Part IB — Linear Algebra

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0 Introduction

Linear algebra is an important component of undergraduate mathematics. At the practical level, matrix theory and the related vector-space concepts provide a language and a powerful computational framework for posing and solving important problems.

Beyond this, elementary linear algebra is a valuable introduction to mathematical abstraction and logical reasoning because the theoretical development is self-contained, consistent, and accessible to most students.

1 Vector Spaces

1.1 Vector Spaces

Definition. An $\mathbb{F}$-Vector space (a vector space on $\mathbb{F}$) is an abelian group $(V, +)$ equipped with a function[1] $F \times V \to V$, $(\lambda, v) \mapsto \lambda V$

$$\lambda(v_1 + v_2) = \lambda v_1 + \lambda v_2$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)v = \lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 v$$

$$\lambda(\mu v) = \lambda \mu v$$

$$1v = v$$

$$v + \mathbf{0} = v$$

for all $\lambda_i, \lambda, \mu \in F$, $v_i \in V$

Note that we will not be underlining our vectors, as this is cumbersome here. We will however be using $\mathbf{0}$ to denote the zero vector.

Example. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{F}^n$ = space of column vectors of length n, entries in $\mathbb{F}$. We understand the definition as entry-wise addition, entry-wise scalar multiplication

Example. $M_{m,m}(\mathbb{F})$, the set of $m \times m$ matrices with entries in $\mathbb{F}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+e & b+f \\ c+g & d+h \end{pmatrix}$$

again all operations defined entry-wise

Example. For any set X, $\mathbb{R}^X = \{f : X \to \mathbb{R}\}$ Addition and scalar multiplication defined pointwise $= f_1(x) + f_2(x)$.

Exercise. Show that the above examples satisfy the axioms

Proposition. $0v = \mathbf{0}$ for all $v \in V$.

Proof. ($(0+0)v = 0v \iff 0v + 0v = 0v \iff 0v = \mathbf{0}$) □

Exercise. Show[2] that $(-1)v = -v$

Definition. Let V be an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space. A subset U of V is a subspace ($U \leq V$) if:

(i) $\mathbf{0} \in U$

(ii) $u_1, u_2 \in U \Rightarrow u_1 + u_2 \in U$ "U is closed under addition..."

(iii) $u \in U$, any $\lambda \in \mathbb{F} \Rightarrow \lambda u \in U$ "...and scalar multiplication"

[1] scalar multiplication

[2] Hint: Use the previous proposition

Exercise. If U is a subspace of V, then U is also an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space.

Example. Let $V = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$, then $f : R \to R$. The set of all continuous functions $C(\mathbb{R})$ are a subspace. An even smaller subspace is the set of all polynomials.

Exercise. Define $U \subseteq R^3$ as:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = t \right\}$$

for some constant t. Check that this is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3$ if and only if $t = 0$.

Proposition. Let V be an F-vector space, $U, W \leq V$. Then $U \cap W \leq V$.

Proof. (i) $0 \in U$, $0 \in W \Rightarrow 0 \in U \cap W$

(ii) Suppose $u, v \in U \cap W$, $\lambda, \mu \in F$. U is a subspace $\Rightarrow \lambda u + \mu v \in W$. Similarly $\lambda u + \mu v \in U \in W$, so it is in the intersection.

□

Example. $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, $U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid x = 0 \right\}$, $V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid y = 0 \right\}$ then $U \cap W = U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid x = 0, y = 0 \right\}$ (intersect along the z-axis)

Note: union of family of subspaces is almost never a subspace itself.

Definition. Let V be an F-vector space, $U, W \leq V$. The *sum* of U and W is the set:

$$U + W = \{u + w \mid u \in U, w \in W\}$$

Proposition. $U + W \leq V$

Proof. $\mathbf{0} \in U, W \Rightarrow \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \in U + W$
$u_1, u_2 \in U$, $w_1, w_2 \in W$,

$$(u_1 + w_1) + (u_2 + w_2) = \underbrace{(u_1 + u_2)}_{\in U} + \underbrace{(w_1 + w_2)}_{\in W}$$

Similarly for scalar multiplication (ex.) □

Note: $U + W$ is the smallest subspace containing both U and W. (This is becaues all elements of the form $u + w$ ae forced to be in such a subspace by the "closed under addition" axiom)

Definition. V is an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space, $U \leq V$. The quotient space[3] V/U is the abelian group V/U equipped with scalar multiplication;

$$F \times V/U \to V/U$$

$$(\lambda, v + U) \mapsto \lambda v + U$$

[3] think of this as the collection of cosets of U in V

Proposition. This is well-defined, and V/U is an F-vector space.

Proof. Well-defined: Suppose $v_1 + U = v_2 + U \in V/U$. $\Rightarrow (v_2 - v_1) \in U \Rightarrow (\lambda v_2 - \lambda v_1) \in U \Rightarrow \lambda v_2 + U = \lambda v_1 + U \in V/U$

To show that it is an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space, we must show that the axioms hold. These follow from the axioms of V. $\lambda(\mu(v+U)) = \lambda(\mu v + U) = \lambda(uv) + U = (\lambda u)v + U = \lambda u(v \in U)$ (scalar multiplication on V/U).

Ex. Other axioms follow similarly from using vecton space axioms

□

1.2 Bases

Definition. V is an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space, $S \subset V$. The *span* of S is denoted by

$$< S >= \left\{ \sum_{s \in S} \lambda_s s \mid \lambda_s \in \mathbb{F} \right\}$$

ie. the set of all finite linear combinations, all but finitely many of the λ_s are zero.

Remark: $< S >$ is the smallest subspace of V which contains[4] all of the elements of S

Convention: $< \emptyset >= \{\mathbf{0}\}$.

Example. $V = \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$< S >= \{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ 2b \end{pmatrix} \} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

ie. we have took linear combinations of the first two. We don't need the third one.

Example. For X a set, define $\delta_x(y) : X \to \mathbb{F}$ as

$$\delta_x(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

$$< \delta_x \mid x \in X >= \{ f \in \mathbb{R}^X \mid f \text{ has finite support} \}$$

$$=< x \in X \mid f(x) \neq 0 >$$

Definition. S *spans* V if $< S >= V$

Definition. V is *finite dimensional* over $\mathbb{F}$ if it is spanned by a set that is finite.

[4] This is essentially a tautology

Definition. The vectors $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ are *linearly indepedent* over $\mathbb{F}$ if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i v_i = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i \text{ for all } i$$

some coefficients $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$. $S \subset V$ is linearly independent if every finite subset of it is.

Example. The first example, u, v, w are not linearly independent[5], but the set $\{\delta_X \mid x \in X\}$ is linearly independent.

A lesson to be learnt from our example is that a linearly dependent spanning set contains redundant information. In a sense, a linearly independent spanning set is a minimal spanning set and hence represents the most efficient way of characterizing the subspace. This idea leads to the following definition.

Definition. $\mathcal{B}$ is a *basis* of V if it is linearly independent and spans V

Example. – $\mathbb{F}^n$ standard basis: $\{e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n\}$.

– $V = \mathbb{C}$ over $\mathbb{C}$ has natural basis $\{1\}$, over $\mathbb{R}$ has natural basis $\{1, i\}$

– $V = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ space of all polynomials, has natural basis

$$\{1, x, x^2, x^3, \cdots\}$$

Exercise. Check this carefully

Lemma. V is an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space. The vectors $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ form a basis of V iff each vector $v \in V$ has a unique expression

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i v_i, \text{ with } \lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$$

Proof. ($\Rightarrow$) Fix $v \in V$. The v_i span, so

$$\exists \lambda_i \in \mathbb{F} \text{ s.t. } v = \sum \lambda_i v_i$$

Suppose also $v = \sum \mu_i v_i$ for some $\mu_i \in \mathbb{F}$. $\sum (\mu_i - \lambda_i) v_i = \mathbf{0}$.

The v_i are linearly independent so $\mu_i - \lambda_i = 0$ for all i, $\lambda_i = \mu_i$

($\Leftarrow$) The v_i span V, since any $v \in V$ is a linear combination of them. IF $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i v_i = \mathbf{0}$. Note that $\mathbf{0} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 0 v_i$. By uniqueness (applied to $\mathbf{0}$), $\lambda_i = 0$ for all i. □

Lemma. If $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ span V (over $\mathbb{F}$), then some subset of $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ is a basis for V (over $\mathbb{F}$).

Proof. If $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ linearly independent, done. Otherwise for some l, there exist $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{l-1} \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$v_l = \alpha_1 v_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{l-1} v_{l-1}$$

[5] If *not* linearly independent, say a set is linearly dependent.

(If $\sum \lambda_i v_i = \mathbf{0}$, not all $\lambda_i = 0$. Take l maximaml with $\lambda_i \neq 0$, just $\alpha_i = -\lambda_i/\lambda_l$).

Now $v_2, \cdots, v_{l-1}, v_{l+1}, \cdots, v_n$ still span V. Continue interatively until get linear independence.

$\square$

Theorem. (Steinitz exchange lemma) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{F}$. Take $v_1, \cdots, v_m$ to be linearly independent $w_1, \cdots, w_n$ to span V.

Then $m \leq n$, and reordering the spanning set if needed,

$$v_1, \cdots, v_m, w_{m+1}, \cdots, w_n$$

span V.

Proof. (Induction) Suppose that we've replaced $l(\geq 0)$ of the w_i. Reordering the w_i if needed, $v_1, \cdots, v_l, w_{l+1}, \cdots, w_n$ span V.

If $l = m$, done.

If $l < m$, then

$$v_{l+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{i>l} \beta_i w_i$$

$\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{F}$. As the v_i are lin. indep, $\beta_i \neq 0$ for some i. (After reordering, $\beta_{l+1} \neq 0$).

$$w_{l+1} = \frac{1}{\beta_{l+1}} \left(v_{l+1} - \sum_{i \leq l} \alpha_i v_i - \sum_{i>l+1} \beta_i w_i \right)$$

This $v_1, \cdots, v_{l+1}, w_{l+2}, \cdots, w_n$ also spans V. After m steps, w_i will have replaced m of the w_i by v_i. Thus $m \leq n$. $\square$

Theorem. If V is a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{F}$, then any two bases for V have the same number of elements. This is what we call the *dimension* of V, denoted $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V$.

Proof. If $\{v_1, \cdots, v_n\}$ is a basis and $w_1, \cdots, w_m$ is another basis, the $\{v_i\}$ span and $\{w_i\}$ is linearly indepnedent' so by Steinitz $m \leq n$. Likewise, $n \leq m$. $\square$

Example. $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C} = 1$, $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} = 2$

Theorem. V, finite dim, v-space over $\mathbb{F}$. If $w_1, \cdots, w_l$ is a linearly indepnedent set of vectors, we can extend it to a basis $w_1, \cdots, w_l, v_{l+1}, \cdots, v_n$

Proof. Apply Steinitiz to $w_1, \cdots, w_l$ (lin indep) and any basis $v_1, \cdots, v_n$.

Or directrly, if $V = < w_1, \cdots, w_l >$, stop.

Otherwise take $v_{l+1} \in V \setminus < w_1, \cdots, w_l >$, now $w_1, \cdots, w_l, v_{l+1}$ is linearly indep. iterate $\square$

Corollary. Suppose V is a finite dimensional vector space, with dimension n.

(i) Any linearly independent set of vectors has at most n elements with equality iff it's a basis

(ii) Any spanning set of vectors must have at least n elements, with equality if and only if it's a basis.

Slogan "Choose the best basis for the job"

Theorem. Let U, W be subspaces of V. If U, W are finite dim, so is $U + W$ and $\dim(U + W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$

Proof. Pick basis basis $v_1, \cdots, v_l$ of $U \cap W$. Extend it to basis $v_1, \cdots, v_l, u_1, \cdots, u_m$ of U. Extend it to basis $v_1, \cdots, v_l, w_1, \cdots, w_n$ of W.

Claim: $v_1, \cdots, v_l, u_1, \cdots, u_m, w_1, \cdots, w_n$ is a basis for $U + W$.

(i) Span: $u \in U$, then $u = \sum \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{\beta_i u_i}$, $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{F}$ $w \in W$, then $w = \sum \gamma_i v_i + \sum_{\delta_i w_i}$, $\gamma_i, \delta_i \in \mathbb{F}$

$$u + w = \sum(\alpha_i + \gamma_i) v_i + \sum(\beta_i + \delta_i) u_i$$

(ii) lin indep: $u = \sum \alpha_i v_i + \sum_{\beta_i u_i} + \sum \gamma_i w_i = \mathbf{0}$

$$\Rightarrow u = \underbrace{\sum \alpha_i v_i + \sum \beta_i u_i}_{\in U} = \underbrace{-\sum \gamma_i w_i}_{\in W} \in U \cap W$$

This is equal to $\sum \delta_i v_i$ for some $\delta_i \in \mathbb{F}$ because v_i are basis for $U \cap W$.

AS v_i and w_i are lin indep, $(*) \Rightarrow \gamma_i = \delta_i = 0$ for all i.

$\Rightarrow \sum \alpha_i v_i + \sum \beta_i u_i = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = \beta_i = 0$ because v_i and u_i rom a basis for U.

$\square$

Theorem. Let V be a finite dim $\mathbb{F}$-vector space, $U \leq V$, then U and V/U are also of finite dim, and

$$\dim V = \dim U + \dim V/U$$

Proof.

Exercise. Show that U is finite dim.

Let $u_1, \cdots, u_l$ be a basis for U. Extend it to a basis for V. Say $u_1, \cdots, u_l, w_{l+1}, \cdots, w_n$ of V.

Exercise. Check: $w_{l+1} + U, \cdots, w_m + U$ form a basis for V/U.

$\square$

Corollary. If U is a proper subspace of V, V is finite dimensional, $\dim U < \dim V$.

Proof. $V/U \neq \{\mathbf{0}\} \Rightarrow \dim V/U > 0 \Rightarrow \dim U < \dim V$ $\square$

Definition. Let V be an $\mathbb{F}$-vector space, $U, W \leq V$ Then $V = U + \oplus W$ (V is an internal direct sum of U and W) if every element of V can be written as $v = u + w, w \in W, u \in U$, uniquely.

W is a *direct compliment* of U in V

Lemma. $U, W \leq V$. The following are equivalent

(i) $V = U \oplus W$, ie. every element of V can be written uniquely as $u + w$, for $u \in U, w \in W$

(ii) $V = U + W$ and $U \cap W = \{\mathbf{0}\}$

(iii) B_1 any basis of U, B_2 is any basis of W, then $B = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a basis of V.

Proof. (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i). Any $v \in V$ is $u + w$ for some $u \in U$, $winW$.
Suppose that

$$u_1 + w_1 = u_2 + w_2$$

Then

$$\Rightarrow u_1 - u_2 = -w_1 + w_2 \in U \cap W = \{\mathbf{0}\} \Rightarrow w_1 = w_2, u_1 = u_2$$

Thus uniqueness of expressions.

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) B spans, any $v \in V$ is $u + w$, for some $u \in U$, $w \in W$, write u in terms of B_1, w in terms of B_2, Then $u + w$ is a lin comb. of elements of B.

B indep?

$$\sum_{v \in B} \lambda_v v = \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}_v + \mathbf{0}_w$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{v \in B_1} \lambda_v v}_{\in U} + \sum_{v \in B_2} \lambda_v v$$

By uniqueness of expressions,

$$\sum_{v \in B_1} \lambda_v v = \mathbf{0}_U \qquad \sum_{v \in B_2} \lambda_v v = \mathbf{0}_W$$

AS B_1 and B_2 are basis, all of the λ_v are zero.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). If $v \in V$, $v = \sum_{x \in B} \lambda_x x = \underbrace{\sum_{u \in B} \lambda_u u}_{\in U} + \underbrace{\sum_{w \in B_2} \lambda_w w}_{\in W}$

$\Rightarrow v \in U + W$.

If $v \in U \cap W$, $v = \sum_{u \in B_1} \lambda_u$, $u = \sum_{w \in B_2} \lambda_w w \Rightarrow$ All λ_u, λ_w are zero, because $B_1 \cup B_2$ is lin. indep.

□

Lemma. Let V be an f-dim vector space. $U \leq V$. Then there exists a direct compliment to U in V

Proof. Let $u_1, \cdots, u_l$ be a basis for U. Extend it to a basis for V,

$$u_1, \cdots, u_l, w_{l+1}, \cdots, w_n$$

Then $< w_{l+1}, \cdots, w_n >$ is a direct compliment of U. □

Note! Direct compliments are not at all unique. In general, if you pick different ways of extending this you will get different direct compliments.

Pick $V = \mathbb{R}^2$. Pick U as the y-axis, then any one of the following green lines are direct compliments.:

Definition. Def $v_1, \cdots, v_l \leq V$,

$$\sum V_i = V_1 + \cdots + V_l = \{v_1 + \cdots + v_l \mid v_i \in V_i\}$$

The sum is direct if

$$v_1 + \cdots + v_l = v_1' + \cdots + v_l' \Rightarrow v_i = v_i' \text{ for all} l$$

("unique expressions")

Notation:

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{l} V_i$$

Exercise. $V_1, \cdot, V_l \leq V$. TFAE

(i) The sum $\sum V_i$ is direct

(ii) $V_i \cap \sum_{j \neq i} V_j = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ for all i

(iii) The B_i are pairwise disjoint and their union is a basis for $\sum V_i$

We also discuss *external* direct sums, though will not touch them much in this course. This is simply an internal direct sum $U_1 \oplus U_2$, except now the U_i's are not subspaces of V, they can be any old vector space.

Definition. Let U, W be $\mathbb{F}$-vector spaces. External direct sum

$$U \oplus V = \{(u, w) \mid u \in U, w \in W\}$$

with $(u, w) + (x, y) = (u + x, w + y)$,
$\lambda(u, w) = (\lambda u, \lambda w)$

Note that when we talk about dimension in this course, we have not shown yet that the dimension of an *infinite* vector space is well defined[6]. We will come to this later.

[6] It is!

2 Linear Maps

2.1 Linear Maps

Definition. V, W are $\mathbb{F}$-vector spaces. A map $\alpha : V \to W$ is linear if

(i) $\alpha(v_1 + v_2) = \alpha(v_1) + \alpha(v_2)$

(ii) $\alpha(\lambda v) = \lambda\alpha(v)$

Can be combined concisely as:

$$\alpha(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = \lambda_1\alpha(v_1) + \lambda_2\alpha(v_2) \quad \lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}, v_i \in V$$

Example. A $n \times m$ matrix with coeff in $\mathbb{F}$

$$\alpha : \mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{F}^m$$
$$v \mapsto Av$$

Example. The set of all polynomials with real coefficients:

$$\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f \mapsto \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

Example. The set of continuous functions over $[0, 1]$

$$I : \mathcal{C}[0, 1] \to \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$$
$$f \mapsto I(f)$$

where $I(f)(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\ \mathrm{d}t$

Example. Fix $x \in [0, 1]$

$$\mathcal{C}[0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$$
$$f \mapsto f(x)$$

Notes: If U, V, W are v spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, then

(i) The identity map id: $V \to V$ is linear

(ii) If $U \xrightarrow{\alpha} V \xrightarrow{\beta} W$ with α, β both linear, then $\beta \circ \alpha$ is linear.

Lemma. Let V, W be $\mathbb{F}$-vector spaces, and let $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis for V. If $\alpha_0 : \mathcal{B} \to W$ is *any* map, then there exists a unique linear map[7] $\alpha : V \to W$ extending α_0, ie.

$$\alpha(v) = \alpha_0(v)$$

for any basis element $v \in \mathcal{B}$.

[7] ie. if I tell you *any* mapping of the basis vectors α_0 (it could be a non-linear mapping), then you have enough information to construct a linear map from this.

Proof. Let $v \in V$. Then $v = \sum \lambda_i v_i$, $v_i \in B$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$, unique expression.

Now Linearity forces

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(v) &= \alpha\left(\sum \lambda_i v_i\right)\\ &= \sum \lambda_i \alpha(v_i)\\ &= \sum \lambda_i \alpha_0(v_i)\end{aligned}$$

linear, exists. expression forced to be unique. □

Note

(i) True for infinite dimensional vector space also

(ii) Very often, to define a linear map, define it on a basis and 'extend linearly'

(iii) Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 : V \to W$ be linear maps. If they agree on any basis, then they are equal.

Definition. (Isomorphism)

Let V, W be vector spaces over F. The map $\alpha : V \to W$ is an *isomorphism* if it is linear and bijective. Notation: $V \simeq W$

Lemma. $\simeq$ is an equivalence notation on the set (score out set and write class) of all vector spaces over $\mathbb{F}$. That is,

(i) $i_V : V \to V$ is an iso

(ii) If $\alpha : V \to W$ is an iso, then the inverse map $\alpha^{-1} : W \to V$ is also linear, hence an iso.

(iii) If

$U \xrightarrow{\beta} V \xrightarrow{\alpha} W$

then

$U \xrightarrow{\beta\circ\alpha} W$

is also an iso

Proof. (i) immediate

(ii) α bijective $\Rightarrow \alpha^{-1}$ exists. Check: linear. $w_2 \in W, w_2 = \alpha(v_2)$, $v_2 \in V$, unique. $\alpha^{-1}(w_1 + w_2) = \alpha^{-1}(\alpha(v_1) + \alpha(v_2) = \alpha^{-1}(\alpha(v_1 + v_2)) = v_1 + v_2 = \alpha^{-1}(w_1) + \alpha^{-1}(w_2)$.

Similarly, $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, $w \in W$,

$$\alpha^{-1}(\lambda w) = \lambda \alpha^{-1}(w)$$

(iii) immediate

□

Theorem. If V vector space over $\mathbb{F}$ of dimension n, then $V \simeq \mathbb{F}^n$.

Proof. Choose a basis $\mathcal{B}$ for V, say $v_1, \cdots, v_n$

$$V \to \mathbb{F}^n$$

$$\sum \lambda_i v_i \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ is an iso}$$

□

Remark: Choosing an iso $V \simeq F^n$ is equivalent to choosing a basis for V.

Theorem. V, W v spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, finite dim, are isomorphic iff they have the same dimension

Proof. ($\Leftarrow$) Both V and W are isomorphic

$$\mathbb{F}^{\dim V} = \mathbb{F}^{\dim W}$$

($\Rightarrow$) Let $\alpha : V \to W$ iso, $\mathcal{B}$ a basis for V.
Claim: $\alpha(\mathcal{B})$ is a basis for W.

Exercise. $\alpha(\mathcal{B})$ spans W because of surjectivity of α.

Exercise. $\alpha(\mathcal{B})$ lin indep: follows from injectivity of α.

□

Definition. (Null space/ Kernel of a linear map) Let $\alpha : V \to W$ be a linear map,the *null space* of α is given by

$$N(\alpha) = \ker \alpha = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) = \mathbf{0}\} \leq V$$

Definition. (Image of a linear map) Let $\alpha : V \to W$ be a linear map, the *image* of α is defined as:

$$\mathrm{Im}(\alpha) = \{w \in W \mid w = \alpha(v),\ \text{some } v \in V\} \leq W$$

Definition. (Injective map) α is injective if and only if $N(\alpha) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$

Definition. (Surjective map)[8] α is surjective if and only if $\mathrm{Im}(\alpha) = W$

Example. Let $\alpha : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be defined by

$$\alpha(f)(t) = f''(t) + 2f'(t) - 5f$$

$$\ker \alpha \text{ is solns to } f'' + 2f' + 5f = 0$$

$$g \in \mathrm{Im}\, \alpha \text{ if } \exists \text{ soln} f \text{ to } f'' + 2f' + 5f = g$$

[8] I mean, all definitions are iff statements really. Sometimes we leave it out and just use ‘if’

2.2 The First Isomorphism Theorem

Theorem. (First Isomorphism Theorem) Let $\alpha : V \to W$ be a linear map. It induces an iso :

$$V/\ker\alpha \xrightarrow{\overline{\alpha}} \mathrm{Im}(\alpha)$$

defined by

$$\overline{\alpha}(v + \ker\alpha) = \alpha(v)$$

Proof. (i) $\overline{\alpha}$ is well defined:

$$\begin{aligned} & v + \ker\alpha = v' + \ker\alpha \\ \iff & v - v' \in \ker\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha(v) \\ \Rightarrow & \alpha(v) = \alpha(v') \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\overline{\alpha}$ is linear; immediate from linearity of α.

(iii) $\overline{\alpha}$ bijective?

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\alpha}(v + \ker\alpha) = \mathbf{0} \\ \Rightarrow & \alpha(v) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & v \in \ker\alpha \end{aligned}$$

(iv) surjective: by defn of $\mathrm{Im}(\alpha)$.

□

Definition. (Rank and Nullity of a linear map) The *rank* of a linear map $r(\alpha) = rk(\alpha)$ is given by $\dim(\mathrm{Im}\,\alpha)$, and the *nullity* $n(\alpha)$ is likewise given as $\dim(N(\alpha))$

Theorem. (Rank-nullity theorem) Let U, V be vector spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} U < \infty$.Let $\alpha : U \to V$ linear. Then:

$$\dim U = r(\alpha) + n(\alpha)$$

Proof.

$$U/\ker\alpha \simeq \mathrm{Im}(\alpha) \Rightarrow \dim(U) - \dim(\ker\alpha) = \dim(\mathrm{Im}(\alpha))$$

□

Lemma. Let V, W be v spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, of equal finite dim. Let $\alpha : V \to W$ linear.

TFAE

(i) α injective

(ii) α surjective

(iii) α isomorphism

Definition. The *space of linear maps* from V to W is denoted by

$$L(V,W) = \{\alpha : V \to W \text{ linear}\}$$

Proposition. $L(V,W)$ is a v-space over $\mathbb{F}$ under operators

- $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)(v) = \alpha_1(v) + \alpha_2 v$ for all $\alpha_i \in L(V,W)$
- $(\lambda\alpha)(v) = \lambda(\alpha(v))$ for all $v \in V$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$

If both V and W are finite dim, then so is $L(V,W)$ and $\dim(L(V,W)) = \dim(V) \times \dim(W)$.

Proof. $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\lambda\alpha$ defined above are well-defined linear maps. The v-space axioms are satisfied.

Claim about finite dim: See later □

2.3 Representation of Linear Maps by Matrices

Definition. An $m \times n$ matrix over $\mathbb{F}$ is an array with m rows and n columns, entries in $\mathbb{F}$.

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad a_{ij} \in F, \quad 1 \le i \le m, 1 \le j \le n$$

$M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ is the set of all such matrices

Proposition. $M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ is an $\mathbb{F}$ vector space, under operations

$(a_{ij}) + (b_{ij}) = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})$

$\lambda(a_{ij}) = (\lambda a_{ij})$

and $\dim(M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})) = m \times n$

Proof. v-space okay, see 1.1. And dim? A standard basis for $M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ is

$$E_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ie a matrix of zeroes, with 1 in i^{th} row and j^{th} column)

$(a_{ij}) = \sum_{ij} a_{ij} E_{ij}$, from which span and LI follows

This basis has cardinality mn

□

Definition. (Coordinate Vectors)

Let V, W be v-spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, of finite dim, with $\alpha : V \to W$, linear. Basis $\mathcal{B}$ for V, $v_1, \cdots, v_n$ basis $\mathcal{C}$ for W, $w_1, \cdots, w_n$. If $v \in V$, $v = \sum \lambda_i v_i$, write $[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}$, called coordinate vector of v wrt $\mathcal{B}$. Similarly, $[w]_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathbb{F}^m$.

Definition. (Matrix) $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$ matrix of α wrt $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$

$$\begin{aligned}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} &= ([\alpha(v_1)]_{\mathcal{C}} \mid [\alpha(v_2)]_{\mathcal{C}} \mid \cdots \mid [\alpha(v_n)]_{\mathcal{C}}) \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F}) \\ &= (a_{ij})\end{aligned}$$

The notation says $\alpha(v_j) = \sum \alpha_{ij} w_i$

Lemma. For any $v \in V$,

$$[\alpha(v)]_{\mathcal{C}} = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} \cdot [v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

where the dot denotes matrix applied to vector

Proof. Fix $v \in V$, $v = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_j v_j$, so $[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(v) = \alpha(\sum \lambda_j v_j) = \sum \lambda_j \alpha(v_j) &= \sum_j \lambda_j (\sum_i \alpha_{ij} w_i) \\ = \sum_i \underbrace{\left(\sum_j \alpha_{ij} \lambda_j \right)}_{i^{\text{th}} \text{ entry of } [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}[v]_{\mathcal{B}}} & w_i\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma. Let α, β be linear maps, with $U \xrightarrow{\beta} V \xrightarrow{\beta} W$ and $\alpha \circ \beta$ linear. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}$ be basis for U, W, V reps. Then

$$[\alpha \circ \beta]_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{C}} = \underbrace{[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}}_{=(a_{ij})} \circ \underbrace{[\beta]_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}}_{=(b_{ji})}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha \circ \beta) \overbrace{(u_i)}^{\text{in } \mathcal{A}} = \alpha(\beta(u_i)) &= \alpha(\sum_j b_{ji} \overbrace{v_j}^{\text{in } \mathcal{B}}) \\ &= \sum_j b_{ji} \alpha(v_j) \\ &= \sum_j b_{ji} \sum_i a_{ij} \overbrace{w_i}^{\text{in } C} \\ &= \sum_i \underbrace{\left(\sum_j a_{ij} b_{ji} \right)}_{(i,j)^{\text{th}} \text{ entry of } [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}[\beta]_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B}}} w_i\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition. If V, W are v-spaces over $\mathbb{F}$ with $\dim V = n$, $\dim W = m$, then $L(V, W) \simeq M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$

Proof. Fix bases

$$\mathcal{B} \text{ of } V : v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n$$

$$\mathcal{C} \text{ of } V : w_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n$$

Claim:

$$L(v, w) \to M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$$

$$\alpha \mapsto [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$$

is an iso.

- θ linear $[\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = \lambda_1[\alpha_1]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} + \lambda_2[\alpha_2]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$
- θ surjective: given $A = (a_{ij})$. Let $\alpha : v_j \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} w_i$, and extend linearly. Then $\alpha \in L(V, W), b\theta(\alpha) = A$.
- θ injective, $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = 0$ matrix $\Rightarrow \alpha$ is zero-map from V to W.

□

Corollary.

$$\dim(L(V, W)) = (\dim V)(\dim W)$$

Example. $\alpha : V \to W, Y \le V, Z \le W$. Say $\alpha(Y) \subseteq Z$.
Basis of V :

$$\mathcal{B} : \underbrace{v_1, \cdots, v_k}_{\text{Basis for } Y,\ \mathcal{B}'}, v_{k+1}, \cdots, v_n$$

Basis of W :

$$\mathcal{C} : \underbrace{w_1, \cdots, w_k}_{\text{Basis for } Z,\ \mathcal{C}'}, w_{k+1}, \cdots, w_m$$

Then

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \cdots & B_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & C_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

because for $1 \le j \le k$, $\alpha(v_j)$ is a lin combo of w_i, where $1 \le i \le l$.
And

$$[\alpha|_y]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{C}'} = A_1$$

Claim: α induces

$$\overline{\alpha} : V/Y \to W/Z$$

$$v + Y \mapsto \alpha(v) + Z$$

Well defined?

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 + Y = v_2 + Y &\Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 \in Y \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha(v_1 - v_2) \in Z \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha(v_1) + Z = \alpha(v_2) + Z \end{aligned}$$

Exercise. Linear from linearity of α

Basis for Y/V,

$$\mathcal{B}'' : v_{k+1} + Y, \cdots, v_n + Y$$

Basis for W/Z,

$$\mathcal{B}'' : v_{k+1} + Y, \cdots, v_n + Y$$

Exercise. $[\overline{\alpha}]_{\mathcal{B}'',\mathcal{C}''}$

2.4 Change of Basis

Let V and W be v-spaces over $\mathbb{F}$ with the following basis

$$\begin{array}{cc} V & W \\ \mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \cdots, v_n\} & C = \{w_1, \cdots, w_m\} \\ \mathcal{B}' = \{v_1', \cdots, v_n'\} & C' = \{w_1', \cdots, w_m'\} \end{array}$$

Definition. The *change of basis matrix* from $\mathcal{B}$ to $\mathcal{B}'$ is $P = (p_{ij})$ given by $v_j' = \sum p_{ij} v_i$.

Equivalently,

$$P = \left([v_1']_{\mathcal{B}} \;\middle|\; [v_2']_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \cdots \quad \middle|\; [v_n']_{\mathcal{B}} \right) = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}}$$

Lemma. $[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = P[v]_{\mathcal{B}'}$

Proof.

$$P[v]_{\mathcal{B}'} = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}}[v]_{\mathcal{B}'} = [v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

□

Lemma. P is an invertible $n \times n$ matrix, and P^{-1} is the change of basis matrix from $\mathcal{B}$ to $\mathcal{B}'$

Proof.

$$[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}'}[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}} = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}'} = I_n$$

$$[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}}[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}'} = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}} = I_n$$

□

Let Q be the change of basis matrix from C' to C. Q also invertible $m \times m$.

Proposition. Let $\alpha : V \to W$ linear, $A = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$, $A' = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{C}'}$. Then

$$A' = Q^{-1}AP$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1}AP &= [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{C},\mathcal{C}'}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}[\mathrm{id}]_{B',B} \\ &= [\mathrm{id} \circ \alpha \circ \mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{C}'} \\ &= A' \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition. $A, A' \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ are *equivalent* if $A' = Q^{-1}AP$ for some invertible $P \in M_{n,n}(\mathbb{F}), Q \in M_{m,m}(\mathbb{F})$

Note: this defines an equivalence relation on $M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$, eg. $A' = Q^{-1}AP, A'' = (Q^{-1})^{-1}A'P' \Rightarrow A'' = (QQ^{-1})^{-1}APP'$

Proposition. Let V, W be $\mathbb{F}$-vector spaces of $\dim n$ and m resp. Let $\alpha : V \to W$ be a linear map. Then there exists bases $\mathcal{B}$ of V and $\mathcal{C}$ of W, and some $r \le m, n$ st.

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where I_r is the identity matrix.
Note: $r = \mathrm{rank}(\alpha) = r(\alpha)$

Proof. Fix r st. $N(\alpha)$ has $\dim n - r$. Fix a basis for $N(\alpha)$, say $v_{r+1}, v_{r+2}, \cdots, v_n$. Extend this to a basis for V, say $\underbrace{v_1, \cdots, v_r}_{\mathcal{B}}, v_{r+1}, \cdots, v_n$. Now $\alpha(v_1), \cdots, \alpha(v_r)$ is a basis for $\mathrm{im}(\alpha)$.

- span: $\alpha(v_1), \cdots, \alpha(v_r), \underbrace{\alpha(v_{r+1})}_{=0}, \cdots, \underbrace{\alpha(v_n)}_{=0}$ certainly span $\imath(\alpha)$
- LI:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i \alpha(v_i) = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \alpha \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i v_i \right)}_{\in \ker(\alpha)} = \mathbf{0} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i v_i = \sum_{j=r+1}^{n} \mu_j v_j \text{ some } \mu_j \in \mathbb{F} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ as } v_1, \cdots, v_n \text{ LI }, \lambda_i = \mu_j = 0 \;\forall\, i, j \end{aligned}$$

Extend $\alpha(v_1), \cdots, \alpha(v_r)$ to a basis of W, say C. By construction,

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Remark: didn't need to assume in the proof that $r = r(\alpha)$. Can think of this as giving a different proof of the r-n theorem.

□

Corollary. Any $m \times n$ matrix is equivalent to $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for some r.

Definition. Let $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$. The *column rank* of A is the dimension of the subspace of $\mathbb{F}^m$ spanned by the columns of A. The *row rank* of A is the column rank of A^T (the dimension of the subspace of $\mathbb{F}^n$ spanned by the row vectors of A).

Note: if α is a linear map represented by A wrt. any choice of basis, then $r(\alpha) = r(A)$, ie column rank = rank.

Proposition. Two $m \times n$ matrices A, A' are equivalent iff $r(A') = r(A)$.

Proof. ($\Leftarrow$) Both A and A' are equivalent to $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $r = r(A') = r(A)$ (this is a transitive relation)

($\Rightarrow$) Let α be the linear map: $\alpha : \mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{F}^m$ represented by A wrt. the standard basis $A' = Q^{-1}AP$. P and Q invertible, so A' represents α wrt. two other bases. $r(\alpha)$ is defined in a basis invariant way, so $r = r(\alpha) = r(A) = r(A')$ □

Theorem. $r(A) = r(A^T)$ ("row rank = column rank").

Proof. $Q^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m,n}$ where Q, P invertible

Take transpose of whole equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n,m} &= (Q^{-1}AP)^T \\ &= P^T A^T (Q^T)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

so A^T equiv to $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n,m}$. Thus $r(A) = r(A^T)$.

□

$V = W$, $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{B}$, other basis $\mathcal{B}$'. P change of basis matrix form $\mathcal{B}$ to $\mathcal{B}'$, $\alpha \in L(V, V)$.

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}'} = P^{-1}[\alpha]_{B,B}P$$

Definition. $A, A' \in M_{n,n}(\mathbb{F})$, A, A' are *similar* (or *conjugate*) if $A' = P^{-1}AP$ for some invertible P.

2.5 Elementary Matrices and Operations

Definition. *Elementary column operators* on an $m \times n$ matrix A:

(i) swap columns i and j (wlog $i \neq j$)

(ii) replace column i by λ (column i), $\lambda \neq 0$

(iii) add λ(column i) to column j, $i \neq j$, $\lambda \neq 0$.

Elementary row operators analogous (replace 'column' by 'row')

Note: all of these operations are reversible.

Corresponding elementary matrices: effect of performing the column operations on $I_n = n \times n$ id. For row operations, I_m.

(i)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & & & & & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & 0 & & & \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The zeros appear in row i, row j.

(ii)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & \lambda & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with λ in the i^{th} row

(iii) $I_n + \lambda E_{ij}$, where E_{ij} is defined as 1 in the (i, j) position and 0 everywhere else.

An elementary column operation on $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ can be performed by multiplying A by the corresponding elementary matrix on the right.

Exercise.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

For row operations, multiply on the left

Exercise.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem. Any $m \times n$ matrix is equivalent to

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some r

Proof. Start with A. If all entries of A are 0, we're done ($r = 0$). If not, some $a_{ij} = \lambda \neq 0$.

- swap rows $1, i$
- swap columns $1, j$
- multiply column 1 by $\frac{1}{\lambda}$

to get 1 in position $(1, 1)$. Now

- add $(-a_{12})$(column 1) to column 2.
- Similarly clear out all other entries in row 1.
- Also use row operations to clear out all other entries in column 1

Upshot: get

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & \tilde{A} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{A} \in M_{m-1,n-1}(\mathbb{F})$$

Now iterate, to get $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\overbrace{E_1', \cdots, E_k'}^{Q^{-1}}}_{\text{elem row}} A \underbrace{\overbrace{E_1, \cdots, E_k}^{P}}_{\text{elem column}}$

Row/column ops are reversible $\Rightarrow$ elem matrices are invertible. $Q : m \times m$ invertible, $P : n \times n$ invertible.

$\square$

Variations:

If you use elementary row operations, can get the row echelon form of a matrix.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ & & 1 & 0 & b \\ & & & 1 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

How? Assume $a'_{i1} = \lambda \neq 0$ some i.

- swap rows 1 and $i \Rightarrow$ get λ in $(1, 1)$
- divide row 1 by $\lambda \Rightarrow 1$ in $(1, 1)$
- use (iii)-type operation to clear out rest of column 1, then move on to second column etc.

Lemma. If A is $n \times n$ invertible, we can obtain I_n by using only elementary row operations (or elementary column operations).

Proof. Induction on number of rows

Suppose we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & 1 & & 0 \\ & & & 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

There exists $j > k$ with $a_{k+1,j} = \lambda \neq 0$

If not,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with 1 in the $(k + 1)$th entry would not lie in the span of the column vectors, which would contradict invertability

- Swap columns $k + 1$ and j
- Divide column $k + 1$ by λ
- Use type 3 operators to clear the other entries of the $(k + 1)$th row.
- now proceed inductively

$\square$

Upshot

$$AE_1E_2 \cdots E_l = I_n \Rightarrow A^{-1} = E_1E_2 \cdots E_l$$

one recipe for inverses.

Proposition. Any invertible matrix can be written as a product of elementary matrices.

3 Dual Spaces and Dual Maps

3.1 Dual Vector Spaces

Definition. Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$. The *dual vector space* V^* of V

$$V^* = L(V, F) = \{\alpha : V \to F \text{ linear }\}$$

V^* is a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$. Its elements are sometimes called linear functionals.

Example. $V = \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$\theta : V \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \to a - c \qquad \theta \in V^*$$

Example.

$$t_n : M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F}) \to \mathbb{F}$$

$$A \mapsto \sum_i A_{ii}, \qquad t_n \in (M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F}))^*$$

Lemma. Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$ with finite basis $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \cdots, e_n\}$. Then there is a basis for V^*, given by $\mathcal{B}^* = \{\varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_n\}$ where

$$\underbrace{\varepsilon_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i e_i \right)}_{\in V} = a_j \qquad 1 \le j \le n$$

$\mathcal{B}^*$ is called the dual basis to $\mathcal{B}$

Proof. – LI

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j \varepsilon_j = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j \varepsilon_j \right) e_i = \mathbf{0} \\ = \sum_j \lambda_j \underbrace{\varepsilon_j(e_i)}_{\delta_{ij}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall\, i = 1, \cdots, n$$

– Span: If $\alpha \in V^*$, then $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha(e_i)\varepsilon_i$
("linear maps are determined by their action on a basis")

□

Corollary. If V is finite dim, then $\dim V = \dim V^*$

Remark: Someties useful to think about $(\mathbb{F}^n)^*$ as the space of row vectors of length n over $\mathbb{F}$. Suppose

$$V \text{ basis } e_1, \cdots, e_n$$
$$V^* \text{ dual basis } \varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$$

$$x = \sum x_i e_i \in V$$
$$\alpha = \sum a_i \varepsilon_i \in V^*$$

$$\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition. If $U \subseteq V$,

$$U^0 = \{\alpha \in V^* \text{ st. } \alpha(u) = 0 \text{ for all } u \in U\}$$

is the *annihilator* of U

Lemma. (i) $U^0 \leq V^*$

(ii) If $U \leq V$ and $\dim V = n < \infty$, then

$$\dim V = \dim U + \dim U^0$$

Proof. (i) $0 \in U^0$. If $\alpha, \alpha' \in U^0$, then $(\alpha + \alpha') = \alpha(u) + \alpha'(u) = 0 + 0 = 0$, for $u \in U$ thus $\alpha + \alpha' \in U^0$

Similarly, $\lambda\alpha \in U^0$ for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$

(ii) Let $e_1, \cdots, e_k$ be a basis for U. Extend to a basis for V. $e_1, \cdots, e_k, e_{k+1}, \cdots, e_n$.

Let $\mathcal{B}^*$ be the dual basis to this. $\varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$

Claim: $\varepsilon_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+2}, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$ is a basis for U^0

- If $i > k$, $\varepsilon_i(e_j) = 0$ where $j \leq k$, so ε_i (for $i > k$) is in U^0.
- LI comes from the fact that $\mathcal{B}^*$ is a basis. (So any subset of it is LI).
- Span? If $\alpha \in U^0$, then $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \varepsilon_i$, some $a_i \in \mathbb{F}$.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \varepsilon_i\right)(e_j) = 0 \Rightarrow a_j = 0, \text{ any } j \leq k$$

where e_j is a basis element for U, for $j \leq k$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \in < \varepsilon_{k+1}, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$$

$\square$

3.2 Dual Maps

Lemma. Let V, W be vector spaces over $\mathbb{F}$. Let $\alpha \in L(V, W)$. Then the map

$$\alpha^* : W^* \to V^*$$
$$\varepsilon \mapsto \varepsilon \circ \alpha \text{ is linear}$$

$V \xrightarrow{\alpha} W \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} F$

We'll call α^* the *dual* of α.

Proof.
- $\varepsilon \circ \alpha$ is linear, so in V^*.
- α^* linear? Fix $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in W^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^*(\theta_1 + \theta_2) &= (\theta_1 + \theta_2)\alpha \\ &= \theta_1 \circ \alpha + \theta_2 \circ \alpha \\ &= \alpha^*\theta_1 + \alpha^*\theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $\alpha^*(\lambda\theta) = \lambda\alpha^*\theta$ □

Proposition. Let V, W be v-spaces over $\mathbb{F}$, with basis $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}$ respectively. Let $\mathcal{B}^*, \mathcal{C}^*$ be the dual basis. Consider $\alpha \in L(V, W)$ with dual α^* .

$$[\alpha^*]_{\mathcal{C}^*,\mathcal{B}^*} = [\alpha]^T_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$$

Proof. Say $\mathcal{B} = \{b_1, \cdots, b_n\}$, $\mathcal{C}\{c_1, \cdots, c_n\}$
$\mathcal{B}^* = \{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n\}$, $\mathcal{C}^* = \{\gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_n\}$
and $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = (a_{ij})\quad m \times n$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^*(\gamma_r)(b_s) &= \gamma_i \circ \alpha(b_s) \\ &= \gamma_r(\alpha(b_s)) \\ &= \gamma_r\left(\sum_t a_{ts}c_t\right) \\ &= \sum_t \alpha_{ts}\gamma_r(c_t) \\ &= a_{rs} \\ &= \left(\sum_i \alpha_{ri}\beta_i\right)(b_s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^*(\gamma_r) = \sum_i a_{r_i}\beta_i$$

$$\Rightarrow [\alpha^*]_{\mathcal{C}^*,\mathcal{B}^*} = [\alpha]^T_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$$

□

Let V be a finite dim $\mathbb{F}$ vector space.
Bases $\varepsilon = \{e_1, \cdots, e_n\}$, $F = \{f_1, \cdots, f_n\}$
Dual bases $\varepsilon^* = \{\varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_n\}$, $\mathcal{F} = \{\eta_1, \cdots, \eta_n\}$
And let us condisder $P = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}}$

Lemma. Change of basis matrix from $\mathcal{F}^*$ to $\mathcal{E}^*$ is $(P^{-1})^T$

Proof.

$$[\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{F}^*,\mathcal{E}^*} = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}}^T = ([\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}}^{-1})^T$$

□

CAUTION: $V \simeq V^*$ only if V is finite dimensional.
Let $V = \mathcal{P}$, the space of all real polynomials, with basis

$$p_j, j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \qquad p_j(t) = t^j$$

Ex sheet 2 Q 9:

$$P^* \simeq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\varepsilon \mapsto (\varepsilon(p_0), \varepsilon(p_1), \cdots$$

Ex sheet 1, Q3 g) $P \not\simeq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ does NOT have a countable basis

Lemma. Let V, W be vector spaces over $\mathbb{F}$. Fix $\alpha \in L(V, W)$, let $\alpha^* \in L(W^*, V^*)$ be the dual map. Then

(i) $N(\alpha^*) = (\mathrm{Im}(\alpha))^0$ ie. α^* injective iff α is surjective

(ii) $\mathrm{Im}(\alpha^*) \leq (N(\alpha))^0$, with equality if V and W are finite dimensional. ie. α^* surjective iff α is injective

Proof. (i) Let $\varepsilon \in W^*$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon \in N(\alpha^*) &\iff \alpha^* \varepsilon = 0 \\
&\iff \varepsilon \circ \alpha = 0 \\
&\iff \varepsilon(\mu) = 0 \text{ for all } u \in \mathrm{Im}\,\alpha \\
&\iff \varepsilon \in (\mathrm{Im}(\alpha))^0
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $\varepsilon \in \mathrm{Im}\,\alpha^*$. Then $\varepsilon = \alpha^* \varphi$, for some $\varphi \in W^*$.
For any $u \in N(\alpha)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon(u) &= (\alpha^* \varphi)(u) \\
&= (\varphi \circ \alpha)(u) \\
&= \varphi(\alpha(u)) \\
&= \varphi(0) \\
&= \mathbf{0}
\end{aligned}$$

So $\varepsilon \in N(\alpha^0)$

Now use the fact that $\dim V$, $\dim W$ are finite.

$$\begin{aligned}\dim(\mathrm{Im}(\alpha^*)) &= r(\alpha^*)\\ &= r(\alpha) \qquad \text{as } r(A) = r(A^T)\\ &= \dim V - \dim N(\alpha) \qquad \text{by R-N}\\ &= \dim(N(\alpha))^0\end{aligned}$$

□

3.3 Double Duals

Definition. Let V be an $\mathbb{F}$ vector space, $V^* = L(V, \mathbb{F})$ dual of V. Then the *double dual* of V is the dual of V^*, given by

$$V^{**} = L(V^*, \mathbb{F})$$

Theorem. If V is a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{F}$, then the map

$$\begin{gathered}\hat{} : V \to V^{**}\\ v \mapsto \hat{v}, \quad \hat{v}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon(v)\end{gathered}$$

is an isomorphism

Proof. Firstly, for $v \in V$, the map $\hat{v} : V^* \to \mathbb{F}$ is linear, so $\hat{}$ does indeed give a map from V to V^{**}

- $\hat{}$ is linear. If $v_1, v_2 \in V$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{F}, \varepsilon \in V^*$.

$$\begin{aligned}\overbrace{(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2)}^{\hat{}}(\varepsilon) &= \varepsilon(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2)\\ &= \lambda_1 \varepsilon(v_1) + \lambda_2 \varepsilon(v_2)\\ &= \lambda_1 \hat{v_1}(\varepsilon) + \lambda_2 \hat{v_2}(\varepsilon)\end{aligned}$$

- $\hat{}$ is injective: Let $e \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Extend it to a basis of V, say $e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n$. Let $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$ be the dual basis for V^*.

  $\hat{e}(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon(e) = 1$. So $\hat{e} \neq 0$.

  Thus $N(\hat{}) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$, so $\hat{}$ is injective.

- V is finite dim, so $\dim V = \dim V^* = \dim V^{**}$.

Thus $\hat{}$ is an isomorphism

□

Lemma. Let V be a finite dim vector space over $\mathbb{F}$ and $U \leq V$.
Then $\hat{U} = U^{00}$, so after identification of V with V^{**}, we have that $U^{00} = U$.

Proof. – First show $\hat{U} \leq U^{00}$.

$$\begin{aligned} u \in U \Rightarrow \varepsilon(u) &= 0 \qquad \forall\, \varepsilon \in U^0 \\ &= \hat{u}(\varepsilon) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \hat{u} \in (U^0)^0 = U^{00} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim U^{00} &= \dim V^* - \dim U^0 \\ &= \dim V - \dim U^0 \\ &= \dim U \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\hat{U} = U^{00}$

□

Lemma. Let V be a finite dim vector space of $\mathbb{F}$, Let $U_1, U_2 \leq V$. Then

(i) $(U_1 + U_2)^0 = U_1^0 \cap U_2^0$

(ii) $(U_1 \cap U_2)^0 = U_1^0 + U_2^0$

Proof. (i) Let $\theta \in V^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta \in (U_1 + U_2)^0 &\iff \theta(u_1 + u_2) = 0 \text{ for all } u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2 \\ &= \theta(u) = 0 \text{ for all } u \in U_1 \cap U_2 \\ &\theta \in U_1^0 \cap U_2^0 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Apply annihilator to (i).

$$w_i = U_i^0 \qquad u_i = W_i^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (W_1^0 + W_2^0)^0 &= W_1 \cap W_2 \\ W_1^0 + W_2^0 &= (W_1 \cap W_2)^0 \end{aligned}$$

□

4 Bilinear Forms I

Definition. Let U, V be vector spaces over $\mathbb{F}$.

$$\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$$

is *bilinear* or a *bilinear form* if its linear in both arguments

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u, -) &: V \to \mathbb{F} \quad \in V^* \ \forall u \in U \\ \varphi(-, v) &: U \to \mathbb{F} \quad \in U^* \ \forall v \in V \end{aligned}$$

Example.
(i) $V \times V^* \to \mathbb{F}$ with $(v, \theta) \mapsto \theta(v)$

(ii) $U = V = \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\varphi(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ for $x \in U, y \in V$

(iii) $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$ with $\varphi : \mathbb{F}^m \times \mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{F}$, $(u, v) \mapsto u^T A v$

(iv) (infinite dim) $U = V = C([0,1], \mathbb{R})$ with $\varphi(f, g) = \int_0^1 f(t)g(t)\ \mathrm{d}t$ for $f \in U, g \in V$

Definition. $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \cdots, e_m\}$ basis for U,
$\mathcal{C} = \{f_1, \cdots, f_n\}$ basis for V
$\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ bilinear,
The matrix of φ wrt $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{C}$

$$[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = (\varphi(e_i, f_j))$$

$m \times n$, i, jth entry

Lemma.

$$\varphi(u, v) = [u]_{\mathcal{B}}^T [\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} [v]_{\mathcal{C}}$$

Proof. Say $u = \sum \lambda_i e_i$, $v = \sum \mu_j f_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u, v) &= \varphi\left(\sum \lambda_i e_i, \sum \mu_j f_j\right) \\ &= \sum_i \lambda_i \varphi(e_i, \sum_j \mu_j f_j) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \lambda_i \varphi(e_i, f_j) \mu_j \end{aligned}$$

□

Note: $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$ is the unique representation with this property
Note: $\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ bilinear, determines linear maps

$$\varphi_L : U \to V^* \qquad \text{and} \qquad \varphi_R : V \to U^*$$

$$\varphi_L(u)(v) = \varphi(u, v) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \varphi_R(v)(u) = \varphi(u, v)$$

Lemma. $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \cdots, e_m\}$ basis for U,
dual $\mathcal{B}^* = \{\varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_m\}$ basis for U^*.
Similarly, $\mathcal{C} = \{f_1, \cdots, f_n\}$ for V, $\mathcal{C}^* = \{\eta_1, \cdots, \eta_n\}$ for V^*
If $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} = A$, then $[\varphi_R]_{\mathcal{C},\mathcal{B}^*} = A$, $[\varphi_L]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}^*} = A^T$

Proof.

$$\varphi_L(e_i)(f_j) = A_{ij} \Rightarrow \varphi_L(e_i) = \sum_j A_{ij}\eta_j$$

$$\varphi_R(f_j)(e_i) = A_{ij} \Rightarrow \varphi_R(f_j) = \sum_i A_{ij}\varepsilon_i$$

□

Definition. Left kernel of $\varphi = \ker \varphi_L$, Right kernel of $\varphi = \ker \varphi_R$

Definition. φ is *non-degenerate* if $\ker \varphi_L = 0$ and $\ker \varphi_R = 0$. Otherwise φ is *degenerate*

Lemma. Let $U, \mathcal{B}$, $V, \mathcal{C}$ as before,

$$\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$$

$$A = [\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}$$

assume $\dim U, \dim V$ finite. Then

$$\varphi \text{ non-degenerate} \iff A \text{ invertible}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi \text{ non-degenerate} &\iff \ker \varphi_L = \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \ker \varphi_R = \{\mathbf{0}\} \\
&\iff n(A^T) = 0 \text{ and } n(A) = 0 \\
&\iff r(A^T) = \dim V \text{ and } r(A) = \dim U \\
&\iff A \text{ invertible} \quad \text{(and neccessarily) } \dim U = \dim V
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary. If φ is non-degenerate and U and V are finite, then

$$\dim U = \dim V$$

Corollary. When U and V are finite dim, choosing a non-degenerate bilinear form $\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ is equivalent to picking an isomorphism $\varphi_L : U \to V^*$

Definition. For $T \subset U$, $T^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \varphi(t, v) = 0 \; \forall t \in T\} \le V$
For $S \subset T$, ${}^\perp S = \{u \in U \mid \varphi(u, s) = 0 \; \forall s \in S\} \le U$
(Generalisation of annihilators)

Proposition. U bases $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'$, $P = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{B}}$
V bases $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}'$ with $Q = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{C}',\mathcal{C}}$
Let $\varphi : U \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ bilinear. Then

$$[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}',\mathcal{C}'} = P^T [\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}} Q$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{u,v} &= [u]_{\mathcal{B}}^T[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}[v]_{\mathcal{C}} \\ &= (P[u]_{\mathcal{B}'})^T[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}(Q[v]_{\mathcal{C}'}) \\ &= [u]_{\mathcal{B}'}^T[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}}[v]_{\mathcal{C}'}\end{aligned}$$

□

Definition. The rank of φ, $r(\varphi)$ is the rank of any matrix representing it (well-def) by prev thm.

Note: $r(\varphi) = r(\varphi_L) = r(\varphi_R)$

5 Determinant and Trace

5.1 Trace

Definition. For $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ (this is $M_{n,n}(\mathbb{F})$), then

$$\operatorname{tr}(A) = \sum_i A_{ii}$$

is the *trace* of A. This is a linear map.

Lemma. For $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$,

$$\operatorname{tr}(AB) = \operatorname{tr}(BA)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tr}(AB) &= \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} b_{ji} \\ &= \sum_j \sum_i b_{ji} a_{ij} \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(BA)\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma. Similar (= conjugate) matrices have the same trace.

Proof. $B = P^{-1}AP$, $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tr}(B) &= \operatorname{tr}(P^{-1}AP) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(APP^{-1}) \\ &= \operatorname{tr} A\end{aligned}$$

□

Definition. If $\alpha : V \to V$ linear, define $\operatorname{tr} \alpha = \operatorname{tr}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}}$. By the above, this is well defined.

Lemma. Let $\alpha : V \to V$ linear, and $\alpha^* : V^* \to V^*$ its dual. Then

$$\operatorname{tr} \alpha = \operatorname{tr} \alpha^*$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tr} \alpha &= \operatorname{tr}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}} \\ &= \operatorname{tr}[\alpha]^T_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}} \\ &= \operatorname{tr}[\alpha^*]_{\mathcal{B}^*} \\ &= \operatorname{tr} \alpha^*\end{aligned}$$

□

5.2 Determinants

$$S_n = \text{group of permutations of } \{1, \cdots, n\}$$

Define $\varepsilon_n : S_n \to \{-1, 1\}$ as

$$\varepsilon(\sigma) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \sigma \text{ product of even no. of transposes} \\ -1 & \text{if } \sigma \text{ product of odd no. of transposes} \end{cases}$$

Definition. Let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F}), A = (a_{ij})$. Then

$$det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)1} a_{\sigma(2)2} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n}$$

There are $n!$ summands, each is sign $\times$ product of n elements (one for each row and each column).

Eg $n = 2$,

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{a_{11}a_{22}}_{\sigma=\text{id}} - \underbrace{a_{12}a_{21}}_{\sigma=(12)}$$

Lemma. If $A = (a_{ij})$ is an upper triangular matrix (ie. $a_{ij} = 0$ if $i > j$) then $\det A = a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$. Similar for lower triangular matrices (ie. $a_{ij} = 0$ if $i < j$).

Proof.

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)n}$$

For a summand to be non-zero, need $\sigma(j) \le j \;\forall\, j$. Thus $\sigma = \text{id}$ $\square$

Lemma.

$$\det(A) = \det(A^T)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(A) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) \times \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{\sigma(i)i} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \underbrace{\varepsilon(\sigma)}_{=\varepsilon^{-1}} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i\sigma^{-1}(i)} \\
&= \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau) \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i\tau(i)} \qquad (\sigma^{-1} = \tau) \\
&= \det(A^T)
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Definition. A *volume form* on $\mathbb{F}^n$ is a function:

$$d : \underbrace{\mathbb{F}^n \times \mathbb{F}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}^n}_{n \text{ copies}} \to \mathbb{F}$$

such that

(i) d is *multilinear*: for any i and $v_1, \cdots, v_{i-1}, v_i, v_{i+1}, \cdots, v_n \in \mathbb{F}^n$,

$$d(v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_{i-1}, -, v_{i+1}, \cdots, v_n) \in (\mathbb{F}^n)^*$$

(ii) d is *alternating*: if $v_i = v_j$ for $i \neq j$, then $d(v_1, \cdots, v_n) = 0$

Note that the notation we will use will look like

$$A = (a_{ij}) = (A^{(1)} \mid A^{(2)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)})$$

If $\{e_i\}$ is the standard basis for $\mathbb{F}^n$ then

$$I = (e_1 \mid \cdots \mid e_n)$$

Lemma.

$$\det : \underbrace{\mathbb{F}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}^n}_{n \text{ copies}} \to \mathbb{F}$$

$$(A^{(1)}, \cdots, A^{(n)}) \mapsto \det(A) \text{ is a volume form}$$

Proof. (i) Multilinear: For any fixed $\sigma \in S_n$, $\prod_{i=1}^n a_{\sigma(i)}$ contains exactly one term from each column, and so is multilinear. Now use the fact that the sum of multilinear functions is multilinear.

(ii) Alternating: Suppose $A^{(k)} = A^{(J)}$, for $J \neq k$. Let $\tau = (kJ)$ transpo $a_{ij} = a_{i\tau(J)}$ $\forall\, i, j \in \{1, \cdots, n\}$, $S_n = A_n \sqcup \tau A_n$, where $\sqcup$ is disjoint union.

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(A) &= \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} \prod a_{i\sigma(i)} - \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} \prod a_{i\tau(\sigma(i))} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} \prod a_{i\sigma(i)} - \sum_{\sigma \in A_n} \prod a_{i\sigma(i)} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma. Let d be a volume form. Then swapping two entries changes the sign.

$$d(v_1, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_n) = -d(v_1, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_n)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= d(v_1, \cdots, v_{i-1}, v_i + v_j, v_{i+1} \cdots, v_{j-1}, v_j + v_i, v_{j+1}, \cdots, v_n) \\
&= d(v_1, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_n) + d(v_1, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_n) \\
&+ d(v_1, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_n) + d(v_1, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_n) \\
&= d(v_1, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_n) + d(v_1, \cdots, v_i, \cdots, v_j, \cdots, v_n)
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary. If $\sigma \in S_n$, $d(v_{\sigma(1)}, \cdots, v_{\sigma(n)}) = \varepsilon(\sigma) d(v_1, \cdots, v_n)$

Theorem. Let d be a volume form on $\mathbb{F}^n$. $A = (A^{(1)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)})$. Then

$$d(A^{(1)}, \cdots, A^{(n)}) = \det(A) \times d(e_1, \cdots, e_n)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
d(A_1, \cdots, A^n) &= d\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} e_i, A^{(2)}, \cdots, A^{(n)}\right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} d(e_i, A^{(2)}, \cdots, A^{(n)}) \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j a_{i1} a_{j2} d(e_i, e_j, A^{(3)}, \cdots, A^{(n)}) \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \cdots, i_n} \prod_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \quad \underbrace{d(e_{i_1}, e_{i_2}, \cdots, e_{i_n})}_{0 \text{ unless all of } i_k \text{ are distinct}^9} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \cdots, i_n} \prod_{k=1}^n A_{\sigma(k)k} \underbrace{d(e_{\sigma(1)}, \cdots, e_{\sigma(n)})}_{=\varepsilon(\sigma) d(e_1, \cdots, e_n)}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary. det is the unique volume form s.t.

$$d(e_1, \cdots, e_n) = 1$$

Recall:

$$\det : \underbrace{\mathbb{F}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}^n}_{n \text{ copies}} \to \mathbb{F}$$

$$(v_1, \cdots, v_n) \mapsto \det(v_1 \mid \cdots \mid v_n) \text{ is a volume form}$$

Proposition. Let $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$. Then $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$

Proof. Let $d_A : \underbrace{\mathbb{F}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}^n}_{n \text{ copies}} \to \mathbb{F}$,

$$(v_1, \cdots, v_n) \mapsto \det(Av_1 \mid \cdots \mid Av_n)$$

- d_A is multilinear: $v_i \mapsto Av_i$ linear, and d multilinear
- d_A is alternating: $v_i = v_j \Rightarrow Av_i = Av_j$ and d is alternating

Thus d_A is a volume form.

$$\begin{aligned}
d_A(Be_1, \cdots, Be_n) &= \det B d_A(e_1, \cdots, e_n) \quad (d_A \text{ a v.f.}) \\
&= \det B \det A
\end{aligned}$$

Also $d_A(Be_1, \cdots, Be_n) = \det(ABe_1 \mid \cdots \mid ABe_n) = \det(AB)$.

□

Definition. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ is singular if $\det A = 0$. Otherwise A is non-singular.

Lemma. if A is invertible, then A is non-singular, $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A}$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \det(I_n) \\ &= \det(AA^{-1}) \\ &= \det(A)\det(A^{-1}) \\ &\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0, \det(A^{-1}) = (\det(A))^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem. Let $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{F})$. TFAE:

(i) A is invertible

(ii) A is non-singular

(iii) $r(A) = n$

Proof.

- (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) done
- (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii): Suppose that $r(A) < n$. By rank-nullity, $n(A) > 0$, so $\exists\, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ st. $A\lambda = \mathbf{0}$. Say $\lambda = (\lambda_i)$, say $\lambda_k \neq 0$. Have $\sum_{i=1}^n A^{(i)}\lambda_i = \mathbf{0}$. Let $B = (e_1 \mid \cdots \mid e_{k-1} \mid \lambda \mid e_{k+1} \mid \cdots \mid e_n)$.

  $$\begin{aligned} AB \text{ has } k^{\text{th}} \text{ column zero } \Rightarrow \det(AB) &= 0 \\ &= \det(A)\det(B) \\ &= \det(A)\underbrace{\lambda_k}_{\neq 0} \end{aligned}$$

  Thus $\det A = 0$
- (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) by rank-nullity

□

5.2.1 Determinants of Linear Maps

Lemma. Conjugate matrices have the same determinant.

Proof. Let $B = P^{-1}AP$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \det B &= \det(P^{-1}AP) \\ &= \det(P^{-1})\det(A)\det(P) \\ &= (\det P)^{-1}(\det A)(\det P) \\ &= \det A \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition. Let $\alpha : V \to V$, V a finite-dim v-space. Define $\det \alpha = \det[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}}$, where $\mathcal{B}$ is any basis for V. This is well-defined by the previous lemma.

Theorem. $\det : L(V,V) \to \mathbb{F}$ satisfies:

(i) $\det(I_d) = 1$

(ii) $\det(\alpha \circ \beta) = \det(\alpha)\det(\beta)$

(iii) $\det(\alpha) \neq 0 \iff \alpha$ invertible, and if α invertible then $\det(\alpha^{-1}) = (\det \alpha)^{-1}$

5.2.2 Determinants of Block Triangular Matrices

Lemma. $A \in M_k(\mathbb{F})$, $B \in M_l(\mathbb{F})$, $C \in M_{k,l}(\mathbb{F})$.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \det B$$

Proof. set $n = k + l$. Let $X = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, $X = (x_{ij})$.

$$\det(X) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_{\sigma(i)i}$$

Note: $x_{\sigma(i)i} = 0$ if $i \leq k$ and $\sigma(i) > k$. Thus we're summing over all σ with

(i) if $j \in [1,k], \sigma(j) \in [1,k]$ AND

(ii) if $j \in [k+1,n]$, $\sigma(j) \in [k+1,n]$

this means

(i) get $x_{\sigma(i)i} = \underbrace{x_{\sigma_1(i)i}}_{=a_{\sigma_1(i)i}}$ where $\sigma_1 =$ restriction of σ to $[1,k]$

(ii) get $x_{\sigma(i)i} = \underbrace{x_{\sigma_2(i)i}}_{=b_{\sigma_2(i)i}}$ where $\sigma_2 =$ restriction of σ to $[k+1,n]$.

$$\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon(\sigma) = \varepsilon(\sigma_1)\varepsilon(\sigma_2)$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} \det X &= \left(\sum_{\sigma_1 \in S_k} \varepsilon(\sigma_1) \prod_{j=1}^{k} a_{\sigma_1(j)j} \right) \left(\sum_{\sigma_2 \in S_l} \varepsilon(\sigma_2) \prod_{j=k+1}^{n} b_{\sigma_2(j)j} \right) \\ &= \det A \det B \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary. For square matrices A_1, α, A_k, the upper-triangular matrix with A_1, α, A_k along the diagonal has determinant $= \prod_{i=1}^{k} \det A_i$.

Proof. Apply lemma immediately. □

Caution: In general,

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \neq \det A \det D - \det B \det C$$

Aside: Volume Interpretation of Determinants:
$\mathbb{R}^2$ $\det(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{v})$ is the signed area of parallelogram made by extending $\mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{v}$.
$\mathbb{R}^3$ $\det(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{v}|\mathbf{w})$ = singed volume of parallelepiped.
There are analogous interpretations in higher dimensions.

5.2.3 Elementary Operations and Det

(i) E_1 swaps 2 columns/rows. $\det E_1 = -1$

(ii) E_2 multiplies a column/row by $\lambda \neq 0$. $\det E_2 = \lambda$

(iii) E_3 add λ(column i) to column j (/rows). $\det E_3 = 1$

One could prove properties of det (eg $\det(AB) = \det A \det B$) by using the factorisation of matrices into products of E_i.

5.2.4 Column Expansion and Adjugate Matrices

Lemma. Let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, $A = (a_{ij})$. Define $A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}}$ by deleting row i and col j from A. Then

(i) for a fixed j,

$$\det A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}}$$

'expansion in column j'

(ii) for a fixed i,

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}}$$

'expansion in row i'

Remark: could use 1) to define determinants iteratively, starting with $\det a = a$ for $n = 1$.

Example.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

Proof. We will only prove (i), and get (ii) by transposition

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(A) &= \det(A^{(1)} \mid A^{(2)} \mid \cdots \mid \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} e_i \mid \cdots A^{(n)}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \det(A^{(1)} \mid \cdots e_i \mid A^{(ji)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \underbrace{a_{ij}(-1)^{(i-1)+(j-1)}}_{\text{row and col swaps}} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}(-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}}) \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Definition. Let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$. The *adjugate matrix* of A, adj (A), is the $n \times n$ matrix

$$(\text{adj } A)_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{\hat{i}\hat{j}})$$

Theorem. (i)

$$(\text{adj } A)A = (\det A)I = \begin{pmatrix} \det A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \det A \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) If A is invertible, then $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj}(A)$.

Proof. (i) $\det A = \sum_i (\text{adj } A)_{ji} a_{ij} = j^{\text{th}}, j^{\text{th}}$ entry of $(\text{adj } A)A$

For $j \neq k$,

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \det(A^{(1)} \mid \cdots \underbrace{\mid A^k \mid}_{j^{\text{th}} \text{ col}} \cdots ; \mid A^k \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)} \\
&= \sum_i (\text{adj } A)_{ji} a_{ik} \\
&= j, k^{\text{th}} \text{ entry of } (\text{adj } A)A
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) If A invertible, then $\det A \neq 0$, so $I = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det A} A$

□

5.3 Systems of Linear Equations

- $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is m equations in n unknowns ($A : m \times n$ and $\mathbf{b} : m \times 1$ known, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \cdots, x_n) = n \times 1$ unknown)
- $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has solution iff $r(A) = r(A|b)$ where $A|b$ is the augmented matrix: A with extra column b (ie. iff $\mathbf{b}$ is a linear combo of columns in A).
- The solution is unique iff $r(A) = n$
- Special case: $m = n$. If A is non-singular then there is a unique solution $\mathbf{x} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b}$.

5.3.1 The Cramer Rule

If $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ invertible, the system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has unique solution $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)$,

$$x_i = \frac{\det(A_{\hat{ib}})}{\det A}$$

where $A_{\hat{ib}}$ is obtained from A by deleting i^{th} column and replacing it with $\mathbf{b}$.

Proof. Assume that $\mathbf{x}$ is a solution of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(A_{\hat{ib}}) &= \det(A^{(1)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(i-1)} \mid b \mid A^{(i+1)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)}) \\
&= \det(A^{(1)} \mid \cdots \mid A\mathbf{x} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)}) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j \det(A^{(1)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(i-1)} \mid A^{(j)} \mid A^{(i+1)} \mid \cdots \mid A^{(n)}) \text{ as } A\mathbf{x} = \sum_j A^{(j)} x_j \\
&= x_i \det A
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary. If $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ ie. $(n \times n)$ with integer entries, with $\det A = \pm 1$, then

- $A^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ also,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\pm 1} \qquad \text{with adj } A \text{ entries in } \mathbb{Z}$$

- $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, can solve $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ for integer solution.

6 Endomorphisms

Let V be a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$, $\dim V = n < \infty$, and $\alpha \in L(V) = L(V,V)$, with $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \cdots, v_n\}$ basis.

Problem: Choose $\mathcal{B}$ st. $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} (= [\alpha])_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}}$ has "nice from". $\mathcal{B}'$ other basis, P change of basis matrix $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} = P^{-1}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'}P$.

Problem: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, want A' conjugate to it which has a nice from.

Definition. $\alpha \in L(V)$ is *diagonalisable* if there exists $\mathcal{B}$ st.

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} \text{ is diagonal}$$

A weaker possibility is

Definition. $\alpha \in L(V)$ is *triangulable* if $\exists\, \mathcal{B}$ st. $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is upper triangular

($A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ is diagonalisable if its conjugate to a diagonal matrix, similarly for triangular.)

Definition. (i) $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ is an *eigenvalue* of α if there exists some $v \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ st. $\alpha(v) = \lambda v$

(ii) $v \in V$ is an eigenvector for α if $\alpha(v) = \lambda v$ for some eigenvalue λ

(iii) $V_\lambda = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) = \lambda v\}$ λ-eigenspace of α, Note $V_\lambda \leq V$

Shorthand: evector, evalue, espace.
Remark:

(i) λ evalue, $\iff$ $\alpha - \lambda\iota$ singular $\iff$ $\det(\alpha - \lambda\iota) = 0$.

$$V_\lambda = \ker(\alpha - \lambda\iota)$$

Note ι is the identity map.

(ii) If $\alpha(v_j) = \lambda v_j$, then j^{th} col of $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(j^{th} entry)

(iii) $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$ diagonal $\iff$ $\mathcal{B}$ consists of evectors.

$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$ upper triangular $\iff$ $\alpha(v_j) \in < v_1, \cdots, v_j >$ for all j. In particular, v_1 is an eigenvector.

6.1 Aside on Polynomials

$$F[t]\{\text{polys w/ coefficients in } \mathbb{F}\}$$

- $\deg(f+g) \le \max(\deg f, \deg g)$
- $\deg 0 = -\infty$
- $\deg(fg) = \deg f + \deg g$
- If $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ is a root of $f \in F[t]$ (ie. $f(\lambda) = 0$), then $(t-\lambda)$ divides f:

$$f(t) = (t-\lambda)g(t), \qquad \text{some } g(t) \in F[t]$$

- We say λ is a root of $f \in F[t]$ with multiplicity $e (\in \mathbb{N})$ if $(t-\lambda)^e$ divides f, but $(t-\lambda)^{e+1}$ does not.
- A poly of degree n has at most n roots, counted with multiplicity

Theorem. Fundamental Theorem of Algebra Any $f \in \mathbb{C}[t]$ of positive degree has a root (hence $\deg f$ roots.)

Definition. The characteristic polynomial of $\alpha : \chi_\alpha(t) = \det(\alpha - t\iota)$. $(\alpha \in L(V), A \in M_n(\mathbb{F}))$.

Conjugate matrices have same characteristic poly.

Theorem. α triangulable iff $\chi_\alpha(t)$ can be written as a product of linear factors *over* $\mathbb{F}$.
In particular, if $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$, every matrix is triangulable.

Proof. ($\Rightarrow$) Suppose α is triangulable, and represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

wrt. some basis.
Then $\chi_\alpha(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - t & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_n - t \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - t)$
($\Leftarrow$) Induction on $n = \dim V$

- $n = 0$ or 1 Done.
- Suppose $n > 1$, and the thm holds for all endomorphisms of spaces of smaller dimension.

By hypothesis, $\chi_\alpha(t)$ has a root in $\mathbb{F}$, say λ. Let $U := V_\lambda$ $(\neq \{\mathbf{0}\})$

$$\alpha(U) \le U \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ induces } \bar{a} : V/U \to V/U$$

Pick basis $v_1|\cdots|v_k$ for U, extend it to basis

$$\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \cdots, v_n\} \text{ for } V$$

wrt $\mathcal{B}$, α is represented by:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_k & * \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$$

where λI_k is the matrix of α restricted to U, $\alpha|_U$, and C represents $\bar{\alpha}$ wrt $v_{k+1} + U, \alpha, v_n + U$.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_\alpha(t) &= \det(\alpha - t\iota) \\ &= (\lambda - t)^k \chi_{\bar{\alpha}}(t) \end{aligned}$$

Thus χ_α is *also* a product of linear factors. By induction hypothesis, (since $\bar{\alpha}$ is acting on a lower dimensional vector space) there is a basis for V/U, say $w_{k+1}+U, \cdots, w_n+U$ wrt. which $\bar{\alpha}$ is represented by an upper-triangular matrix, say T.

wrt $v_1, \cdots, v_k, w_{k+1}, \cdots, w_n$, α is represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_k & * \\ 0 & T \end{pmatrix}$$

□

Example. $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, $V = \mathbb{R}^2$, α rotation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$\chi_\alpha(t) = t^2 - 2\cos\theta t + 1$ NOT triangulable over $\mathbb{R}$
(Conjugate to a diagonal matrix over $\mathbb{C}$).

Lemma. Let V be n-dim over $\mathbb{F}$, $\alpha \in L(V)$.

$$\chi_\alpha(t) = (-1)^n t^n + c_{n-1} t^{n-1} + \cdots + c_0$$

Then:

- $c_0 = \det\alpha$
- for $\mathbb{F}$ in $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$, $c_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1}\text{tr }\alpha$

Proof.
- $c_0 = \chi_\alpha(0) = \det(\alpha - 0) = \det\alpha$
- For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, $[\alpha]_\mathcal{B}$ can be thought of as a matrix over $\mathbb{C}$ that happens to have real coeffs.

$$\chi_\alpha(t) = \det\begin{pmatrix} a_0 - t & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_n - t \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - t)$$

$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \text{tr }\alpha$

□

Notation: $p(t)$ is a poly over $\mathbb{F}$, $p(t) = a_n t^n + \cdots + a_0$, $a_i \in \mathbb{F}$. For $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, define $P(A) = a_n A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 I$, $\alpha \in L(V)$ (over $\mathbb{F}$), $p(\alpha) = a_n\alpha^n + \cdots + \alpha_0\iota \in L(V)$. (where α^n)

Theorem. V v space over $\mathbb{F}$, $\dim V < \infty$. Let $\alpha \in L(V)$. Then α is diagonalisable iff $p(\alpha) = 0$ for some poly $p \in F[t]$ which is the product of distinct linear factors.

Proof. ($\Leftarrow$) Suppose α is diagonalisable, distinct evalues, $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$. Let $p(t) = (t-\lambda_1)\cdots(t-\lambda_k)$. Let $\mathcal{B}$ be a basis of evectors. For $v \in \mathcal{B}$, $\alpha(v) = \lambda_i v$ for some i. This means

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha - \lambda_i\iota)v = 0 \Rightarrow p(\alpha)(v) = 0$$

As this holds for all $v \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $p(\alpha) = 0$, done.

($\Rightarrow$) Suppose $p(\alpha) = 0$, for $p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^k (t-\lambda_i)$ wlog $p(t)$ monic.

Claim: $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k V_{\lambda_i}$

Proof of claim: Let $q_j(t) = \prod_{i\neq j}^k \frac{t-\lambda_i}{\lambda_j-\lambda_i}$ for $j = 1, \cdots, k$ and $q_j(\lambda_i) = \delta_{ij}$

Let $q(t) := q_1(t) + \cdots + q_k(t)$

$q(t)$ has degree at most $k-1$ (each of the q_i have deg at most $k-1$). $q(\lambda_i) = 1$ for all $i = 1, \cdots, k$. The only possibility is $q(t) = 1$ (constant map)

Let $\pi_j = q_j(\alpha) : V \to V$. By construction, $\sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j = q(\alpha) = \iota \in L(V)$.

Given $v \in V$, $v = q(\alpha)v = \sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j(v)$.

Also,

$$(\alpha - \lambda_j\iota)(\pi_j(v)) = (\alpha - \lambda_j\iota)(q_j(\alpha))(v) = \frac{1}{\prod_{i\neq j}(\lambda_j - \lambda_i)} p(\alpha)v = \mathbf{0}$$

So

$$\pi_j(v) \in \ker(\alpha - \lambda_j\iota)V_{\lambda_j}$$

Thus $V = \sum V_{\lambda_j}$.

To see that the sum is direct, suppose

$$v \in V_{\lambda_j} \cap \left(\sum_{j\neq i}^k V_{\lambda_i}\right) \text{ and apply } \pi_j \text{ to } v$$

$v \in V_{\lambda_j} \Rightarrow \pi_j(v) = \prod_{j\neq i}^k \frac{\lambda_j - \lambda_i}{\lambda_j - \lambda_i} v = v \qquad (\alpha v = \lambda_j v)$

$v \in \sum_{i\neq j} V_{\lambda_i} \Rightarrow \pi_j(v) = 0$. Thus $v = 0$ and the sum is direct.

Now take the union of bases for V_{λ_i} as a basis for V

□

Remarks:

- Morally speaking, π_j is 'projecting' to the V_{λ_j}
- Proof shows that for k distinct evalues $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$ of α, the sum $\sum V_{\lambda_j}$ is direct: $\sum V_{\lambda_j} = \bigoplus V_{\lambda_j}$.
- The only way diagonalisation fails is if $\sum V_{\lambda_j}$ is not a subspace of V. ($\nleq$)

Corollary. If $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ has finite order, ($A^m = I$ for some m). Then A is diagonalisable.

Proof. $p(A) = 0$ for $p(t) = t^m - 1 = \prod_{i=0}^{m-1}(t - \xi^i)$ where ξ is m^{th} root of 1. (Now over complex numbers) $\square$

Theorem. Simultaneous diagonalisation: Let $\alpha, \beta \in L(V)$ diagonalisable. Then α, β are simultaneously diagonalisable (there exists a basis wrt which they're both diagonal) iff α and β commute.

Proof. ($\Rightarrow$) Suppose there is a basis $\mathcal{B}$ st. $A = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $B = [\beta]_{\mathcal{B}}$ diagonal. Any two diagonal matrices commute, so $AB = BA$, so $\alpha\beta = \beta\alpha$.

($\Leftarrow$) Suppose α, β commute, both diagonalisable. We have $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$, where $V_i = \ker(\alpha - \lambda_i \iota)$ (V_i is an eigenspace for α).

Claim: $\beta(V_j) \leq V_j$ (still lands inside)

Suppose $v \in V_j$, $\alpha\beta(v) = \beta\alpha(v) = \beta\lambda_j v = \lambda_j \beta(v)$.

As β is diagonalisable, theres a poly p with distinct linear factors st. $p(\beta) = 0$.

Now $p(\beta|_{V_i}) = p(\beta)|_{V_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta|_{V_i} \in L(V_i)$ is diagon.

Pick a basis β_i of V_i consisting of evectors for β. By construction, these are real evectors for α, and wrt $\mathcal{B} = \cup_i \mathcal{B}_i$ both α and β are diagonal.

$\square$

Lemma. Euclidean alg for polynomails:

Given $a, b \in \mathbb{F}[t]$, with $b \neq 0$, then there exists polynomials $q, r \in F[t]$ with deg $r < \deg b$ and $a = qb + r$

Proof. exercise (induction on deg) or see GRM $\square$

Definition. $\alpha \in L(V)$, $\dim V < \infty$. The minimal poly of α, m_α, is the non zero monic poly of smallest deg st. $m_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$

Remarks (Existence and Uniqueness)

- Say $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V = n < \infty$, $\dim L(V) = n^2$.

  So $\iota, \alpha, \alpha^2, \cdots, \alpha^{n^2} \in L(V)$ must be linearly dependent, so $\alpha_{n^2}\alpha^{n^2} + \cdots + \alpha_1\alpha + \alpha_0\iota$ for some $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}$ not all zero. So min poly existt.

Lemma. Let $\alpha \in L(V)$, $p \in \mathbb{F}[t]$. Then $p(\alpha) = 0$ iff $m_\alpha(t) \mid p(t)$.

Proof. Have $q, r \in \mathbb{F}[t]$ st. $p(t) = m_\alpha(t)q(t) + r(t)(\deg r < \deg m_\alpha)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= p(\alpha) \\ &= \underbrace{m_\alpha(\alpha)}\, q(\alpha) + r(\alpha) \\ &\Rightarrow r(\alpha) = 0 \in L(V) \end{aligned}$$

By minimality of $\deg m_\alpha$, $r(t) = 0$ $\square$

Corollary. m_α is uniquely defined.

Proof. Say m_1 and m_2 both minimal. Then $m_1 | m_2$ and $m_2 | m_1$, both are monic, so $m_1 = m_2$. $\square$

Theorem. (Cayley Hamilton) Let V v space over $\mathbb{F}$, $\dim V < \infty$. Let $\alpha \in L(V)$. Then $\chi_\alpha(\alpha) = 0 \in L(V)$.

Proof. – $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$

For some basis $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \cdots, v_n\}$, $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$

Let $U_j := < v_1, \cdots, v_j > \cdots$. Then $(\alpha - a_j\iota)U_j \leq U_{j-1}$. So

$$(\alpha - \alpha_1\iota)(\alpha - \alpha_2\iota)\cdots(\alpha - \alpha_{n-1}\iota)\underbrace{(\alpha - \alpha_n\iota)V}_{\leq U_{n-1}}$$

also $\underbrace{(\alpha - \alpha_{n-1}\iota)(\alpha - \alpha_n\iota)V}_{\leq U_{n-2}}$

and so on, until the whole thing

$$\underbrace{(\alpha - \alpha_1\iota)(\alpha - \alpha_2\iota)\cdots(\alpha - \alpha_{n-1}\iota)(\alpha - \alpha_n\iota)V}_{\leq(\alpha - \alpha_1\iota)U_1 = \{\mathbf{0}\}}$$

So $\xi_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$

– General Field $\mathbb{F}$

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_A(t)(-1)^n &= t^n + a_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 t + a_0 \\ &= \det(tI - A) \end{aligned}$$

For any matrix B, B adj $B = (\det B)I$.

$B = tI - A$: adj (B) matrix with entries in polys in t, of degree $< n$, ie. polynomials in t with coeffs in $M_n(\mathbb{F})$

$$\underbrace{B_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \cdots + B_1 t + B_0}_{\text{adj}(B), \text{some} B_i \in M_n(\mathbb{F})}$$

$$= \underbrace{(t^n + a_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0)}_{\det B} I$$

Equate coeffs (powers of t) :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= B_{n-1} \\ a_{n-1}I &= B_{n-2} - AB_{n-1} \\ &\vdots \\ a_0 I &= -AB_0 \end{aligned}$$

Multiply the first equation by A^n, the second by A^{n-1}, $\cdots$, and the last by A_0. Then add all these, and this yields

$$A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 A + a_0 I = 0$$

□

Definition. λ an evalue of $\alpha \in L(V)$, $\dim V < \infty$.

$$\chi_\alpha(t) = (t-\lambda)^{\alpha_\lambda} q(t)$$

some $q \in F[t]$, $(t-\lambda) \not| q(t)$.
a_λ *algebraic multiplicity* of λ a an e value of α.
$g_\lambda = n(\alpha - \lambda\iota)$ is the *geometric multiplicity* of λ as an evalue of α.

Lemma. If λ evalue, $1 \le g_\lambda \le \alpha_\lambda$.

Proof. – $1 \le g_\lambda$, since $\alpha - \lambda\iota$ is singular

– $g_\lambda \le a_\lambda$? Let $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, \cdots, v_n\}$ a basis of V with $\{v_1, \cdots, v_g\}$ a basis of $N(\alpha - \lambda\iota)$, $(g = g_\lambda)$. (Note $N(\alpha - \lambda\iota)$ is V_λ)

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_g & * \\ 0 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ some } A_1 \in M_{n-g}(\mathbb{F})$$

$$\chi_\alpha(t) = (t-\lambda)^g \chi_{A_1}(t), \text{ so } g_\lambda \le a_\lambda$$

□

Lemma. λ an evalue. Let c_λ be the multiplicity of λ as a root of m_α. Then $1 \le c_\lambda \le a_\lambda$.

Proof. – $m_\alpha | \chi_\alpha$ (as both of them applied to α are zero) $\Rightarrow c_\lambda \le a_\lambda$.

– For $1 \le c_\lambda$, λ an evalue, so $\alpha v = \lambda v$ for some $v \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$.
Claim $m_\alpha(\alpha)v = m_\alpha(\lambda)v$ as $(\forall\, p \in \mathbb{F}[t], p(\alpha)v = p(\lambda)v)$. This is also zero as it is the minimal poly. Hnec

$$m_\alpha(\lambda) = 0 \in \mathbb{F} \quad (v \neq \mathbf{0})$$

and

$$t - \lambda \mid m_\alpha(t)$$

□

Example.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_A(t) = |A - tI| = (2-t)(1-t)^2$$

Choices for m_α :

(a) $(t-2)(t-1)^2$

(b) $(t-2)(t-1)$

Check:

$$(A-I)(A-2I)=0$$

So (b) holds, so A diagonalisable.

Example. $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^1 & & 0 & & \\ & \lambda^1 & & & \ddots \\ & 0 & & \lambda^1 & \end{pmatrix}$

Check $g_\lambda = 1$, $a_\lambda = n$, $c_\lambda = n$.

Lemma. ($\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$) $\alpha \in L(V)$. TFAE

(i) α diagonalisable

(ii) $\alpha_\lambda = g_\lambda$ for all eigenvalue λ

(iii) $c_\lambda = 1$ for all eigenvalue λ

Proof.
- (i) $\iff$ (ii): Let $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$ evalues of α.

  $$\alpha \text{ diagonalisable } \iff V = \bigoplus V_{\lambda_k}$$

  where with V, $\dim n = \deg \chi_\alpha = a_1 + \cdots + a_k$, and $\dim \text{RHS} = g_1 + \cdots + g_k$ fund theorem of algebra.

  $g_2 \leq a_2$ for all i, so α diagonalisable iff $g_i = a_i$ for all i.
- (ii) $\iff$ (iii). By the fund theorem of alg, m_α is a product of linear factors.

  α is diagonalisable iff all of these linear factors are distinct, ie. $c_\lambda = 1$ for all evalues λ.
-

□

Remark: Over $\mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_\alpha(t) &= (\lambda_1 - t)^{\alpha_1} \cdots (\lambda_k - t)^{\alpha_k} && \lambda_i \text{ all evalues} \\ m_\alpha(t) &= (t-\lambda_1)^{c_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{c_k} && \text{with } 1 \leq c_i \leq a_i \end{aligned}$$

Definition. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ is in *Jordan Normal Form* (JNF) if it is a block diagonal matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & 0 & \\ & J_{n_2}(\lambda_2) & 0 & \cdots J_{n_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $k \geq 1$, $n_1, \cdots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sum n_i = n$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$ (needn't be distinct)

$$J_m(\lambda) = A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^1 & 1 & & \\ & \lambda^1 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & 0 & & \lambda^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $J_m(\lambda) \in M_m\mathbb{C}$ is a Jordan block

Theorem. Every $A \in M_n\mathbb{C}$ is similar to a matrix in JNF, unique up to reordering the Jordan black

Proof. (Non-examinable) consequence of main thm on modules in GRM. □

Example. Possible JNFs for $A \in M_2\mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_A = (t-\lambda_1)(t-\lambda_2) \quad (t-\lambda) \quad (t-\lambda)^2$$

Example. Possible JNFs for $A \in M_3\mathbb{C}$
λ_i distinct gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $m_A = (t-\lambda_1)(t-\lambda_2)(t-\lambda_3)$
or

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $m_A = (t-\lambda_1)(t-\lambda_2)$
or

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

with $m_A = (t-\lambda)$
or

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 1 & \\ & & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $(t-\lambda_1)(t-\lambda_2)^2$
or

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda 1 & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

with $(t-\lambda)^2$
and

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda 1 1 & & \\ & \lambda 1 & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

with $(t-\lambda)^3$

Theorem. (Generalised eigenspace decomposition)
V f dim v space over $\mathbb{C}$, $\alpha \in L(V)$. Suppose that

$$m_\alpha(t) = (t-\lambda_1)^{c_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{c_k} \qquad \lambda_i \text{ distinct}$$

Then

$$V = \bigoplus V_j$$

where $V_j = N((\alpha - \lambda_j \iota)^{c_j})$
generalised space.

Proof. (Sketch)
Let

$$p_j(t) = \prod_{i \neq j} (t-\lambda_i)^{c_i}$$

The p_j have no common factor, so by Euclid's algorithm we can find $q_1, \cdots, q_k \in \mathbb{C}[t]$ st. $\sum p_j(t) q_j(t) = 1$

Let $\pi_j = q_j(\alpha) p_j(\alpha) \in L(V)$. Note $\sum_{j=1}^k \pi_j = \iota$.

These π_j are sort of like projection maps as before, now projecting to generalised eigenspaces

- As $m_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$, so

$$(\alpha - \lambda_j \iota)^{c_j} \pi_j = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im} \pi_j \leq V_j$$

- Suppose $v \in V$,

$$v = \iota(v) = \sum \pi_j(v) \Rightarrow V = \sum V_j$$

- Directness $\pi_i \pi_j = 0$ for $i \neq j$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_i = \pi_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j \right) = \pi_i^2 \text{ projection}$$

and so

$$\pi_i|_{v_j} = \begin{cases} \mathrm{Id} & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

and directness follows

$\square$

Remarks:

(i) Can use this to reduce the proof of JNF to a single eigenvalue.

(ii) Considering $\alpha - \lambda\iota$ can reduce to the case of evalue 0.

Lemma. Let $\alpha \in L(V)$ with JNF $A \in M_n\mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{number of } \{\text{Jordan blocks } J_l(\lambda) \text{ of } A \text{ with } l \geq r\} \\ &= n\left((\alpha - \lambda_i)^r\right) - n\left((\alpha - \lambda_i)^{r-1}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Work blockwise

$$J_s(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ & \vdots & \\ 0 & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{S \times S}, \qquad J_s(\lambda) s\lambda I_s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \vdots & & \\ 0 & & 0 & \end{pmatrix} \quad (r = 1, \text{nullity} = 1)$$

$$(J_s(\lambda) s\lambda I_s)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & \end{pmatrix} \text{ nullity } 2$$

Hence

$$n((J_s(\lambda) s\lambda I_s)^k) \begin{cases} k & \text{if } k \leq s \\ s & \text{if } k \geq s \end{cases}$$

$\square$

Example.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Want JNF and a basis $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2\}$ wrt which A is in JNF.

–

$$\chi_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} -t & -1 \\ 1 & 2 - t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 2t + 1 = (t-1)^2$$

2 possibilities, either $m_A = t - 1$ or $m_A = (t-1)^2$
In each case,

$$\text{JNF } = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{JNF } = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: if A was conjugate to I, then $A = I$ ($P^{-1}AP = I$ for any P invertible). So it is the second case!

- Espace

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ ker spanned } v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

  Aside: see Michaels Notes

- v_2 satisfies $(A - I)v_2 = v_1$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (NOT unique!)}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

  $A = P^{-1}AP$

Now, suppose we want to find some high power of A. Can use JNF.

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= (P^{-1}JP)^n \\ &= P^{-1}J^nP \\ &= P^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P \end{aligned}$$

Remark: In JNF:

- a_λ = total number of times that λ appears in diagonal
- g_λ = number of λ-Jordan blocks
- c_λ = size of the largest λ-Jordan Block

7 Bilnear Forms II

$$\varphi : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}$$

This chapter: same basis for both factors of V, say $\mathcal{B}$. For $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V < \infty$, matrix representation $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}} (= [\varphi_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}}])$

Lemma. $\psi : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}, \dim_{\mathbb{F}} V < \infty$, $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'$ bases for V. Let $P = [\mathrm{id}]_{\mathcal{B},\mathcal{B}'}$. Then

$$[\psi]_{\mathcal{B}'} = P^T [\psi]_{\mathcal{B}} P$$

Proof. Special case of L10. □

Definition. $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ are *congruent* if $A = P^T B P$ for some invertible P.

Note: This is an equivalence relation

Definition. A bilinear form on V is *symmetric* if $\psi(u, v) = \psi(v, u)$ for all $u, v \in V$

Note: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ is symmetric if $A = A^T$.
φ is symmetric $\iff$ $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is symmetric for any basis $\mathcal{B}$. (enough $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}}$ symmetric for one $\mathcal{B}$).
Note: To be able to represent φ by a diagonal matrix, φ needs to be symmetric.

$$P^T \underbrace{A}_{=[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}}} P = D$$

where D is diagonal, so

$$\underbrace{\Rightarrow D^T}_{\text{because } D \text{ diagonal}} = P^T A^T P \Rightarrow A = A^T$$

Definition. A map $Q : V \to \mathbb{F}$ is *quadratic form* if there is a bilinear form $\varphi : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ s.t. $Q(v) = \varphi(v, v)$ for all vectors $v \in V$.

Example. $V = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = ax^2 + (b + c)xy + dy^2$$

Rk: Wouldn't change if replace A with $\frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$

Proposition. (Assume $1 + 1 \neq 0 \in \mathbb{F}$) If $Q : V \to \mathbb{F}$ is a quadratic form then there exists a unique symmetric bilinear form $\varphi : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ st. $Q(u) = \varphi(u, u)$ for all $u \in V$

Proof.
- Existance: Let ψ bilinear form on V st. $Q(u) = \psi(u, u)$. Let

$$\varphi(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}(\psi(u, v) + \psi(v, u)$$

- bilinear, symmetric.
- $\varphi(u, u) = \psi(u, u) = Q(u)$

– Uniqueness: Suppose φ is such a symmetric bilnear from.

$$\begin{aligned} Q(u+v) &= \varphi(u+v, u+v) \\ &= \varphi(u,u) + \varphi(u,v) + \varphi(v,u) + \varphi(v,v) \\ &= Q(u) + 2\varphi(u,v) + Q(v) \end{aligned}$$

so

(POLARISATION IDENTITY)

$$\varphi(u,v) = \frac{1}{2}\left(Q(u+v) - Q(u) - Q(v)\right)$$

Any such φ is determined by a starting Q, so uniquely determined.

□

Theorem. Let $\varphi : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ symmetric bilinear from, assume $1 + 1 \neq 0 \in \mathbb{F}$ (eg $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$), $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} V < \infty$.

Then there's a basis $\mathcal{B}$ of V st. $[\varphi]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is diagonal

Proof. (Induction on the dimension of V, a pretty common technique) ($n = \dim V$)

– $n = 0, 1$ Done.

– Suppose thm holds for all spaces of dim $< n$. If $\varphi(u,u) = 0$ for all u, then by polarisation identity, φ is identically zero, done. Otherwise choose $e_1 \in V$ s.t. $\varphi(e_1, e_1) \neq 0$.

Let

$$U = < e_1 >^{\perp} = \{u \in V \mid \varphi(e_1, e_1) = 0\}$$

$$= \ker\{\varphi(e_1, -) \mid V \to \mathbb{F}\}$$

$\dim U = n - 1$ by rank nullity. Moreover,

$$V = < e_1 > \oplus U$$

Note: $< e_1 > \cap U = \{\mathbf{0}\}$, $\dim(< e_1 > \oplus U) = 1 + n - 1 = n$

Consider $\varphi\big|_U : U \times U \to \mathbb{F}$, bilinear, symmetric. By the induction hypothesis, there is a basis of U, say $e_2, \cdots, e_n$ wrt. which $\varphi\big|_U$ is diagonal.

Now φ is diagonal wrt $e_1, \cdots, e_n$

□

Example. ,

$V = \mathbb{R}^3$, std e_1, e_2, e_3

$$Q(\underbrace{x_1, x_2, x_3}_{\sum_{i=1}^3 x_i e_i}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$$

Want a basis f_1, f_2, f_3 of $\mathbb{R}^3$ st.

$$Q(af_1 + bf_2 + cf_3) = \lambda a^2 + \mu b^2 + \nu c^2$$

some $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$. (diagonal entries)

The matrix wrt. std basis for bilinear symmetric form is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

How to diagonalise?

Method 1: Complete the square. Use up all terms in x_1, then use up all terms in x_2 or x_3, whichever easier!

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 - 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_3 - 2x_2)^2 - 4x_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

So for some P, $P^TAP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

To find P, notice that

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the matrix is P^{-1}.

Method 2: Follow steps in diag prof.