

2.3

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (a_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$$

$\left\{ \text{short-hand for} \right.$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \quad \vdots \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ij} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} & | & \\ \hline & a_{ij} & \hline & | & \\ & | & \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

def  $A + B$  both same size  $m \times n$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

define  $A + B = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$  where  $c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$

for  $1 \leq i \leq m$

for  $1 \leq j \leq n$

Shorten:  $A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$A + B = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} & a_{ij} \\ \hline & b_{ij} \end{array} \right]_{m \times n} + \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} & b_{ij} \\ \hline & a_{ij} \end{array} \right]_{m \times n}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} & a_{ij} + b_{ij} \\ \hline & a_{ij} + b_{ij} \end{array} \right]_{m \times n}$$

Similarly,  $\circ A - B = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$  ✓

$$\bullet k A = k (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (k a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} & k a_{ij} \\ \hline & k a_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

Example  $T_1: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$T_1 \left( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 2y + 5z \\ 2x + y - 3z \end{bmatrix} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

$T_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$T_2 \left( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x + 7y - 2z \\ x - y + 4z \end{bmatrix} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 4 & 7 & -2 \\ \hline 1 & -1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

$$[T_1 + T_2] = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 7 & 5 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]_{2 \times 3}$$

From def:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \bar{T}_1 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \bar{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{def}) \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 3x - 2y + 5z \\ 2x + y - 3z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4x + 7y - 2z \\ x - y + 4z \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \left\langle \underbrace{3x - 2y + 5z}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{2x + y - 3z}_{\text{pink}} \right\rangle \\
 &\quad + \left\langle \underbrace{4x + 7y - 2z}_{\text{green}}, \underbrace{x - y + 4z}_{\text{pink}} \right\rangle \\
 &= \left\langle 7x + 5y + 3z, 3x + 0y + z \right\rangle \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad [\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2]
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof of  $[\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2] = [\bar{T}_1] + [\bar{T}_2]$ :

Assume  $\bar{T}_1, \bar{T}_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ .

let  $[\bar{T}_1] = A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$  &  $[\bar{T}_2] = B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

WTS  $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :  $(\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2)\vec{v} = A\vec{v} + B\vec{v}$

Let  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  write  $\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \rangle$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \text{ so } \vec{a}_j \text{ cols of } A$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} \text{ so } \vec{b}_j \text{ cols of } B$$

$$(T_1 + T_2)\vec{v} = T_1(\vec{v}) + T_2(\vec{v}) \quad (\text{by def of } T_1 + T_2)$$

$$= A\vec{v} + B\vec{v} \quad (\text{by Eqn of LFTM+})$$

"row picture"

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ \dots & \vec{a}_j & \dots & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ \dots & \vec{b}_j & \dots & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

"col picture"

$$= (v_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + v_n \vec{a}_n) + (v_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + v_n \vec{b}_n) \quad (\text{in } \mathbb{R}^m)$$

$$= v_1 (\vec{a}_1 + \vec{b}_1) + \dots + v_n (\vec{a}_n + \vec{b}_n) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{associative prop.} \\ \text{right dist prop} \\ \text{of } \mathbb{R}^m \end{pmatrix}$$

"row pic"

$$= \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ \dots & \vec{a}_j + \vec{b}_j & \dots & | \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{ij} + b_{ij})\vec{v} = (A + B)\vec{v} \quad (\det A + B)$$

so since  $\vec{v}$  was arbitrary:

$$[T_1 + T_2] = A + B = [T_1] + [T_2].$$

□