## Homework 4

Exercise 1. Prove Proposition 1 below.
Proposition 1. Let $V$ be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$. If $V$ is finite-dimensional and $U \subset V$ is a subspace, then $U$ is also finite-dimensional and $\operatorname{dim} U \leq \operatorname{dim} V$, with equality if and only if $U=V$.

Exercise 2. Prove Proposition 2 below.
Proposition 2. Let $V$ be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$. If $W_{1}, \ldots, W_{n}$ are subspaces of $V$, then the sum $W_{1}+\cdots+W_{n}$ is the smallest subspace of $V$ containing $W_{1}, \ldots, W_{n}$.

Exercise 3. Prove Proposition 3 below.
Proposition 3. Let $V$ be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$.
(a) A single subspace $W_{1}$ is independent.
(b) Two subspaces $W_{1}, W_{2}$ are independent if and only if $W_{1} \cap W_{2}=\{0\}$.

Exercise 4. Prove Proposition 4 below.
Proposition 4. Let $V$ be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$. If $W_{1}, \ldots, W_{n}$ are subspaces of $V$, then $V=W_{1} \oplus \cdots \oplus W_{n}$ if and only if every vector $v \in V$ can be written in the form

$$
v=w_{1}+\cdots+w_{n}, \quad\left(\text { where } w_{i} \text { is a vector in } W_{i}\right)
$$

in exactly one way.
Exercise 5. Prove Proposition 5 below.
Proposition 5. Let $W_{1}, \ldots, W_{n}$ be subspaces of a finite-dimensional vector space $V$, and let $\mathbf{B}_{i}$ be a basis for $W_{i}$.
(a) The ordered set $\mathbf{B}$ obtained by listing the bases $\mathbf{B}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{B}_{n}$ in order is a basis of $V$ if and only if $V=W_{1} \oplus \cdots \oplus W_{n}$.
(b) $\operatorname{dim}\left(W_{1}+\cdots+W_{n}\right) \leq \operatorname{dim}\left(W_{1}\right)+\cdots+\operatorname{dim}\left(W_{n}\right)$, with equality if and only if the subspaces $W_{1}, \ldots, W_{n}$ are independent.

Exercise 6. Let $V$ be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$. Show that $V=V \oplus\{0\}$.
Exercise 7. Prove Proposition 6 below.
Proposition 6. Let $V, W$ be vector spaces over a field $\mathbb{F}$. Let $f: V \longrightarrow W$ be $a$ linear map. Then $f$ is injective if and only if $\operatorname{Ker} f=0$.
Exercise 8. Prove Proposition 7 below.
Proposition 7. Let $V, W$ be vector spaces over a field $\mathbb{F}$. Let $f: V \longrightarrow W$ be an isomorphism. If $\left(v_{1}, \ldots, v_{r}\right)$ is a linearly independent $r$-tuple of vectors in $V$, then the r-tuple of vectors $\left(f\left(v_{1}\right), \ldots, f\left(v_{r}\right)\right)$ in $W$ is also linearly independent.

Exercise 9. Prove Proposition 8 below.

Proposition 8. Let $V, W$ be vector spaces over a field $\mathbb{F}$. If $\left(v_{1}, \ldots, v_{n}\right)$ is a basis of $V$, then a linear map $f: V \longrightarrow W$ is an isomorphism if and only if $\left(f\left(v_{1}\right), \ldots, f\left(v_{n}\right)\right)$ is a basis of $W$.
Exercise 10. Prove Proposition 9 below.
Proposition 9. Let $V, W$ be finite-dimensional vector spaces over a field $\mathbb{F}$. If $\operatorname{dim}(V)=\operatorname{dim}(W)$, then a linear map $f: V \longrightarrow W$ is surjective if and only if it is injective.

