

Theory of Matrices

Home Work 4, due Thursday, February 16.

Instructor: Prof. Artem Zvavitch

Problem 1. Check that the set $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ is a basis for $M_2(\mathbb{R})$. Find the coordinate vectors $[A]_S$ and $[B]_S$ relative to this basis S for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, where a, b, c, d are real numbers.

Consider a vector space V with a basis $S = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ we say $[v]_S = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ are coordinates of vector v in basis S if

$$v = v_1 u_1 + \dots + v_n u_n.$$

Problem 2. Check that the set $S = \{t^3 + t^2, t^2 - t, t^2 + t + 1, t^3 + 1\}$ is a basis for $P_3(t)$.

Find the coordinate vectors $[v]_S$ and $[u]_S$ relative to this basis S for $u = 2t^3 - t^2 + t - 1$ and for $v = at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d$, where a, b, c, d are real numbers.

WAIT TILL TUESDAY TO DO THIS

Problem 3. Let U and W be subspaces of a vector space V such that $V = U \oplus W$. Show that $\dim V = \dim U + \dim W$.

Problem 4. Let U and W be three-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{R}^5 . Show that $U \cap W \neq \{0\}$.