

5 Test (with a solution) (40)

1. (20) Determine whether the set of all **skew-symmetric**¹ $n \times n$ matrices with the usual matrix addition and scalar multiplication is a vector space. If it is not, give a counter example for the axiom that fails.

Solution. Since we are considering a subset of the vector space of all $n \times n$ matrices it is enough to verify three conditions thanks to the subspace test.

- (i) It is nonempty: The zero matrix is a skew-symmetric matrix in any dimension and hence the space is nonempty.
(ii) Closed under addition: Assume that A, B are skew-symmetric then

$$(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T = -A + (-B) = -(A + B)$$

and hence the sum is also skew-symmetric.

- (iii) Closed under scalar multiplication: For any scalar c we have

$$(cA)^T = cA^T = c(-A) = -(cA)$$

and hence the scalar multiple is also skew-symmetric.

Since we did not use the dimension of a matrix in any of the above calculations, we can conclude that the set of all skew-symmetric matrices is actually a vector space for any n . \square

2. (20) Determine the dimension of $V = \{A \text{ in } M_{22} : A \text{ is skew-symmetric}\}$ and give a basis for V .

Solution. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is a skew-symmetric matrix from M_{22} then by definition it has to satisfy $A^T = -A$, i.e.,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{d} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^T = - \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mathbf{a} & -\mathbf{b} \\ -\mathbf{c} & -\mathbf{d} \end{bmatrix}.$$

In other words, $a = d = 0$ and $c = -b$. We thus conclude that

$$V = \{A \text{ in } M_{22} : A \text{ has the form } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{bmatrix}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

is a one-dimensional vector space and the vector $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ forms its basis. \square

¹An $n \times n$ matrix A is called *skew-symmetric* if $A^T = -A$, i.e., transpose of A equals the negative of A .