

# MATH2048: Honours Linear Algebra II

## 2024/25 Term 1

### Homework 1

#### Problems

Please give reasons for your solutions to the following homework problems.

Submit your solution in PDF via the Blackboard system before 2024-09-13 (Friday) 23:59.

1. Show that the set of differentiable real-valued functions  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $f'(0) = 2f(1)$  is a vector space.
2. Let  $V$  be a vector space over an infinite field  $F$ .

(a) Let  $W_1, W_2$  be subspaces of  $V$  such that  $W_1 \not\subseteq W_2$  and  $W_2 \not\subseteq W_1$ . Prove that  $W_1 \cup W_2$  is not a subspace of  $V$ .

(b) Construct a nontrivial vector space  $V$  and a set of subspaces  $\{W_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$  of  $V$  such that  $W_i \not\subseteq W_j$  for all  $i \neq j$  and  $\bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} W_i$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

Hint: Consider  $V = \mathbb{Q}^2$ , and  $W_i$  are the set  $\{(0, q) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  and the sets  $\{(q, pq) : q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  for all  $p \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

3. Suppose  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  is linearly independent in  $V$ . For any nonzero  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in F$ , Prove that the list

$$a_1v_1 + a_2v_2, a_2v_2 + a_3v_3, \dots, a_{n-1}v_{n-1} + a_nv_n$$

is linearly independent.

4. Prove that if  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  are finite-dimensional subspaces of a vector space  $V$ , then the subspace  $W_1 + W_2$  is finite-dimensional, and

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2).$$

Hint: Start with a basis  $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\}$  for  $W_1 \cap W_2$  and extend this set to a basis  $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$  for  $W_1$  and to a basis  $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_p\}$  for  $W_2$ .

5. Let  $V = M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$  be a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ . Given that the sets

$$U = \{A \in V : \text{all entries of } A \text{ are real}\}$$

$$W = \{A \in V : \text{all entries of } A \text{ are purely imaginary}\}$$

are subspaces of  $V$  (no need to prove this).

Show that  $V = U \oplus W$ . What is the dimension of  $V$ ?

# Exercises

The following are extra recommended exercises not included in the homework.

1. Let  $V = \{(a_1, a_2) : a_1, a_2 \in F\}$ , where  $F$  is a field. Define addition of elements of  $V$  coordinatewise, and for  $c \in F$  and  $(a_1, a_2) \in V$ , define

$$c(a_1, a_2) = (a_1, a_2).$$

Is  $V$  a vector space over  $F$  with these operations? Justify your answers.

2. Consider the vector space of all  $2 \times 2$  matrices with real entries. Is the set of all  $2 \times 2$  diagonal matrices a subspace of this vector space? Is the set of all  $2 \times 2$  upper triangular matrices a subspace of this vector space?
3. Find a basis for the null space of the linear system represented by the following matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 9 & -6 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. (a) Are the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$  linearly independent?

- (b) Are the vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  linearly independent?

5. Consider the following set of vectors:  $(i + 1, i), (2, i + 1)$ .

(a) Are these vectors linearly independent in  $\mathbb{C}^2$  over the field  $\mathbb{C}$ ?

(b) Are these vectors linearly independent in  $\mathbb{C}^2$  over the field  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

6. Given that the list  $(t - 6, 3, 1), (1, -1, 2), (7, 3, t)$  is linearly dependent in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Find  $t$ .

7. Suppose  $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n(F)$  are polynomials such that  $p_k(2) = 0$  for  $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ . Prove that  $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n$  is not linearly independent.

8. Suppose  $U = \{(x, y, x + y, x - y, 2x) \in F^5 \mid x, y \in F\}$ , where  $F$  is a field.

(a) Prove that  $U$  is a vector space. What is the dimension of  $U$ ?

(b) Find a subspace  $W \in F^5$  such that  $U \oplus W = F^5$ .

9. A function is called *periodic* if there exists  $p \in \mathbb{R}^+$  such that  $f(x) = f(x + p)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Is the set of periodic functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  a subspace of  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ?