

Recall: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\langle x, y \rangle = x \cdot y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot y_i = x^T y = y^T x$

$x, y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ $\langle x, y \rangle = x \cdot \bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \bar{y}_i = x^T \bar{y} = \bar{y}^T x$

$A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ $\langle Ax, y \rangle = \bar{y}^T \cdot Ax = \bar{y}^T (A^T)^T x = (A^T \bar{y})^T x = (\overline{A^T \bar{y}})^T x =$
 $= (\overline{A \cdot y})^T x = \langle x, \overline{A \cdot y} \rangle$

$\langle Ax, y \rangle = \langle x, \overline{A^T y} \rangle = \langle x, A^* y \rangle.$

↑ (Hermitian) adjoint

f.d.

Theorem: V i.p.s., given $T: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ then there exists a unique $u_T \in V$ such

that $\langle v, u_T \rangle = T(v)$ for all $v \in V$.

Proof: $\beta = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ orthonormal

Every $v \in V$ is expressible as $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v, v_i \rangle v_i$. Then:

$$T(v) = \sum_{i=1}^n T(\langle v, v_i \rangle v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v, v_i \rangle T(v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v, \overline{T(v_i)} v_i \rangle =$$

$$\langle v, \square \rangle = \langle v, \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{T(v_i)} v_i \rangle.$$

Setting $u_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{T(v_i)} v_i$, we have $\langle v, u_T \rangle = T(v)$.

Suppose u'_T is such that $T(v) = \langle v, u'_T \rangle$. Then:

$$0 = T(v) - T(v) = \langle v, u_T \rangle - \langle v, u'_T \rangle = \langle v, u_T - u'_T \rangle \quad \forall v \in V$$

In particular $0 = \langle u_T - u'_T, u_T - u'_T \rangle$ so $u_T - u'_T = 0$ so $u_T = u'_T$. \square .

$$u_T = u_T \in V$$

Corollary: $T: V \rightarrow W$, V, W i.p.s then for each $w \in W$ there is a unique

$$u_w \in V \text{ such that: } \langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, u_w \rangle.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T(-), w \rangle: V &\longrightarrow \mathbb{F} & u_{\langle T(-), w \rangle} &= u_w \\ v &\longmapsto \langle T(v), w \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Definition: $T: V \rightarrow W$, V, W i.p.s the adjoint of T is the unique linear

transformation $T^*: W \rightarrow V$ such that $\underbrace{\langle T(v), w \rangle}_W = \underbrace{\langle v, T^*(w) \rangle}_V$ for all

$v \in V$ and $w \in W$.

$$T: V \rightarrow W$$

$$T^*: W \rightarrow V$$

$w \mapsto u_w$ given by the Corollary above.

$$\langle v, T^*(w) \rangle = \langle v, u_w \rangle = \langle T(v), w \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}(V, W) & \xrightarrow{*} & \mathcal{L}(W, V) & \xrightarrow{*} & \mathcal{L}(V, W) \\ & & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{id}_{\mathcal{L}(V, W)}} & & \uparrow \end{array}$$

Properties:

$$1) (S+T)^* = S^* + T^*$$

T —

$$(\quad)^* = (\quad)^T$$

$$2) (\alpha T)^* = \bar{\alpha} T^*$$

T —

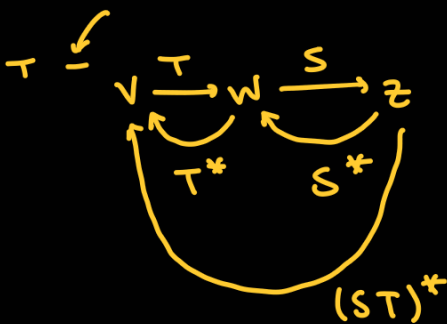
$$3) (T^*)^* = T$$

T —

$$4) \text{id}_V^* = \text{id}_V$$

T —

$$5) (ST)^* = T^* S^*$$



$$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{F})$$

$$A: \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

$$A^T \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{F})$$

$$A^T: \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$$

Theorem:

$$1) \ker(T^*) = (\text{im}(T))^\perp$$

$$(\ker(T^*))^\perp = \text{im}(T)$$

$$2) \text{im}(T^*) = (\ker(T))^\perp$$

$$(\text{im}(T^*))^\perp = \ker(T)$$

Theorem: $T: V \rightarrow W$ V, W ips f.d. ρ basis of V , γ basis of W
orthonormal orthonormal

then:

$$[T^*]_\gamma^\beta = \left([T]_\rho^\gamma \right)^T$$

Proof:

$$\rho = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \quad \gamma = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$$

$$[T]_\rho^\gamma = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} [T(v_1)]_\gamma & \dots & [T(v_n)]_\gamma \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle T(v_1), w_m \rangle & \dots & \langle T(v_n), w_m \rangle \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \langle T(v_1), w_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle T(v_n), w_1 \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle T(v_1), w_m \rangle & \dots & \langle T(v_n), w_m \rangle \end{array} \right] =$$

$$T(v_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} w_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle T(v_j), w_i \rangle w_i$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{\phantom{a_{1j}}} & \dots & \boxed{\phantom{a_{mj}}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle v_j, T^*(w_1) \rangle & & \vdots \\ \boxed{\phantom{a_{1j}}} & \dots & \boxed{\phantom{a_{mj}}} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \overline{\langle T^*(w_1), v_j \rangle} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\langle T^*(w_i), v_j \rangle} \\ \overline{\langle T^*(w_m), v_j \rangle} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\left([T]_\rho^\gamma \right)^T$$

$$= ([T^*]_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\mathcal{P}})$$

$$[T^*]_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\mathcal{P}} = \left[[T^*(\omega_1)]_{\mathcal{P}} \dots [T^*(\omega_m)]_{\mathcal{P}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \langle T^*(\omega_1), v_1 \rangle & \dots & \langle T^*(\omega_j), v_1 \rangle \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \langle T^*(\omega_1), v_n \rangle & \dots & \langle T^*(\omega_j), v_n \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^*(\omega_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle T^*(\omega_j), v_i \rangle v_i \quad \square$$

