

Coordinate Vectors

- Recall: We say $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ is a _____ for V
if

1)

2)

\iff every vector $w \in V$

This gives us a way to "name" vectors easily

Def: Let $\mathcal{B} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ be _____ for V

Let $w \in V$ be arbitrary and write $w =$ _____

Then we call the vector

$$[\quad]_{\mathcal{B}} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{F}^n$$

the _____ of w

this allows us to pose questions about "abstract vectors"
to

Ex: Let $B = (v_1 \dots v_n)$ be basis for V .

1) A vector $w \in \text{span}(z_1, \dots, z_n)$

$\Leftrightarrow [w]_B \in \text{span}([z_1]_B, \dots, [z_n]_B)$

2) A list of vectors $w_1 \dots w_k$ are LI in V

$\Leftrightarrow [w_1]_B, \dots, [w_k]_B$ are LI in \mathbb{F}^n

Potential issue

• these "

are dependent on B

- Q? What if we chose a different basis \mathcal{B}'

That is, how are

$$[\quad]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$[\quad]_{\mathcal{B}'}$$

related?

- To answer this, we will turn to

Linear transformations

- What should be the "proper" def of a function between L F-vs V, W ?

• we can in V, W

• we can by a $\#$ of F

\leadsto the functions should preserve this

[... whispers ... Category theory]

Def.: A function $T: V \rightarrow W$ between 2 \mathbb{F} -vs is

a



if

1)

2)

ex) $V = \mathbb{F}^n$, $W = \mathbb{F}^m$ and $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{F})$

Then $T(\vec{x}) :=$



ii) Let $S \xrightarrow{f} S'$ be a function of sets.

This gives a linear map

$$\text{Fact}(\underline{\quad}, \mathbb{F}) \xrightarrow{f^*} \text{Fact}(\underline{\quad}, \mathbb{F})$$

$$g \longmapsto \underline{\quad}$$

Pf)

Properties of linear maps

Def: Let $T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear. Then

1) The _____ of T is the subset

$$\subseteq V$$

2) The _____ of T is the dimension of

3) The _____ (or _____) of T

b

$\subseteq W$

4) The dimension of T is the

dimension of T

Warm up exc: 1) Show SV is a subspace

2) Show SW is a subspace.

pt)

Recall: We say a function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous if



Prop: $T: V \rightarrow W$ linear. Then T is continuous iff



Pf)

Recall: We say a function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is _____ if

\exists _____ $: Y \rightarrow X$ st _____ and

Prop: Let $T: X \rightarrow Y$ be a _____ linear map. Then

_____ is also linear.

Pf)

Def. We call a linear map an $T: V \rightarrow W$
and we write $\overrightarrow{\quad}$

Ways to think about basis through lens of linear maps

Prop: Let V be fd with basis $\mathcal{B} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$

For any other vector space W and vectors $y_1, \dots, y_n \in W$

$\exists!$ linear map $T: V \rightarrow W$ st

$$T(v_1) = \underline{\quad}, \quad \dots, \quad T(v_n) = \underline{\quad}$$

(ie, we can send basis anywhere we want, and that
uniquely defines the map)

pf)

Prop: V fd with basis $B = (v_1, v_n)$, and let

$T: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear map. Then

1) T is injective \Leftrightarrow

$\text{HW} \quad$ 2) T surjective \Leftrightarrow

3) T isomorphism \Leftrightarrow

px) 1)

(Cor.) 1) Let $\text{dim}(V)=n$. Then $V \cong \mathbb{F}^n$

2) 2 vector spaces are isomorphic iff they have
the same dimension

Ex)

Remark: The proof of (1) tells us the following: A choice of basis amounts to choosing an isomorphism

$$g_B : \mathbb{P}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} V$$

• Under this recognition

$$[\quad \vee \quad]_B =$$

- So if we chose two buses then we have

$$\mathbb{P}^n \xrightarrow[\sim]{g_B} V \xleftarrow[\sim]{g_{B'}} \mathbb{P}^n$$

Then since $g_B, g_{B'}$ are bijective

$$g_B(\) = v = g_{B'}(\)$$

$$\Rightarrow [] =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}^n & \xrightarrow{g_B} & V \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow g_{B'} \\ & \mathbb{P}^n & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow [] = \underline{[]} \text{ for some bijective}$$

$$\text{map } \underline{\quad} : \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$$

Connection to Matrices

• Recall we started today by discussing

and we wanted to know how they changed if we

"

"

from $B \rightarrow B'$

We are now in a spot to answer this

Thm: Let $V \xrightarrow{T} W$ be linear and let

$B = (v_1 \dots v_n)$ $C = (w_1 \dots w_m)$ be bases for V, W .

Then $\exists!$ matrix $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{F})$ such that

$$\underset{\text{---}}{=} A$$

$\forall v \in V$

(We often write $A := [T]_B^e$ the matrix of T w/ B, e)
Pf)

Cor: Let V be a vector space and let B, B' be two bases for V .

Consider the map

$$(V, B) \xrightarrow{\quad} (V, B')$$

(that is

Then $[J_B^{B'} := P_B^{B'}]$ is called the

and $V \vee V$

$$[J_{B'} =$$

$$[J_B$$

→ Justifies the name "

"

(or 2) a) If V is n -dim, W m -dim then there is an isomorphism

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) $\dim (\quad) =$

More generally: V, W vector spaces B_V, B'_V and B_W, B'_W bases for V, W respectively.

If $T: V \rightarrow W$ linear then how are

$$[\quad] \text{ and }$$

$$[\quad] \text{ related?}$$

• consider the composable maps

$$V \xrightarrow{T} W \xrightarrow{S} Z$$

$S \circ T$

1) $[T]$

2) $[S]$

3) $[S \circ T] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

!!!

(see HW for example)



Back to the question above : Write (V, \mathcal{B}_V) to emphasize

what basis using : Write $P = P_{\mathcal{B}_V}^{\mathcal{B}_U}$ and $Q = P_{\mathcal{B}_W}^{\mathcal{B}_U}$

(V, \mathcal{B}_V)

(W, \mathcal{B}_W)

(V, \mathcal{B}_V')

(W, \mathcal{B}_W')

