

# 1st homework

## Due date: 9/30

**Exercise 1.** Let  $v_1 = (1, 2, 3)$  and  $v_2 = (1, -1, 1)$  be two vectors in the vector space  $\mathbf{R}^3$  over  $\mathbf{R}$ . Determine if  $(5, 1, 9)$  is a linear combination of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  (or equivalently if  $(5, 1, 9)$  belongs to the vector space  $\text{span}_{\mathbf{R}}\{v_1, v_2\}$ ).

**Exercise 2.** Let

$$S = \{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, x^2 + x + 1, x + 1\} \subset \mathbf{R}[x]$$

be a subset of the vector space  $\mathbf{R}[x]$  over  $\mathbf{R}$ . Determine if  $-x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 3$  and  $2x^3 - x^2 + x + 3$  are linear combinations of vectors in  $S$ . Justify your answer.

**Exercise 3.** Let  $V$  be the set of all functions  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ . Then  $V$  is a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$  endowed with the usual addition and scalar product between real-valued functions. Let

$$S = \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n, \dots\}$$

be the subset of monomials in  $V$ . Show that the function  $f(x) = \sin x$  is NOT a linear combination of finitely many vectors in  $S$  over  $\mathbf{R}$ .

**Exercise 4.** Let  $V$  be a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$ . Show that if a subset  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  of  $V$  is linearly independent over  $\mathbf{R}$ , then so is the set  $\{v_1 - 2v_2, v_2 - 2v_3, \dots, v_{n-1} - 2v_n, v_n\}$ .

**Exercise 5.** Let  $V = \mathbf{R}^2$ . Define the addition by

$$(x_1, x_2) \boxplus (y_1, y_2) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 y_2),$$

and define the scalar product by

$$\alpha \boxtimes (x_1, x_2) := (\alpha x_1, x_2).$$

Verify if  $V$  is a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$  with  $\boxplus$  and  $\boxtimes$ .

**Exercise 6.** Let  $V = \mathbf{R}^2$ . Then  $V$  is equipped with the usual addition  $+$ . Define a scalar product by

$$\alpha \boxtimes (x_1, x_2) := (\alpha x_1, -\alpha x_2), \quad \alpha, x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{R}.$$

Verify if  $V$  is a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$  with the usual  $+$  and  $\boxtimes$ .

**Exercise 7.** Let  $V$  be a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$  and let  $W_1, W_2$  and  $W_3$  be subspaces of  $V$ . Suppose that

$$W_3 \subset W_1 \cup W_2.$$

Show that either  $W_3 \subset W_1$  or  $W_3 \subset W_2$ .