



Example

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, and define a transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ by $T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$, so that

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 \\ -x_1 + 7x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Find $T(\mathbf{u})$, the image of \mathbf{u} under the transformation T .
- Find an \mathbf{x} in \mathbb{R}^2 whose image under T is \mathbf{b} .
- Is there more than one \mathbf{x} whose image under T is \mathbf{b} ?
- Determine if \mathbf{c} is in the range of the transformation T .

$$a. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\omega \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b. \begin{cases} x_1 - \omega x_2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + \sqrt{\omega} x_2 = -\omega \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \\ x_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \omega x_1 + \omega x_2 &= 1 \\ x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark$$

٢. حُر، مَعْلَمَاتِ حَوَابِ مَدَدِي

$$d. \begin{cases} x_1 - \omega x_2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + \sqrt{\omega} x_2 = \omega \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = 1, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega x_1 + \omega x_2 = 1 \quad \times$$

سُؤَالٌ مُرْجُونٌ سُؤَالٌ.



Theorem

Let (v_1, \dots, v_n) be a ordered basis of finite-dimensional vector space V over the field \mathbb{F} and (w_1, \dots, w_n) an arbitrary list of any vectors in W . Then there exists a unique linear map

$$T : V \rightarrow W \quad \text{such that } T(v_i) = w_i.$$

Proof تعریف سینم برای هر چیزی را در اینجا معرفی کرد و اثبات کرد که این تعریف یک linear map است. از این تعریف نتیجه می‌گیریم که حال سه تابعی که داریم برابر باشد. از دو تابع $T(a_1v_1 + \dots + a_nv_n) = a_1w_1 + \dots + a_nw_n$ و $\sum a_iv_i$ هستند. از این دو تابع برابر بودن آنها برابر باشد. از این نتیجه می‌گیریم که $T(a_1v_1 + \dots + a_nv_n) = \sum a_iv_i$ است. از این نتیجه می‌گیریم که T یک linear map است.



Example

Which are linear mapping?

- zero map** $0 : V \rightarrow W$ $T(a+b) = T(a) + T(b) = 0$, $T(\lambda a) = \lambda T(a) = 0$
- identity map** $I : V \rightarrow V$ $T(a+b) = Ta + Tb = a+b$, $T(\lambda a) = \lambda Ta = \lambda a$
- Let $T : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F})$ be the **differentiation** map defined as $T_{\mathcal{P}(z)} = \mathcal{P}'(z)$ دیفرانسیل
- Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the map given by $T(x, y) = (x - 2y, 3x + y)$ $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$
- $T(x) = e^x$ ~~$e^{x+y} \neq e^x + e^y$~~ $T(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n, \dots, a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n)$
- $T : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ given by $T(x) = x - 1$ $(x+y) - 1 = T(x+y) = Tx + Ty = x + y - 1$ ~~$x + y - 1$~~



Definition

Let S and $T \in L(V, W)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. The sum $S + T$ and the product λT are the linear maps from V to W defined by:

$$(S + T)(v) = Sv + Tv \text{ and } (\lambda T)(v) = \lambda(Tv)$$

For all $v \in V$.

Theorem

additive identity $\Rightarrow U(v) = 0$

With the addition and scalar multiplication as defined above, $L(V, W)$ is a vector space.

Proof

- $S + T = T + S$ ✓
- $(S + T) + Y = S + (T + Y)$ ✓
- $S + U = S$ ✓
- $S'(v) = -S(v) \Rightarrow -S(v) \in W$, ✓
- $\alpha(\beta S) = (\alpha\beta)S$ ✓
- $(\alpha + \beta)S = \alpha S + \beta S$ ✓
- $\alpha(S + T) = \alpha S + \alpha T$ ✓

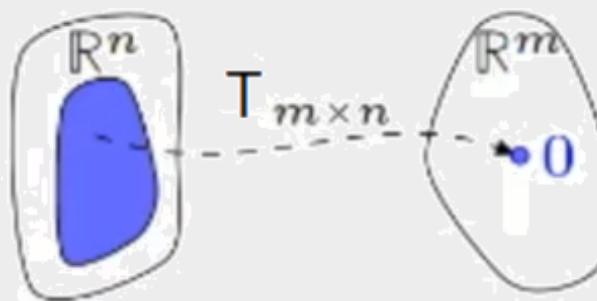


Definition

Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map. Then the **null space or kernel of T** is the set of all vectors in V that map to zero:

$$N(T) = \text{Null}(T) = \{v \in V \mid T v = 0\}$$

□ $\text{Nullity}(T) := \text{Dim}(\text{Null}(T))$





Theorem

Suppose $T \in L(V, W)$. Then $\text{null } T$ is a subspace of V .

Proof

$$1) T(0+0) = T(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{null } T \neq \emptyset$$

$$2) T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v) = 0+0 \Rightarrow u, v \in \text{null } T \Rightarrow u+v \in \text{null } T$$

$$3) \lambda T(u) = T(\lambda u) = 0 \quad \boxed{\checkmark} \Rightarrow u \in \text{null } T \Rightarrow \lambda u \in \text{null } T$$

Theorem

Suppose $T \in L(V, W)$. Then $\text{null } T$ is vector space.

البرهان على حقيقة أن $\text{null } T$ هو فضاء متجهي



Example

Find Null Space T ?

- zero map $0 : V \rightarrow W$ all V
- Let $T : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F})$ be the **differentiation** map defined as $T_{\mathcal{P}(z)} = \mathcal{P}'(z)$ $T(v) = C$ constant
- Let $T : C^3 \rightarrow C$ be the map given by $T(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z$ $\text{null } T = \begin{bmatrix} -2y & -3z \\ y & z \end{bmatrix}$
- $T(P(x)) = x^2 P(x)$ $\text{null } T = \{0\}$ نیز برای این مسأله نیز
- $T \in L(\mathbb{F}^\infty)$ given by $T(x_1, x_2, \dots) \rightarrow (x_2, x_3, \dots)$ $\text{null } T = (x_1, 0, 0, \dots)$
- When is $\text{Nullity}(T) = 0$? when T is injective (one-one)



Theorem

Suppose $T \in L(V, W)$. Then range T is a subspace of V .

Proof ① $T(0) = 0 \Rightarrow$

② $\exists_{v, w} T(v) = a, T(w) = b \Rightarrow T(v+w) = a+b \Rightarrow a \in \text{Range } T, b \in \text{Range } T \Rightarrow a+b \in \text{Range } T$

③ $\exists_v T(v) = a \Rightarrow T(\lambda v) = \lambda T(v) = \lambda a \Rightarrow \lambda a \in \text{Range } T \Rightarrow \lambda \in \text{Range } T$

Theorem

Suppose $T \in L(V, W)$. Then range T is vector space.

الدالة T هي مapping من V إلى W ، $\text{Range } T$ هو المجموعة التي ينتمي إليها كل العناصر في W التي هي صورة لبعض العناصر في V .



Example

Find Range T?

- zero map $0 : V \rightarrow W$ only 0 is made Range T =
- Let $T : \mathcal{P}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(F)$ be the **differentiation** map defined as $T_{\mathcal{P}(z)} = \mathcal{P}'(z)$

نحوه اینکه T را در حالت $\mathcal{P}(z)$ در نظر بگیریم که $\mathcal{P}(z)$ مجموعه مختصات است

Range T = $\mathcal{P}(F)$ مجموعه مختصات

Injective and homogeneous linear equation



Theorem

Let $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear transformation. Then T is one-to-one if and only if the equation $T(x) = 0$ has only the trivial solution.

Proof Case 1 : T is injective \Rightarrow $T(0)=0$ $\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $T(v)=0 \Rightarrow v=0$

Case 2 :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{a} \\ T\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{a} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow T\mathbf{u} - T\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow T(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} T(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \text{only } T(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v}$$



Theorem

Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. Then T is one-to-one if and only if the equation $\text{Null}(T) = \{0\}$ ($\text{Nullity}(T) = 0!$).

Proof

برای اثبات این نتیجه باید جای اینجا مجموعه ای باشد که

Example



Example

Let T be the linear transformation whose standard matrix is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Does T map \mathbb{R}^4 onto \mathbb{R}^3 ? Is T a one-to-one mapping?

أولاً : $Ax = \text{Span } \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ میں جائے}$

$$\text{دوسرا : } Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 4x_2 + 8x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = -4x_3 \\ x_4 = \frac{x_3}{5} \end{cases}$$

لہجے میں دوستی کے لئے $\dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$

$$\text{لہجے میں دوستی کے لئے } \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3 \Rightarrow \text{لہجے میں دوستی کے لئے } \begin{bmatrix} -4x_3 \\ x_3 \\ \frac{x_3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -4x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

One-to-One Linear Transformation



Important

Let $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear transformation, and let A be the standard matrix for T. Then:

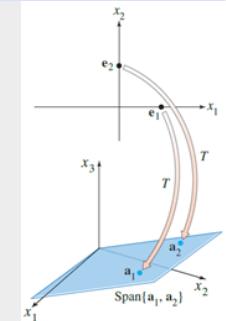
- T maps \mathbb{R}^n onto \mathbb{R}^m if and only if the columns of A span \mathbb{R}^m .
- T is one-to-one if and only if the columns of A are linearly independence.

Example

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

Let $T(x_1, x_2) = (3x_1 + x_2, 5x_1 + 7x_2, x_1 + 3x_2)$. Show that T is a one-to-one linear transformation.
Does T map \mathbb{R}^2 onto \mathbb{R}^3 ?

$$T(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{This is span } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ to } \mathbb{R}^3$$





Example

Which one is surjective?

- $D \in L(P_5(R))$ defined by $DP = P'$

جواب نهایی نهاده شد

- $S \in L(P_5(R), P_4(R))$ defined by $SP = P'$

جواب نهایی نهاده شد



Theorem

Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space and $T \in L(V, W)$. Then $\text{rang } T$ is finite-dimensional and

$$\text{Dim}(V) = \text{Nullity}(T) + \text{Dim}(\text{range}(T))$$

Proof

نیز جیسے $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j v_j$ میں a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m اور b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n میں ممکنہ ترین مقدار کا مجموع ہے جو T کا null space میں ہے۔

$\sum a_i u_i + \sum b_j v_j$ کو $\text{Range } T$ میں پہنچانے کا جو نتیجہ ہے۔

$v = \sum a_i u_i + \sum b_j v_j \Rightarrow T(v) = \sum b_j T(v_j) \in \text{Range } T$

جیسے Span کا عباراً Tv_1, \dots, Tv_n میں ہے اسی طرح $\sum a_i u_i + \sum b_j v_j$ کا T کا Range میں ہے۔

$\sum a_i T(v_i) = \sum b_j T(v_j)$

$\Rightarrow T(\sum a_i v_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_i v_i \in \text{null } T$

$\Rightarrow \sum a_i v_i = \sum b_j v_j \Rightarrow \sum a_i v_i - \sum b_j v_j = 0$

لہجے میں $\sum a_i v_i - \sum b_j v_j = 0$ کا معنی ہے کہ $a_1, \dots, a_m, b_1, \dots, b_n$ میں ممکنہ ترین مقدار کا مجموع ہے جو T کا null space میں ہے۔

$a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_m = b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_n = 0$ کا معنی ہے کہ T کا null space میں ممکنہ ترین مقدار کا مجموع ہے جو T کا null space میں ہے۔

$\in \text{Range } T$

$$\dim V = \dim \text{null } T + \dim \text{range}$$



Corollary

Linear map to a lower-dimensional space is not injective.

$$\dim \text{null } T = \dim V - \dim \text{Range } T \geq \dim V - \dim W > 0$$

Proof

نحوه این است که میدانیم

Corollary

Linear map to a higher-dimensional space is not surjective

$$\dim \text{Range } T = \dim V - \dim \text{null } T \leq \dim V < \dim W,$$

Proof

نحوه این است که



Example

Is T injective or not?

$$T: \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^3$$

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (\sqrt{7}x_1 + \pi x_2 + x_4, 97x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3, x_2 + 6x_3 + 7x_4)$$

$$\dim \mathbb{F}^4 > \dim \mathbb{F}^3 \quad \text{Injective} \quad / \quad \text{Surjective}$$