Notes and exercises from
Finite Dimensional Multilinear Algebra

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Introduction

This document contains notes and exercises from [1] and [2].
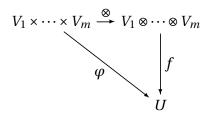
Unless otherwise stated, R denotes a field of characteristic 0 over which all vector spaces are defined.

Part I

Chapter 1

§ 3

Exercise (9,10)**.** Let $\varphi \in M(V_1, \ldots, V_m : U)$ in this commutative diagram:

$$V_1 \times \cdots \times V_m \xrightarrow{\otimes} V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m$$

with φ and f mapping to U.

Let $K = \ker f$. Then $\operatorname{Im} \varphi = U$ if and only if f is surjective and every element in $(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m)/K$ has a decomposable representative.

Proof. If $\operatorname{Im} \varphi = U$, then f is surjective and there is an induced isomorphism $\overline{f} : (V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m)/K \to U$. Also for any $\overline{z} \in (V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m)/K$ there are $v_i \in V_i$ with

$$\overline{f}(\overline{v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m}) = f(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m) = \varphi(v_1, \ldots, v_m) = f(z) = \overline{f}(\overline{z})$$

Since $\overline{f}$ is injective, it follows that $\overline{v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m} = \overline{z}$.

For the converse, if $u \in U$ there are $v_i \in V_i$ with $\overline{v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m} = \overline{f}^{-1}(u)$, so

$$u = \overline{f}(\overline{v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m}) = f(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_m) = \varphi(v_1, \ldots, v_m)$$

Therefore $\operatorname{Im} \varphi = U$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Remark. In Exercise 11, it is simpler to prove that $(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m)^*$ is a tensor product of $V_1^*, \ldots, V_m^*$, then use Theorem 2.4.

Remark. In Exercise 12, it is simpler to observe that the linear map induced by v through a tensor product is surjective between spaces of the same finite dimension and hence an isomorphism, then use Exercise 3.

Chapter 2

§ 1

Remark. The tensor product of linear maps of finite dimensional vector spaces is really a tensor product. More specifically, the map

$$\otimes : L(V_1, U_1) \times \cdots \times L(V_m, U_m) \to L(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m, U_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes U_m)$$

defined by

$$(T_1, \ldots, T_m) \mapsto T_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes T_m$$

is a tensor product map, so

$$L(V_1, U_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes L(V_m, U_m) = L(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_m, U_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes U_m)$$

This is the content of Theorem 2.7, which should be in this section. Similarly the Kronecker product of matrices is a tensor product.

Remark. In Example 1.2(b), it is simpler to prove (13) directly from definition (10) of the Kronecker product.

§ 2

Remark. In Exercise 4, it is also possible to use Example 2.6(c).

§ 4

Remark. In Exercise 11, it is simpler to use Exercise 10, together with Exercise 15 in Section 2.3.

Chapter 3

§ 1

Remark. It follows from Theorem 1.7, together with Theorem 3.4 in Section 2.3, that if $\varphi \in M_m(V, R, S_m, 1)$ and $\varphi(x, \ldots, x) = 0$ for all $x \in V$, then $\varphi = 0$. In other words, *a (completely) symmetric multilinear function is completely determined by its output values on equal input values.*

§ 2

Remark. It follows from Theorem 2.7 that a linear transformation of $\bigotimes_1^m V$ is bisymmetric as a transformation if and only if it is (completely) symmetric as a tensor, when we take

$$L(\textstyle\bigotimes_1^m V, \bigotimes_1^m V) = \bigotimes_1^m L(V, V)$$

as in the remark from Chapter 2, § 1 above.

Remark. In Exercise 25, if $\varphi(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle$ is an inner product on V over $\mathbb{R}$, then the induced derivation $\delta_x : \bigwedge V \to \bigwedge V$ given by

$$\delta_x(x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_m) = \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^{k-1} \langle x, x_k \rangle x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{x_k} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_m$$

is adjoint to the multiplication operator $M_x : \bigwedge V \to \bigwedge V$ in Exercise 24 given by

$$M_x(x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_m) = x \wedge x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_m$$

under the induced inner product in $\bigwedge V$.

Remark. In Exercise 33, if $H = S_m$ then

$$D(T_1, \ldots, T_m) = m! \Omega(T_1, \ldots, T_m)$$

References

[1] Marcus, M. *Finite Dimensional Multilinear Algebra I*. 1973.

[2] Marcus, M. *Finite Dimensional Multilinear Algebra II*. 1975.