Fri. Feb 10 2023

1 Vector Spaces

Suppose that V is a finite dimensional vector space over F, with $\dim(V) = n$.

V may have *many different* bases, we know that they all have the same size n.

Say $\mathcal{B} = \{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n\}$ is a basis fix the ordering of $\mathcal{B}$.

Fix the ordering of $\mathcal{B}$.

Theorem

For any $\alpha \in V$, there is a unique n tuple $(x_1, ..., x_n) \in F^n$ such that

$$\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n$$

Proof

Existence is immediate, since $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis, thus $\mathcal{B}$ spans V.

Uniqueness

Say $\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n$ and $\alpha = y_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + y_n\alpha_n$.

Then we have that

$x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n - y_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + y_n\alpha_n = 0$, so $(x_1 - y_1)\alpha_1 + \cdots + (x_n - y_n)\alpha_n = 0$

But since $\{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n\}$ is linearly independent, all coefficients must be 0.

■

What this means is that, for a vector space V, there is an associated mapping in F^n. Notice that we know nothing about the vectors α_i.

We define $[\alpha]_\mathcal{B}$ to be the *coordinates* of α with respect to $\mathcal{B}$.

Check: The mapping $\alpha \mapsto [\alpha]_\mathcal{B} \in F^n$ satisfies

1. One to one-ness
2. Onto-ness
3. "Additive", for any $\alpha, \beta \in V$, if $\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n$ and $\beta = y_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + y_n\alpha_n$. Then

$$[\alpha + \beta]_\mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = [\alpha]_\mathcal{B} + [\beta]_\mathcal{B}$$

4. $[c\alpha]_\mathcal{B} + c[\alpha]_\mathcal{B}$

There exists an *isomorphism* between V and F^n.

Example

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the space of al polynomials. Let $f(x) = x^3$, and $g(x) = x^5$. Then, let

$$V = \text{Span}\{f, g\} = \{\text{all } ax^3 + bx^5 : a, b \in F\}$$

> then, $\dim(V) = 2$, since f and g are linearly independent.
>
> Typical $h(x) \in V$, say $h(x) = 10x^3 - 2x^5$.
>
> $$[h]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\langle$ $[h]_{\mathcal{B}}$ is the mapping of h to F^n. **TODO** is this right? $\rangle$

Now let $k(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^5$ and $l(x) = x^3 + 3x^5$. Since k, l are linearly independent, they form another basis of V.

$$\mathcal{B}' = \{k(x), l(x)\}$$

1.1 Change of Basis

Given $\mathcal{B} = \{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n\}$, and $\mathcal{B}' = \{\alpha_1', ..., \alpha_n'\}$ bases for V.

We want to describe the map going from $[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} \mapsto [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'}$.

$\langle$ We want to find The $\mathcal{B}$ coordinate of $\alpha \mapsto$ the $\mathcal{B}'$ coordinate of α $\rangle$

Step 1.

Compute the $\mathcal{B}$ coordinate of $\alpha_1', ..., \alpha_n'$, *old* coordinates of the *new* basis elements.

Step 2.

For an $n \times m$ matrix

$$P = \Big[[\alpha_1']_{\mathcal{B}}, ..., [\alpha_n']_{\mathcal{B}}\Big]$$

Check: for any $\alpha \in V$

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}} = P[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'}$$

Ans: This is what we actually want

$$[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'} = P^{-1}[\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

<u>**Mon. Feb 13 2023**</u>

TODO Missing *some* info

Want: Describe the mapping $T : F^n \to F^n$

$$T([\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}}) = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{new}}}$$

$\langle$ If we switch the basis for some reason, we want to see what the new coordinates are. $\rangle$

To do this: For each α_j', compute $[\alpha_j']_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}}$. Let

$$P = \Big[[\alpha_1']_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}} \cdots [\alpha_n']_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}}\Big]$$

be an $n \times n$ matrix.

Claim: For any $\alpha \in V$

$$P \cdot [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{new}}} = [\alpha]_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}}$$

How?

$$P \cdot [\alpha'_1]_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{new}}} = P \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = [\alpha'_1]_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{old}}}$$

This is the 1^{st} column of P, and similarly for all columns.

Thus: For any $\alpha \in V$,

$$[\alpha]_{\text{new}} = P^{-1} \cdot [\alpha]_{\text{old}}$$

Example

In practice, we have the following.

$V = \text{Span}(\{x^3, x^5\})$ subspace of $\mathcal{P}$ = all polynomials. Let $f(x) = x^3, g(x) = x^5, \mathcal{B} = [x^3, x^5]$. Let $h(x) = 10x^3 - 2x^5 \in V$.

Question: What are the coordinates of h with respect to $\mathcal{B}$?

Answer:

$$[h]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example

Let $k(x) = 2x^3 + 5x^5$, $l(x) = x^3 + 3x^5$.

Let $\mathcal{B}' = \{k(x), l(x)\}$ be another basis of V.

Question: What are the coordinates of h with respect to $\mathcal{B}'$?

Answer:

$[k(x)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $[l(x)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

So

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Check:

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 \\ -54 \end{bmatrix}$$

This means:

$$h(x) = 32k(x) - 54l(x) = 10x^3 - 2x^5$$

Which is what we expect.

EXAMPLE

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^2$. Standard basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\} = \{(1,0),(0,1)\}$

$$[(5,4)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fix angle θ, Let

$$\mathcal{B}' = \{(\cos(\theta), \sin(\theta)), (-\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta))\}$$

Question: What is $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{new}}}$?

Answer:

1. Form P

$$[(\cos(\theta), \sin(\theta))]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[(-\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta))]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Fact:

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

so we have

$$\begin{aligned} [(5,4)]_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{new}}} &= P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 5\cos(\theta) & 4\sin(\theta) \\ -5\sin(\theta) & 4\cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2 Chapter 3

Say V, W are both vector spaces over the same field F.

DEFINITION

A **Linear Transformation** $T : V \to W$ is a function satisifying two rules

1. For all $\alpha, \beta \in V$,

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

Note that the first + is addition in V, but the second is addition in W.

2. For all $\alpha \in V$ and $c \in F$,

$$T(c\alpha) = cT(\alpha)$$

⟨ The book combines these two into one. ⟩

Lots of examples to come

Two basic facts:

Suppose that $T : V \to W$ is a linear transformation

1. $T(0) = 0$
   Proof:
   $T(0+0) = T(0) + T(0)$ thus $T(0) = 0$.
   ⟨ Always be aware of where the 0 lives ⟩
   TODO Not super clear
2. For all $\{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n\} \subseteq V$, all $\{c_1, ..., c_n\} \in F$,

$$c_1 T(\alpha_1) + \cdots + c_n T(\alpha_n)$$

Proof Easy induction on n.

Example

Take $A \in F^{m\times n}$ an $m \times n$ matrix with entries in F.

Then $T_A : F^n \to F^m$ given by $T_A(x) = A \cdot X$ is a linear transformation.

Check

Chose any $X, Y \in F^n$, then

$$T_A(X+Y) = A \cdot (X+Y) = A \cdot X + A \cdot Y = T_A(X) + T_A(Y)$$

For $c \in F$, have

$$T_A(cX) = A \cdot (cX) = cAX = cT_A(X)$$

which is what we expect.

Example

Consider $\mathcal{P}$ the set of all polynomials $a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n$.

Differentiation

$$D : \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$$

$F(f) = f'$, the **derivative**

Claim: $D : \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$ is a linear transformation.

Check:

$$D(f+g) = (f+g)' = f' + g' = D(f) + D(g)$$

and for $c \in F$,

$$D(cf) = (cf)' = c \cdot f' = c \cdot D(f)$$

which is what we expect.

Example

Let $C(\mathbb{R})$ be all combinations of all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$.

Define $I : C(\mathbb{R}) \to C(\mathbb{R})$ the **integral**

$$I(f) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$$

$\langle$ Note that the integral exists because you can always integrate a contiunous function. $\rangle$

The result is also continuous and differentiable by the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

$$D(I(f)) = f$$

Is the **Fundamental Theorem of Calculus**.

Therefore $I(f)$ really *is* continuous, $I(f) \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

Question: Is it really linear?

Check:

$$\begin{aligned} I(f+g) = &\int_0^x (f(t) + g(t))dt \\ = &\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x g(t)dt \\ = &I(f) + I(g) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$I(cf) = \int_0^x cf(t)dt = c\int_0^x f(t)dt = cI(f)$$