

# HW 3 Solutions

2.1 #6

Let  $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(F)$ .

Then  $(A+B)_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$ , so

$$\text{tr}(A+B) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} + B_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^n B_{ii} = \text{tr}A + \text{tr}B$$

$$(cA)_{ij} = cA_{ij}$$

$$\text{so } \text{tr}(cA) = \sum_{i=1}^n cA_{ii} = c \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} = c \text{tr}A.$$

So  $T: M_{n \times n}(F) \rightarrow F$ ,  $T(A) = \text{tr}A$  is linear

Define  $E_{ij}$  to be the matrix with 1 in row  $i$ , col  $j$  0 elsewhere

Then if  $f \in F$   $\text{tr}(fE_{11}) = f$  so  $T$  is onto  $F$ ,  
 $\text{rank } T = 1$ , &  $\{1\}$  is a basis for  $R(T)$ .

$$\text{tr}(A) = 0 \Rightarrow A_{11} = -\sum_{i=2}^n A_{ii}$$

$$\text{so } A \in \mathcal{N}(T) \Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} (-\sum_{i=2}^n A_{ii}) & \dots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \{E_{ij}\}_{i \neq j} \cup \{E_{ii} - E_{11}\}_{i=2}^n$  is a basis for  $\text{null } T$ ,

so  $\dim \text{null } T = n^2 - 1$ , &  $T$  is not onto  
 if  $n > 1$ .

$$\underline{2.2 \#5a)} \quad \alpha = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$\alpha_1 \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad \alpha_3 \qquad \alpha_4$

$$T: M_{2 \times 2}(F) \rightarrow M_{2 \times 2}(F) \quad T(A) = A^t$$

$$[T]_{\alpha} = [ (T(\alpha_1))_{\alpha} \quad (T(\alpha_2))_{\alpha} \quad (T(\alpha_3))_{\alpha} \quad (T(\alpha_4))_{\alpha} ]$$

$$= [ (\alpha_1)_{\alpha} \quad (\alpha_3)_{\alpha} \quad (\alpha_2)_{\alpha} \quad (\alpha_4)_{\alpha} ]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.4#5 In the RRE form of  $A$  col 3 is  
2 times col 1 - five times col 2,

so by Thm 3.1b (d)

$$A_3 = 2A_1 - 5A_2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_3$$

& similarly  $A_5 = -2A_1 - 3A_2 + 6A_4$

$$= -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -7 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} = A_5$$