

## SUMMARY

Let

$$f : U^n \rightarrow V^m, \quad g : V^m \rightarrow W^p$$

be linear mappings (superscripts indicate dimensions of the vector spaces). Then the composite map

$$g \circ f : U^n \rightarrow W^p$$

is linear, and its associated matrix is the product of the matrices associated to  $g$  and  $f$ :

$$A_{g \circ f} = A_g \cdot A_f.$$

Given a linear map  $h : V \rightarrow W$ , the subsets

$$\text{Ker } h \subseteq V \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Im } h \subseteq W$$

are subspaces:

$\dim \text{Ker } h$  is called the ‘nullity of  $h$ ’,

$\dim \text{Im } h$  is called the ‘rank of  $h$ ’ (and equals  $\text{rank } A_h$ )

**Corollary of the rank-nullity theorem:**

$$h \text{ is one-to-one} \iff \text{rank } f = \dim V$$

$$h \text{ is onto} \iff \text{rank } f = \dim W$$

$$h \text{ is bijective} \iff \text{rank } f = \dim V = \dim W$$