Part A Linear Algebra

November 3, 2017

Sheet 1

1. (a) Prove that $\mathbb{F}_p = \{0, 1, \ldots, p-1\}$, the set of equivalence classes of integers modulo a prime p, satisfies the axioms of a field. How many elements are there in a vector space of dimension n over the field $\mathbb{F}_p$?

Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $0 \leq a < p, \quad 0 \leq b < p, \quad 0 \leq c < p$.

Let $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c} \in \mathbb{F}$ be equivalence classes of integers modulo p.

The field axioms are listed below, together with proof that they hold for $\mathbb{F}_p$.

1. **Additive axioms**
   Define $\overline{a} + \overline{b} := \overline{a+b}$, then:
   - (a) *Existence of identity*: $\overline{0}$ is the identity since $\overline{a} + \overline{0} = \overline{a+0} = \overline{a}$ for all $\overline{a} \in \mathbb{F}_p$.
   - (b) *Existence of inverses*: $(\overline{a})^{-1} = \overline{-a}$ since $\overline{a} + \overline{-a} = \overline{a + -a} = \overline{0}$ for all $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$.
   - (c) *Commutativity*: $\overline{a} + \overline{b} = \overline{a+b} = \overline{b} + \overline{a}$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$.
   - (d) *Associativity*: $\overline{a} + (\overline{b} + \overline{c}) = \overline{a} + \overline{b+c} = \overline{a+b+c} = \overline{a+b} + \overline{c} = (\overline{a} + \overline{b}) + \overline{c}$.
2. **Multiplicative axioms**
   Define $\overline{a}\,\overline{b} := \overline{ab}$, then:
   - (a) *Existence of identity*: $\overline{1}$ is the identity since $\overline{a}\overline{1} = \overline{a \cdot 1} = \overline{a}$ for all $\overline{a} \in \mathbb{F}_p$.
   - (b) *Existence of inverses for everything except additive identity*: We need to show that for all $\overline{a} \in \mathbb{F}_p \backslash \{\overline{0}\}$ there exists $\overline{b} \in \mathbb{F}_p$ such that $\overline{a}\,\overline{b} = \overline{1}$. TODO: I couldn't think how to show this. I eventually allowed myself to google a little which brought up people pointing to the fact that since a and p are coprime, there

exist n, m such that $an + pm = 1$. Haven't thought about what to do with that yet.

(c) *Commutativity*: $\overline{a}\,\overline{b} = \overline{ab} = \overline{b}\,\overline{a}$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$.

(d) *Associativity*: $\overline{a}(\overline{b}\overline{c}) = \overline{a} + \overline{bc} = \overline{abc} = \overline{ab}\,\overline{c} = (\overline{a}\,\overline{b})\overline{c}$.

3. **Distributive axiom**

(a) *Multiplication distributes over addition*: $\overline{a}(\overline{b} + \overline{c}) = \overline{a}(\overline{b + c}) = \overline{a(b + c)} = \overline{ab + ac} = \overline{ab} + \overline{ac} = \overline{a}\,\overline{b} + \overline{a}\,\overline{c}$

There are p^n elements in a vector space of dimension n over the field $\mathbb{F}_p$.

(b) Determine all subspaces of $(\mathbb{F}_2)^3$.

Remark: This is like the 8 vectors that form the unit cube in $\mathbb{R}^3$, except that when extended beyond the cube by vector addition or scalar multiplication they "wrap around".

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbb{F}_2)^3 &= \{\overline{0}, \overline{1}\}^3 \\
&= \{(\overline{0}, \overline{0}, \overline{0}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{0}, \overline{0}, \overline{1}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{0}, \overline{1}, \overline{0}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{0}, \overline{1}, \overline{1}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{1}, \overline{0}, \overline{0}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{1}, \overline{0}, \overline{1}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{1}, \overline{1}, \overline{0}), \\
&\quad\ (\overline{1}, \overline{1}, \overline{1})\}.
\end{aligned}$$

The set of subspaces of $(\mathbb{F}_2)^3$ is

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\{\{(\overline{0}, \overline{0}, \overline{0})\}\} & \cup \\
\{\{(\overline{0}, \overline{0}, \overline{0}), x\} \mid x \in (\mathbb{F}_2)^3\} & \cup \\
\{\{(\overline{0}, a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{F}_2\}\} & \cup \\
\{\{(a, \overline{0}, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{F}_2\}\} & \cup \\
\{\{(a, b, \overline{0}) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{F}_2\}\} & \cup \\
\{(\mathbb{F}_2)^3\}. &
\end{array}$$

2. Show that the vector space of polynomials $\mathbb{R}[x]$ is isomorphic to a proper subspace of itself.

We need to:

1. ***Exhibit a proper subspace*** $S[x] \subset \mathbb{R}[x]$ ***and a bijection*** $f : \mathbb{R}[x] \to S[x]$

   Let $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ so that $\mathbb{R}[x] = \{a_0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + \ldots\}$.

   Define $S[x] = \{0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \ldots\}$, i.e. the restriction of $\mathbb{R}[x]$ to those polynomials that have constant term zero.

   $S[x]$ is a proper subspace of $\mathbb{R}[x]$ since it contains the zero polynomial, and is closed under addition and scalar multiplication.

   Define $f : \mathbb{R}[x] \to S[x]$ where $f(a_0+a_1x^1+a_2x^2+\ldots) = 0+a_0x^1+a_1x^2+a_2x^3+\ldots$.

   f is clearly injective, since if $f(r(x)) = f(r'(x))$ then their coefficients $a_0, a_1, \ldots$ are the same and hence $r(x) = r'(x)$.

   Also, f is clearly surjective since if $s(x) = a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \ldots$ then $s(x) = f(a_1 + a_2x^1 + a_3x^2 + \ldots)$.

2. ***Prove that*** f ***preserves addition***

   Let $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

   Let $r(x) = a_0 + a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 + \ldots$ and $r'(x) = b_0 + b_1x^1 + b_2x^2 + \ldots$.

   Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
f\Big(r(x) + r'(x)\Big) &= f\Big((a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x^1 + (a_2 + b_2)x^2 + \ldots\Big) \\
&= 0 + (a_0 + b_0)x^1 + (a_1 + b_1)x^2 + (a_2 + b_2)x^3 + \ldots \\
&= \Big(0 + a_0x^1 + a_1x^2 + a_2x^3 + \ldots\Big) \\
&+ \Big(0 + b_0x^1 + b_1x^2 + b_2x^3 + \ldots\Big) \\
&= f\Big(r(x)\Big) + f\Big(r'(x)\Big).
\end{aligned}
$$

3. ***Prove that*** f ***preserves scalar multiplication***

$$\begin{aligned} f\Big(\lambda r(x)\Big) &= f\Big(\lambda a_0 + \lambda a_1 x^1 + \lambda a_2 x^2 + \dots\Big) \\ &= 0 + \lambda a_0 x^1 + \lambda a_1 x^2 + \lambda a_2 x^3 + \dots \\ &= \lambda(0 + a_0 x^1 + a_1 x^2 + a_2 x^3 + \dots) \\ &= \lambda f\Big(r(x)\Big) \end{aligned}$$

3. Show that the space of functions $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$ does not have a countable basis.

4. Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field and $f(x)$ be an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}[x]$. Show that the set of polynomials modulo $f(x)$ form a field.

5. (a) A non-empty subset I of a ring R is an ideal if for all $s, t \in I$ and all $r \in R$ we have

$$s - t \in I \text{ and } rt, tr \in I.$$

List all the ideals of a field $\mathbb{F}$ and of the ring $\mathbb{Z}$. Show that the kernel of any ring homomorphism is an ideal.

(b) Show that $(r + I)(r' + I) := rr' + I$ gives a well defined multiplication on the set of cosets R/I making it into a ring.

(c) Formulate the first isomorphism theorem for rings.

6. (a) Show that the set $M_n(R)$ of $(n \times n)$-matrices with entries in a ring R is a ring with the usual matrix addition and multiplication.

(b) Show that the canonical surjection $R \to R/I$ induces a surjective ring homomorphism $M_n(R) \to M_n(R/I)$. What is the kernel? Consider the example when $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and $I = 3\mathbb{Z}$.

(c) Describe the ideals of $M_n(R)$ for a ring R with multiplicative unit 1.

7. Prove that a linear transformation $P : V \to V$ of a finite dimensional vector space satisfies $P^2 = P$ if and only if there exists a basis such that the matrix of P with respect to that basis is a block matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence determine the minimal and characteristic polynomials of P.

8. Let $T : V \to V$ be a linear transformation of a finite dimensional vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$ to itself. Prove that T is invertible if and only if x does not divide the minimal polynomial $m_T(x)$.

9. Let $T : V \to V$ be a linear transformation of a finite dimensional vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$ to itself. Assume that $\{v, Tv, T^2v, \dots\}$ span V for some $v \in V$. Show that

(i) there exists a k such that $v, Tv, \dots, T^{k-1}v$ are linearly independent and for some $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}$

$$T^k v = \alpha_0 v + \alpha_1 Tv + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} T^{k-1} v;$$

(ii) the set $\{v, Tv, \dots, T^{k-1}v\}$ forms a basis for V;

(iii) its minimal polynomial is given by $m_T(x) = x^k - \alpha_{k-1}x^{k-1} - \cdots - \alpha_0$.

What is the characteristic polynomial $\chi_T(x)$?