CH1 Vector Space Textbook

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Vector Space

Definition (Vector Space).
A vector space (or linear space) W over a $field^2$ F consists of a set on which two operations (called addition and scalar mul- tiplication, respectively) are defined so that for each pair of elements x, y, in W there is a unique element $x + y$ in W, and for each element a in F and each element x in W there is a unique element ax in W, such that the following conditions hold.

There are eight rules for calculating the vector space !
Please do not forget !

Definition (Definition of Subspace).
A subset W of a vector space W over a field F is called a subspace of W if W is a vector space over F with the operations of addition and scalar multiplication defined on W.

Theorem (1.3).
Let V be a vector space and W a subset of V. Then W is a subspace of V if and only if the following three conditions hold for the operations defined in V.
(a) $0 \in$ W.
(b) $x + y \in W$ whenever $x \in$ W and $y \in$ W.
(c) $cx \in$ W whenever $c \in$ F and $x \in$ W.

Theorem (1.4).
Any intersection of subspaces of a vector space W is a subspace of V.

Example

Question (Exercise 19) :
Let W_1 and W_2 be subspaces of a vector space V. Prove that $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a subspace of W if and only if $W_1 \subseteq W_2$ or $W_2 \subseteq W_1$.

Solution.

1. Let W_1 and W_2 be subspace of W, $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a subspace
2. Suppose $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a subspace of W while $W_1 \not\subseteq W_2$ and $W_2 \not\subseteq W_1 \rightarrow$ $\exists\ x \in W_1, x \notin W_2$, $\exists\ y \in W_2, y \notin W_1$
   If $W_1 \cup W_2$ is a subspace , $x, y \in W_1 \cup W_2 \rightarrow x + y \in W_1 \cup W_2$
3. $x + y \in W_1 \cup W_2 \quad \therefore x + y \in W_1$ or $x + y \in W_2$
   Since W_1 and W_2 are subspaces of V $\therefore x \in W_1, y \in W_2$ or $x \in W_2, y \in W_1$
   $\rightarrow\leftarrow$ wtih (1)

Definition (Definition of Linear Combination).
Let W be a vector space and S a nonempty subset of V. A vector $v \in$ V is called a linear combination of vectors of S if there exist a finite number of vectors $u_1, u_2, ..., u_n$ in S and scalars $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ in F such that $v = a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + \cdots + a_nu_n$. In this case we also say that W is a linear combination of $u_1, u_2, ..., u_n$ and call $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ the coefficients of the linear combination.

Definition (Definition of Span).
Let S be a nonempty subset of a vector space V. The span of S, denoted span(S), is the set consisting of all linear combinations of the vectors in S. For convenience, we define span(ϕ) = $\{0\}$.

Example

$S = \{(0,0,1), (1,0,0)\}$
$Span(S) = \{a_1(0,0,1) + a_2(1,0,0) \mid a_1, a_2 \in F\}$

Theorem (1.5).
The span of any subset S of a vector space W is a subspace of V. Moreover, any subspace of W that contains S must also contain the span of S.

Definition (Linearly Dependent).

A subset S of a vector space W is called linearly dependent if there exist a finite number of distinct vectors $u_1, u_2, ..., u_n$ in S and scalars $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$, not all zero, such that

$$a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + \cdots + a_nu_n = 0.$$

In this case we also say that the vectors of S are linearly dependent.

Definition (Definition of Linearly Independent).

A subset S of a vector space that is not linearly dependent is called linearly independent. As before, we also say that the vectors of S are linearly independent.

Theorem (1.6).

Let W be a vector space,and let $\mathrm{S}_1 \subseteq \mathrm{S}_2 \subseteq \mathrm{V}$. If S_1 is linearly dependent, then S_2 is linearly dependent.

Corollary. Let W be a vector space, and let $\mathrm{S}_1 \subseteq \mathrm{S}_2 \subseteq \mathrm{V}$. If S_2 is linearly independent, then S_1 is linearly independent.

Theorem (1.7).

Let S be a linearly independent subset of a vector space V, and let v be a vector in V that is not in S. Then $\mathrm{S} \cup \{v\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if $\mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{span(S)}$.

Definition (Definition of Bases).

A basis β for a vector space V is a linearly independent subset of V that generates V. If β is a basis for V, we also say that the vectors of β form a basis for V.

Theorem (1.8).

Let V be a vector space and $\beta = \{u_1, u_2, ..., u_n\}$ be a subset of V. Then β is a basis for V if and only if each $\mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{V}$ can be uniquely expressed as a linear combination of vectors of β, that is, can be expressed in the form

$$\mathrm{v} = a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + \cdots + a_nu_n$$

for unique scalars $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$.

Theorem (1.9).

If a vector space V is generated by a finite set S, then some subset of S is a basis for V. Hence V has a finite basis.

Theorem (1.10 Replacement Theorem).

Let V be a vector space that is generated by a set G containing exactly n vectors, and let L be a linearly independent subset of V containing exactly m vectors. Then $\mathrm{m} \leq \mathrm{n}$ and there exists a subset H of G containing exactly $\mathrm{n} \mp \mathrm{m}$ vectors such that $\mathrm{L} \cup \mathrm{H}$ generates V.

Theorem (Corollary 1.).
Let V be a vector space having a finite basis. Then every basis for V contains the same number of vectors.

<u>Definition</u> (Definition of Dimension).
A vector space is called finite-dimensional if it has a basis consisting of a finite number of vectors. The unique number of vectors in each basis for V is called the dimension of V and is denoted by dim(V). A vector space that is not finite-dimensional is called infinite-dimensional .

Chapter 2

§ 2-1 Linear transformation

<u>Definition</u> (Definition of Linear Transformation).
Let V and W be vector spaces (over F). We call a function T : V $\rightarrow$ W a linear transformation from V to W if, for all x, y $\in$ V and c $\in$ F, we have

(a) T(x + y) = T(x) + T(y)

(b) T(cx) = cT(x)

<u>Definition</u> (Definition of nullity and rank).
Let V and W be vector spaces and let T : V $\rightarrow$ W be linear. If N(T) and R(T) are finite-dimensional, then we define the nullity of T, denoted nullity(T), and the rank of T, denoted rank(T), to be the dimensions of N(T) and R(T), respectively.

Theorem.
Let V and W be vector spaces and T : V $\rightarrow$ W be linear. Then N(T) and R(T) are subspaces of V and W, respectively.

Theorem.
Let V and W be vector spaces, and let T : V $\rightarrow$ W be linear. If $\beta = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_n\}$ is a basis for V , then R(T) = span(T(β)) = span($\{$T(v_1), T(v_2), ..., T(v_n)$\}$).

Example 11

Question :
Let T : $P_2(R) \rightarrow P_3(R)$ be the linear trans formation defined by

$$T(f(x)) = 2f'(x) + \int_0^x 3f(t)dt$$

Solution.
Now R(T) = $span(\{\mathrm{T}(1), \mathrm{T}(x), \mathrm{T}(x^2)) = span(\{3x, 2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2, 4x + x^3\})$.
Since { $3x$, $2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2$, $4x + x^3$ } is linearly independent, rank(T) = 3. Since 2 $dim(P3(R)) = 4$, T is not onto. From the dimension theorem (Thm 2.3) , nullity(T) + 3 = 3. So nullity(T) = 0, and therefore, N(T) = 0. We conclude from Theorem 2.4 that T is one-to-one.

Example 12

Question :
Let T : $F^2 \to F^2$ be the linear transformation defined by

$$T(a_1, a_2) = (a_1 + a_2, a_1)$$

Solution.
It is easy to see that N(T) = { 0 } ; so T is one-to-one. Hence Theorem 2.5 tells us that T must be onto.

Theorem (2.3 Dimension Theorem).
Let V and W be vector spaces, and let T : V $\to$ W be linear.
If V is finite-dimensional, then

$$\mathrm{nullity(T) + rank(T) = dim(V)}.$$

Theorem (2.4).
Let V and W be vector spaces, and let T : V $\to$ W be linear. Then T is one-to-one if and only if N(T) = 0 .

Theorem (2.5).
Let V and W be vector spaces of equal (finite) dimension, and let T : V $\to$ W be linear. Then the following are equivalent.

(a) T is one-to-one.

(b) T is onto.

(c) rank(T) = dim(V).

Example

Let $\mathrm{T} : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\mathrm{T(a_1, a_2) = (a_1 + a_2, 0, 2a_1 - a_2)}$, determine that T is linear , 1-1 , onto or not.

Solution.

- Calim : T is linear.

  Let $x = (a_1, a_2)$, $y = (b_1, b_2)$

  $$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{T(cx+y)} &= \mathrm{T\left(c\left(a_1,a_2\right)+\left(b_1,b_2\right)\right) = T\left(ca_1+b_1, ca_2+b_2\right)} \\ &= \mathrm{\left(ca_1+b_1+ca_2+b_2, 0, 2ca_1+2b_1-ca_2-b_2\right)} \\ &= \mathrm{\left(c\left(a_1+a_2\right)+\left(b_1+b_2\right), 0, c\left(2a_1-a_2\right)+\left(2b_1-b_2\right)\right)} \\ &= \mathrm{c\left(a_1+a_2, 0, 2a_1-a_2\right)+\left(b_1+b_2, 0, 2b_1-b_2\right)} \\ &= \mathrm{cT(x)+T(y)} \end{aligned}$$

  $\therefore$ T is linear

- 1-1 and onto

  By Thm 2.2 in text book choose a basis for $\mathbb{R}^2, \beta = \{(1,0),(0,1)\}$

  $\mathrm{R(T) = span\left(T(\beta)\right) = span(\{T(1,0), T(0,1)\}) = span\left((1,0,-1),(1,0,-2)\right)}$

  Clearly it is L.I. $\Longrightarrow$ rank(T) $= 2$, and apply the Dimension Theorem rank(T) $= 2 \neq 3 = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$, and nullitily(T) $= 1$, then it is not onto.

  By Thm 2.4 it is not one to one.

Example

Let V and W be vector spaces, let $\mathrm{T : V \to W}$ be linear, and let $\{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_k\}$ be a linearly independent subset of R(T). Prove that if $S = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k\}$ is chosen so that $\mathrm{T}\left(v_i\right) = w_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$, then S is linearly independent.

Solution. Calim : $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i v_i = 0 \Longrightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \cdots = a_n = 0$

Let $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i v_i = 0$ then $\mathrm{T}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i v_i\right) = 0$ Since T is linear , $\mathrm{T}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i v_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \mathrm{T}\left(v_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i w_i = 0$ Since S is L.I. $\Longrightarrow a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n = 0$

Theorem (2.6).
Let V and W be vector spaces over F, and suppose that { $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ } is a basis for V.

For $w_1, w_2, ..., w_n$ in W, there exists exactly one linear transformation $T : V \to W$ such that T(v_i) = w_i for i = 1,2,...,n.