#flo #hw

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1 | Linear Maps

```
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
```

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.
KBxL(VcmW)

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..

1. linear maps and basis of domain

   ```
   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 unic
   $$Tv_j = W_j$$
   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?

   #question wait how does the uniqness proof work here at the end?

2.0.2 | algebraic operations on $L(V, W)$

```
title: addition and SCAMUL

Suppose $S,T \in L(V,W)$ and $\lambda \in F$. The *sum* of $S+T$ and the *product* $\lambda T$ are the l
$$(S+T)(v) = Sv + Tv$$ and $$(\lambda T)(v) = \lambda (Tv)$$
for all $v \in V$
```

oh jeez..

```
title: $L(V,W)$ is a vector space!
with the operations of addition and SCAMUL as defined aboce, $L(V,W)$ is a [[file:KBe20math530refVector
```

and another one.

1. product of linear maps

   ```
   title: product of linear maps
   if $T \in L(U,V)$ and $S \in L(V,W)$, then the *product* $ST \in L(U,W)$ is defined by
   $$(ST)(u)=S(Tu)$$
   for all $u \in U$.
   ```

   S dot T?? what is this symbol? it's a composition sign!! `\circ` -> $\circ$

   ```
   title: albraic props of products of linear maps
   - associative
   - idenity
   - distributive properties
   ```

   multiplication of linear maps is not commutative! ie. $ST = TS$ isn't always true.

```
title: linear maps take 0 to 0
suppose $T$ is a linear map from $V$ to $W$. Then $T(0) = 0$

#review this chapter...
bassically all just result blocks and nothing else
i don't have an intuitive understanding of the concept of a map. perhaps look into 3b1b vid on line
```