Assignment

2.3: 13,15,16,17; 2.4: 2(bef), 5, 17, 20; 2.5: 3(cd), 6(bc), 10, 13

Work

2.3

13. Let A and B be $n \times n$ matrices. Prove that $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$ and $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(A^t)$.

15. Let M and A be matrices for which the product matrix MA is defined. If the jth column of A is a linear combination of a set of columns of A, prove that the jth column MA is linear combination of the corresponding columns of MA with the same corresponding coefficients.

16. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space, and let $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{V} \to \mathsf{V}$ be linear.
   (a) If $\text{rank}(\mathsf{T}) = \text{rank}(\mathsf{T}^2)$, prove that $\mathsf{R}(\mathsf{T}) \cap \mathsf{N}(\mathsf{T}) = \{0\}$. Deduce that $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{R}(\mathsf{T}) \oplus \mathsf{N}(\mathsf{T})$
   (b) Prove that $\mathsf{V} = \mathsf{R}(\mathsf{T}^k) \oplus \mathsf{N}(\mathsf{T}^k)$ for some positive integer k

17. Let V be a vector space. Determine all linear transformations $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{V} \to \mathsf{V}$ such that $\mathsf{T} = \mathsf{T}^2$.

2.4

2. For each of the following linear transformations T, determine whether T is invertible and justify your answer.
   (b) $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{T}^2 \to \mathsf{R}^3$ defined by $\mathsf{T}(a_1, a_2) = (3a_1 - 2a_2, a_2, 4a_1)$
   (e) $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathsf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ defined by $\mathsf{T}\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = a + 2bx + (c+d)x^2$
   (f) $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathsf{M}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ defined by $\mathsf{T}\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & a \\ c & c+d \end{pmatrix}$.

5. Let A be invertible. Prove that A^t is invertible and $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$.

17. Let V and W be finite-dimensional vector spaces and $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{V} \to \mathsf{W}$ be an isomorphism. Let V_0 be a subspace of V.
   (a) Prove that $\mathsf{T}(\mathsf{V}_o)$ is a subspace of W.
   (b) Prove that $\dim(\mathsf{V}_0) = \dim(\mathsf{T}(\mathsf{V}_0))$.

20. Let $\mathsf{T}\colon \mathsf{V} \to \mathsf{W}$ be a linear transformation from an n-dimensional vector space V to an m-dimensional vector space W Let β and γ be ordered bases for V and W respectively. Prove that $\text{rank}(\mathsf{T}) = \text{rank}(\mathsf{L}_A)$ and that $\text{nullity}(\mathsf{T} = \text{nullity}(\mathsf{L}_1)$, where $A = [\mathsf{T}]_\beta^\gamma$.

2.5

3. For each of the following pairs of ordered bases β and β' for $\mathsf{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$, find the change or coordinate matrix that changes β'-coordinates into β-coordinates.

   (c) $\beta = \{2x^2 - x, 3x^2 + 1, x^2\}$ and $\beta' = \{1, x, x^2\}$

   (d) $\beta = \{x^2 - x + 1, x + 1, x^2 + 1\}$ and $\beta' = \{x^2 + x + 4, 4x^2 - 3x + 2, 2x^2 + 3\}$

6. For each matrix A and ordered basis β, find $[\mathsf{L}_A]_\beta$. Also find an invertible matrix Q such that $[\mathsf{L}_A]_\beta = Q^{-1}AQ$.

   (b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\beta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

   (c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\beta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

10. Prove that if A and B are similar $n \times n$ matrices, then $\operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(B)$.

13. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over a field F, and let $\beta = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$ be an ordered basis for V. Let Q be an $n \times n$ invertible matrix with entries from F. Define

$$x'_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{ij} x_i \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n$$

and set $\beta' = \{x'_1, x'_2, \ldots, x'_n\}$. Prove that β' is a basis for V and hence that Q is a coordinate matrix changing β'-coordinates into β-coordinates.
Claim $\operatorname{span}(\beta) = \operatorname{span}(\beta')$

Forward Direction
Suppose $x' \in \operatorname{span}(\beta')$

$$x' = c_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i1} x_i \right) + c_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i2} x_i \right) + \cdots + c_n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{in} x_i \right) \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' = c_1 &(Q_{11}x_1 + Q_{21}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{n1}x_n) + \\ &+ c_2 (Q_{12}x_1 + Q_{22}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{n2}x_n) + \\ &+ \cdots + c_n (Q_{1n}x_1 + Q_{2n}x_2 + \cdots + Q_{nn}x_n) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' = &(c_1Q_{11} + c_2Q_{12} + \cdots + c_nQ_{1n})x_1 + \\ &+ (c_1Q_{21} + c_2Q_{22} + \cdots + c_nQ_{2n})x_2 + \\ &+ \cdots + (c_1Q_{n1} + c_2Q_{n2} + \cdots + c_nQ_{nn})x_n \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\implies x \in \operatorname{span}(\beta') \tag{4}$$

Reverse Direction
Suppose $x \in \text{span}(\beta)$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= c_1 x_2 + c_2 x_2 + \cdots + c_n x_n \quad (5)\\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i x_i \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

Let $c_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j Q_{ij}$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(x_i \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j Q_{ij} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left((a_1 Q_{i1} + a_2 Q_{i2} + \cdots + a_n Q_{in}) \, x_i \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = (a_1 Q_{11} + a_2 Q_{12} + \cdots + a_n Q_{1n}) x_1 + \\ + (a_1 Q_{21} + a_2 Q_{22} + \cdots + a_n Q_{2n}) x_2 + \\ + \cdots + (a_1 Q_{n1} + a_2 Q_{n2} + \cdots a_n Q_{nn}) x_n \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = a_1(Q_{11} x_1 + Q_{21} x_2 + \cdots + Q_{n1} x_n) + \\ + a_2(Q_{12} x_1 + Q_{22} x_2 + \cdots + Q_{n2} x_n) + \\ + \cdots + a_n(Q_{1n} x_1 + Q_{2n} x_2 + \cdots + Q_{nn} x_n) \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = a_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i1} x_i + a_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i2} x_i + \cdots + a_n \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{in} x_i \quad (11)$$

$$\implies x \in \text{span}(\beta') \quad (12)$$