Chapter 12: Linear Maps

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Contents

1 General approach

1.1 Definition

Let E, F two $\mathbb{K} - VS$, and f a mapping from E to F. We say that f is a linear (or f is a linear map) if:

$$\forall(\alpha, X, Y) \in \mathbb{K} \times E \times E, f(\alpha \cdot X + Y) = \alpha \cdot f(X) + f(Y)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\forall(\alpha, \beta, X, Y) \in \mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{K} \times E \times E, f(\alpha \cdot X + \beta \cdot Y) = \alpha \cdot f(X) + \beta \cdot f(Y)$$

1.2 Notation

We denote $L(E, F)$ the set of all linear maps from E to F.

1.3 Specific Linear Maps

1.3.1 Definition

1. Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$: we say f is an endomorphism if $E = F$ we then denote $\mathcal{L}(E)$ the set of all endomorphism of E.
2. Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$: we say f is an isomorphism if f is bijective.
3. Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$: we say f is an automorphism if f is an endomorphism and an isomorphism. ($E = F$ and bijective)

1.4 Necessary Condition

$$f \in \mathcal{L}(E, F) \Longrightarrow f(0_E) = 0_F$$

1.4.1 Proof

Let $X \in E$	Let $X \in E$
$f(0_E) = f(0_E \times X)$	$f(0_E) = f(X - X)$
$f(0_E) = 0_F \times f(X)$	$f(0_E) = f(X) - f(X)$
$f(0_E) = 0_F$	$f(0_E) = 0_F$

2 Kernel and Images

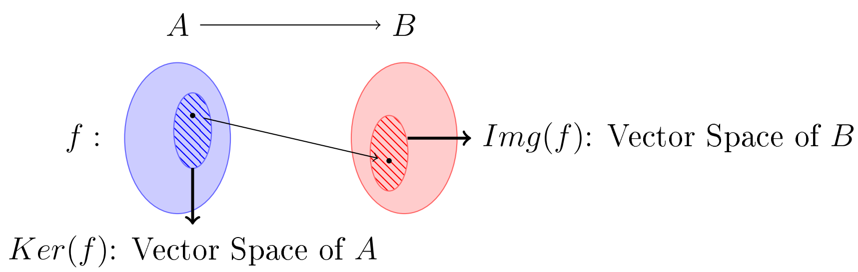
2.1 Definition

Let E and F two $\mathbb{K}-VS$ and $f \in \mathcal{L}(E,F)$. Then:

1. We call kernel of f and denote $Ker(f)$ the subset of E defined as follows:
$$Ker(f) = \{X \in E, f(X) = 0_F\} = f^{-1}(\{0_F\})$$
Note: $f^{-1}()$ is NOT the inverse of f beacause f is not necessarily bijective.

2. We call image of f and denote $Im(f)$ the subset of F defined as follows:
$$Im(f) = \{f(X), X \in E\} = \{Y \in F, \exists X \in E, f(X) = Y\}$$

2.2 Graphics representation



2.3 Example

$$f\colon \quad R^2 \longrightarrow R^3$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

1. $f \in \mathcal{L}(R^2, R^3)$?
2. Kerf = ?
3. Imf = ?

1 Necessary condition: $f(0_E) = 0_F$: $f(0_{R^2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$?

$$\forall(\alpha, X, Y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2, X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } Y = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}, x, y, x', y' \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\alpha \cdot X + Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \cdot x + x' \\ \alpha \cdot y + y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \cdot x + x' \\ 0 \\ \alpha \cdot y + y' \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ 0 \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \cdot f(X) + f(Y)$$

so 1 $f \in \mathcal{L}(R^2, R^3)$ ✓

2 $Ker(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in R^2, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

3 $Im(f) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}, (x,y) \in R^2 \right\} = \left\{ x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, (x,y) \in R^2 \right\}$

$Im(f) = span \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

2.4 Proposition

1. Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(E,F)$ and $g \in \mathcal{L}(F,G)$. Then:

$$g \circ f \in \mathcal{L}(E,G)$$

2. If f is bijectif then f^{-1} is bijective and $f^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(F,E)$

3. $\mathcal{L}(E,F)$ is a $\mathbb{K} - VS$:

$\mathcal{L}(E,F)$: $E \longrightarrow F$

$X \mapsto B_F \in \mathcal{L}(F,E)$

$\forall (\alpha, f, g) \in \mathbb{K} \times \mathcal{L}^2(E,F)$

$\alpha \cdot f + g \in \mathcal{L}(E,F)$

4. Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(A,B)$:
   - f is injective $\Longleftrightarrow Ker(f) = \{0_A\}$
   - f is surjective $\Longleftrightarrow Im(f) = B$

2.5 Projects and Symmetries

2.5.1 Definition

Let E a $\mathbb{K}$ - VS. Let F and G two supllementary $\mathbb{K}$ - VSS of E:

$$E = F \oplus G \Longleftrightarrow \forall X \in E, \exists!(X_F, X_G) \in F \times G, X = X_F + X_G$$