

# MATH 307: Individual Homework 5

Shaochen (Henry) ZHONG, sxz517@case.edu

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## Problem 1

*See HW instruction.*

(a)

We know the purposed set is linearly independent as each of element of the set has a different power of  $x$ , and we can't raise or lower the power of  $x$  with scalar multiplications.

However the purposed set is not a spanning set of  $P^4$  as we cannot represent  $x^4$ .

We may confirm this answer knowing that  $P^4$  admits a finite basis of 5 vectors along the line of  $\{x^0, x, x^2, x^3, x^4\}$ ; the purposed set only has 4 vectors and is therefore not a basis for  $P^4$ .

(b)

Again, we know the purposed set is linearly independent as each of element of the set has a different (highest) power of  $x$ . It is also a spanning set as we have:

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= 1 \\x &= (1 + x) - 1 \\x^2 &= (1 + x + x^2) - (1 + x) \\x^3 &= (x^2 + x^3) - x^2 \\x^4 &= -(x^3 - x^4) + x^3\end{aligned}$$

Then  $\forall p \in P^4 = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$  we simply times  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  to each of the above listed element respectively we may have a representation of  $p$ .

We may confirm this answer knowing that  $P^4$  admits a finite basis of 5 vectors; and 5 vectors are provided in the purposed set.

(c)

Again, we know the purposed set is linearly independent as each of element of the set has a different (highest) power of  $x$ . It is also a spanning set as we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= -(-1) \\
x &= x \\
x^2 &= -(-x^2) \\
x^3 &= x^3 \\
x^4 &= -(-x^4)
\end{aligned}$$

Then  $\forall p \in P^4 = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$  we simply times  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  to each of the above listed element respectively we may have a representation of  $p$ .

We may confirm this answer knowing that  $P^4$  admits a finite basis of 5 vectors; and 5 vectors are provided in the purposed set.

(d)

The purposed set is not linearly independent as we may have:

$$x^2 - 5 = (x^2 - x) + (x + 10) - 3(5)$$

and it is therefor also not a basis for  $P^4$ .

We may confirm this answer knowing that  $P^4$  admits a finite basis of 5 vectors along the line of  $\{x^0, x, x^2, x^3, x^4\}$ ; the purposed set only has 6 vectors and is therefore not a basis for  $P^4$ .

## Problem 2

*Textbook page 40, problem 6.*

**No.** Assume we have the basis of  $R^4$  being  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$  since knowing its dimension; and the supposedly the 5 linearly independent vectors are  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5\}$ . By the EXCHANGE THEROME we know that we may swap a  $v \in \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$  with a  $w \in \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5\}$  by doing the following the following four times (example showed for swapping  $v_1$  for  $w_1$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}
w_1 &= a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + a_3v_3 + a_4v_4 \\
\text{Assume } a_1 \neq 0 &v_1 = a_1^{-1}(w_1 - a_2v_2 - a_3v_3 - a_4v_4) \\
v_1 &\in \text{span}(w_1, v_2, v_3, v_4)
\end{aligned}$$

Then we got  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$  to be a span of  $\mathbb{R}^4$  and  $w_5$ , as it is also  $\in \mathbb{R}^4$ , must be linearly dependent to  $\{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4\}$ .

## Problem 3

*Textbook page 40, problem 7.*

**Yes.** as  $\mathbb{R}^6$  has a dimension of 6, it must has a 6-vector basis where any 5 of them will be linearly independent. A simple example will be:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

#### Problem 4

*See HW instruction.*

The dimension of  $\mathbb{C}^{3 \times 2}$  is 6 as it will need a 6-vector basis:  $e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, \dots, e_{32}$  so for any  $a + bi$  on any of the  $ij$ -th index, we may represent it with  $a \cdot e_{ij} + bi \cdot e_{ij}$ .

The proposed set is not a basis of  $\mathbb{C}^{3 \times 2}$  because the last element  $e_{32} - e_{11}$  is not linearly independent to the others while  $e_{32}$  and  $e_{11}$  is individually included in such set. Also basis of a vector space is an invariant equals to the vector space's dimension – in this case it should be 6 – but the proposed set got 7 vectors.