

Question

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be linear transformations represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{11} & \cdots & T_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_{m1} & \cdots & T_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & \cdots & S_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{m1} & \cdots & S_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

respectively. Define the function $(T + S) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ to have the rule that

$$(T + S)(x) = T(x) + S(x).$$

Show that

- (a) $T + S$ is linear (*optional but encouraged*)
- (b) $T + S$ is represented by the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{11} + S_{11} & \cdots & T_{1n} + S_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_{m1} + S_{m1} & \cdots & T_{mn} + S_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Part (a)

To show that $T + S$ is linear, we know from problem 5 of homework 5 that it is enough to show

- 1. $(T + S)(\alpha x) = \alpha \cdot (T + S)(x)$
- 2. $(T + S)(x + y) = (T + S)(x) + (T + S)(y)$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} (T + S)(\alpha x) &= T(\alpha x) + S(\alpha x) && \text{(Definition of } T + S) \\ &= \alpha T(x) + \alpha S(x) && \text{(Linearity of } T \text{ and } S) \\ &= \alpha \cdot (T + S)(x) && \text{(Definition of } T + S) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (T + S)(x + y) &= T(x + y) + S(x + y) && \text{(Definition of } T + S) \\ &= T(x) + T(y) + S(x) + S(y) && \text{(Linearity of } T \text{ and } S) \\ &= (T(x) + S(x)) + (T(y) + S(y)) \\ &= (T + S)(x) + (T + S)(y), && \text{(Definition of } T + S) \end{aligned}$$

so $T + S$ is linear.

Part (b)

To find the matrix representing $T + S$, recall that a linear transformation sends the standard basis vectors e^1, \dots, e^n to the columns of the matrix. Thus, the matrix representing $T + S$ is

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & & & & \\ (T+S)(e^1) & \cdots & (T+S)(e^n) & \\ & & & \end{array} \right].$$

For each i between 1 and n , we have

$$(T + S)(e^i) = T(e^i) + S(e^i) = t^i + s^i.$$

Hence the matrix representing $T + S$ is

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & & & & \\ (t^1 + s^1) & \cdots & (t^n + s^n) & \\ & & & \end{array} \right],$$

or in coordinates,

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} + S_{11} & \cdots & T_{1n} + S_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_{m1} + S_{m1} & \cdots & T_{mn} + S_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

So to add matrices, we add their respective elements!