This weeks problem set focuses on the ideas of bases and linear transformations. A question marked with a \dagger is difficult and probably too hard for an exam (though still illustrates a useful point). A question marked with a * is especially important.

Homework 2: due Friday 2 Feb: question 18 and 19 from section 2.1. Note that the notation textbook uses N(T) instead of ker T and R(T) instead of im T.

- 1. From section 2.1, problems 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26*, 28, 31[†], 40*.
- 2. From section 2.1, problems 1, 2, 5, 6, 9*, 14, 14b.
- 3.* Let V and W be vector spaces over \mathbb{F} . Define $\operatorname{Hom}(V,W)$ to be the set of linear maps from V to W.
 - (a) Show that Hom(V, W) is itself a vector space.
 - (b) If V is finite dimensional and B is a basis for V, construct a basis for $V^* = \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{F})$. The vector space V^* is called the *dual space* to V.
- 4* Let $T:V\longrightarrow W$ be an injective linear map. Show that, if we consider T, instead, as a linear map $V\longrightarrow \operatorname{im} T$ (just restrict what we consider to be the codomain), then it defines an isomorphism and shows that $V\cong \operatorname{im} T$.
- 5.* Let V and W be vector spaces over \mathbb{F} . Define the set

$$V \times W = \{ (v, w) \mid v \in V \text{ and } w \in W \}.$$

This is called the *product* of the vector spaces.

- (a) Show that $V \times W$ is a vector space.
- (b) Define a map $\iota_V: V \to V \times W$ by $\iota_V(v) = (v, 0)$. Show that ι_V is an injective linear map. Note that we can define a similar map ι_W .
- (c) If $U \subset V$ is a subspace, show that $U \times W$ is a subspace of $V \times W$.
- (d) Show that $V \times W = (V \times \{0\}) \oplus (\{0\} \times W)$.

Note that we can consider $V \times \{0\}$ as a copy of V in $V \times W$. For this reason, often mathematicians write $V \oplus W$ instead of $V \times W$ and call it the external direct product. Though this is a little confusing so we won't talk about it in this way in this class.