Math 6108 Homework 4

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Problem 1.

Let $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \to \mathbf{R}^3$ be defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x - y + 2z \\ 2x + y \\ -x - 2y + 2z \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. T is a linear transformation.

   Proof. Let $\mathbf{x} = (x, y, z)^T, \mathbf{u} = (u, v, w)^T \in \mathbf{R}^3$, and let $a \in \mathbf{R}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} T(a\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}) &= \begin{bmatrix} ax + u - (ay + v) + 2(az + w) \\ 2(ax + u) + ay + v \\ -(ax + u) - (ay + v) + 2(az + w) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= a\begin{bmatrix} x - y + 2z \\ 2x + y \\ -x - y + 2z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u - v + 2w \\ 2u + v \\ -u - v + 2w \end{bmatrix} \\ &= aT(\mathbf{x}) + T(\mathbf{u}). \end{aligned}$$

   This shows that T is a linear transformation. $\square$

Problem 2.

Let $T : V \to V$ be a linear transformation of an n-dimensional vector space V. Let B be any basis for V. Then $[T]_B = I_n$ if and only if T is the identity mapping.

Proof. Suppose that $[T]_B = I_n$. By the definition of the standard matrix, for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$,

$$[T(\mathbf{v})]_B = [T]_B[\mathbf{v}]_B = I_n[\mathbf{v}]_B = [\mathbf{v}]_B.$$

By the uniqueness of coordinates, it follows that $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$ for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$. Thus, T is the identity mapping.

Conversely, suppose that T is the identity mapping. Then $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$ for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$. Let $B = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$. Then, using block matrix multiplication, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{v}_1]_B & \cdots & [\mathbf{v}_n]_B \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} [T(\mathbf{v}_1)]_B & \cdots & [T(\mathbf{v}_n)]_B \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} [T]_B[\mathbf{v}_1]_B & \cdots & [T]_B[\mathbf{v}_n]_B \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [T]_B \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{v}_1]_B & \cdots & [\mathbf{v}_n]_B \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [T]_B I_n \\ &= [T]_B. \end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Problem 3.

Problem 4.

Let $T : V \to W$ be an invertible linear transformation between vector spaces V and W, and let $B = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ be a set of vectors in V.

1. If B is linearly independent, then $T(B)$ is linearly independent in W.

   Proof. Let $c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{F}$, the underlying field for V and W. Suppose that
   $$c_1 T(\mathbf{v}_1) + \cdots + c_n T(\mathbf{v}_n) = 0.$$
   By the linearity of T, we have
   $$T(c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n) = 0.$$
   Since T^{-1} is also linear, we must have $T^{-1}(0) = 0$, so
   $$c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n = 0,$$
   which implies that $c_1 = c_2 = \cdots = c_n = 0$ by the linear independence of B. Thus, $T(B)$ is linearly independent. $\square$

2. If $\operatorname{span}(B) = V$, then $\operatorname{span}(T(B)) = W$.

   Proof. Let $\mathbf{w} \in W$. Then there exists $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{F}$, the field underlying V and W, such that
   $$T^{-1}(\mathbf{w}) = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n$$
   because B spans V. Applying T to both sides and using the linearity of T shows that
   $$\mathbf{w} = c_1 T(\mathbf{v}_1) + \cdots + c_n T(\mathbf{v}_n).$$
   Thus $\mathbf{w} \in \operatorname{span}(T(B))$, and $W \subseteq \operatorname{span}(T(B))$ because $\mathbf{w} \in W$ was arbitrary. Certainly $T(B) \subseteq W$, so $W = \operatorname{span}(T(B))$. $\square$

3. If B is a basis for V, then $T(B)$ is a basis for W.

   Proof. If B is a basis for V, then B is linearly independent, and $\operatorname{span}(B) = V$. By part 1. $T(B)$ is linearly independent, and by part 2. $\operatorname{span}(T(B)) = W$. This means that B is a basis for W by definition. $\square$

Problem 5.

Let $T : V \to W$ be a linear transformation.

1. The range of T, defined by $T(V) = \{T(\mathbf{v}) \mid \mathbf{v} \in V\}$, is a subspace of W.

Proof. We begin by noting that $T(V)$ is nonempty because, for example, $T(0) = 0$, so $0 \in T(V)$.

Now, let $\mathbf{w}_1$ and $\mathbf{w}_2 \in W$, and let $a \in \mathbb{F}$, the field underlying V and W. Then there exist $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in V$ such that $\mathbf{w}_1 = T(\mathbf{v}_1)$, and $\mathbf{w}_2 = T(\mathbf{v}_2)$. Thus,

$$\mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 = T(\mathbf{v}_1) + T(\mathbf{v}_2) = T(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2),$$

so $\mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 \in T(V)$, as $\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \in V$. Additionally,

$$a\mathbf{w}_1 = aT(\mathbf{v}_1) = T(a\mathbf{v}_1),$$

so $a\mathbf{w}_1 \in T(V)$, as $a\mathbf{v}_1 \in V$. This shows that $T(V)$ is a subspace of W. □

2. The null space of T, defined by $\mathrm{Null}(T) = \{\mathbf{v} \in V \mid T(\mathbf{v}) = 0\}$, is a subspace of V.

Proof. We begin by noting that $\mathrm{Null}(T)$ is nonempty because $T(0) = 0$, so $0 \in \mathrm{Null}(T)$.

Now, let $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in \mathrm{Null}(T)$. Then

$$T(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) = T(\mathbf{v}_1) + T(\mathbf{v}_2) = 0,$$

so $\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \in \mathrm{Null}(T)$. Let $a \in \mathbb{F}$, the field underlying V and W. Then

$$T(a\mathbf{v}_1) = aT(\mathbf{v}_1) = 0,$$

so $a\mathbf{v}_1 \in \mathrm{Null}(T)$. This shows that $\mathrm{Null}(T)$ is a subspace of V. □