

LINEAR ALGEBRA 1
PROBLEM SHEET 14

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Problem 1 (10+10+10, matrix of an linear map w.r.t a pair of bases). Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear map such that $f(2, 1) = (0, 1, 1)$ and $f(-1, 2) = (2, 3, 2)$.

- (i) Compute $f(1, 1)$.
- (ii) Compute $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$ such that $f = T_A$ (after identifying \mathbb{R}^2 with $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1}$ and \mathbb{R}^3 with $\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 1}$).
- (iii) Compute $[f]_{C \rightarrow B}$ for the bases

$$B := \{(1, 1, 1), (1, -1, 1), (-1, 0, 1)\}, C := \{(2, 1), (-1, 2)\}$$

Problem 2 (10+10+10, range). (i) Let $f : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. Prove that $\text{range}(f)$ is a subspace of W .

- (ii) Given $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. Prove $\text{range}(T_A) = \text{col}(A)$.
- (iii) Given $f : C^1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(\mathbb{R})$, $f(\varphi) := \varphi' + \varphi$. Compute its kernel and its range.

Problem 3 (10+10+10, hom space). (i) Given vector spaces V and W prove that the set of linear transformation from V to W , denoted by $\text{Hom}(V, W)$, is a vector space with respect to

$$(f + g)(v) := f(v) + g(v), (\lambda f)(v) := \lambda f(v), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, v \in V.$$

- (ii) Consider the map

$$\Phi : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}), \Phi(A) := T_A$$

Prove that Φ is an isomorphism.

- (iii) Find a basis of $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1})$.

Problem 4 (30, linear extension). Determine if there is a linear map satisfying the given conditions.

- (i) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(1, 1, 0) = (1, 0, 0)$, $f(1, 2, 1) = (1, 0, 1)$, $f(3, 4, 1) = (3, 0, 1)$,
- (ii) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(1, 1, 2) = (1, 0)$, $f(1, 1, 1) = (0, 1)$, $f(6, 6, 9) = (6, 7)$,
- (iii) $f : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(1, 1, 0, 1) = (1, 1, 0)$, $f(1, 2, 1, 1) = (1, 0, 1)$, $f(1, 3, 4, 1) = (3, 0, 1)$,

Problem 5 (55, left inverse, right inverse). Detect which map is an epimorphism, monomorphism or an isomorphism. If so find a left inverse, a right inverse and an inverse, respectively.

- (i) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) := (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3)$
- (ii) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) := (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, x_1 - x_2 + x_3, 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$
- (iii) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) := (x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3, x_1 - x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3)$
- (iv) $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) := (x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_1 - x_2 + x_3, x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_3)$.

Date: Please hand in online to your TA by **15th of January 2023 11:59 am**. For all exercises the results need to be proven using results from this lecture and the lectures before, provided you give a reference. The intermediate steps for computations need to be provided.