#flo #hw

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1 | Null Spaces and Ranges

Two subspaces that are connected with every linear map

The set of vectors that get mapped to 0 is called the

```
title: null space, null T, AKA kernel
for $T \in$ [[file:KBxL(VcmW).org][KBxL(VcmW)]], the *null space* of $T$, denoted null $T$, is the subs
$$
null\ T = {v \in V : Tv = 0}.
$$
```

1.0.1 | examples of null space

- The zero map! ie, $Tv = 0$ then null $T = V$
- $D \in L(P(R), P(R))$ where $Dp = p'$, then the constant funcs are gonna go to 0.
  - ie. null space of D equals the set of constant functions.
- backwards shift by one, null $T = (a, 0, 0, ...)$
- null space of each linear transformation is a subspace of the domain?
  - ie, the kernel is a subspace.. oh boy

1.0.2 | as a subspace

```
title: the null space is a subspace
Suppose $T \in L(V,W)$. Then $\textrm{null}\ T$ is a subspace of $V$
```

trivial proof, just plug in zeros.

ooh, and now we get,

1.0.3 | injective

```
title: injective
a function $T: V \to W$ is called *injective* if $Tu = Tv$ implies $u=v$
```

#question what does ”implies” mean here?

he calls this, **one-to-one**, but this only works one way. else, it’s bijective!

this means, that T is injective if it maps **distinct inputs to distinct outputs**

1. checking injection check if 0 is the only vec that gets mapped to 0.

   ```
   title: injetivity is equivelent to null space equals equals {0}
   let $T \in L(V,W)$. Then $T$ is injective iff null $T = \{0\}$
   ```

1.0.4 | Range and Surjectivity

time to define, range!

```
title: range AKA image
for $T$ a function from $V$ to $W$, the *range* of $T$ is the subset of $W$ consisting of those vectors
$$
\textrm{range} \ T = \{Tv: v \in V\}.
$$
```

just the… normal def of range.

and some examples: - are in 3.18

```
title: the range is a subspace!
If $T \in L(V,W),$ then range $T$ is a subspace $W$.
```

and ofc,

```
title: surjective AKA onto
a function $T: V \to W$ is called *surjective* if its range equals $W$.
```

surjecitvity depends on the space we are mapping into

1.0.5 | Fundemental theorem

this is **important!** that's why the name is dramatic.

```
title: Fundemental theorem of linear maps
Suppose $V$ is finite-dimensional $T \in L(V,W).$ Then range $T$ is finite-dimensional and
$$\dim V = \dim null \ T + \dim range \ T$$
```

1.0.6 |

uh..

def of a smaller vec space is one with less a smaller dim

we can say that no linear transformation from a finite-dimensional vec space to a smaller vec space can be injective which makes sense! because you need the repeat elements, otherwise it woudnt be smaller.

```
title: A map to a smaller dimensinal space is not injective
Suppose $V$ and $W$ are finite-dimensional vector spaces such that $\dim V > \dim W$. Then no linear ma
```

#review to make this intuitive.

then we can show that no map from finite-dim vec space to a bigger vec space can be surjective

wait no this one doesnt make sense. cus two elements can map to one, right? #question noo! it doesnt, cus then u would need to have a single function output multiple things to make up for it which functions can't do.

```
title: A map to a larger dimensional space is not surjective
Suppose $V$ and $W$ are finite-dimensional vector spaces such that $\dim V < \dim W$. Then no linear ma
```

these have imporant conseqneces! in linear equation theory.

idea: express questions about systems of linear equations in terms of linear maps

ie. use linear transformation to represent querys about linear equations

3.25.. what the hell?? #review #question srry i don't have enough brain space to interpret this right now.

```
title: homogenous system of linear equations
A homogenous system of linear equations with more variables than equations has nonzero solutions.
```

oh, here, we get to define the concept of **free variables**

```
title: Inhomogenous system of linear equations
An inhomogenous system of linear equations with more equations than variables has no solution for some
```

these can be proved using gaussian elim!

```
this one needs a reflection! need to watch another vid on the concept of null space and range ect. then
```