## THE TENSOR PRODUCT

## JULY 4, 2011

- (1) The tensor product V ⊗ W of two vector spaces V and W is a vector space equipped with bilinear map α : V × W → V ⊗ W satisfying the following universal property: given any pair (U, f) with U a vector space, and f a bilinear map f : V × W → U, there exists a unique linear map φ : V ⊗ W → U such that f = φ ∘ α. We usually write v ⊗ w for the vector α(v, w) in V ⊗ W.
  (a) Prove existence and uniqueness (up to unique isomorphism) of tensor product.
  - (a) I for existence and uniqueness (up to unique isomorphism) of tensor product (1, 1, 1, 2, ..., 1) is (1, 2, ..., 1)
  - (b) If V and W are finite dimensional, prove that  $\dim(V \otimes W) = \dim V \dim W$ .
  - (c) If  $\{v_i : i \in I\}$  and  $\{w_j : j \in J\}$  are bases of V and W respectively, prove that  $\{v_i \otimes w_j : i \in I, j \in J\}$  is a basis of  $V \otimes W$ .
- (2) (a) Formulate and prove an analogous result for the *n*-fold tensor product  $V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_n$ , using multilinear maps instead of bilinear ones.
  - (b) Prove that the *n*-fold tensor product is canonically isomorphic to iterated two fold tensor products. This reduces to showing that  $(V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3 \cong V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3)$ .
- (3) (a) Prove that there is a linear map  $\phi: V^* \otimes W \to \operatorname{Hom}(V, W)$  satisfying  $\phi(f \otimes w)(v) := f(v) w$ . (b) If V, W are finite dimensional, prove that  $\phi$  is an isomorphism.
- (4) (a) Let A be a linear operator on V and B be a linear operator on W. Prove that there exists a linear operator C on  $V \otimes W$  satisfying  $C(v \otimes w) = Av \otimes Bw$  for all  $v \in V, w \in W$ . We usually denote C by  $A \otimes B$ .
  - (b) Find the matrix representation of  $A \otimes B$  in terms of matrix representations of A and B (choosing appropriate bases).
  - (c) Prove that  $tr(A \otimes B) = tr(A) tr(B)$ .
  - (d) If A and B are diagonalizable operators, then so is  $A \otimes B$ .
  - (e) If A or B is nilpotent, then so is  $A \otimes B$ .
- (5) Let k be the base field. Let  $V^{\otimes n}$  denote  $V \otimes V \otimes \cdots \otimes V$  (n times), where for n = 0, this is defined to be k. Define the *tensor algebra*  $T(V) := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} V^{\otimes n}$ . Prove that the tensor product defines an associative multiplication on T(V). Further, prove that the tensor algebra has the following universal property: Given a k-algebra R and a vector space map  $f : V \to R$ , there is a unique algebra homomorphism  $\tilde{f} : T(V) \to R$  such that  $f = \tilde{f} \circ i$  where i is the natural inclusion of V in T(V).
- (6) Let S(V) be the quotient of T(V) by the ideal I generated by  $\{v \otimes w w \otimes v : v, w \in V\}$ . Prove that S(V) is a commutative, associative k-algebra, isomorphic to the ring of polynomials in n variables, where  $n = \dim V$ . Prove that  $I = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} I \cap V^{\otimes n}$  and hence  $S(V) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} S^n(V)$  where  $S^n(V) = V^{\otimes n}/(I \cap V^{\otimes n})$ . Thus, S(V) is a graded algebra.

for more exercises, see http://math.berkeley.edu/~serganov/math252.