

Matrix theory - Assignment 15

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Abstract—This document proves properties on transpose of linear transformation.

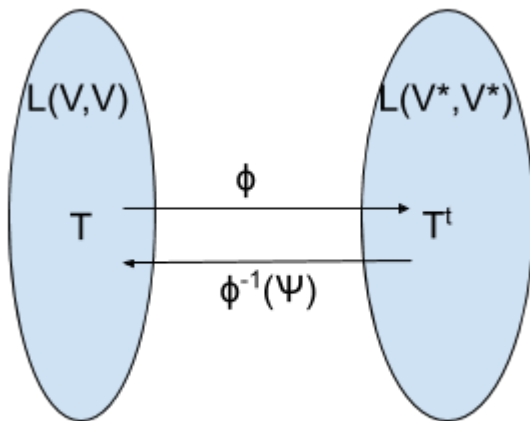
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<https://github.com/shreeprasadbhat/matrix-theory/blob/master/assignment15/>

1 PROBLEM

Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over the field F . Show that $T \rightarrow T^t$ is an isomorphism of $L(V, V)$ onto $L(V^*, V^*)$.

2 SOLUTION



Given	$\phi(T) = T'$ where $\phi : L(V, V) \rightarrow L(V^*, V^*)$ $T \in L(V, V)$ and $T' \in L(V^*, V^*)$
To prove	ϕ is an <i>isomorphism</i> of $L(V, V)$ onto $L(V^*, V^*)$ <i>i.e</i> ϕ is one – one $\implies \phi$ is invertible
Proof	<p>Consider a transformation $\psi : L(V^*, V^*) \rightarrow L((V^*)^*, (V^*)^*)$</p> <p>We know, $L((V^*)^*, (V^*)^*) = L(V, V)$</p> <p>Hence $\psi : L(V^*, V^*) \rightarrow L(V, V)$</p> <p>We have $\phi \circ \psi = I$ and $\psi \circ \phi = I$</p> <p>$\therefore \phi$ is invertible with ψ its inverse.</p> <p>Hence ϕ is <i>isomorphism</i> of $L(V, V)$ onto $L(V^*, V^*)$</p>

3 EXAMPLE

Consider, $T \in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and} \quad (3.0.1)$$

$$T' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.2)$$

If $T \in L(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$ we can show that $T' \in L(\mathbb{R}^{3*}, \mathbb{R}^{3*})$. Given, $\phi T = T'$
 Consider linear functional $f : \mathbb{R}^{3*} \rightarrow F$

$$f = 2x + 3y + 4z \quad (3.0.3)$$

Let $g : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow F$. By definition of transpose,

$$g = T'f \quad (3.0.4)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.5)$$

$$g = 7x + 5y + 6z \quad (3.0.6)$$

$$\phi = T'T^{-1} \quad (3.0.11)$$

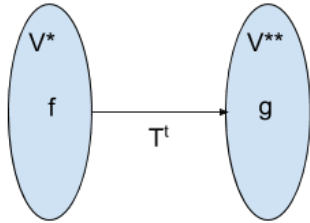
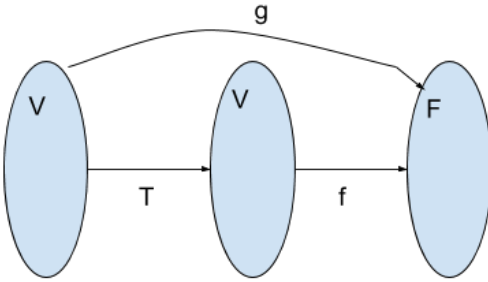
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad (3.0.12)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.13)$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.14)$$

$$\phi^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.15)$$

Since ϕ^{-1} exists ϕ is isomorphism of $L(V, V)$ onto $L(V^*, V^*)$



Consider vector in $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$Tv = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.0.7)$$

$$f(Tv) = f(7, 3, 3) \quad (3.0.8)$$

$$= 2 * 7 + 3 * 3 + 4 * 3 = 35 \quad (3.0.9)$$

$$g(1, 2, 3) = 7 * 1 + 5 * 2 + 6 * 3 = 35 \quad (3.0.10)$$

Hence verified $g = T'f$, and T' is transpose of T .