

Assignment 17

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Download codes from

<https://github.com/KUSUMAPRIYAPULAVARTY/assignment17>

1 QUESTION

Let \mathbb{F} be a field of characteristic zero and let \mathbf{V} be a finite dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F} . If $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ are finitely many vectors in \mathbf{V} , each different from the zero vector, prove that there is a linear functional f on \mathbf{V} such that

$$f(\alpha_i) \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (1.0.1)$$

2 THEOREM

We will make use of the following theorem
Let \mathbf{V} be a finite dimensional vector space over the field F and let $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ be a basis for \mathbf{V} . Then there exists a unique dual basis $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ for \mathbf{V}^* such that

$$f_i(\mathbf{v}_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad (2.0.1)$$

and \mathbf{V}^* is the space of all linear functionals on \mathbf{V}

3 SOLUTION

Let

$$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{v}_1 \quad \mathbf{v}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{v}_n) \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{B}^* = (\mathbf{f}_1 \quad \mathbf{f}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{f}_n) \quad (3.0.2)$$

Rewriting (2.0.1)

$$(\mathbf{f}_i)^T \mathbf{v}_j = \delta_{ij} \quad (3.0.3)$$

$$\therefore \text{from (2.0.1)} \quad (\mathbf{B}^*)^T \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I} \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \mathbf{v}_k \quad (3.0.5)$$

$$= \mathbf{B} \mathbf{a} \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.7)$$

Since α_i vectors are non-zeros, there exists atleast one non zero $a_l \in \mathbb{F}$ where $l \in [1, n]$

$$\implies \mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0} \quad (3.0.8)$$

Any linear functional $f : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{B}^* \mathbf{c} \quad (3.0.9)$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}, c_i \in \mathbb{F} \text{ where } i \in [1, n] \quad (3.0.10)$$

Consider

$$f(\alpha_i) = \mathbf{f}^T \alpha_i \quad (3.0.11)$$

$$= (\mathbf{B}^* \mathbf{c})^T \alpha_i \quad (3.0.12)$$

$$= \mathbf{c}^T (\mathbf{B}^*)^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{a} \quad (3.0.13)$$

$$= \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{a} \quad (3.0.14)$$

A linear functional with $c_i \neq 0 \forall i \in [1, n]$ always lies in \mathbf{V}^* . And for $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0}$,

$$f(\alpha_i) = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{a} \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (3.0.15)$$