

Matrix Theory Assignment 12

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Abstract—This problem is all about to introducing the concept of linear algebra over a field.

All the codes for this document can be found at

https://github.com/Ritesh622/Assignment_EE5609/tree/master/Assignment_12

Now, Thus Hence using this concept with higher degree we can prove that, $x^n \in \langle S \rangle \forall n$.

Consider,

$$S' = \{1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots\} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Hence we can say that, (2.0.10) span the space of all polynomials which form with $(ax + b)^n$. Hence we conclude that S spans the space of all polynomials.

1 PROBLEM

If a and b are element of a field \mathbb{F} and $a \neq 0$, show that the polynomials $1, ax + b, (ax + b)^2, (ax + b)^3, \dots$ form a basis of $\mathbb{F}[x]$.

2 SOLUTION

Let consider we have a set S such that,

$$S = \{1, ax + b, (ax + b)^2, (ax + b)^3, \dots\} \quad (2.0.1)$$

And let $\langle S \rangle$ be the subspace, that is spanned by S .

Since

$$1 \in S \quad (2.0.2)$$

and

$$ax + b \in S, \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\implies b.1 + \frac{a}{a}(a + bx) \in \langle S \rangle \quad (2.0.4)$$

and hence, it follows

$$\implies x \in \langle S \rangle \quad (2.0.5)$$

Now to prove $x^2 \in \langle S \rangle$ let consider another element from S which is $(ax + b)^2$.

Subtracting $1.a^2 + 2.a.b.x$ from $(ax + b)^2$

$$\implies (ax + b)^2 - a^2 - 2.a.b.x = a^2.x^2 \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\implies a^2.x^2 \in \langle S \rangle \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{a^2}.a^2.x^2 \in S. \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\implies x^2 \in \langle S \rangle. \quad (2.0.9)$$