

Math 390 Friday January 22 Linear Transformations

$T: U \rightarrow V$

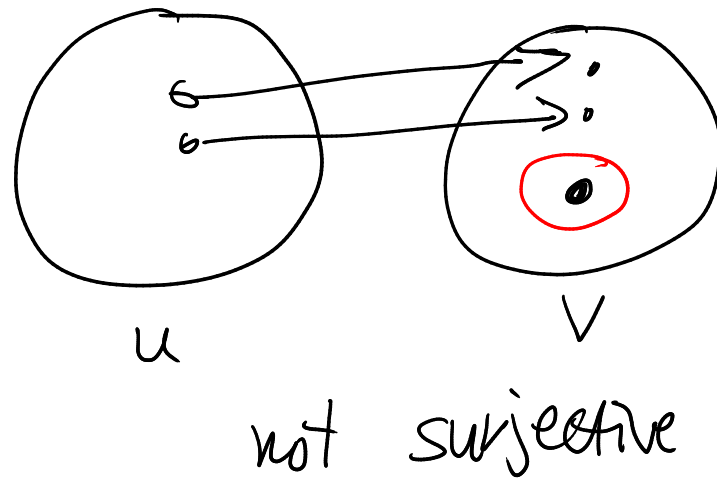
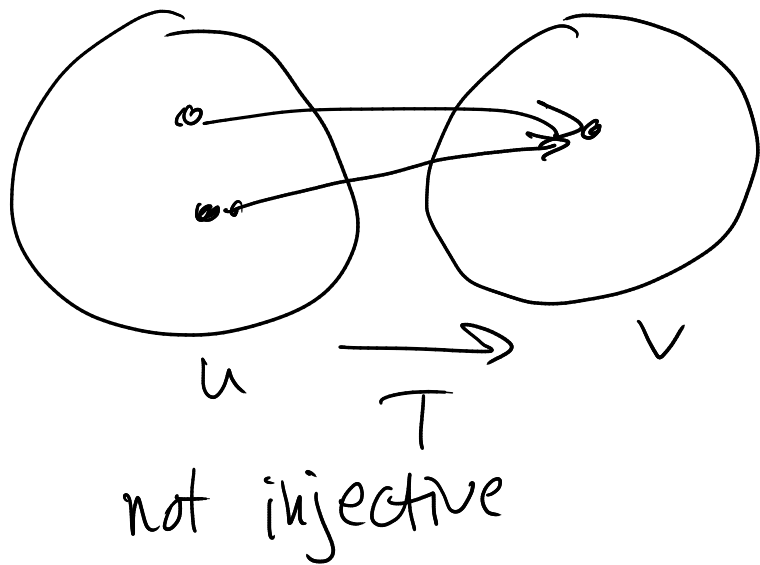
1) $T(\underline{u}_1 + \underline{u}_2) = T(\underline{u}_1) + T(\underline{u}_2)$

2) $T(\alpha \underline{u}) = \alpha T(\underline{u})$

$T(\cdot)$
Structure-preserving
"morphisms"

Injective (1-1) $T(\underline{u}_1) = T(\underline{u}_2) \Rightarrow \underline{u}_1 = \underline{u}_2$

Surjective (onto) Grab $\underline{v} \in V \Rightarrow$ there exists $\underline{u} \in U, T(\underline{u}) = \underline{v}$



Ex $T: P_3 \rightarrow M_{22}$

$$T(a+bx+cx^2+dx^3) = \begin{bmatrix} a-b+3d & -a+2b-c-6d \\ a+b-c+2d & -b+c+4d \end{bmatrix}$$

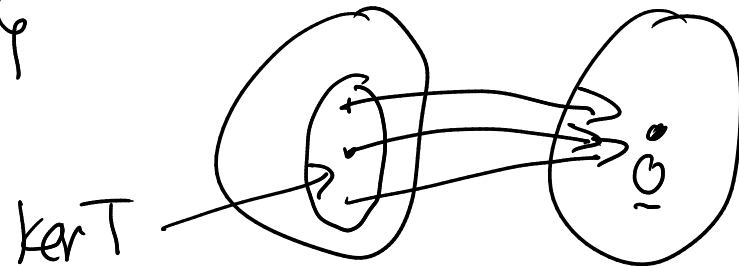
Kernel $K(T) = \{ \underline{x} \mid T(\underline{x}) = \underline{0} \}$
Subspace

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Homogeneous system, 4 equations

4 variables \Rightarrow solution

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0 \\ b &= 0 \\ c &= 0 \\ d &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

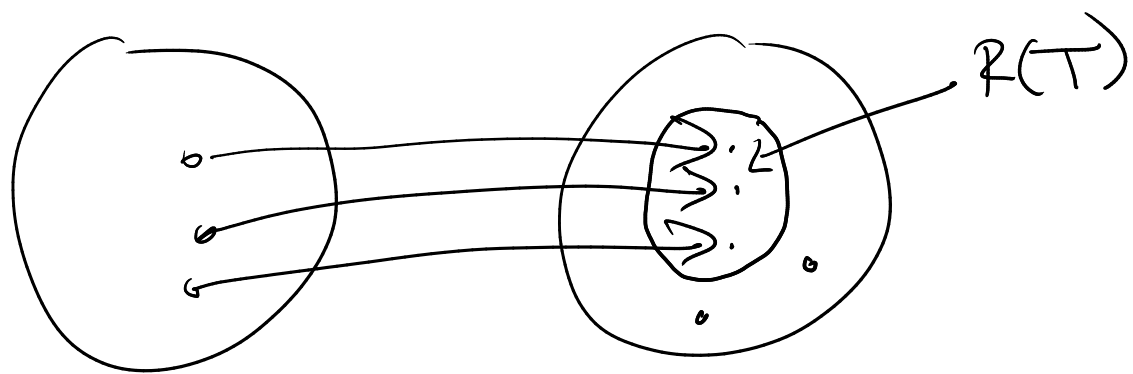


$$\text{ker}(T) = \{ \underline{0} \}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ injective

Range $R(T) = \{T(u) \mid u \in U\}$ subspace of V

Theorem T surjective $\iff R(T) = V$



$$r(T) + n(T) = \dim(U)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \dim(R(T)) & \dim(K(T)) \end{matrix}$$

$$r(T) + 0 = \dim(P_3) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow r(T) = 4, R(T) \subseteq M_{22}$$

EDYES

$$\Rightarrow R(T) = M_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow T \text{ surjective}$$

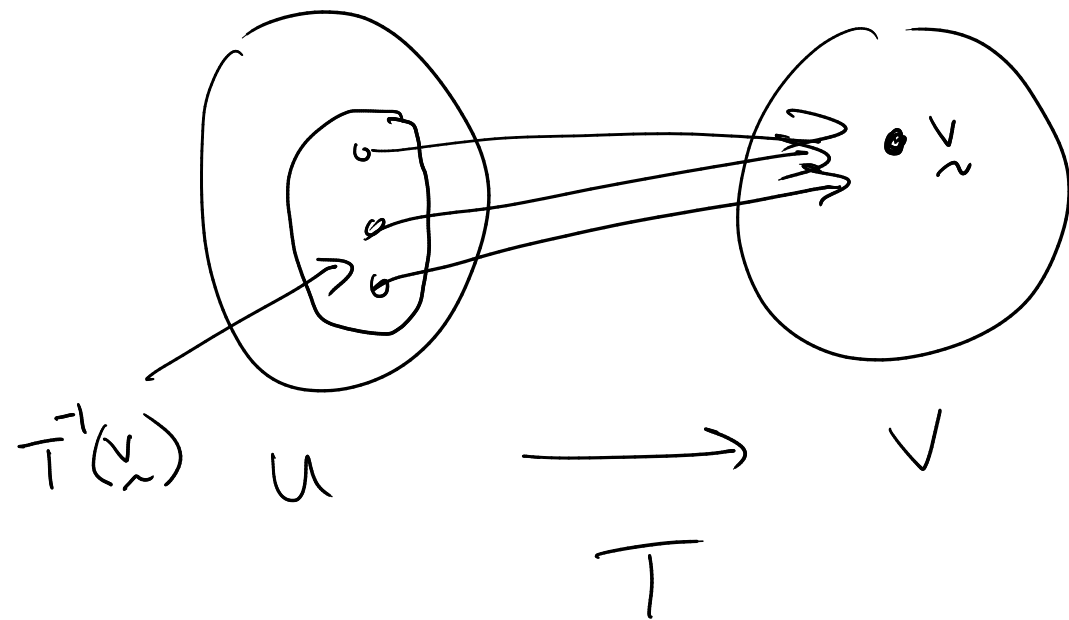
$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \dim 4 \end{matrix}$$

T injective & surjective
 $\Rightarrow T$ bijective

Preimages

Given $\underline{v} \in V$ define $T^{-1}(\underline{v}) = \{ \underline{u} \in U \mid T(\underline{u}) = \underline{v} \}$

$$\text{ker}(T) = T^{-1}(\underline{0})$$



Theorem KPTI Suppose $T(\underline{u}) = \underline{v}$

$$\text{Then } T^{-1}(\underline{v}) = \underline{u} + K(T)$$

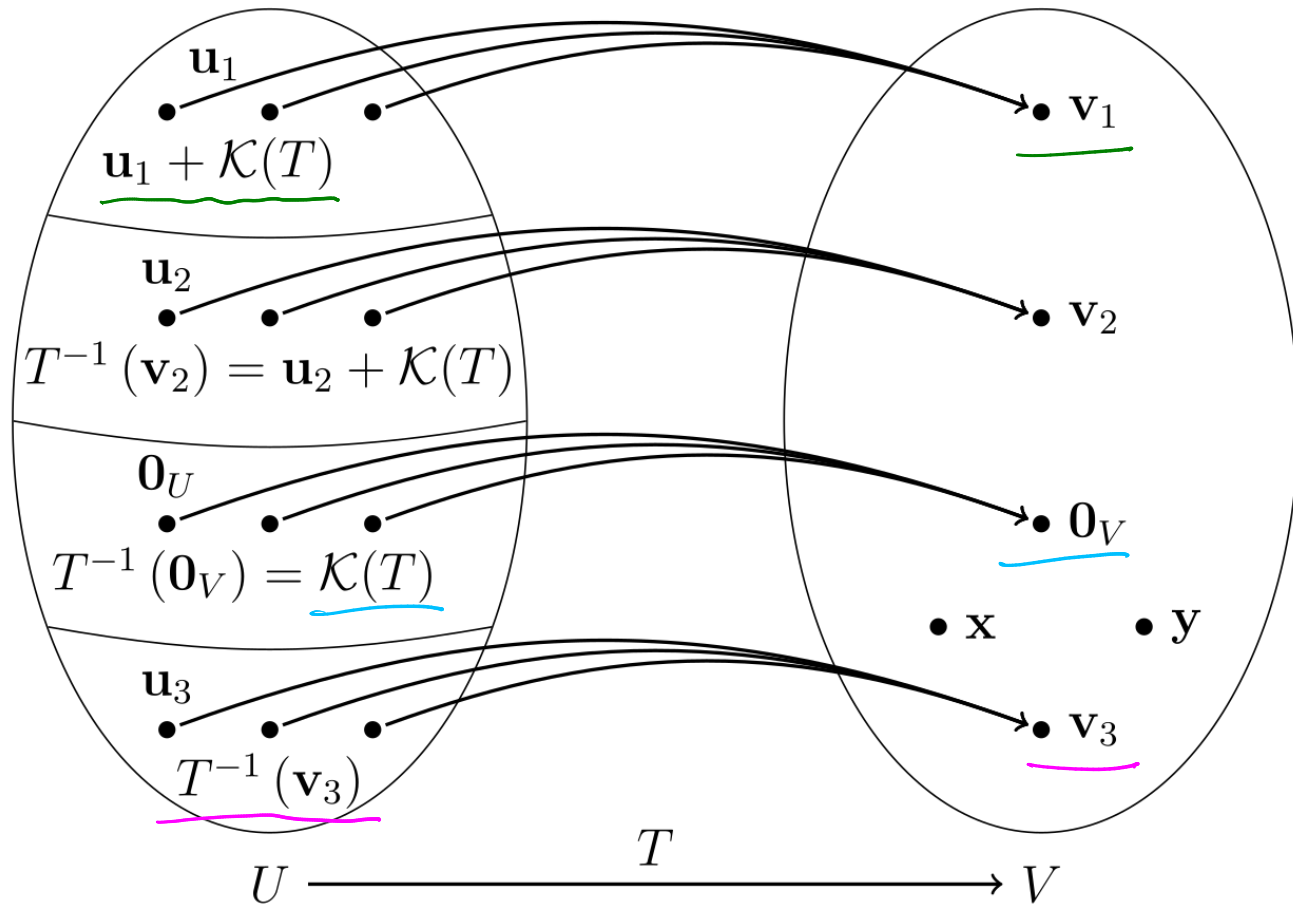
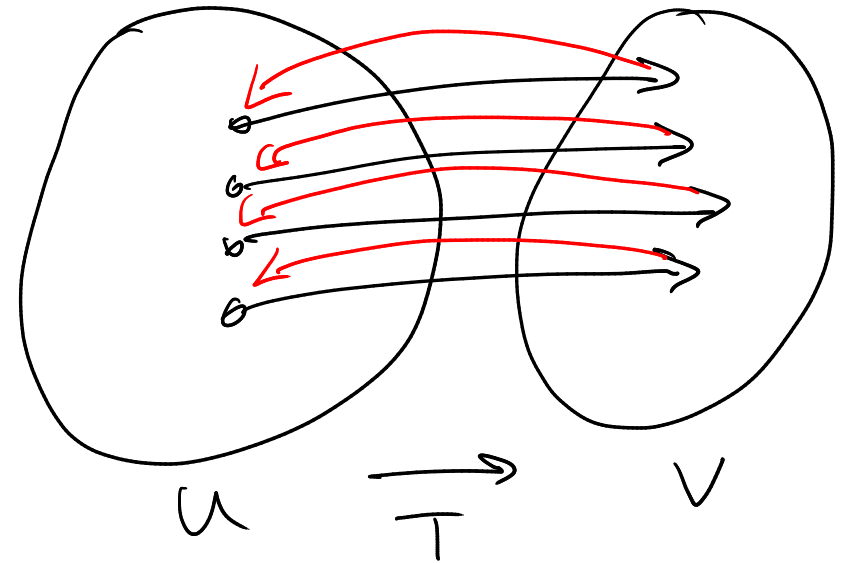


Figure KPI

Preimages : Equivalence Relation

T surjective $\Rightarrow T^{-1}()$ non empty
 T injective $\Rightarrow T^{-1}()$ size at most 1
 Bijective $\Rightarrow T^{-1}()$ singleton



Bijection

Inverse
(Linear Transformation)

$$T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \{ -6 - 4x - 8x^2 + x^3 \} \text{ preimages}$$

$$T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \{ -6 - 3x - 7x^2 + x^3 \}$$

$$T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \{ 1 + x + x^2 \}$$

$$T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \{ -5 - 2x - 5x^2 + x^3 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right) &= T^{-1}\left(3\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 6\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 4\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= 3(\quad) + 2(\quad) - 6(\quad) + 4(\quad) \end{aligned}$$

inverse
l.t.