

Ch3 - Def - Thms

Def 3.1.1 Image of a function (像)

对于 $f: X \rightarrow Y$

$$\text{im}(f) = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$$

note: $\text{im}(f) \subseteq \text{target}$.

Def 3.1.2 Span (张成)

(* Def on WS 10:

称 $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$
spans vector space V
若 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$ is a linear comb
of $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$.

对于 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{span}(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m) = \{c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + c_m \vec{v}_m \mid c_1, \dots, c_m \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

即: \vec{v}_1 through \vec{v}_m 所有的线性组合的集合

Thm 3.1.3 Image of a linear trans

对于 linear trans $T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ ($T: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$)

$$\text{im}(T) = \text{span}(A\vec{e}_1, A\vec{e}_2, \dots, A\vec{e}_m)$$

也可 denote $\text{im}(A)$ 即: T 的 im 为 A 的所有 col vec 的 span

Thm 3.1.4 Linear trans 的 Image 的一些性质

(a) $\vec{0} \in \text{im}(T)$

(b) $\text{im}(T)$ is closed under $+$:

if $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \text{im}(T)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in \text{im}(T)$$

(c) $\text{im}(T)$ is closed under scalar \times :

if $\vec{v} \in \text{im}(T)$, k is arbitrary scalar.

$$\Rightarrow k\vec{v} \in \text{im}(T)$$

Def 3.1.5 kernel of linear trans $T: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\ker(T) = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\}$$

($\ker(A)$) 即: source 中所有映射到 $\vec{0}$ in target 的元素的集合

note: $\ker(A) \subseteq \text{source}$

Thm 3.1.6 Linear trans 的 kernel 的一些性质

$$T: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

(a) \mathbb{R}^m 中的 $\vec{0} \in \ker(T)$

(b) kernel is closed under $+$

(c) kernel is closed under scalar \times .

Thm 3.1.7 何时 $\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$.

(1) for square matrix A , $\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$
iff A invertible

(2) For 任意 $n \times m$ matrix A ,

若 $\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow m \leq n$

那么若 $m > n$

$\ker(A)$ 中一定存在

非 0 vector.

$$\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \text{ iff } \text{rank}(A) = m$$

Summary 3.1

对于 $n \times n$ square matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,

以下所有条件都 equiv

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 有 unique sol}$$

A invertible

$$\text{ref}(A) = \text{In} \text{ 即 } \text{rank}(A) = n$$

$$\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\text{im}(A) = \mathbb{R}^n$$

(surjective, 且 linear trans 是 injective \Rightarrow bijective)

Def 3.1.8 Subspaces

(对应 subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n)

V 是一个 vector space. $W \subseteq V$

if $\vec{v}_1 \in W$

$\vec{v}_2 \in W \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in W$ (closed under $+$)

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{w} \in W \Rightarrow \lambda \vec{w} \in W$ (closed under scalar \times)

$\Rightarrow W$ 是 V 的 subspace

Thm ③ (WS) Image and kernel are subspaces.

$T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear transformation

$\ker(T)$ is a subspace of V
 $\text{im}(T)$ is a subspace of W

	Subspaces of \mathbb{R}^3	Subspaces of \mathbb{R}^2
dimension 3		\mathbb{R}^2 (本身)
dimension 2	\mathbb{R}^2 (本身)	plane
dimension 1	line	line
dimension 0	$\{\vec{0}\}$	$\{\vec{0}\}$

Def ④ on WS9 relation (trivial, non-trivial)

A relation on a set of vectors $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_d\}$ 是指一个值为 $\vec{0}$ 的 linear comb

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_d \vec{v}_d = \vec{0}$$

特别地, 如果所有 c_i 都为 0 \Rightarrow 称这个 relation 为 trivial 的

Def ⑤ on WS9 Linearly independent

一个 set $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_d\}$ in vector space V 为 linearly independent 的 if whenever

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_d \vec{v}_d = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_d = 0$$

即: 这个 vector set 只存在 trivial relation 不存在其它 relation.

(linearly dependent: 指存在非-trivial 的 relation.)

iff (Thm 3.2.7) 注意到: 如果 set 中有 $\vec{0}$, 那么一定 lin dependent.

补充 Def on book (linearly independent 另一个 def)

① Redundant vector: \vec{v}_i in $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m$ 为一个 redundant vector if 它是其他一些 vector 的 linear comb

② $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_d\}$ 为 linearly ind 的, if 没有 redundant vector. (linearly dependent iff 至少有一个 redundant vector)

Def ⑦ 3.2.3 Basis

(Same as WS ⑩)

一个 vector space V .

set $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_d\}$ 为 V 的一个 basis

if it spans V (1) it is linearly independent (2)

Def ⑧ 3.3.3 Dimension

V is a vector space.

$\dim(V)$ is the number of elements in a basis of V .

Thm ⑦ 3.2.5

对于 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$

如果 \vec{v}_i 非 $\vec{0}$, 而每个 \vec{v}_i 都有一个位置上的 entry 为 0 而之前 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{i-1}$ 在该位置的 entries 都为 0, 则 $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$ linearly independent.

Thm ⑧ 3.2.8 kernel and relations for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$A \vec{x} = \vec{0} \iff x_1 \vec{v}_1 + x_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + x_m \vec{v}_m = \vec{0}$$

A is linearly independent iff $\ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$

$$\iff \text{rank}(A) = m$$

Sum 3.2.9 对于 $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$, 以下 6 条 equiv

- (1) linearly independent
- (2) 无 redundant vector
- (3) 没有一个 \vec{v}_i 是其他 vector 的 linear comb.
- (4) 只存在 trivial relation
- (5) $\ker[\vec{v}_1 \dots \vec{v}_m] = \{\vec{0}\}$
- (6) $\text{rank}[\vec{v}_1 \dots \vec{v}_m] = m$

Thm ⑩ 3.2.4 Basis of $\text{im}(A)$

对于 matrix A , the basis of $\text{im}(A)$ is all column vectors of A omitting \rightarrow basis of $\text{im}(A) = \{\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_3\}$ redundant ones.

Thm ⑨ 3.2-10 $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m\} \in V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

$\forall V$ is a basis iff every \vec{v}_i can be
~~uniquely~~ expressed as a linear comb of
other vectors.

Thm ⑩ on WS10 $\nearrow A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$
 $T_A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ linear trans.

(1) A corresponds to $\text{ref}(A)$ pivot columns
columns are $\text{im}(T_A)$ a basis

(2) $\dim(\text{im}(T_A)) = \text{rank}(A)$

(3) $\dim(\text{source}(T_A)) = \underbrace{\dim(\ker(T_A))}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{def nullity of } A}} + \dim(\text{im}(T_A))$
def nullity of A
