

Chapter 2

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Linear Transformations

Linear transformations (or maps) are the most important topic in linear algebra. In fact, linear algebra basically is the study of linear transformations between vector spaces. There are a few different ways one can think about them and we'll look at all of them in this chapter.

Linear Transformations

Let's first define what a linear transformation is. Let V, W be two vector spaces. A linear transformation $T : V \rightarrow W$ is a function with the following two properties:

Additivity

$$T(u + v) = T(u) + T(v) \text{ for all } u, v \in V$$

Homogeneity

$$T(\alpha v) = \alpha T(v) \text{ for all } \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } v \in V$$

That's it. Pretty simple, right? Note that homogeneity implies that $T(0) = 0$ for *any* linear map T because

$$T(0) = T(0v) = 0T(v) = 0.$$

From now on we'll use the notations $T(v)$ and Tv interchangeably. Most textbooks do this already, but it's worth mentioning again that they mean the same thing to clear up any confusion.

The set of all linear maps from V to W is denoted $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$. The set of all linear maps from a vector space V to itself is denoted $\mathcal{L}(V) = \mathcal{L}(V, V)$ and is called the set of all linear *operators* on V . Linear operators are a very important special case of linear transformations that we'll look into later.

Once again, let $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be a linear map. Let $v \in V$ be a vector and let b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n be a basis of V . Remember from Chapter 1 that we can write

$$v = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n$$

for some $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$. By the properties of linear transformations that we looked at above, this implies that

$$Tv = T(a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \dots + a_nb_n) = a_1Tb_1 + a_2Tb_2 + \dots + a_nTb_n.$$

This is huge. This fact is telling us that a linear map $T : V \rightarrow W$ is *uniquely* determined by where it maps the basis vectors. Better yet, we can *define* a linear transformation simply by defining where the transformations maps the basis vectors. Since any other vector in the vector space can be written uniquely in terms of the basis vectors, its image under the transformation must be uniquely determined as well. It's that easy.

Linear Transformations as Vector Spaces

Let $S, T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be two linear maps. We can make $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ into a vector space by defining addition and scalar multiplication on it. Let's define $S + T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ to be

$$(S + T)v = Sv + Tv$$

for $v \in V$ and scalar multiplication to be

$$(\alpha T)v = \alpha(Tv)$$

for $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. With these two definitions alone, we can now think of $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ as a vector space. Going a step further, we can define the *product* of two linear maps as well. First let U be a vector space. Then for $T \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$ and $S \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ we have

$$(ST)u = S(Tu)$$

for $u \in U$. In other words, ST is just the usual composition $S \circ T$. When S and T are both linear, so is ST . Note that linear map multiplication is associative and distributive, but *not* commutative. In general, $ST \neq TS$.

Null Spaces and Ranges

Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$. The *null space* of T , denoted $\text{null } T$, is the subset of V consisting of those vectors that T maps to 0:

$$\text{null } T = \{v \in V : Tv = 0\}.$$

For example, suppose that $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is the map that shifts a two-dimensional vector backward:

$$T((x_1, x_2)^T) = (x_2, 0)^T.$$

Then $\text{null } T = \{(x_1, 0)^T : x_1 \in \mathbb{R}\}$, i.e. the null space of T is the x -axis. Observe that $\text{null } T$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 . In fact, this is always true! For any linear map $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$, we have that $\text{null } T \subseteq V$ is a subspace of V .