

MA268 Algebra 3, Assignment 4

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Question 6

Let $\mathbb{R}[X]$ be the $\mathbb{R}[T]$ -module where multiplication is given by

$$\begin{aligned}(a_0 + a_1T + \cdots + a_nT^n) \cdot f(X) \\ = a_0f(X) + a_1f'(X) + a_2f''(X) + \cdots + a_nf^{(n)}(X)\end{aligned}$$

where $f^{(n)}(X)$ denotes the n -th derivative of $f(X)$ with respect to X .

- (i) Compute $(1 + T - T^2 - 3T^5) \cdot (X + 3X^2)$.
- (ii) Show that $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(X^n) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, X, \dots, X^n)$.
- (iii) Show that $\mathbb{R}[X]$ is not free as an $\mathbb{R}[T]$ -module.

Q6 (i)

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + T - T^2 - 3T^5) \cdot (X + 3X^2) &= (X + 3X^2) + \frac{d}{dX}(X + 3X^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{d^2}{dX^2}(X + 3X^2) - 3 \frac{d^5}{dX^5}(X + 3X^2) \\ &= (X + 3X^2) + (1 + 6X) - 6 - 3(0) \\ &= -5 + 7X + 3X^2\end{aligned}$$

Q6 (ii)

$\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(X^n)$ is X^n multiplied by a coefficient in $\mathbb{R}[T]$, so

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(X^n) &= (a_0 + a_1T + a_2T^2 + \cdots + a_nT^n) \cdot X^n \\ &= a_0X^n + a_1\frac{d}{dX}X^n + a_2\frac{d^2}{dX^2}X^n + \cdots + a_n\frac{d^n}{dX^n}X^n \\ &= a_0X^n + a_1nX^{n-1} + a_2n(n-1)X^{n-2} + \cdots + a_nn!\end{aligned}$$

for some $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

Likewise,

$$\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, X, \dots, X^n) = b_0 + b_1X + \dots + b_nX^n$$

for some $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

Both spans contain all powers of X between X^0 and X^n inclusive. By careful inspection, we see that

$$b_i = a_{n-i} \prod_{j=i+1}^n j$$

and conclude $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(X^n) = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, X, \dots, X^n)$.

Q6 (iii)

If an $\mathbb{R}[T]$ -basis existed for $\mathbb{R}[X]$, it would be generated by some set S containing powers of X . There must be some highest power of X in S , call it X^m .

We would expect $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(S) = \mathbb{R}[X]$ but as seen in part (b), the highest power of X in $\text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}[T]}(S)$ is X^m . But of course $X^{m+1} \in \mathbb{R}[X]$, so $\mathbb{R}[X]$ cannot be spanned by a finite subset, and therefore does not have a free $\mathbb{R}[T]$ -basis.