ x_n \cdot (y_1 f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_1) + y_2 f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_2) + \dots + y_n f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_n))$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left(x_i y_k \cdot f(\vec{b}_i, \vec{c}_k) \right)$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n x_i y_k \cdot a_{ik} \quad \text{matice BLF: } A = (a_{ik})_{i,k=1,\dots,n}$$

$$= u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$$

$$\bullet \underline{\text{Pf.}}: \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \cdot u_1 v_1 + 0 \cdot u_1 v_2 + 0 \cdot u_2 v_1 + 1 \cdot u_2 v_2$$

$$\text{tj. matici: } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

- matice BLF vzhledem k bázím B a C:

$$\underline{\text{def.}}: A_{f, B, C} := \left(f(\vec{b}_i, \vec{c}_k) \right)_{\substack{i=1, \dots, n \\ k=1, \dots, n}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_1) & f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_2) & \dots & f(\vec{b}_1, \vec{c}_n) \\ f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_1) & f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_2) & \dots & f(\vec{b}_2, \vec{c}_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_1) & f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_2) & \dots & f(\vec{b}_n, \vec{c}_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

- zápis analytického vyjádření BLF pomocí matice:

porovnejme: $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot x_i y_k$
(vlnkovane)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{ik} \\ f, B, C \end{pmatrix}_{\substack{i=1, \dots, n \\ k=1, \dots, n}} \quad \begin{matrix} \langle \vec{x} \rangle_B & (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \langle \vec{y} \rangle_C & (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \end{matrix}$$

tj.:

$$\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{b}_1 + x_2 \vec{b}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{b}_n$$

$$\vec{y} = y_1 \vec{c}_1 + y_2 \vec{c}_2 + \dots + y_n \vec{c}_n$$

$$\underbrace{\langle \vec{x} \rangle_B}_{1 \times n} \cdot \underbrace{A}_{f, B, C} \cdot \underbrace{\langle \vec{y} \rangle_C^T}_{n \times 1} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n, a_{12}x_1 + \dots + a_{n2}x_n, \dots, a_{1n}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= a_{11}x_1y_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_ny_1 + a_{12}x_1y_2 + \dots + a_{n2}x_ny_2 + \dots +$$

$$+ a_{1n}x_1y_n + \dots + a_{nn}x_ny_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_i y_k = f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

tj. opravdu se sobě rovná:

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_B \cdot A_{f, B, C} \cdot \langle \vec{y} \rangle_C^T$$



predpis bilineární formy zapsaný pomocí matice

• změna bázi:

pouze pomocí matic přechodu:

$$\text{zadáno: } f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_B \cdot A_{f, B, C} \cdot \langle \vec{y} \rangle_C^T$$

$$\text{chceme: } f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_G \underbrace{A_{f, G, H}}_{=} \cdot \langle \vec{y} \rangle_H^T \\ = ?$$

najdeme $A_{f, G, H}$:

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_B \cdot A_{f, B, C} \cdot \underbrace{\langle \vec{y} \rangle_C^T}_{\dots} = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_G \cdot P_{GB}^T \cdot \underbrace{A_{f, B, C} \cdot P_{HC}}_{\dots} \cdot \langle \vec{y} \rangle_H^T$$

$$\langle \vec{y} \rangle_C^T = P_{HC} \cdot \langle \vec{y} \rangle_H^T \quad A_{f, GH}$$

$$\langle \vec{x} \rangle_B^T = P_{GB} \cdot \langle \vec{x} \rangle_G^T \quad /^T$$

$$\langle \vec{x} \rangle_B = \langle \vec{x} \rangle_G \cdot P_{GB}^T$$

tj.

$$\boxed{A_{f, G, H} = P_{GB}^T \cdot A_{f, B, C} \cdot P_{HC}}$$

- def. symetrická BLF : $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_n : f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$

např. skal. součin : je symetrická BLF

- matice sym. BLF :

$$A_{f, B, C} = \left(f(\vec{b}_i, \vec{c}_j) \right) = \left(f(\vec{c}_j, \vec{b}_i) \right)_{\substack{i=1, \dots, n \\ j=1, \dots, n}}$$

tj. $a_{ij} := f(\vec{b}_i, \vec{c}_j)$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

matice je symetrická

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = A$$

The diagram shows a 3x3 matrix with entries labeled \$a_{ij}\$. The entries \$a_{11}\$, \$a_{13}\$, and \$a_{23}\$ are circled, while \$a_{22}\$ and \$a_{23}\$ are enclosed in a box. This visualizes the symmetry condition where \$a_{ij} = a_{ji}\$ for all \$i\$ and \$j\$.