
Proof that $\ker(T)$ is a Subspace of \mathbb{R}^n

Gene Quinn

Kernels and Subspaces

Suppose

$$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a linear transformation with domain \mathbb{R}^m and codomain \mathbb{R}^n .

Kernels and Subspaces

Suppose

$$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a linear transformation with domain \mathbb{R}^m and codomain \mathbb{R}^n .

In this situation, the *kernel* of T is defined as:

$$\ker(T) = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \text{such that } T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

Kernels and Subspaces

Suppose

$$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a linear transformation with domain \mathbb{R}^m and codomain \mathbb{R}^n .

In this situation, the *kernel* of T is defined as:

$$\ker(T) = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \text{such that } T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

The set-builder notation would be read as "The set of all vectors \vec{x} in \mathbb{R}^m such that $T(\vec{x})$ is the zero vector in \mathbb{R}^n ".

Kernels and Subspaces

Theorem: For any linear transformation

$$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n,$$

the kernel of T is a subspace (of \mathbb{R}^m).

Kernels and Subspaces

Theorem: For any linear transformation

$$T : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n,$$

the kernel of T is a subspace (of \mathbb{R}^m).

Proof: In order to prove that $\ker(T)$ is a subspace, we must establish the following three claims:

- $\vec{0}_m \in \ker(T)$
- $\ker(T)$ is closed under addition
- $\ker(T)$ is closed under scalar multiplication

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 1: $\vec{0}_m \in \ker(T)$

Proof of Claim 1: By an earlier theorem, there exists an $n \times m$ matrix A with the property that

$$T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} \quad \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 1: $\vec{0}_m \in \ker(T)$

Proof of Claim 1: By an earlier theorem, there exists an $n \times m$ matrix A with the property that

$$T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} \quad \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Let \vec{x} be the zero vector in \mathbb{R}^m , $\vec{0}_m$.

Then by the properties of matrix multiplication,

$$A\vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_n$$

for any $n \times m$ matrix A . Therefore, $A\vec{0}_m = T(\vec{0}_m) = \vec{0}_n$, and so by definition $\vec{0}_m$ is in $\ker(T)$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 2: $\ker(T)$ is closed under addition.

Proof of Claim 2: Let $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be arbitrary elements of $\ker(T)$. We need to show that $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \ker(T)$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 2: $\ker(T)$ is closed under addition.

Proof of Claim 2: Let $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be arbitrary elements of $\ker(T)$. We need to show that $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \ker(T)$.

By the definition of $\ker(T)$,

$$T(\vec{u}) = A\vec{u} = \vec{0}_n \quad \text{and} \quad T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v} = \vec{0}_n$$

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 2: $\ker(T)$ is closed under addition.

Proof of Claim 2: Let $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be arbitrary elements of $\ker(T)$. We need to show that $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \ker(T)$.

By the definition of $\ker(T)$,

$$T(\vec{u}) = A\vec{u} = \vec{0}_n \quad \text{and} \quad T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v} = \vec{0}_n$$

By the properties of vector addition, $\vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 2: $\ker(T)$ is closed under addition.

Proof of Claim 2: Let $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be arbitrary elements of $\ker(T)$. We need to show that $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \ker(T)$.

By the definition of $\ker(T)$,

$$T(\vec{u}) = A\vec{u} = \vec{0}_n \quad \text{and} \quad T(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v} = \vec{0}_n$$

By the properties of vector addition, $\vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

By the properties of linear transformations,

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = A(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = A\vec{u} + A\vec{v} = \vec{0}_n + \vec{0}_n = \vec{0}_n$$

and therefore $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \ker(T)$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 3: $\ker(T)$ is closed under scalar multiplication.

Proof of Claim 3: Let $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be an arbitrary element of $\ker(T)$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}$ an arbitrary scalar. We need to show that $k\vec{u} \in \ker(T)$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Claim 3: $\ker(T)$ is closed under scalar multiplication.

Proof of Claim 3: Let $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be an arbitrary element of $\ker(T)$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}$ an arbitrary scalar. We need to show that $k\vec{u} \in \ker(T)$.

By the definition of $\ker(T)$,

$$T(\vec{u}) = A\vec{u} = \vec{0}_n$$

Kernels and Subspaces

Since \mathbb{R}^m is a subspace of itself, it is closed under scalar multiplication, and therefore for any real number k , $k\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Since \mathbb{R}^m is a subspace of itself, it is closed under scalar multiplication, and therefore for any real number k , $k\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

By the properties of linear transformations,

$$T(k\vec{u}) = A(k\vec{u}) = kA\vec{u} = k\vec{0}_n = \vec{0}_n$$

and therefore $k\vec{u} \in \ker(T)$.

Kernels and Subspaces

Since \mathbb{R}^m is a subspace of itself, it is closed under scalar multiplication, and therefore for any real number k , $k\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

By the properties of linear transformations,

$$T(k\vec{u}) = A(k\vec{u}) = kA\vec{u} = k\vec{0}_n = \vec{0}_n$$

and therefore $k\vec{u} \in \ker(T)$.

This completes the proof that $\ker(T)$ is a subspace.