

Problem 1

Let maps $T \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$, $S \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be invertible, show that $ST \in \mathcal{L}(U, W)$ is invertible and $(ST)^{-1} = T^{-1}S^{-1}$. Because T is invertible from U to V , we see that $\dim U = \dim V$. Because S is invertible from V to W , we also have $\dim V = \dim W$. Therefore, $\dim V = \dim W$. Because dimension is sufficient to show isomorphism, we see that ST is invertible because dimension is preserved. Now, we can write $ST(ST)^{-1} = I$. Now we must evaluate $ST(ST)^{-1}$ to see if it gives the identity. Using composition of linear maps, we can rewrite this as $ST(T^{-1}S^{-1})$. Using linearity, we see that $S(TT^{-1})S^{-1}$. Because T is invertible, we have SIS^{-1} . Because I is the identity, we have SS^{-1} , which is equal to I because S is invertible. Therefore, $(ST)^{-1} = T^{-1}S^{-1}$.

Problem 2

Let V be finite-dimensional and $S, T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. First assume that $ST = I$. Given vector $v_1, v_2 \in V$ such that $T(v_1) = v_2$, we can multiply both sides by S to get $ST(v_1) = S(v_2)$. Now, we see that ST is defined as the identity, so we can rewrite this as $v_1 = S(v_2)$. Now, multiplying both sides by T , we see that $T(v_1) = TS(v_2)$. Substituting and using properties of linearity, we now have $v_2 = (TS)v_2$. Therefore, $TS = I$. Now assume that $TS = I$. Given any vectors $v_1, v_2 \in V$ such that $S(v_1) = v_2$, we can write $TS(v_1) = T(v_2)$. Because TS is defined as the identity, we have $v_1 = T(v_2)$. Multiplying both sides by S , we get $S(v_1) = ST(v_2)$. Substituting and using properties of linearity, we see that $v_2 = (ST)v_2$. Therefore $ST = I$. Because this holds both ways, $ST = I$ if and only if $TS = I$.

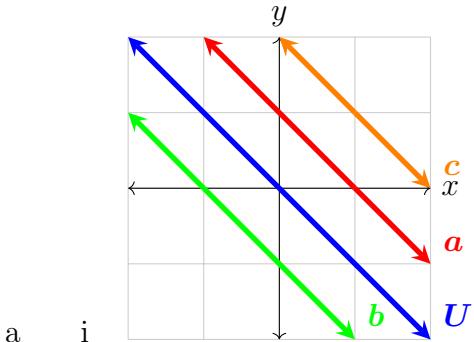
Problem 3

- a Given any field \mathbb{F} , show that $\mathbb{F}^{n_1} \times \mathbb{F}^{n_2}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}^{n_1+n_2}$. According to Axler 3.76, we can find the dimension of the Cartesian product by summing each element's dimension. In this case, we get $\dim \mathbb{F}^{n_1} \times \mathbb{F}^{n_2} = \dim \mathbb{F}^{n_1} + \dim \mathbb{F}^{n_2} = n_1 + n_2$. Because the dimension of $\mathbb{F}^{n_1+n_2}$ is simply $n_1 + n_2$, we see that $\mathbb{F}^{n_1} \times \mathbb{F}^{n_2}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}^{n_1+n_2}$.
- b Given a linear map $T : U \times V \rightarrow W$, show that $T((u, v)) = T((u, 0)) + T((0, v))$. To evaluate $T((u, 0)) + T((0, v))$, we must use properties of vector spaces. Adding these together, we get $T((u, 0)) + T((0, v)) = T((u + 0), (v + 0))$, which simplifies to $T((u, 0)) + T((0, v)) = T((u, v))$
- c For all $T \in \mathcal{L}(U \times V, W)$, define $T : U \times V \rightarrow W$ such that for all $u \in U, v \in V$, $T_1(u, v) = (u, 0)$ and $T_2(u, v) = (0, v)$. Now define map $S : \mathcal{L}(U \times V, W) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(U, W) \times \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ such that $S(T) = (T_1 + T_2)$ (part b). To see if this is an isomorphism, we must construct an inverse map. We can define $G : \mathcal{L}(U, W) \times \mathcal{L}(V, W) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(U \times V, W)$

Problem 4

Given nonempty subset A of V , show that it is an affine subset of V if and only if $\lambda v + (1 - \lambda)w \in A$ for all $v, w \in A$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. Assume A is an affine subset of V , it can be expressed in the form $A = a + U$ where $a \in V$ and U is a subspace of V . Now, we can write $v = a + u_1$ and $w = a + u_2$ where $u_1, u_2 \in U$. Substituting this into the original expression, we have $\lambda(a + u_1) + (1 - \lambda)(a + u_2)$, which we can see is contained within the subset $a + U$, which we defined as A . Now assume that $\lambda v + (1 - \lambda)w \in A$ for all $v, w \in A$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. We must show that $A = a + U$ is an affine subset of V . To do this, we can show $U = A - a$ is a subspace of V . If this is true, then A is an affine subset of V because it can be written in the form $A = a + (A - a)$. To show this, we can write $A - a = \{x - a : x \in A\}$. Following our assumption, we can substitute and see that for some $x - a \in A - a$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, we have $\lambda(x - a) + (1 - \lambda)(a) \in A$. Simplifying, we get $\lambda(x - a)$, which shows that scalar multiplication is closed under U . Now we must show that U is closed under addition. Given any $(x - a) + (y - a)$, we can write this as $2(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} - a)$. Because U is closed under scalar multiplication, we see that U is also closed under addition. Therefore, U is a subspace of V . As stated before, this shows that A is an affine subset.

Problem 5



a i $a = U + (1, 0), b = U + (-1, 0), c = U + (2, 0)$

- ii Let $W = (x, 0), x \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $\phi : V/U \rightarrow W$ be defined by $\phi(v + U : v \in V) = (v, 0)$. This map takes the vector that U is translated by and puts it on the x-axis. To show that this is isomorphic, we must show that the dimensions are equal. Using the rank-nullity theorem, we see that $\dim(W) = \text{rank}(W) + \text{nullity}(W) = 1 + 0 = 1$. We also see that $\dim(V/U) = \dim(V) - \dim(U) = 2 - 1 = 1$. Since the dimensions are equal, they are isomorphic. Hence, this map is an isomorphism.

Problem 6

begin problem