

# Selected Solutions to *Linear Algebra Done Wrong*

HUANG Jing

August 2018

## Introduction of This Project

*Linear Algebra Done Wrong* by Sergei Treil is a well-known and popular linear algebra reference book for students. While when I read this book and did the exercises, I found no solution manual was available online or through any other access. So there was no good way to check my solution. But insights tends to hide behind mistakes or ambiguity. Moreover, there would be occasions where the hint given by Sergei is not sufficient. Solution could give the clue and save time. Anyway, I scanned all and did most of the problems of the first 6 chapters (2014 version) and share those I think valuable to you. Of course, there is no guarantee of the correctness of these solutions and they also may not be the best, either. As I'm now a PhD student with limited time for this project, the update is sporadic and your advice and contributions are most expected. Please contact me at [huangjingonly@gmail.com](mailto:huangjingonly@gmail.com) and we can make this project better and really helpful for those in need.

## Chapter 1. Basic Notations

**1.4.** Prove that a zero vector of a vector space  $V$  is unique.

**Proof** Suppose there exist 2 different zero vectors  $\mathbf{0}_1$  and  $\mathbf{0}_2$ . So for any  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ , we have

$$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0}_1 = \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0}_2 = \mathbf{v}$$

Find the difference of the equations above, we get

$$\mathbf{0}_2 - \mathbf{0}_1 = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}_1/\mathbf{0}_2$$

then

$$\mathbf{0}_2 = \mathbf{0}_1 + \mathbf{0}_1/\mathbf{0}_2 = \mathbf{0}_1$$

So the zero vector is unique.

**1.6.** Prove that the additive inverse, defined in Axiom 4 of a vector space

is unique.

**Proof** Assume there exist 2 different additive inverses  $\mathbf{w}_1$  and  $\mathbf{w}_2$  of vector  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ . Then

$$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

Obtain the difference of the two equations, we get

$$\mathbf{w}_1 - \mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

then

$$\mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{w}_2$$

So the additive inverse is unique.

**1.7.** Prove that  $0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$  for any vector  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ .

**Proof**  $0\mathbf{v} = (0\alpha)\mathbf{v} = \alpha(0\mathbf{v})$  for any scalar  $\alpha$ , so  $(1 - \alpha)0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$  for all scalar  $(1 - \alpha)$ . Then  $0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ .

**1.8.** Prove that for any vector  $\mathbf{v}$  its additive inverse  $-\mathbf{v}$  is given by  $(-1)\mathbf{v}$ .

**Proof**  $\mathbf{v} + (-1)\mathbf{v} = (1 - 1)\mathbf{v} = 0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$  and we know from **1.6** that the additive inverse is unique. So  $-\mathbf{v} = (-1)\mathbf{v}$ .

**2.5.** Let a system of vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$  be linearly independent but not generating. Show that it is possible to find a vector  $\mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  such that the system  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  is linear independent.

**Proof** Take  $\mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  that can not be represented as  $\sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_k \mathbf{v}_k$ . It's possible because  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$  is not generating. Now we need to show  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  is linear independent. Suppose that  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  is linear dependent. i.e.

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_r \mathbf{v}_r + \alpha_{r+1} \mathbf{v}_{r+1} = \mathbf{0}$$

and  $\sum_{k=1}^{r+1} |\alpha_k| \neq 0$ . If  $\alpha_{r+1} = 0$ , then

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_r \mathbf{v}_r = \mathbf{0}$$

and  $\sum_{k=1}^r |\alpha_k| \neq 0$ . This contradicts that  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$  is linearly independent. So  $\alpha_{r+1} \neq 0$ . Thus  $\mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  can be represented as

$$\mathbf{v}_{r+1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha_{r+1}} \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_k \mathbf{v}_k$$

This contradicts the premise that  $\mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  can not be represented by  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r$ . Thus, the system  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_r, \mathbf{v}_{r+1}$  is linearly independent.

**3.2.** Let a linear transformation in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  be in the line  $x_1 = x_2$ . Find its

matrix.

**Solution 1.** Reflection is linear transformation. It is completely defined on the standard basis. And  $\mathbf{e}_1 = [1 \ 0]^T \xrightarrow{T} \mathbf{r}_1 = [0 \ 1]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_2 = [0 \ 1]^T \xrightarrow{T} \mathbf{r}_2 = [1 \ 0]^T$ . So the matrix is the combination of the two transformed standard basis as its first and second column. i.e.

$$T = [\mathbf{r}_1 \ \mathbf{r}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Solution 2. (A more general method)** Let  $\alpha$  be the angle between the  $x$ -axis and the line. The reflection can be achieved through following steps: first, rotate the line around the origin ( $z$ -axis in 3D space)  $-\alpha$  so the line aligns with the  $x$ -axis (This line happen to pass through the origin, if not, translation is needed in advance to make the line pass through the origin and we need to use *homogeneous coordinates* since translation is not a linear transformation if represented in standard coordinates). Secondly, perform reflection about the  $x$ -axis. Lastly, we need to rotate the current frame back to its original location or perform other corresponding inverse transformation. So

$$T = \text{Rotz}(-\alpha) \cdot \text{Ref} \cdot \text{Rotz}(\alpha)$$

That is

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\alpha) & -\sin(-\alpha) \\ \sin(-\alpha) & \cos(-\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & -\sin(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \cos(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & -\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) & -\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

**3.7.** Show that any linear transformation in  $\mathbb{C}$  (treated as a complex vector space) is a multiplication by  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ .

**Proof** Suppose a linear transformation  $T : \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .  $T(1) = a + ib$  and then  $T(-1) = -T(1) = -a - ib$ . Note that  $i^2 = -1$ . Then  $T(-1) = T(i^2) = iT(i)$ . Thus

$$T(i) = \frac{-a - ib}{i} = i(a + ib)$$

So for any  $\omega = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} T(\omega) &= T(x + iy) = xT(1) + yT(i) \\ &= x(a + ib) + yi(a + ib) \\ &= (x + iy)(a + ib) \\ &= \omega T(1) \\ &= \omega \alpha \end{aligned}$$

and  $\alpha = T(1)$ .

**5.4.** Find the matrix of the orthogonal projection in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  onto the line  $x_1 = -2x_2$ .

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} T &= R(\alpha)PR(-\alpha) \\ &= R(\alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R(-\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

and  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})$  so we can get the matrix is

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

**5.7.** Find the matrix of the reflection through the line  $y = -2x/3$ . Perform all the multiplications.

**Solution** (Similar to 5.4 though not exactly the same.)

$$\begin{aligned} T &= R(\alpha)RefR(-\alpha) \\ &= R(\alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} R(-\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

and  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{2}{3})$  so we can get the matrix is

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} \\ -\frac{12}{13} & -\frac{5}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

**6.1.** Prove that if  $A : V \rightarrow W$  is an isomorphism (i.e. an invertible linear transformation) and  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$  is a basis in  $V$ , then  $A\mathbf{v}_1, A\mathbf{v}_2, \dots, A\mathbf{v}_n$  is a basis in  $W$ .

**Proof** Any  $w \in W$ ,  $A^{-1}w = v \in V$  and

$$\begin{aligned} w &= Av = A[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n][v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_n]^T \\ &= [A\mathbf{v}_1 \ A\mathbf{v}_2 \ \dots \ A\mathbf{v}_n][v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_n]^T \end{aligned}$$

So we can see  $[A\mathbf{v}_1 \ A\mathbf{v}_2 \ \dots \ A\mathbf{v}_n]$  is in the form of a basis in  $W$ . Next we show that  $A\mathbf{v}_1 \ A\mathbf{v}_2 \ \dots \ A\mathbf{v}_n$  is linearly independent. If not, suppose  $A\mathbf{v}_1$  can be expressed as a linear combination of  $A\mathbf{v}_2 \ A\mathbf{v}_3 \ \dots \ A\mathbf{v}_n$  without loss of generality. Multiplying them with  $A$  in the left side, it results in that  $\mathbf{v}_1$  can be expressed by  $\mathbf{v}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n$ , which contradicts the fact that  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$  is a basis in  $V$ . So the proposition is proved.

**7.4.** Let  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{Y}$  be subspaces of a vector space  $\mathbf{V}$ . Using the previous exercise, show that  $\mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$  is a subspace if and only if  $\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbf{Y}$  or  $\mathbf{Y} \subset \mathbf{X}$ .  
**Proof** The sufficiency is obvious and easy to verify. For the necessity, suppose  $\mathbf{X} \not\subset \mathbf{Y}$  nor  $\mathbf{Y} \subset \mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$  is a subspace of  $\mathbf{V}$ . Then there vector  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{Y}$  and  $\mathbf{x} \notin \mathbf{Y}$ ,  $\mathbf{y} \notin \mathbf{X}$ . According to 7.3,  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \notin \mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \notin \mathbf{Y}$ . So,  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \notin \mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$ . i.e.,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$ ,  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$ , but  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \notin \mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$ , which contradicts  $\mathbf{X} \cup \mathbf{Y}$  is a subspace. Thus,  $\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbf{Y}$  or  $\mathbf{Y} \subset \mathbf{X}$ .

**8.5.** A transformation  $T$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is a rotation about the line  $y = x + 3$  in the  $x$ - $y$  plane through an angle  $\gamma$ . Write a  $4 \times 4$  matrix corresponding to this transformation.

You can leave the result as a product of matrices.

**Solution** For a general spatial rotation around a given direction (suppose the direction is given by a vector) through an angle  $\gamma$ , the  $3 \times 3$  rotation matrix can be given by:

$$R = R_x^{-1} R_y^{-1} R_z(\gamma) R_y R_x,$$

where the rotation by  $\gamma$  is assumed to be performed around  $z$  axis.  $R_x$  and  $R_y$  are rotations used to align the direction with  $z$  axis and can be determined by simple trigonometry.

For the problem given, the line  $y = x + 3$  doesn't go through the origin, so extra step  $T_0$  is needed to translate the line to make it pass the origin and homogeneous coordinates are applied:

$$R = T_0^{-1} R_x^{-1} R_y^{-1} R_z(\gamma) R_y R_x T_0.$$

According to the description,

$$\begin{bmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = R_x^{-1} R_y^{-1} R_z(\gamma) R_y R_x.$$

The corresponding matrix is then

$$R = T_0^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} T_0.$$

$T_0$  is not unique for the translation to make two parallel lines align.

## Chapter 2. Systems of Linear Equations

**3.8.** Show that if the equation  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has unique solution (i.e. if echelon form of  $A$  has pivot in every column), then  $A$  is left invertible.

**Proof**  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has unique solution, then the solution is trivial solution. The echelon form of  $A$  has pivot at every column.  $A$  is  $m \times n$  matrix, then

$m \geq n$ . The row number is greater or equal to the column number. The reduced echelon form of  $A$  is denoted as

$$A_{re} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{n \times n} \\ \mathbf{0}_{(m-n) \times n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

And suppose  $A_{re}$  is obtained by a sequence of elementary row operation  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_k$ ,

$$A_{re} = E_k \dots E_2 E_1 A$$

$E_i$  is  $m \times m$ . The left inverse of  $A$  is the first  $n$  rows of the product of  $E_i$ . i.e.

$$E_{left} = I_{n \times m} E_k \dots E_2 E_1,$$

where

$$I_{n \times m} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m},$$

is used to extract the  $I_{n \times n}$  identity matrix in  $A_{re}$ .  $E_{left} A = I$  so  $A$  is left invertible.

**5.5.** Let vectors  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$  be a basis in  $V$ . Show that  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$  is also a basis in  $V$ .

**Solution** For any vector  $\mathbf{x} \in V$ , suppose  $\mathbf{x} = x_1 \mathbf{u} + x_2 \mathbf{v} + x_3 \mathbf{w}$ . Then it is easy to figure out the  $\mathbf{x} = x_1(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) + (x_2 - x_1)(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) + (x_3 - x_2 - x_1)\mathbf{w}$ . Thus  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$  is also a basis in  $V$ .

**7.4** Prove that if  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $V$  is a subspace of  $X$  then  $\dim AV \leq \text{rank } A$ . ( $AV$  here means the subspace  $V$  transformed by the transformation  $A$ , i.e., any vector in  $AV$  can be represented as  $A\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \in V$ ). Deduce from here that  $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank } A$ .

**Proof**  $\dim AV \leq \dim AX \leq \dim \text{Ran } A = \text{rank } A$

Suppose that the column vectors of  $A$  compose a basis of space  $V$ . Then  $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank } A$ .

**7.5** Prove that if  $A : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $V$  is a subspace of  $X$  then  $\dim AV \leq \dim V$ . Deduce from here that  $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank } B$ .

**Proof** Suppose  $\dim V = k$  and let  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$  be a basis of  $V$ .  $AV$  is defined by  $A\mathbf{v}_1, A\mathbf{v}_2, \dots, A\mathbf{v}_k$ .  $\dim AV = \text{rank } [A\mathbf{v}_1, A\mathbf{v}_2, \dots, A\mathbf{v}_k] \leq k = \dim V$ .

Similarly, assume  $\text{rank } B = k$  and  $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_k$  are linearly independent column vectors in  $B$ . Then  $\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } [A\mathbf{b}_1, A\mathbf{b}_2, \dots, A\mathbf{b}_k] \leq k = \text{rank } B$ .

**7.6** Prove that if the product  $AB$  of two  $n \times n$  matrices is invertible, then

both  $A$  and  $B$  are invertible. Do not use determinant for this problem.

**Solution**  $AB$  is invertible,  $\text{rank}(AB) = n$ . From Problem 7.5, we have  $\text{rank}(AB) = n \leq \text{rank}(A) \leq n$ . Thus  $\text{rank}(A) = n$ . So is  $B$ .  $A, B$  have full rank and are invertible.

.....