

Theorem: let  $V$  and  $W$  be vector spaces and  
let  $T: V \rightarrow W$  be linear. Then  $T$  is  
one-one iff  $N(T) = \{0\}$ .

Proof: let  $T$  be one-one

$$\text{let } x \in N(T) \Rightarrow T(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = T(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$\therefore x \in N(T)$  is an arbitrary element.

$$\therefore N(T) = \{0\}$$

Conversely ( $\Leftarrow$ ) let  $N(T) = \{0\}$

IS  $T$  is one-one.

let  $T(x) = T(y)$  for some  $x, y \in V$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) - T(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x-y) = 0 \quad \left[ \because T \text{ is linear} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x-y \in N(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow x-y = 0 \quad \left[ \because N(T) = \{0\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

$\therefore T$  is one-one.

~~Theorem~~ Let  $V$  and  $W$  be vector spaces of equal (finite) dimension and let  $T: V \rightarrow W$  be linear. Then the following are equivalent

(a)  $T$  is one-to-one

(b)  $T$  is onto

(c)  $\text{rank}(T) = \dim(V)$ .

Proof:

~~(a)  $\Rightarrow$  (c)~~

$T$  is one-to-one  $\Rightarrow N(T) = \{0\}$

$$\Rightarrow \dim N(T) = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

from dimension theorem

$$\text{nullity}(T) + \text{rank}(T) = \dim(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(T) = \dim(V) \quad \text{[using eq (1)]}$$

(c)  $\Rightarrow$  (a)

$$\text{let } \text{rank}(T) = \dim(V) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

from dimension theorem.

$$\text{rank}(T) + \text{nullity}(T) = \dim(V) \quad \text{[using eq (2)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nullity}(T) + \text{rank}(T) = \text{rank}(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nullity}(T) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim N(T) = 0 \Rightarrow N(T) = \{0\}$$

$\Rightarrow T$  is one-to-one.

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  (c) let  $T$  be onto.

$$R(T) = \{T(x) \mid x \in V\} = W.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim R(T) = \dim W \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \because \dim V \\ = \dim W \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim R(T) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(T) = \dim V$$

(c)  $\Rightarrow$  (b)

$$\text{let } \text{rank}(T) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(T) = \dim W$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim R(T) = \dim W$$

$$\Rightarrow R(T) = W \quad \left[ \because R(T) \subseteq W \right]$$

$\Rightarrow T$  is onto.

Thus, all three statements are equivalent

Def<sup>n</sup>: let  $V$  be a vector space and