

Problem sheet (To be done in week 5)

Linear Algebra I, Dr A Henke, MT 2007

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Deadline for online homework: Sat Nov 3 18:00:00 2007

This file has been created: Wed Oct 10 16:41:06 2007

The points of this online-homework will be recorded. For every correct answer, you get 1 point; for every wrong answer, you get -1 points. For every question you decide not to answer (indicated by the option -) you get 0 points. Submit your answers via the web-interface.		
1	Given is a vector space and a subset. Are the given subsets linearly independent?	
	$\{(1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (0, 0, 0)\} \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{1 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{(1, 2, 3), (3, 1, 2)\} \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{1 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{\pi\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
2	Let $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$ be the vector space of all functions from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . Are the given subsets of $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$ linearly independent?	
	$\{-5 + x + 3x^2, 13 + x, 1 + x + 2x^2\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{f, g, h\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$ with $f(x) = 5x^2 + x + 1$, $g(x) = 2x + 3$ and $h(x) = x^2 - 1$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{\cos^2(x), 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
3	Given is a vector space V with basis $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$. Are the following sets bases of V ?	
	$\{b_1 - b_3, 2b_1 + b_2, b_1 - b_2 - 3b_3\}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{b_1, b_1 + b_2, b_1 + b_2 + b_3\}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	$\{b_1, b_2, b_1 + b_2, b_1 - b_3\}$	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
4	Let A and B be matrices with real entries such that $A \cdot B$ is defined. Consider the columns and rows of matrices as vectors. Which of the following statements is correct?	
	Each column of $A \cdot B$ lies in the vector space spanned by the columns of A .	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	The rows of $A \cdot B$ are linear combinations of the rows of A .	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	The columns of $A \cdot B$ are linear combinations of the columns of B .	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
5	Let V be a (finitely generated) vector space and $X \subseteq Y \subseteq V$. Are the following statements correct?	
	If Y is linearly independent, then also X is linearly independent.	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	If Y is a generating system of V , then also X is a generating system of V .	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
	Assume there exists a subset $Y' \subseteq Y$ with $X \subseteq Y'$ such that Y' forms a basis of $\text{Span}(Y)$, then X is a basis of $\text{Span}(X)$.	<input type="radio"/> Yes / <input type="radio"/> No
Please submit your written solutions to the following problems to your college tutor. For this written part of your homework, the deadline set by your college tutor applies.		
6	Determine all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ for which the set $\{(1, \alpha, \alpha), (\alpha, 1, \alpha) \text{ and } (\alpha, \alpha, 1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is linearly independent.	

7	<p>Let V be an \mathbb{R}-vector space, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$. Define vectors w_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$ by</p> $w_i = \sum_{j=1}^i v_j.$ <p>(a) Show that $\text{Span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} = \text{Span}\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$.</p> <p>(b) Show that $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ is linearly independent if and only if $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is linearly independent.</p>
8	<p>Show that the vectors $1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, \dots, 1+x+\dots+x^n$ form a basis of $\mathbb{R}_n[x]$, the polynomials of degree at most n in one variable x.</p>
9	<p>(Optional.) Let V, W be vector spaces over \mathbb{R}. Consider the cartesian product $V \times W$ with componentwise addition and scalar multiplication:</p> $(v_1, w_1) + (v_2, w_2) = (v_1 + v_2, w_1 + w_2), \quad \lambda \cdot (v_1, w_1) = (\lambda v_1, \lambda w_1)$ <p>for all $v_1, v_2 \in V, w_1, w_2 \in W$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (which defines on $V \times W$ a vector space structure). Let S be a basis of V and T be a basis of W. Give a basis for the vector space $V \times W$ and justify your answer.</p>