

MATH 307

CHAPTER 5

SECTION 5.2: THE ALGEBRA OF LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS

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Addition

If $T : V \rightarrow W$ and $S : V \rightarrow W$ are two linear transformations, then their sum $T + S$ is the new linear transformation defined by

$$(T + S)(v) = T(v) + S(v) \quad v \text{ in } V.$$

EXAMPLE 1. Let T and S be the following linear transformations:

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - y \\ x + 2y \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + 3y \\ x - y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find $T + S$.

$$\begin{aligned} v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \quad (T+S)(v) &= T(v) + S(v) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2x - y \\ x + 2y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x + 3y \\ x - y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2x - y + x + 3y \\ x + 2y + x - y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 2y \\ 2x + y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Scalar Multiplication

If $T : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear transformation and c is a real number, then the function cT is the linear transformation defined by

$$(cT)(v) = cT(v) \quad v \text{ in } V.$$

EXAMPLE 2. With T and S as in the previous example, find $S + 4T$.

$$\begin{aligned} (4T)\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) &= 4T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) & (S+4T)\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) &= S\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) + (4T)\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= 4\begin{bmatrix} 2x - y \\ x + 2y \end{bmatrix} & &= \begin{bmatrix} x + 3y \\ x - y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 4y \\ 4x + 8y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 8x - 4y \\ 4x + 8y \end{bmatrix} & &= \begin{bmatrix} 9x - y \\ 5x + 7y \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Let $B(V, W)$ be the set of all linear transformations $T : V \rightarrow W$.

THEOREM 3. The set $B(V, W)$ equipped with the addition and scalar multiplication is a vector space.

Composition or Multiplication of Operators

If $T : V \rightarrow W$ and $S : W \rightarrow U$ are two linear transformations, then the composite $ST : V \rightarrow U$ is the linear transformation defined by

$$ST(v) = S(T(v)) \quad v \text{ in } V.$$

$$\frac{S \circ T}{ST}$$

EXAMPLE 4. Find ST with S and T as in Example 1.

$$\begin{aligned} ST\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) &= S\left(T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right)\right) \\ &= S\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2x-y \\ x+2y \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (2x-y) + 3(x+2y) \\ (2x-y) - (x+2y) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 5x+5y \\ x-3y \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$