

MATHEMATICS 201-NYC-05

Vectors and Matrices

Martin Huard

Fall 2007

Assignment #4

This assignment is due **Friday November 23** at the beginning of the class. Complete solutions are expected.

Question 1 (12 points)

Prove that $W = \{(s, 5, t) : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ with the following definitions for vector sum and scalar multiplication is a vector space. (Verify all 10 axioms!)

$$(u_1, 5, u_3) \oplus (v_1, 5, v_3) = (u_1 + v_1, 5, u_3 + v_3 + 1)$$

$$k \odot (u_1, 5, u_3) = (ku_1, 5, k + ku_3 - 1)$$

Question 2 (10 points)

For what values of t is the set $S = \{tx^2 + x + 2, x^2 + tx + 2, tx^2 + 3x + t\}$ linearly independent?

Question 3 (20 points)

Let $W = \{p(x) : p(x) \in P_3, p(3) = 0\}$ and $U = \{p(x) : p(x) \in P_3, p(2) = 0, p(-2) = 0\}$.

- Show that W and U are subspaces of P_3 .
- Find a basis and the dimension for W .
- Find a basis and the dimension for U .
- Is $q(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 8x + 24$ an element of W ? If yes, find the coordinates of $q(x)$ relative to the basis found in (b).
- Find a basis for $W \cap U$ and determine the dimension of $W \cap U$.
- Is $q(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 8x + 24$ an element of $W \cap U$? If yes, find the coordinates of $q(x)$ relative to the basis found in (e).

Question 4 (8 points)

Let $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ be an orthonormal basis for \mathbb{R}^3 .

- Show that if $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, then \vec{w} can be written as $\vec{w} = (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_1)\vec{v}_1 + (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_3)\vec{v}_3$.
- Show that if $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, then $\|\vec{w}\|^2 = (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_1)^2 + (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_2)^2 + (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_3)^2$.