

Is it possible for a basis of  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$  (over  $\mathbb{R}$ ) to consist of only polynomials of degree 3? If so, find such a basis and prove that your set is a basis. If not, disprove this assertion.

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**Problem Solving** - What are the terms/strategies I may need? What do I know?

Definitions:

A set  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is linearly independent if and only if  $c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_n v_n = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0$ .

Theorem:

If a vector space  $V$  has dimension  $n$  and  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is a linearly independent set in  $V$ , then  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is a basis for  $V$ .

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**Steps & Process** – Try to answer the question writing in many steps to avoid small errors.

Yes, it is possible. Consider the set  $S = \{x^3, x^3 + x^2, x^3 + x^2 + x, x^3 + x^2 + x + 1\}$ .

$S$  has 4 elements in it and  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$  has dimension 4, so to show that  $S$  is a basis it suffices to show that  $S$  is a linearly independent set, by theorem ???

To see that  $S$  is linearly independent we observe that if

$$c_1x^3 + c_2(x^3 + x^2) + c_3(x^3 + x^2 + x) + c_4(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$(c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4)x^3 + (c_2 + c_3 + c_4)x^2 + (c_3 + c_4)x + c_4 = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow c_4 = 0, \quad c_3 + c_4 = 0, \quad c_2 + c_3 + c_4 = 0, \quad c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0.$$

Therefore  $S$  is a linearly independent set and is thus a basis for  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$ .

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**Solidify Understanding** – Explain why the steps makes sense by connecting to math you know.

Is it possible to find a basis for  $P_3(\mathbb{R})$  which consists of degree 2 polynomials? Why does the technique we applied to solve this question not work when trying to do solve this?

For Video Please click the link below:

[Video](#)