

LINEAR ALGEBRA AND MATRICES REVIEW

- (1) Let F be a field and $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(F)$.
- Explain why the columns of A generate $\text{im}(t_A)$.
 - The **rank** of A is $\dim(\text{im}(t_A))$. Explain why $\text{rank}(A)$ is the maximal number of linearly independent columns of A .
 - Show that the following are equivalent:
 - $\text{rank}(A) = m$;
 - t_A is surjective;
 - There is some $B \in \text{Mat}_{n \times m}(F)$ such that $AB = I_m$.
 - Show that the following are equivalent:
 - $\text{rank}(A) = n$;
 - t_A is injective;
 - There is some $B \in \text{Mat}_{n \times m}(F)$ such that $BA = I_n$.
 - Suppose that $m = n$. List a bunch of things that are equivalent.
- (2) Let R be a commutative ring and $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$.
- If P is an invertible $m \times m$ matrix and Q is an invertible $n \times n$ matrix,
 - Explain why $\ker(t_A) = \ker(t_{PA})$.
 - Give a formula for $\ker(t_{AQ})$ in terms of $\ker(t_A)$ and t_Q or $t_{Q^{-1}}$.
 - Explain why $\ker(t_A) \cong \ker(t_{AQ})$.
 - What are the analogous statements for $\text{im}(t_A)$?
 - What do (a) and (b) say about elementary operations?
 - When R is a field, what does (c) say about rank?
- (3) Let R be a commutative ring. Let $\mathcal{P} = \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ be a basis for R^m and $\mathcal{Q} = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ be a basis for R^n . For $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$, find an explicit formula for $[t_A]_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{P}}$ in terms of A and the matrices $P = [p_1 \cdots p_m]$ and $Q = [q_1 \cdots q_n]$.

- Let V be an F -vector space. If $I \subseteq S$ are subsets of V such that I is linearly independent and S spans V , then there is a basis B for V such that $I \subseteq B \subseteq V$.
- Let $\phi : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation of F -vector spaces. Then

$$\dim(\text{im}(\phi)) + \dim(\ker(\phi)) = \dim(V).$$
- For a commutative ring R and a matrix $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$ we have a linear transformation $t_A : R^n \rightarrow R^m$ by $t_A(v) = Av$.
- For a commutative ring R , an R -module homomorphism of free modules $\phi : V \rightarrow W$, and bases \mathcal{B} for V and \mathcal{C} for W , we have a matrix $[\phi]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $[\phi]_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{C}}[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\phi(v)]_{\mathcal{C}}$.

MODULES AND PRESENTATIONS REVIEW

- (1) Let R be a ring, M an R -module, and $N \subseteq M$ be a submodule.
- Show that if M can be generated by a elements, then M/N can be generated by a elements.
 - Show that if N can be generated by b elements and M/N can be generated by c elements, then M can be generated by $b + c$ elements.
- (2) Let R be a ring and M be an R -module.
- Show that M is finitely generated if and only if there is a surjective R -module homomorphism $\pi : R^m \rightarrow M$ for some m .
 - The set of **relations** on a (finite) set of elements $a_1, \dots, a_m \in M$ is
$$\text{Rel}(a_1, \dots, a_m) = \{(r_1, \dots, r_m) \in R^m \mid r_1 a_1 + \dots + r_m a_m = 0\}.$$
Express $\text{Rel}(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ as the kernel of a homomorphism. Deduce that the set of relations is a module.
 - We say that a module M is **finitely presented** if there exists a finite generating set $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ for M such that $\text{Rel}(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is also finitely generated. Show that M is finitely presented if and only if there is a homomorphism of finite rank free modules $\alpha : R^n \rightarrow R^m$ such that $M \cong R^m / \text{im}(\alpha)$.
 - Suppose that R is commutative. Show that M is finitely presented if and only if there is some matrix A such that $M \cong R^m / \text{im}(t_A)$.
- (3) Let R be a commutative ring, and $D \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$ be a diagonal matrix (meaning $d_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$) with nonzero diagonal entries d_{11}, \dots, d_{rr} . Prove that the module presented by D is isomorphic to

$$R/(d_{11}) \oplus R/(d_{22}) \oplus \dots \oplus R/(d_{rr}) \oplus R^{m-r}.$$

- Let R be a ring, M a module, and $S \subseteq M$. Then S **generates** M if no proper submodule of M contains S . Equivalently, every element of M is an R -linear combination of elements of S .
- Let R be a commutative ring and $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$. The **module presented by** A is $R^m / \text{im}(t_A)$.