Seminar 8

1. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Show that A is invertible, determine A^{-1} and solve the linear system $AX = B$.

2. Using the Kronecker-Capelli theorem, decide if the following linear systems are compatible and then solve the compatible ones:

$$(i) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \end{cases} \qquad (ii) \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y + 2z = 3 \\ x + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

3. Using the Rouché theorem, decide if the systems from **2.** are compatible and then solve the compatible ones.

4. Decide when the following linear system is compatible determinate and in that case solve it by using Cramer's method:

$$\begin{cases} ay + bx = c \\ cx + az = b \\ bz + cy = a \end{cases} \quad (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Solve the following linear systems by the Gauss and Gauss-Jordan methods:

$$\textbf{5}. \quad (i) \begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 3z = 3 \\ x - y \quad = 1 \\ -x + 2y + z = 2 \end{cases} \qquad (ii) \begin{cases} 2x + 5y + z = 7 \\ x + 2y - z = 3 \\ x + y - 4z = 2 \end{cases} \qquad (iii) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 3 \\ x - y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y + 2z = 3 \\ x + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\textbf{6}. \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 4x_3 + 11x_4 = \lambda \end{cases} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\textbf{7}. \quad \begin{cases} ax + y + z = 1 \\ x + ay + z = a \\ x + y + az = a^2 \end{cases} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

8. Determine the positive solutions of the following non-linear system:

$$\begin{cases} xyz = 1 \\ x^3y^2z^2 = 27 \\ \frac{z}{xy} = 81 \end{cases}$$

Seminar 9

Compute by applying elementary operations the ranks of the matrices:

1. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. **2.** $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. **3.** $\begin{pmatrix} \beta & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & \alpha & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3\alpha & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$.

Compute by applying elementary operations the inverses of the matrices:

4. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. **5.** $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

6. Let K be a field, let $B = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4)$ be a basis and let $X = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ be a list in the canonical K-vector space K^4, where

$$v_1 = 3e_1 + 2e_2 - 5e_3 + 4e_4\,,$$

$$v_2 = 3e_1 - e_2 + 3e_3 - 3e_4\,,$$

$$v_3 = 3e_1 + 5e_2 - 13e_3 + 11e_4\,.$$

Write the matrix of the list X in the basis B, determine an echelon form for it and deduce that X is linearly dependent.

For the following exercises, for a list X of vectors in a canonical vector space $\mathbb{R}^n$, use that dim $< X >$ is equal to the rank of an echelon form C of the matrix consisting of the components of the vectors of X, and a basis of $< X >$ is given by the non-zero rows of C.

7. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^3$ consider the list $X = (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4)$, where $v_1 = (1, 0, 4)$, $v_2 = (2, 1, 0)$, $v_3 = (1, 5, -36)$ and $v_4 = (2, 10, -72)$. Determine *dim* $< X >$ and a basis of $< X >$.

8. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^4$ consider the list $X = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$, where $v_1 = (1, 0, 4, 3)$, $v_2 = (0, 2, 3, 1)$ and $v_3 = (0, 4, 6, 2)$. Determine *dim* $< X >$ and a basis of $< X >$.

9. Determine the dimension of the subspaces S, T, $S + T$ and $S \cap T$ of the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^3$ and a basis for the first three of them, where

$$S =< (1, 0, 4), (2, 1, 0), (1, 1, -4) >\,,$$

$$T =< (-3, -2, 4), (5, 2, 4), (-2, 0, -8) > \,.$$

10. Determine the dimension of the subspaces S, T, $S + T$ and $S \cap T$ of the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^4$ and a basis for the first three of them, where

$$S =< (1, 2, -1, -2), (3, 1, 1, 1), (-1, 0, 1, -1) >\,,$$

$$T =< (2, 5, -6, -5), (-1, 2, -7, -3) > \,.$$

Seminar 10

1. Let $f \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ be defined by

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y, y - z, 2x + y + z).$$

Determine the matrix $[f]_E$, where $E = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ is the canonical basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$.

2. Let $f \in Hom_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^2)$ be defined by

$$f(x, y, z) = (y, -x)$$

and consider the bases $B = (v_1, v_2, v_3) = ((1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1))$ of $\mathbb{R}^3$, $B' = (v'_1, v'_2) = ((1, 1), (1, -2))$ of $\mathbb{R}^2$ and let $E' = (e'_1, e'_2)$ be the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^2$. Determine the matrices $[f]_{BE'}$ and $[f]_{BB'}$.

3. Let $f \in Hom_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^4)$ be defined by

$$f(e_1) = (1, 2, 3, 4), f(e_2) = (4, 3, 2, 1), f(e_3) = (-2, 1, 4, 1)$$

on the elements of the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^3$. Determine:
(i) $f(v)$ for every $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$.
(ii) the matrix of f in the canonical bases.
(iii) a basis and the diemnsion of $Ker\, f$ and $Im\, f$.

4. Let $f \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^4)$ with the following matrix in the canonical basis E of $\mathbb{R}^4$:

$$[f]_E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(i) Show that $v = (1, 4, 1, -1) \in Ker\, f$ and $v' = (2, -2, 4, 2) \in Im\, f$.
(ii) Determine a basis and the dimension of $Ker\, f$ and $Im\, f$.
(iii) Define f.

5. Consider the real vector space $\mathbb{R}_2[X] = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[X] \mid degree(f) \leq 2\}$ and its bases $E = (1, X, X^2)$ and $B = (1, X - 1, X^2 + 1)$. Consider $\varphi \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}_2[X])$ defined by

$$\varphi(a_0 + a_1X + a_2X^2) = (a_0 + a_1) + (a_1 + a_2)X + (a_0 + a_2)X^2.$$

Determine the matrices $[\varphi]_E$ and $[\varphi]_B$.

6. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^2$ consider the bases $B = (v_1, v_2) = ((1, 2), (1, 3))$ and $B' = (v'_1, v'_2) = ((1, 0), (2, 1))$ and let $f, g \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ having the matrices $[f]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $[g]_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -13 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$. Determine the matrices $[2f]_B$, $[f + g]_B$ and $[f \circ g]_{B'}$.

7. Consider the endomorphism $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, defined by

$$f(x, y) = (x \cos\alpha - y \sin\alpha, x \sin\alpha + y \cos\alpha) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Write its matrix in the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^2$ and show that f is an automorphism.

8. Let V be a vector space of dimension 2 over the field $K = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Determine $|V|$, $|End_K(V)|$ and $|Aut_K(V)|$.
[*Hint: use the isomorphism between* $End_K(V)$ *and* $M_n(K)$, *where* $dim_K(V) = n$.]

Seminar 11

1. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^3$ consider the bases $B = (v_1, v_2, v_3) = ((1,0,1),(0,1,1),(1,1,1))$ and $B' = (v_1', v_2', v_3') = ((1,1,0),(-1,0,0),(0,0,1))$. Determine the matrices of change of basis $T_{BB'}$ and $T_{B'B}$, and compute the coordinates of the vector $u = (2,0,-1)$ in both bases.

2. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}^2$ consider the bases $B = (v_1, v_2) = ((1,2),(1,3))$ and $B' = (v_1', v_2') = ((1,0),(2,1))$ and let $f, g \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ having the matrices $[f]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $[g]_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -13 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$. Determine the matrices $[2f]_B$, $[f+g]_B$ and $[f \circ g]_{B'}$. (*Use the matrices of change of basis.*)

3. In the real vector space $\mathbb{R}_2[X] = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[X] \mid degree(f) \leq 2\}$ consider the bases $E = (1, X, X^2)$, $B = (1, X-a, (X-a)^2)\,(a \in \mathbb{R})$ and $B' = (1, X-b, (X-b)^2)\,(b \in \mathbb{R})$. Determine the matrices of change of bases T_{EB}, T_{BE} and $T_{BB'}$.

4. Let $f \in End_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be defined by $f(x,y) = (3x+3y, 2x+4y)$.
(i) Determine the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of f.
(ii) Write a basis B of $\mathbb{R}^2$ consisting of eigenvectors of f and $[f]_B$.

Compute the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of the (endomorphisms having) matrices:

$$\textbf{5.} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \textbf{6.} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\textbf{7.} \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 & y \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ y & 0 & x \end{pmatrix} (x, y \in \mathbb{R}^*). \quad \textbf{8.} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix} (x \in \mathbb{R}).$$

9. Let $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ and let λ_1, λ_2 be the eigenvalues of A in $\mathbb{C}$. Prove that:
(i) $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = Tr\,(A)$ and $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = det\,(A)$, where $Tr\,(A)$ denotes the trace of A, that is, the sum of the elements of the principal diagonal. Generalization.
(ii) A has all the eigenvalues in $\mathbb{R} \Longleftrightarrow (Tr\,(A))^2 - 4 \cdot det\,(A) \geq 0$.
(iii) Show that A is a root of its characteristic polynomial.

10. Let $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ be such that $det(A + iI_2) = 0$. Show that $det(A + 2I_2) = 5$.

Seminar 12

1. (i) Which of the following received words contain detectable errors when using the (3,2)-parity check code: 110, 010, 001, 111, 101, 000?

(ii) Decode the following words using the (3,1)-repeating code to correct errors: 111, 011, 101, 010, 000, 001. Which of them contain detectable errors?

2. Are $1+X^3+X^4+X^6+X^7$ and $X+X^2+X^3+X^6$ code words in the polynomial (8,4)-code generated by $p = 1+X^2+X^3+X^4 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$?

3. Write down all the words in the (6,3)-code generated by $p = 1+X^2+X^3 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$.

4. A code is defined by the generator matrix $G = \left(\frac{P}{I_3}\right) \in M_{5,3}(\mathbb{Z}_2)$, where:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Write down the parity check matrix and all the code words.

5. Determine the minimum Hamming distance between the code words of the code with generator matrix $G = \left(\frac{P}{I_4}\right) \in M_{9,4}(\mathbb{Z}_2)$, where:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Discuss the error-detecting and error-correcting capabilities of this code, and write down the parity check matrix.

6. Encode the following messages using the generator matrix of the (9,4)-code of Exercise **5.**: 1101, 0111, 0000, 1000.

Determine the generator matrix and the parity check matrix for:

7. The (4,1)-code generated by $p = 1+X+X^2+X^3 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$.

8. The (7,3)-code generated by $p = 1+X^2+X^3+X^4 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$.

Seminar 13

1. Consider a $(63, 56)$-code.
(i) What is the number of digits in the message before coding?
(ii) What is the number of check digits?
(iii) What is the information rate?
(iv) How many different syndromes are there?

2. Using the parity check matrix

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the syndromes and coset leaders

Syndrome	000	001	010	011
Coset leader	000000	001000	010000	000010

Syndrome	100	101	110	111
Coset leader	100000	000110	000100	000001

decode the following words: 101110, 011000, 001011, 111111, 110011.

3. A (7,4)-code is defined by the equations $u_1 = u_4 + u_5 + u_7$, $u_2 = u_4 + u_6 + u_7$, $u_3 = u_4 + u_5 + u_6$, where u_4, u_5, u_6, u_7 are the message digits and u_1, u_2, u_3 are the check digits. Write its generator matrix and parity check matrix. Decode the received words 0000111 and 0001111.

4. Find the syndromes of all the received words in the (3,2)-parity check code and in the (3,1)-repeating code.

5. Construct a table of coset leaders and syndromes for the (7,4)-code with parity check matrix

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. Determine the parity check matrix and all syndromes and coset leaders of the (5,3)-code with generator matrix $G = \left(\frac{P}{I_3}\right) \in M_{5,3}(\mathbb{Z}_2)$, where:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. Construct a table of coset leaders and syndromes for the (3,1)-code generated by $p = 1 + X + X^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$.

8. Construct a table of coset leaders and syndromes for the (7,3)-code generated by $p = 1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[X]$.