

we have

$$g(x) = f(x) - \tau = x,$$

since  $\overrightarrow{xf(x)} = \tau$  is equivalent to  $x = f(x) - \tau$ . As a composition of affine isometries,  $g$  is an affine isometry,  $x$  is a fixed point of  $g$ , and since  $\tau \in \text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id})$ , we have

$$\overrightarrow{f}(\tau) = \tau,$$

and since

$$g(b) = f(b) - \tau$$

for all  $b \in E$ , we have  $\overrightarrow{g} = \overrightarrow{f}$ . Since  $g$  has some fixed point  $x$ , by Lemma 27.8,  $\text{Fix}(g)$  is an affine subspace of  $E$  with direction  $\text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{g} - \text{id}) = \text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id})$ . We also have  $f(b) = g(b) + \tau$  for all  $b \in E$ , and thus

$$(g \circ t_\tau)(b) = g(b + \tau) = g(b) + \overrightarrow{g}(\tau) = g(b) + \overrightarrow{f}(\tau) = g(b) + \tau = f(b),$$

and

$$(t_\tau \circ g)(b) = g(b) + \tau = f(b),$$

which proves that  $t \circ g = g \circ t$ .

To prove the existence of  $x$  as above, pick any arbitrary point  $a \in E$ . Since

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id}) \oplus \text{Im}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id}),$$

there is a unique vector  $\tau \in \text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id})$  and some  $v \in \overrightarrow{E}$  such that

$$\overrightarrow{af(a)} = \tau + \overrightarrow{f}(v) - v.$$

For any  $x \in E$ , since we also have

$$\overrightarrow{xf(x)} = \overrightarrow{xa} + \overrightarrow{af(a)} + \overrightarrow{f(a)f(x)} = \overrightarrow{xa} + \overrightarrow{af(a)} + \overrightarrow{f}(\overrightarrow{ax}),$$

we get

$$\overrightarrow{xf(x)} = \overrightarrow{xa} + \tau + \overrightarrow{f}(v) - v + \overrightarrow{f}(\overrightarrow{ax}),$$

which can be rewritten as

$$\overrightarrow{xf(x)} = \tau + (\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id})(v + \overrightarrow{ax}).$$

If we let  $\overrightarrow{ax} = -v$ , that is,  $x = a - v$ , we get

$$\overrightarrow{xf(x)} = \tau,$$

with  $\tau \in \text{Ker}(\overrightarrow{f} - \text{id})$ .