# Linear Map

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#### 摘要

This is the note of Linear Map, maded by Len Fu while his learning progress. The main content is from *Linear Algebra Done Right*,线性代数 北京理工大学出版社. and *Linear Algebra Allenby* 

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### 1 Definition and Examples

#### 1.1 Definition

A mapping T from a vector space V to a vector space W is called a linear transformation or a linear operator if,

$$T(\alpha v_1 + \beta \ v_2) = \alpha T(v_1) + \beta T(v_2)$$

for all  $v_1, v_2 \in V$  and all  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{F}$ .

Then if T is a linear operator on V if and only T satisfies

$$T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2)$$

and

$$T(\alpha v_1) = \alpha T(v_1)$$

. Thus T is a linear transformation mapping a vector space V to a vector space W if and only if T is a linear operator on V.

### 1.2 Examples

#### 1.2.1 Linear Operators from $\mathbb{R}^n$ to $\mathbb{R}^m$

In general, if A is any  $m \times n$  matrix, we can define a linear operator  $T_A$  from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^m$ 

$$T_A(x) = Ax$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . The operator  $T_A$  is linear, since

$$T_A(\alpha x + \beta y) = A(\alpha x + \beta y) \tag{1}$$

$$= \alpha Ax + \beta Ay \tag{2}$$

$$= \alpha T_A(x) + \beta T_A(y) \tag{3}$$

Thus we can think of each  $m \times n$  matrix as defining a linear operator from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^m$ .

#### 1.2.2 Linear Transformation from V to W

## 2 The Matrix of a Linear Map

Let  $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ . Suppose that  $(v_1, ..., v_n)$  is a basis of V and  $(w_1, ..., w_m)$  is a basis of W. For each k = 1, ..., n, we can write  $Tv_k$  uniquely as a linear combination of  $w_1, ..., w_m$ :

$$Tv_k = a_{1k}w_1 + \dots + a_{mk}w_m,$$

where  $a_{jk} \in \mathbf{F}$  for j in 1, ..., m..

The matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

is called the *matrix* of T with respect to the bases  $(v_1, ..., v_n)$  and  $(w_1, ..., w_m)$ . We denote it by

$$\mathcal{M}(T,(v_1,...,v_n),(w_1,...,w_m))$$

. or we just write  $\mathcal{M}(T)$ . The  $k^{th}$  column consists of the scalars needed to write  $Tv_k$  as a linear combination of  $w_1, ..., w_m$ .

# 3 Changing coordinate systems

## 4 Conclusion

This is the conclusion section. Summarize the findings and state any implications or future work.