

NULL SPACE, RANGE, INJECTIVITY AND SURJECTIVITY

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Post date: 2 Jan 2021.

We've looked at some basic properties of linear operators, so we'll carry on with a few more definitions and theorems.

1. NULL SPACE AND INJECTIVITY

First, we define the *null space* or *kernel* of an operator T to be the set of all vectors which T maps to the zero vector:

$$\text{null } T = \{v \in V : Tv = 0\} \quad (1)$$

Theorem 1. *The null space is a subspace.*

Proof. Since T is a linear operator, it maps the zero vector 0 to the zero vector, so $0 \in \text{null } T$. If two other vectors $u, v \in \text{null } T$, then so is their sum, by the additivity property of linear operators. By the homogeneity property, if $u \in \text{null } T$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, then $T(\lambda u) = \lambda Tu = 0$. Thus $\text{null } T$ is closed under addition and scalar multiplication, and contains the 0 vector, so it is a subspace. \square

An operator T is *injective* if $Tu = Tv \rightarrow u = v$ where \rightarrow means 'implies'. That is, no two different vectors are mapped to the same vector by the operator. An injective operator is also called *one-to-one* (or, in Zwiebach's notes, *two-to-two*).

A useful result is the following:

Theorem 2. *A linear operator T is injective if and only if $\text{null } T = \{0\}$. That is, if the only vector mapped to 0 is 0 itself, then T is one-to-one.*

Proof. If T is injective, then the only vector mapped to 0 is 0 . To prove the converse, suppose $\text{null } T = \{0\}$ and assume there are two different vectors u, v such that $Tu = Tv$. Then $Tu - Tv = 0 = T(u - v)$. However, since $\text{null } T = \{0\}$ the only vector in the null space is 0 , so we must have $u - v = 0$ or $u = v$. Thus T is injective. \square

2. RANGE AND SURJECTIVITY

The *range* of an operator T is the set of all vectors produced by operating on vectors with T . That is

$$W = \text{range } T = \{Tv : v \in V\} \quad (2)$$

The notation $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ means the operator T operates on vector space V and has range W .

Theorem 3. *The range is a subspace.*

Proof. As before, we must have $T(0) = 0$, so the zero vector is in the range. To show that the range is closed under addition, choose two vectors $v_1, v_2 \in V$. The corresponding vectors in the range are $w_1 = Tv_1$ and $w_2 = Tv_2$. By linearity we must have $T(v_1 + v_2) = Tv_1 + Tv_2 = w_1 + w_2$, so W is closed under addition. Similarly for scalar multiplication, if $w = Tv$ then $T(\lambda v) = \lambda Tv = \lambda w$. \square

An operator is surjective if $W = V$, that is, if the range is the same as the original vector space upon which T operates.

The null space and range of an operator obey the *fundamental theorem of linear maps*:

Theorem 4. *If V is finite-dimensional and $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ then range T is finite-dimensional and*

$$\dim V = \dim \text{null } T + \dim \text{range } T \quad (3)$$

That is, the dimension of the null space and the dimension of the range add up to the dimension of the original vector space on which T operates. Note that this makes sense only for finite-dimensional vector spaces.

Proof. Let u_1, \dots, u_m be a basis of null T . If $\dim \text{null } T < \dim V$, we can add some more vectors to the basis u_1, \dots, u_m to get a basis for V (we haven't proved this, but the proof is in Axler section 2.33). Suppose we need another n vectors to do this. We then have a basis for V :

$$u_1, \dots, u_m, v_1, \dots, v_n \quad (4)$$

The dimension of V is therefore $m + n$. To complete the proof, we need to show that $\dim \text{range } T = n$, which we can do if we can show that Tv_1, \dots, Tv_n is a basis for range T .

Since 4 is a basis for V , we can write any vector $v \in V$ as a linear combination

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j v_j \quad (5)$$

Operating on this equation with T and using the fact that $Tu_i = 0$ since the u_i are a basis for the null space of T , we have

$$Tv = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j T v_j \quad (6)$$

Thus any vector in range T can be written as a linear combination of the vectors $T v_i$, so the vectors $T v_i$ span the range of T .

To complete the proof, we need to show that the vectors $T v_i$ are linearly independent and thus form a basis for range T . To do this, suppose we have the equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i T v_i = 0 \quad (7)$$

By linearity, we have

$$T \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i = 0 \quad (8)$$

so $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i \in \text{null } T$ and, since the u_i are a basis for null T , we can write

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i = \sum_{i=1}^m d_i u_i \quad (9)$$

However, because the list 4 of vectors is a basis for V , all the vectors in this list are linearly independent, which means that the only way two different linear combinations of these vectors can be equal is if all the coefficients are zero, that is, all the c_i s and d_i s are zero. Going back to 7, this means that the only solution is $c_i = 0$ for all i , which means that the vectors $T v_i$ are linearly independent and span range T , so they form a basis for range T . Thus $\dim \text{range } T = n$. \square

REFERENCES

- (1) Axler, Sheldon (2015), *Linear Algebra Done Right*, 3rd edition, Springer. Chapter 1.
- (2) Shankar, R. (1994), *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, Plenum Press, Chapter 1.

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