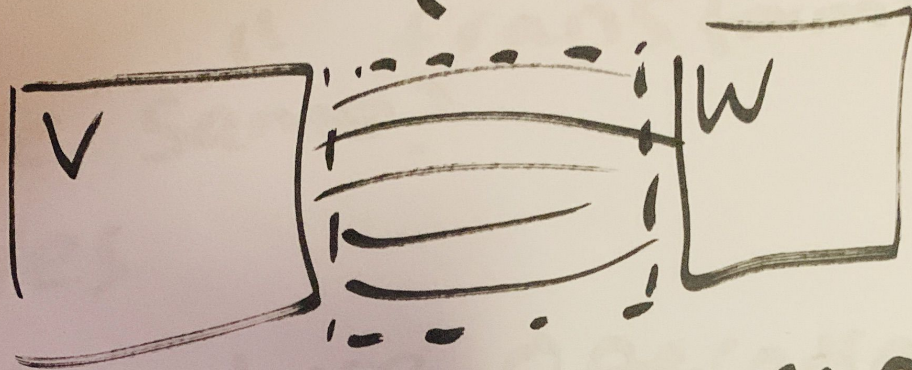


$\text{Hom}(V, W)$



Def: Let  $V, W$  be vec. spaces over field  $F$ . The collection of all linear maps from  $V$  to  $W$  is denoted  $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ .

Homomorphisms

Is the set of  $\{\mathbb{R}\}$  a field?  
Yes. A field is any algebraic structure where  $+, -, \times, \div$  are defined

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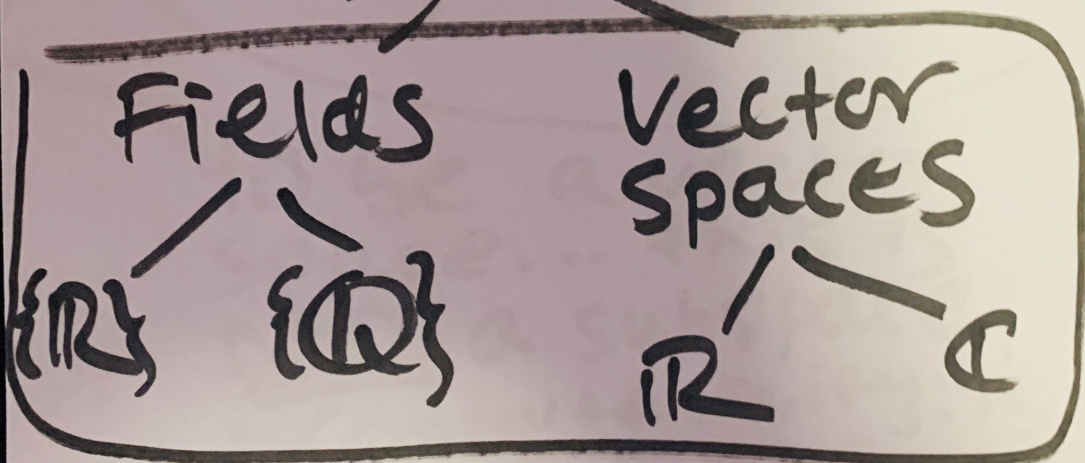
Are linear maps and  
" transformations  
the same?

Yes.

Structure-Operations-  
Fields-Groups-Space

---

(\*) Structures  
(Operations)



SETS

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↓ CAN WE IMPOSE A  
STRUCTURE ON  $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ ?

YES! It has at least

2 operations  $\leftarrow \begin{matrix} + \\ \cdot \end{matrix}$  by scalar

Then:  $\text{Hom}(V, W)$  is a  
vector space over  $F$  if  
the addition of linear  
maps & scalar mult.

to be a vector  
space... this is  
NOT a subspace!  
> commutativity: is  
 $S + T = T + S$   
> distributive:

(3)



> Commutativity:

$$\text{Is } s+t = t+s?$$

> Distributivity:

$$\text{Is } \alpha(\beta + \gamma) = \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma$$

> Zero Element:

• What's the 0 element of  $\text{Hom}(V, K)$ ?

• What are the elements of  $\text{Hom}(V, K)$ ?

> Linear maps!

> 0 map!!! That sends everyone to 0!!!



Given a linear map

$$T: V \rightarrow W$$

choose a basis for  $V$   
that represents that  
linear map ~~to~~ with that  
basis and you have a  
MATRIX! ~~that~~

matrix  $\rightarrow$  linear map  
 $\uparrow$   
... basis

In fact....

matrix = LINEAR MAPS



The space of  $\text{Hom}(V, W)$   
is ISOMORPHIC to  
matrices.

if:

$$T, S: V \rightarrow W$$

$$E \in \mathbb{R}^a \quad F \in \mathbb{R}^b$$

where  $a, b$

and  $E$  is a basis for  $V$   
 $F$  " " " "  $W$

$$[T+S]_E^F = [T]_E^F + [S]_E^F$$

(6)



$$[T+S]_E^F = [T]_E^F + [S]_E^F$$

$$[\alpha T]_E^F = \alpha [T]_E^F$$

$$\mathbf{K}: T \rightarrow [T]_E^F$$

is a linear map!

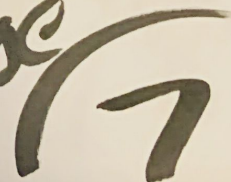
The map

$$\varphi: \text{Hom}(V, W) \rightarrow M_{m \times n}(F)$$

$$\dim(V) = m \times m$$

$$\dim(W) = n \times n$$

range





$\varphi(T) = [T]_E^F$   
is a linear map!

IF I can show:

$\varphi$  is 1-1  
& onto

1-1 not onto:	onto not 1-1:
$a \rightarrow 01$	$a \rightarrow 01$
$b \rightarrow 02$	$b \rightarrow 02$
$c \rightarrow 03$	$c \rightarrow 03$
$d \rightarrow 04$	$d \rightarrow 03$



We'll show that  
 $\rho$  is 1-1 & onto  
and conclude  
that  $\text{Hom}(V, W) \cong M_{m \times n}(F)$

---

→ Zero element

---

$\text{Hom}(V, W)$  is a vector space  
whose elements are  
linear maps btwn.  
vector spaces.  $M_{m \times n}(F)$   
is a space of matrices.  
They're isomorphic! (9)



Thus,  $\exists \Psi$  s.t.

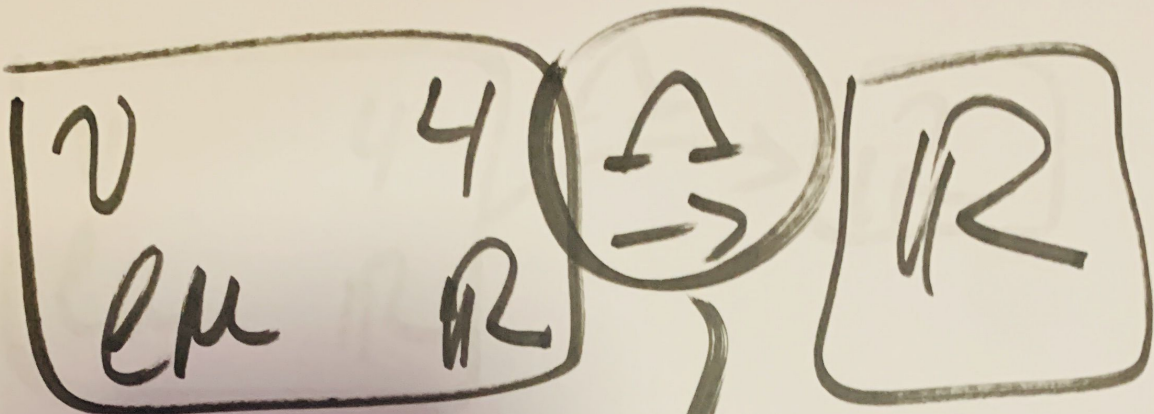
$$\Psi: \text{Hom}(V, W) \rightarrow M_{m \times n}(F)$$

$$\Psi(T) = [T]_E^F$$

or equivalently;

$$\dim(\text{Hom}(V, W)) = \binom{\dim(V)}{\dim(W)}$$





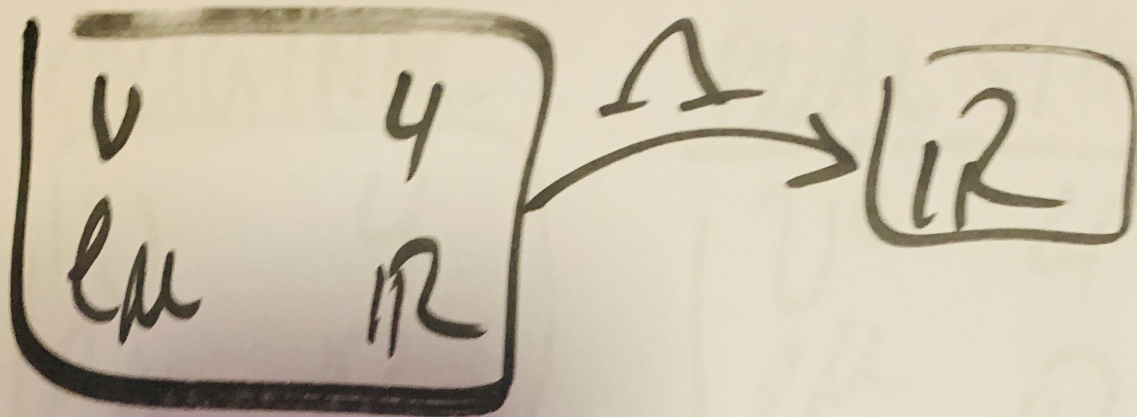
$\langle \Delta, e_\mu \rangle$

all

$V^* \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

DUAL SPACES



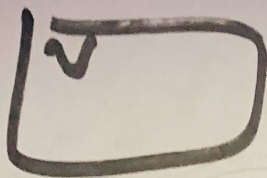


{ all possible maps }  $\Rightarrow V^*$  DUAL SPACE

$$\langle \Delta + \Sigma, v \rangle = \langle \Delta, v \rangle + \langle \Sigma, v \rangle$$

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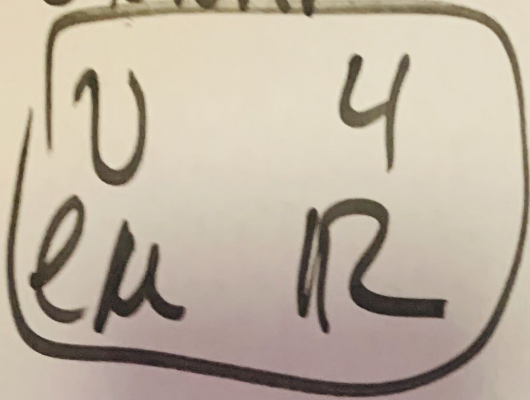

$$\langle a\Delta, v \rangle = a \langle \Delta, v \rangle$$



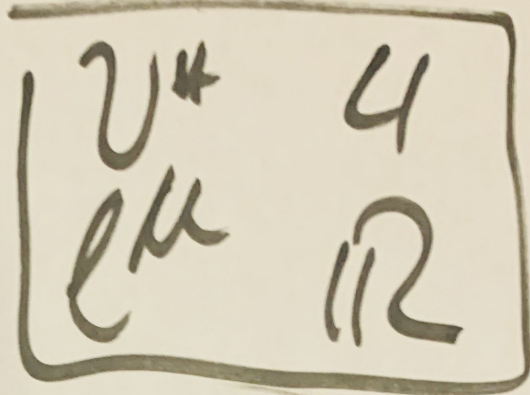
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ORIGINAL



DUAL SPACE



$e_{\mu}$

(basis vector  
from minimal)

$e^{\mu}$

(basis vector  
from dual  
space)

linear  
maps!

$\langle e^{\mu}, e_{\nu} \rangle = \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$

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