# homework1

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## 1. Problem 3.(2) of Page 25

yes. Call the set of all real symmetric matrix "$S$".

- obviously zero matrix $\boldsymbol{O} \in S$;
- $\forall \boldsymbol{A} \in S, \forall \alpha \in \mathbf{R}$, $(\alpha \boldsymbol{A})^T = \alpha \boldsymbol{A}$, $\alpha \boldsymbol{A}$ is still symmetric, so $\alpha \boldsymbol{A} \in S$;
- $\forall \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B} \in S$, $(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B})^T = (\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B})$, $(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B})$ is symmetric, $(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B}) \in S$

in summary, the set of all real symmetric matrix is closed under addition and scalar multiplication, so it's a linear space.

## 2. Problem 4 of Page 25

**Proof:**

Let $a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot \cos^2 t + a_3 \cdot \cos 2t = 0, a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbf{R}$. Suppose that $1, \cos^2 t, \cos 2t$ is linear independent,then it must has $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$. But as we all know,$\cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t - 1$, if $a_1 = 1, a_2 = -2, a_3 = 1$, it also has $a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot \cos^2 t + a_3 \cdot \cos 2t = 0$,which is contrary to the hypothesis. So $1, \cos^2 t, \cos 2t$ is linear dependent.

## 3. Problem 6 of Page 25

let $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)^T$ be the new coordinates of vector $\boldsymbol{x}$, then $\boldsymbol{x} = \eta_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + \eta_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2 + \eta_3 \boldsymbol{x}_3$, which equals to

$$(\boldsymbol{x}_1^T, \boldsymbol{x}_2^T, \boldsymbol{x}_3^T)(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)^T = \boldsymbol{x}^T$$

so $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1^T, \boldsymbol{x}_2^T, \boldsymbol{x}_3^T)^{-1}\boldsymbol{x}^T = (33, -82, 154)^T$.
new coordinates of $\boldsymbol{x}$ : $(33, -82, 154)^T$

## 4. Problem 8 of Page 25

(1) the original equation is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3, \boldsymbol{x}_4)(1,2,0,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3, \boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,0,1,0)^T & (1) \\ (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3, \boldsymbol{x}_4)(0,1,2,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3, \boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,0,0,1)^T & (2) \\ (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3, \boldsymbol{y}_4)(1,2,0,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3, \boldsymbol{x}_4)(0,0,1,0)^T & (3) \\ (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3, \boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,1,2,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3, \boldsymbol{x}_4)(0,0,0,1)^T & (4) \end{cases}$$

combining equation(1),(2),(3) and (4),we have

$$\begin{cases} (\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4)(1,0,0,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)(4,8,1,-2)^T & (5) \\ (\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,1,0,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)(-2,-4,0,1)^T & (6) \\ (\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,0,1,0)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)(1,2,0,0)^T & (7) \\ (\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4)(0,0,0,1)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)(0,1,2,0)^T & (8) \end{cases}$$

thus the transformation matrix ($(\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4) = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)\boldsymbol{C}$):

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) let $\boldsymbol{z}$ be the new coordinates,

$$(\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3,\boldsymbol{y}_4)(2,-1,1,1)^T = (\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3,\boldsymbol{x}_4)\boldsymbol{C}(2,-1,1,1)^T$$

thus,$\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{C}(2,-1,1,1)^T = (11,23,4,-5)^T$.

# 5. Problem 10 of Page 26

call the span space "$S$",the linear combination of $\boldsymbol{y}_1,\boldsymbol{y}_2,\boldsymbol{y}_3$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &k_1(\boldsymbol{x}_1 - 2\boldsymbol{x}_2 + 3\boldsymbol{x}_3) + k_2(2\boldsymbol{x}_1 + 3\boldsymbol{x}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{x}_3) + k_3(4\boldsymbol{x}_1 + 13\boldsymbol{x}_2) \\ =&(k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3)\boldsymbol{x}_1 + (-2k_1 + 3k_2 + 13k_3)\boldsymbol{x}_2 + (3k_1 + 2k_2)\boldsymbol{x}_3 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

it's a linear combination of $\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3$, thus $\boldsymbol{x}_1,\boldsymbol{x}_2,\boldsymbol{x}_3$ is one basis of space $S$.

# 6. Problem 11 of Page 26

$S = V_1 \bigcap V_2 = \{(\xi_1,\xi_2,\xi_3,\xi_4) | \xi_1 = -\xi_3, \xi_2 = -\xi_4\}$,let $\boldsymbol{e}_1,\boldsymbol{e}_2,\boldsymbol{e}_3,\boldsymbol{e}_4$ be the standard basis of $\mathbf{R}^4$. $\forall \boldsymbol{x} = (x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4) \in S$,

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{x} &= x_1\boldsymbol{e}_1 + x_2\boldsymbol{e}_2 + x_3\boldsymbol{e}_3 + x_4\boldsymbol{e}_4 \\ &= x_1(\boldsymbol{e}_1 - \boldsymbol{e}_3) + x_2(\boldsymbol{e}_2 - \boldsymbol{e}_4) \\ &= x_1(1,0,-1,0)^T + x_2(0,1,0,-1)^T \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

any element in $S$ can be derived from linear combination of $\boldsymbol{e}_1 - \boldsymbol{e}_3$ and $\boldsymbol{e}_2 - \boldsymbol{e}_4$, so $\boldsymbol{e}_1 - \boldsymbol{e}_3$, $\boldsymbol{e}_2 - \boldsymbol{e}_4$ is one basis of $S$.

# 7. Problem 12 of Page 26

(1) **Proof**:

- obviously zero matrix $\boldsymbol{O} \in V$
- $\forall \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B} \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}, \alpha\boldsymbol{A} + \beta\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_{11} + \beta b_{11} & * \\ * & \alpha a_{22} + \beta b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in V$

$V$ is closed under addition and scalar multiplication , thus it is a subspace of $\mathbf{R}^{2X2}$.

(2) let $\boldsymbol{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \forall A \in V,$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & -a_{11} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}\boldsymbol{e}_1 + a_{12}\boldsymbol{e}_2 + a_{21}\boldsymbol{e}_3$$

$\boldsymbol{e}_1, \boldsymbol{e}_2, \boldsymbol{e}_3$ is linear independent, so the dimension of subspace $V$ is 3 and $\boldsymbol{e}_1, \boldsymbol{e}_2, \boldsymbol{e}_3$ is one basis of $V$.

# 8. Additional Problem

**Question**:
if $W_1, W_2, W_3$ are subspaces of $W$, then $(W_1 \bigcap W_3) + (W_2 \bigcap W_3) \subset (W_1 + W_2) \bigcap W_3$. Can the left equal to the right under some circumstances?

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Yes. $\forall \boldsymbol{X}_1, \boldsymbol{X}_2 \in \mathbf{R}^{nxn}$,$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}$

$$T(\alpha\boldsymbol{X}_1 + \beta\boldsymbol{X}_2) = \boldsymbol{B}(\alpha\boldsymbol{X}_1 + \beta\boldsymbol{X}_2)\boldsymbol{C} = \alpha\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}_1\boldsymbol{C} + \beta\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}_2\boldsymbol{C} = \alpha T(\boldsymbol{X}_1) + \beta T(\boldsymbol{X}_2)$$

thus $T$ is linear transformation.

# 10. Problem 6 of Page 78

let $\boldsymbol{g} = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, .., \boldsymbol{x}_6)$,

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_1}{\partial t} = a\boldsymbol{x}_1 - b\boldsymbol{x}_2 \\ \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_2}{\partial t} = b\boldsymbol{x}_1 + a\boldsymbol{x}_2 \\ \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_3}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{x}_1 + a\boldsymbol{x}_3 - b\boldsymbol{x}_4 \\ \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_4}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{x}_2 + b\boldsymbol{x}_3 + a\boldsymbol{x}_4 \\ \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_5}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{x}_3 + a\boldsymbol{x}_5 - b\boldsymbol{x}_6 \\ \dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_6}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{x}_4 + b\boldsymbol{x}_5 + a\boldsymbol{x}_6 \end{cases}$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_t(\boldsymbol{g}) &= (\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_1}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_2}{\partial t}, ..., \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{x}_6}{\partial t}) \\ &= \boldsymbol{g} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -b & a & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b & a \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \boldsymbol{g}\boldsymbol{D} \end{aligned}$$

$\boldsymbol{D}$ is what we wanted.

## 11. Problem 8 of Page 78

$$T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{11}=\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}=a\boldsymbol{E}_{11}+c\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{12}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}=a\boldsymbol{E}_{12}+c\boldsymbol{E}_{22},$$

$$T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{21}=\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ d & 0 \end{pmatrix}=b\boldsymbol{E}_{11}+d\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{22}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}=b\boldsymbol{E}_{12}+d\boldsymbol{E}_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(\boldsymbol{E}_{11},\boldsymbol{E}_{12},\boldsymbol{E}_{21},\boldsymbol{E}_{22}) &= (T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{11},T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{12},T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{21},T_1\boldsymbol{E}_{22}) \\ &= (\boldsymbol{E}_{11},\boldsymbol{E}_{12},\boldsymbol{E}_{21},\boldsymbol{E}_{22})\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_1=\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

similarly,we can get

$$\boldsymbol{A}_2=\begin{pmatrix} a & c & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & d \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{A}_3=\boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{A}_2$$

## 12. Problem 9 of Page 78

**Proof:**

considering the linear combination of $\boldsymbol{x}, T\boldsymbol{x}, ..., T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}$

$$\alpha_1\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_2T\boldsymbol{x}+...+\alpha_kT^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0},$$

apply transformation $T$ for both sides,we have

$$\alpha_1T\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_2T^2\boldsymbol{x}+...+\alpha_{k-1}T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_kT^k\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}$$

as $T^k\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}, T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}\neq\boldsymbol{0}$,

$$\alpha_1T\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_2T^2\boldsymbol{x}+...+\alpha_{k-1}T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}$$

repeat the transformation above until

$$\alpha_1T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}$$

so we get $\alpha_1=0$,then go back

$$\alpha_1T^{k-2}\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_2T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}$$

we get $\alpha_2=0$,then from

$$\alpha_1T^{k-3}\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_2T^{k-2}\boldsymbol{x}+\alpha_3T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}$$

we get $\alpha_3=0$, similarly we can get $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=...=\alpha_k=0$.
Thus $\boldsymbol{x}, T\boldsymbol{x}, ..., T^{k-1}\boldsymbol{x}$ is linear independent.

## 13. Problem 10 of Page 78

$$Tx = x \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

thus,

$$T^2 x = x \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(T^2) = \{ y | y = T^2 x, x \in \mathbf{R}^3 \} = \{(0,0,\xi_1) | \xi_1 \in \mathbf{R}\}$$
$$N(T^2) = \{ x | T^2 x = \mathbf{0}, x \in \mathbf{R}^3 \} = \{(0,\xi_2,\xi_3) | \xi_2, \xi_3 \in \mathbf{R}\}$$

for $R(T^2)$,its dimension is 1 and $(0,0,1)$ is one basis ;
for $N(T^2)$,its dimension is 2 and $(0,1,0),(0,0,1)$ is one basis.

## 14. Problem 11 of Page 78

(1) $(\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3) = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3)\boldsymbol{C}$, thus

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & 1.5 & 1.5 \\ 1 & 0.5 & -2.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $T(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3) = (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3) = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \boldsymbol{x}_3)\boldsymbol{C}$, thus the matrix is $\boldsymbol{C}$

(3) $T(\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3) = (\boldsymbol{y}_1, \boldsymbol{y}_2, \boldsymbol{y}_3)\boldsymbol{C}$, thus the matrix is $\boldsymbol{C}$

## 15. Problem 12 of Page 79

$$\det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda \boldsymbol{I}) = 0 \tag{11}$$

we can get $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ from equation(11).
for $\lambda_1 = -2$,solving the equation $(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda_1 \boldsymbol{I})\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}$, we get a basic solution:$(0,0,1)^T$.all eigenvectors of $T$ are

$$k\boldsymbol{x}_3, k \in \mathbf{R}, k \neq 0$$

for $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, we get a basic solution:$(3,-6,20)^T$,all eigenvectors of $T$ are

$$k(3\boldsymbol{x}_1 - 6\boldsymbol{x}_2 + 20\boldsymbol{x}_3), k \in \mathbf{R}, k \neq 0$$

## 16. Problem 13 of Page 79

from $\det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda \boldsymbol{I}) = 0$ we can get $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$. for $\lambda_1 = 2$, we get a basic solution $(0,0,1)^T$; for $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, we get a basic solution $(-1,-2,1)^T$. then we obtain a non-singular matrix:

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

further,

$$\boldsymbol{P}_1^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 17. Problem 15 of Page 79

let $\psi(\lambda) = (2\lambda^4 - 12\lambda^3 + 19\lambda^2 - 29\lambda + 37)$, the characteristic polynomial of A

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda\boldsymbol{I}) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 7$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\lambda) &= \varphi(\lambda)(2\lambda^2 + 5) + \lambda + 2 \\ \psi(\boldsymbol{A}) &= \varphi(\boldsymbol{A})(2\boldsymbol{A}^2 + 5\boldsymbol{I}) + \boldsymbol{A} + 2\boldsymbol{I} \\ &= \boldsymbol{A} + 2\boldsymbol{I} \end{aligned}$$

the original problem is equivalent to solving $\psi(\boldsymbol{A})^{-1}$ ,

$$\psi(\boldsymbol{A})^{-1} = (\boldsymbol{A} + 2\boldsymbol{I})^{-1} = \frac{1}{23}\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 18. Problem 16 of Page 79

(1) the characteristic polynomial

$$\det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda\boldsymbol{I}) = (\lambda - 9)(\lambda + 9)^2$$

the minimum polynomial

$$m(\lambda) = (\lambda - 9)(\lambda + 9)$$

(2) the characteristic polynomial

$$\det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda\boldsymbol{I}) = (\lambda^2 - 2a_0\lambda + a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)^2$$

the minimum polynomial

$$m(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 2a_0\lambda + a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2$$

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Proof:

$\det(\boldsymbol{A} - \lambda\boldsymbol{I}) = \det(\boldsymbol{A}^T - \lambda\boldsymbol{I})$, thus $A$ and $A^T$ have the same characteristic polynomial and same minimum polynomial.

# 20. Problem 18 of Page 79

**Proof:**

$V_{\lambda_0} = \{\boldsymbol{x}|T_1\boldsymbol{x} = \lambda_0\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{x} \in V^n\}, \forall\boldsymbol{x} \in V_{\lambda_0}$,

$$T_1(T_2\boldsymbol{x}) = T_2(T_1\boldsymbol{x}) = T_2(\lambda_0\boldsymbol{x}) = \lambda_0(T_2\boldsymbol{x}), (T_2\boldsymbol{x}) \in V^n$$

$T_2\boldsymbol{x}$ still belongs to $V_{\lambda_0}$,thus $V_{\lambda_0}$ is the invariant subspace of $T_2$.

# 21. Additional Problem

(1) Proof:
$N(f(T)) = \{\boldsymbol{x}|f(T)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{x} \in V^n\}$, $N(g(T)) = \{\boldsymbol{x}|g(T)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{x} \in V^n\}$.
two polynomials $f(\lambda)$ and $g(\lambda)$ are relatively prime,thus $f(\lambda) = 0$ and $g(\lambda) = 0$ have different roots.$\forall \boldsymbol{x} \in N(f(T)) \bigcap N(g(T))$,

$$\begin{cases} f(T)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0} \\ g(T)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0} \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

the equation(12) has a unique solution of $\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}$. thus $N(f(T)) \bigcap N(g(T)) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$

(2)