#flo #hw

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1 | Linear Maps

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no one get's excited about vector spaces -axler
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the interesting part: linear maps!

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title: learning objectives
- fundementals theorem of linear maps
- matrix of linear map w.r.t. given bases
- isomorphic vec spaces
- product spaces
- quotient spaces
- duals spaces
    - vector space
    - linear map
```

2 | The vector space of linear maps

key definition!

```
title: linear map
aka *linear transformation.*

a *linear map* from $V$ to $W$ is a function $T:V \to W$ with the following properties:
**additivity**
$T(u+v) = Tu+Tv$ for all $u, v \in V$;
**homogeneity**
$T(\lambda v) = \lambda(Tv)$ for all $\lambda \in F$ and $v \in V$.
```

the functional notation T(V) is the same as the notation Tv when talking about linear maps.

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title: notation -- $L(V,W)$
the set of all linear maps from $V$ to $W$.
```

2.0.1 | examples of linear maps

- 0?
    - 0 is the func that takes each ele from some vec space to the additive iden of another vec space.
        - 0v = 0
        - left: func from V to W, right: additive iden in W
        - #question what does it mean for it to be a function from V to W?
- identity, denoted I

  - $Iv = v$
  - maps each element to itself linear transformation like a `.map`?

- differentiation and integration!
- multiplication by x^2 (on polynomials)
- shifts! defined as, $T(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = (x_2, x_3, \dots)$
  - #question this is an example, but how do we define it as a transformation? or is giving an example in the general case the same thing as defining a transformation?
- from $R^3 \to R^2$? #question what? how does this work?
- #review how this dimension shift works..

```
title: linear maps and basis of domain
Suppose $v_1, \dots , v_n$ is a basis of $V$ and $w_1, \dots , w_n \in W$. Then there exists a unique li
$$Tv_j = W_j$$
for each $j=1,\dots n$.
```

we can uniquely map between the basis of a subspace and a list of equal len in a diff subspace?