| Math 311 Friday Sep 25 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Arthur Chen 327003368 | No. Date : : 6080 |
| 2 ² 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | |
| 12+ 6(2) A-2 D C (D B | |
| 2 (23) 3 - A (-3 -2) | $x, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$: |
| Let $p(x) - Ax^2 + Bx + CEP_3 & a$ $a(x^2+2) + \beta(x^2-x) + \gamma(x^2+x+1) = ax^2+2a+6x^2-8x+5x^2+3x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x+2x$ | Ax^2+Bx+C |
| $- \frac{\alpha x^{2} + 2\alpha + \beta x^{2} - \beta x + \gamma x^{2} + \gamma x + \gamma =}{x^{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + x(-\beta + \gamma) + (2\alpha + \gamma)}$ | $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ |
| $- \frac{\lambda (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + \lambda (-\beta + \gamma) + (2\alpha + \gamma)}{\lambda (-\beta + \gamma) + (2\alpha + \gamma)}$ | $\partial = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ |
| = 1 - 1 · 0 · - 1 · 1 | |
| CA-CHATY & B=-B+Y & C= TA | 2a +y |
| $= \frac{1}{2}A = d + \beta + \gamma & B = -\beta + \gamma & C = \frac{1}{2}A$ $= \frac{A - \alpha + \beta + \gamma}{B} + \frac{A + B = \alpha + 2\gamma}{A + B = \alpha + 2\gamma} + \frac{2A}{B}$ $= \frac{A - \alpha + \beta + \gamma}{C} + \frac{A + B = \alpha + 2\gamma}{C} + \frac{2A}{C}$ $= \frac{A - \alpha + \beta + \gamma}{C} + \frac{A + B = \alpha + 2\gamma}{C} + \frac{A + \beta + \gamma}{C}$ | +2B-C=37 |
| - 30 10 +7 = 3 < B = - 10 +7 = 3 < B | =-19+7 |
| [C=2a+7 [C=2a+7 [C | = 20x +7 |
| (= 2A+2B-C | |
| | |
| $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}$ | B 7 B-C |
| $-1 = 2\alpha + \frac{2}{3} \qquad \alpha = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ | 6 |
| | |
| Since every $p(x) = A \pi^2 + B \pi^2 + C \in P_3$ con as linear combination of the given set, $\{x^2+2, x^2-x, x^2+x+1\}$ is the spanning P_3 | r be written |
| as linear combination of the given set, | |
| - {x2+2, x2-x, x2+ x41} is the spann | ring set of |
| P ₃ | J |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| The state of the s | |