Exerzitien VI

Submit your concise solutions in the correct order and no later than 4:10 pm on Nov. 3., in your tutorial.

Reading suggestion: Axler Chapter 3.

Exercise 1. Let $L: \mathbb{R}^5 \to \mathbb{R}^5$ be the left-shift linear operator defined by

$$L: (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \mapsto (x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, 0).$$

- 1. What is the matrix of L using the standard basis for \mathbb{R}^5 ?
- 2. Compute the matrices of L^k for k = 1, 2, ...
- 3. Determine dim $null(L^k)$ and dim $range(L^k)$ for k = 1, 2, ...

Exercise 2. Let $S: U \to V$ and $T: V \to U$ be linear maps. Recall that I_U means the identity map on U.

- 1. If $TS = I_U$, prove that S is injective and T is surjective.
- 2. If $TS = I_{II}$, must S, T both be isomorphisms? Justify your answer by giving a proof or a counterexample.
- 3. If $TS = I_U$, prove that $V = \text{range}(S) \oplus \text{null}(T)$ [Can you apply Assignment 5, Exercise 2, to ST?]
- 4. If ST and TS are isomorphisms from $V \to V$ and $U \to U$, respectively, prove that S and T are themselves isomorphisms.

Exercise 3. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Define a map $T : \mathsf{Mat}(2,2,\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathsf{Mat}(2,2,\mathbb{Q})$ via

$$T(X) = AX - XA$$
.

- 1. Prove that T is a linear map.
- 2. Find a basis for null(T) and range(T).

Exercise 4.

- 1. Let $S: W \to W$ be a linear operator and suppose that $S^n = 0$. Show that S I is an isomorphism. [Hint: since $S^n = 0$, it is also true that $I S^n = I$.]
- 2. Use the result to find the inverse of L-I, where L is from Exercise 1.
- 3. Generalize the result in the following way: Show that if $(T aI)^n = 0$ for some scalar a and operator $T: W \to W$, then T bI is invertible (for a scalar b) if and only if $a \neq b$. [Hint: consider $S = (b-a)^{-1}(T-aI)$.]