

Exerzition IV

Submit your *concise* solutions in the correct order and no later than 4:10 pm on Oct. 13., in your tutorial.

Reading suggestion: Finish reading **Axler, Chapter 2**.

Exercise 1. Let

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (2, 3, 0, 0) & v_2 &= (0, 0, 1, -1) \\ v_3 &= (1, 0, 0, 4) & v_4 &= (0, 0, 0, 2) \end{aligned}$$

and show that (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) form a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 . Find the coordinates of each of the standard basis vectors of \mathbb{R}^4 , in the basis (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) . Recall that the coordinates of a vector v in the basis (v_1, \dots, v_n) are the unique coefficients $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$v = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n.$$

Exercise 2.

1. Let V be a vector space over the field \mathbb{F} , and let $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ be a linear function, meaning that $f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2)$ and $f(\lambda v_1) = \lambda f(v_1)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ and $v_1, v_2 \in V$. Show that

$$H_f = \{v \in V : f(v) = 0\}$$

is a linear subspace of V .

2. Show how the above implies the following fact: for any fixed $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$,

$$H_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n : a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n = 0\}$$

is a linear subspace of \mathbb{F}^n .

3. Consider the special case of $H_{(1,2,3)} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ defined as above for $(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (1, 2, 3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Find a basis for $H_{(1,2,3)}$ and state the dimension of $H_{(1,2,3)}$.

Exercise 3. In the previous exercise we defined the concept of a linear function $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$. Let V^* be the set of all linear functions on the vector space V . This is called the “dual vector space” to V .

1. Prove that V^* is a linear subspace of the vector space \mathbb{F}^V of all functions from V to \mathbb{F} .
2. Suppose that (e_1, \dots, e_n) is a basis for V , so that any vector $v \in V$ can be written in a unique way as

$$v = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{F}.$$

For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, define the function $f_i : V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ by $f_i(v) = x_i$. Prove that f_i is a linear function.

3. Use the above to prove that if V is finite dimensional, then so is V^* , and $\dim V = \dim V^*$.

Exercise 4. Fix a field \mathbb{F} . Define $\mathbb{F}^\infty = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots) : x_i \in \mathbb{F}\}$, the vector space of infinite sequences of numbers in \mathbb{F} . This is a vector space, with operations similar to \mathbb{F}^n . Prove that \mathbb{F}^∞ is infinite dimensional.