## Source:

## 1 | Problem

Suppose  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$  and U is a subspace of V. Let  $\pi$  denote the quotient map from V onto V/U. Prove that there exists  $S \in \mathcal{L}(V/U, W)$  such that  $T = S \circ \pi$  if and only if  $U \subseteq \text{null } T$ .

Intuitively, if we mod out part of the null T, then we should still be able to have a map that does what T would do. If we are able to do what T would do, then when modding out U we only removed part of null T and lost no information.

## 2 | Forward Direction

Intuitively, we can treat  $S \circ \pi$  as a single map and take a basis of V to the same place that T would, and the maps would be equal.

If V is finite dimensional, suppose  $v_1, \ldots, v_n$  is a basis of V and  $v_1, \ldots, v_k$  is a basis of U ( $k = \dim U$  and  $n = \dim V$ ). For each  $k < j \le n$ ,  $\pi v_i \ne 0$ , and we can control where S should send it. Let S be defined by:

$$S(\pi v_i) = Tv_i$$

Then,  $S \circ \pi$  will send each vector in U to 0 and each other vector where T would send it. Because  $U \subseteq \text{null } T$ ,  $S \circ \pi = T$ .

This argument does not work for infinite dimensional vector spaces.

## 3 | Reverse Direction by Contrapositive

Intuitively, if we lost information, then we can't reconstruct what T would do.

Assume  $U \nsubseteq \text{null } T$ . There exists  $v \in U$  s.t.  $Tv \ne 0$ . This is some of the "information" that was "lost". Because  $v \in U$ ,

$$\pi v = U + v = U$$

Because U is the additive identity (0) in V/U, and because linear maps take zero to zero,  $S \in \mathcal{L}(V/U, W)$  must take  $\pi v = 0$  to zero. Thus, either  $S(\pi v) \neq Tv$  or S is not a linear map, both of which are contradictions.

This shows that if  $U \nsubseteq \text{null } T$ , then  $S \notin \mathcal{L}(V/U,W)$  or  $T \neq S \circ \pi$ . Thus, if  $S \in \mathcal{L}(V/U,W)$  and  $T = S \circ \pi$ , then  $U \subseteq \text{null } T$ .

Exr0n · 2020-2021 Page 1