## Worksheet 10/23/2019

1. Consider a linear map  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \to M_{1\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  given by

$$f(a, b, c, d) = \begin{bmatrix} a + b & a + b \end{bmatrix}$$

Is f a monomorphism, epimorphism or isomorphism?

In this problem,  $V = IR^4$  and  $W = M_{1x2}(IZ)$ . We see that  $\dim V = 4 > \dim W = 2$ .

Therefore, f is not a monomorphism. Consequently, it is not an isomorphism. To check if f is an epimorphism, we check if rangely = W.

range(f) = { 
$$f(a_1b_1,c_1d)$$
 :  $a_1b_1,c_1d \in \mathbb{R}$  }  
= {  $[a_1b_1 a_1b_2]$  :  $a_1b_1c_1d \in \mathbb{R}$  }  
= {  $[a_1b_2 a_1b_3]$  :  $a_1b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  }  
= {  $(a_1b_2)$  [1 | ] :  $a_1b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  }  
=  $[a_1b_2 a_1b_3]$  =  $[a_1b_2 a_1b_3]$ 

This is a one-dimensional vector space. Since Wis two-dimensional, range(f) is strictly smaller than W. Therefore, f is not an epimorphism.

2. Consider a linear map  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \to M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  given by

$$f(a, b, c, d) = \begin{bmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{bmatrix}$$

Is f a monomorphism, epimorphism or isomorphism?

In this problem,  $V = IR^4$  and  $W = M_{2x2}(IR)$ . We have  $\dim V = 4 = \dim W$ .

We now check if f is monomorphic.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{null}(\zeta) &= \{(a_1b_1c_1d) : f(a_1b_1c_1d) = 0\} \\
&= \{(a_1b_1c_1d) : \begin{bmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \} \\
&= \{(a_1b_1c_1d) : a = b = c = d = 0\} \\
&= \{(a_1a_1c_1d_1) : a = b = c = d = 0\}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, f is a monomorphism.

Because dim V = dim W, f is also an epiniorphism and an isomorphism.