#flo #hw

1 | Linear Maps

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

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
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2 | The vector space of linear maps

key definition!

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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.  
title: notation -- $L(V,W)$ the set of all linear maps from $V$ to $W$.
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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, $T(x_1, x_2, x_3, ...) = (x_2, x_3, ...)$
 - #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...

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title: linear maps and basis of domain Suppose v_1, \dots , v_n is a basis of v_1, \dots , v_n is a basis of v_1, \dots , v_n in v_1. Then there exists a unique l v_1 is each j_1, \dots v_1.
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we can map between the basis of a subspace and