

Math 491 Thursday, March 26 Chapter 20 Problem Session

$\mathbb{C}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^n$   
 $F^n$

1)  $W = \{ f : [0,1] \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{R}} \mid f(0) = 0 \}$  subspace  $\subset [0,1]$   $Ax = \lambda x$

1)  $W \neq \emptyset$   $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x$   $f \in W$   $f = \underline{0}$  ( $f = z$ )

2)  $f, g \in W$  know  $f(0) = 0$  &  $g(0) = 0$ . Check  $f+g$ .

$$(f+g)(0) = \underset{\uparrow}{f(0)} + \underset{\uparrow}{g(0)} = 0 + 0 = 0. \text{ So } f+g \in W$$

3)  $f \in W, \alpha \in \underline{\mathbb{R}}$  know  $f(0) = 0$ . Check  $\alpha f$

$$(\alpha f)(0) = \alpha \underset{\uparrow}{f(0)} = \alpha \cdot 0 = 0 \text{ so } \alpha f \in W$$

18/  $V, W$  v.sp. over  $F$   $\text{Hom}(V, W) = \{ T \mid T: V \rightarrow W \}$

$$(S+T): V \rightarrow W \quad (S+T)(\underline{v}) = S(\underline{v}) +_W T(\underline{v})$$

$$(\alpha S): V \rightarrow W \quad (\alpha S)(\underline{v}) = \alpha S(\underline{v})$$

$$\underline{0}^? \quad Z: V \rightarrow W \quad Z(\underline{v}) = \underline{0}_W$$

$$(S+Z)(\underline{v}) = S(\underline{v}) + Z(\underline{v}) = S(\underline{v}) + \underline{0} = S(\underline{v}) \text{ for all } \underline{v}$$

$$\text{So } S+Z = S$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = x \cdot x \quad f = g$$

+ commutative?

$$(S+T)(\underline{v}) = S(\underline{v}) + T(\underline{v}) = T(\underline{v}) + S(\underline{v}) = (T+S)(\underline{v}) \text{ for all } \underline{v}$$

$$\text{So } S+T = T+S$$

18 (cont) (b)  $V$  vector space over  $F$ ,  $V^* = \text{Hom}(V, F)$

Ex  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$   $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}\right) = \underline{a+b+c}$  ( $= [a+b+c]$ )

$B = \{\underline{v}_1, \dots, \underline{v}_n\}$  basis of  $V$  —  $\phi_2\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}\right) = \cancel{\phi_2}(a\underline{e}_1 + b\underline{e}_2 + c\underline{e}_3) = b$

$\phi_i: V \rightarrow F$ ,  $\phi_i(\underline{v}) = \phi_i(\alpha_1\underline{v}_1 + \alpha_2\underline{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n\underline{v}_n) = \alpha_i$

Claim:  $\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n$  basis of  $V^*$ .

L.I.  $p_1\phi_1 + p_2\phi_2 + \dots + p_n\phi_n = \underline{0} = \underline{Z}$

So  $(p_1\phi_1 + \dots + p_n\phi_n)(\underline{v}_k) = \underline{Z}(\underline{v}_k) = \underline{0} = 0$

$p_1\phi_1(\underline{v}_k) + p_2\phi_2(\underline{v}_k) + \dots + p_n\phi_n(\underline{v}_k) = \underline{0}$  for any  $k$ .

$p_1 \cdot 0 + p_2 \cdot 0 + \dots + p_k \cdot 1 + \dots + p_n \cdot 0 = \underline{0}$

$p_k = 0$