

My linear algebra exercises

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Preface

Exercises are from "Linear algebra done right" by Sheldon Axler, 3rd ed. I've already read this book before and completed some exercises from it. Right now I want to brush up the material once again, put all the proofs on a more durable material than paper and to prepare myself to what's gonna happen afterwards.

Chapter 1

Vector Spaces

1.1 R^n and C^n

1.1.1

Suppose a and b are real numbers, not both 0. Find real number c and d such that

$$1/(a + bi) = c + di$$

$$\frac{1}{a + bi} = c + di$$

$$\frac{1}{a + bi} - c - di = 0$$

$$\frac{a - bi}{(a + bi)(a - bi)} = c + di$$

$$\frac{a - bi}{(a^2 + b^2)} = c + di$$

$$\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}i = c + di$$

Thus $c = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$ and $d = -\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$

1.1.2

Show that

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

is a cube root of 1 (meaning that its cube equals 1)

$$\left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^3}{8} = \frac{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^2}{8} = \frac{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)(1 - 2\sqrt{3}i - 3)}{8} =$$

$$= \frac{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)(-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i)}{8} = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 2\sqrt{3}i + 6}{8} = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

as desired.

1.1.3

Find two distinct square roots of i

Square root of i , I assume, is a number, whose square is equal to i . Suppose that $(a + bi)^2 = i$. It follows that

$$(a + bi)^2 = a^2 + 2abi - b^2$$

So if we set

$$a = b = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

this equation holds. Also it holds for

$$a = b = -1/\sqrt{2}$$

maxima seems to agree with me on this one

1.1.4

Show that $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}$

Let $\alpha = a_1 + b_1i$ and $\beta = a_2 + b_2i$. It follows

$$\alpha + \beta = a_1 + b_1i + a_2 + b_2i = a_2 + b_2i + a_1 + b_1i = \beta + \alpha$$

as desired.

1.1.5

Show that $(\alpha + \beta) + \lambda = \alpha + (\beta + \lambda)$ for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbf{C}$

Let $\alpha = a_1 + b_1i$, $\beta = a_2 + b_2i$, $\lambda = a_3 + b_3i$. It follows that

$$\alpha + (\beta + \lambda) = a_1 + b_1i + (a_2 + b_2i + a_3 + b_3i) = (a_1 + b_1i + a_2 + b_2i) + a_3 + b_3i = (\alpha + \beta) + \lambda$$

1.1.6

Show that $(\alpha\beta)\lambda = \alpha(\beta\lambda)$

$$\alpha + (\beta + \lambda) = (a_1 + b_1i)((a_2 + b_2i) + (a_3 + b_3i)) = ((a_1 + b_1i)(a_2 + b_2i)) + (a_3 + b_3i) = (\alpha\beta)\lambda$$

1.1.7

Show that for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$ there exists a unique $\beta \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $\alpha + \beta = 0$

Suppose that there exist two different $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ such that $\alpha + \beta_1 = 0$ and $\alpha + \beta_2 = 0$. It follows that

$$\beta_1 = \beta_1 + 0 = \beta_1 + \alpha + \beta_2 = \alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 + \beta_2 = \beta_2$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore there exists only one unique β .

1.1.8

Show that for every $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\alpha \neq 0$ there exists a unique $\beta \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\alpha\beta = 1$

Suppose that it is not true and there exist two different $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$ such that

$$\alpha\beta_1 = 1 \text{ and } \alpha\beta_2 = 1$$

it follows then that

$$\beta_1 = 1 * \beta_1 = \alpha\beta_2\beta_1 = \alpha\beta_1\beta_2 = 1 * \beta_2 = \beta_2$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore there exists only one unique β .

1.1.9

The rest of the section is the repetition of this kind of stuff. That is a lot of writing, and not a lot of thinking, so I'll skip it. I don't usually like to skip sections, but I have aa feeling, that I've completed this thing on paper somewhere, and there is not much reason to rewrite it here.

1.2 Definition of Vector Space**1.2.1**

Prove that $-(-v) = v$ for every $v \in V$.

For v there exists only one $-v$. For $-v$ there exists only one $-(-v)$.

Thus

$$v = v + 0 = v + (-v) + (-(-v)) = 0 + (-(-v)) = -(-v)$$

as desired (idk if it's true, I'm not good at axioms and stuff)

1.2.2

Suppose $a \in F, v \in V$, and $av = 0$. Prove that $a = 0$ or $v = 0$.

Suppose that $a \neq 0, v \neq 0$ but $av = 0$. It follows that there exist $1/a$ - multiplicative inverse of a . It follows that

$$1/a * av = 1/a * 0$$

$$1v = 0$$

$$v = 0$$

which is a contradiction. Thus either $a = 0$ or $v = 0$.

1.2.3

Suppose $v, w \in V$. Explain why there exists a unique $x \in V$ such that $v + 3x = w$.

Suppose that there exists $x_1 \neq x_2$ such that $v + 3x_1 = w$ and $v + 3x_2 = w$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 &= w - v = 3x_2 \\ x_1 &= \frac{1}{3}(w - v) = x_2 \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction.

Same can be stated from the fact that x is a unique additive inverse of $\frac{1}{3}(v - w)$.

1.2.4

The empty set is not a vector space. The empty set fails to satisfy only one of the requirements listed in 1.19. Which one?

Additive identity. Empty set does not have zero element in it. BTW $\{0\}$ is a vector space.

1.2.5

Show that in the definition of a vector space (1.19), the additive inverse condition can be replaced with the condition that

$$0v = 0 \text{ for all } v \in V$$

Here the 0 on the left side is the number 0, and the 0 on the right side is the additive identity of V .

$$\begin{aligned} 0v &= 0 \\ (1 - 1)v &= 0 \\ 1v - 1v &= 0 \\ v - v &= 0 \\ v + (-v) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

1.2.6

Let ∞ and $-\infty$ denote two distinct objects, neither of which is in R . Define an addition and multiplication on $R \cup \{\infty\} \cup \{-\infty\}$ as you could guess from the notation. Specifically, the sum and the product of two real numbers is as usual, and for $t \in R$ define

$$t\infty = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } t < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } t = 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t(-\infty) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } t < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } t = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{if } t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t + \infty = \infty + t = \infty$$

$$t + (-\infty) = (-\infty) + t = (-\infty)$$

$$\infty + \infty = \infty$$

$$(-\infty) + (-\infty) = (-\infty)$$

$$\infty + (-\infty) = 0$$

Is $R \cup \{\infty\} \cup \{-\infty\}$ a vector space over R ? Explain.

I don't think that it is.

$$(t + \infty) - \infty = \infty - \infty = 0$$

$$t + (\infty - \infty) = t + 0 = t$$

thus

$$t + (\infty - \infty) \neq (t + \infty) - \infty$$

thus $R \cup \{\infty\} \cup \{-\infty\}$ is not associative, therefore it is not a vector space.

1.3 Subspaces

1.3.1

For each of the following subsets of F^3 , determine whether it is a subspace of F^3 :

(a) $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in F^3 : x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0\}$

Yes, it is. 0 is contained within it.

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) + (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3)$$

therefore

$$x_1 + y_1 + 2(x_2 + y_2) + 3(x_3 + y_3) = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

therefore it is closed under addition

$$n(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (nx_1, nx_2, nx_3)$$

$$nx_1 + 2nx_2 + 3nx_3 = n(x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3) = 0n = 0$$

therefore it is closed under multiplication.

(b) $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in F^3 : x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 4\}$

It's not a subspace, because it does not contain zero.

(c) $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in F^3 : x_1 x_2 x_3 = 0\}$

It's not a subspace, because

$$(0, 1, 1) + (1, 0, 0) = (1, 1, 1)$$

therefore it's not closed under addition.

(d) $\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in F^3 : x_1 = 5x_3\}$

It's a subspace, proof is the same as in (a), can be seen more clearly when we rewrite constraint as

$$x_1 = 5x_3 \rightarrow x_1 + 0x_2 - 5x_3 = 0$$

1.3.2

Verify all the assertions in Example 1.35

(a) if $b \in F$, then

$$\{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in F^4 : x_3 = 5x_4 + b\}$$

is a subspace of F^4 if and only if $b = 0$

If $b \neq 0$, then 0 is not an element of this set.

Proving that it's a subspace when $b = 0$ is trivial

(b) The set of continuous real-valued functions on the interval $[0, 1]$ is a subspace of $R^{[0,1]}$.

(kf) = kf by algebraic properties of continuous functions. If f and g are continuous, then $(f + g)$ is continuous as well by the same property. $f(x) = 0$ is continuous because it's a constant functions.

By the way, same (probably) applies to a set of uniformly continuous functions.

(c) The set of differentiable real-valued functions on R is a subspace of R^R .

Same deal, algebraic properties imply linearity, and zero is included.

(d) The set of differentiable real-valued functions f on the interval $(0, 3)$ such that $f'(2) = b$ is a subspace of $R^{(0,3)}$ if and only if $b = 0$.

Same deal as in previous one, $f'(2)$ needs to be equal to zero in order to include zero. Previous part does not include it, because it does not have specific restrictions on derivatives being particular values at particular places.

(e) The set of all sequences of complex numbers with limit 0 is a subspace of C^∞ .

Here we can take zero to be $(x_n) = 0$. Linearity is implied by algebraic properties of limits of sequences.

1.3.3

Show that the set of differentiable real-valued functions f on the interval $(-4, 4)$ such that $f'(1) = 3f(2)$ is a subspace of $R^{[-4,4]}$.

Zero is included here. Suppose that f and g are functions in given set. It follows that

$$f'(1) + g'(1) = 3f(2) + 3g(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(1) + g'(1) &= 3(f(2) + g(2)) \\(f + g)'(1) &= 3(f + g)(2)\end{aligned}$$

thus it's closed under addition.

$$(kf)'(1) = 3(kf)(2)$$

implies

$$kf'(1) = 3kf(2)$$

therefore it's closed under multiplication by scalar. Therefore we can state that given subset is a vector subspace.

1.3.4

analogous to previous

1.3.5

Is R^2 a subspace of the complex vector space C^2 ?

No, it's not closed under scalar multiplication.

1.3.6

(a) *Is*

$$\{(a, b, c) \in R^3 : a^3 = b^3\}$$

a subspace of R^3 ?

Yes. it is. $a^3 = b^3 \rightarrow a = b \rightarrow a - b = 0$, the rest of proof is trivial.

(b) *Is*

$$\{(a, b, c) \in C^3 : a^3 = b^3\}$$

a subspace of C^3 ?

I want to say no to this one, example is

$$(1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -1, 0) + (1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -1, 0) = (1, -1, 0)$$

thus it's not closed under additon.

1.3.7

Give an example of a nonempty subset U of R^2 such that U is closed under addition and under additive inverses (meaning $-u \in U$ whenever $u \in U$), but U is not a subspace of R^2

Q^2 . On the other though, Z will do as well.

1.3.8

Give an example of a nonempty subset U of \mathbb{R}^2 such that U is closed under scalar multiplication, but U is not a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Two lines through origin.

1.3.9

A function is called periodic if there exists a positive number p such that $f(x) = f(x + p)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Is the set of periodic functions from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$? Explain.

Zero is a periodic function. Set is certainly closed under scalar multiplication.

Suppose that f and g are both periodic and f has a period of p_1 and g has a period of p_2 . Thus if $p_2/p_1 \in \mathbb{I}$, then functions will be constantly out of phase, therefore the set is not closed under addition. Thus this subset is not a subspace.

1.3.10

Suppose U_1 and U_2 are subspaces of V . Prove that the intersection $U_1 \cap U_2$ is a subspace of V .

Zero is included in any subspace, therefore zero is included.

Suppose that $u_1, u_2 \in U_1 \cap U_2$. It follows that for $z \in F$ $zu_1 \in U_1$ and $zu_1 \in U_2$ by closure of those two subspaces. Therefore $zu_1 \in U_1 \cap U_2$ for any scalar, thus the set is closed under scalar multiplication.

$u_1 + u_2 \in U_1$ and $u_1 + u_2 \in U_2$ by closure under addition for both subspaces. Thus $u_1 + u_2 \in U_1 \cap U_2$ for any such vectors. Therefore the set is closed under addition.

Thus the set satisfies all requirements to be a subspace. Therefore it is a subspace.

1.3.11

Prove that the intersection of every collection of subspace of V is a subspace of V .

Intersection of two subspaces is a subspace. Therefore by induction intersection of any finite collection of subspaces is a subspace.

Suppose that Λ is an arbitrary collection of subspaces. Every subspace contains a zero element, therefore

$$0 \in \cap \Lambda$$

Any vector in $\cap \Lambda$ will be closed under scalar multiplication for every $U \in \Lambda$. Thus, it will be contained in every $U \in \Lambda$. Therefore it is contained in $\cap \Lambda$.

Any two vectors in $\cap \Lambda$ will be closed under addition, for every $U \in \Lambda$. Thus, their sum will be contained in every $U \in \Lambda$. Therefore it is contained in $\cap \Lambda$.

Thus $\cap \Lambda$ is a vector space.

1.3.12

Prove that the union of two subspaces of V is a subspace of V if and only if one of the subspaces is contained in the other.

Suppose that a union of two subspaces $U_1 \cup U_2$ is a subspace of V .

Zero is included in every subspace, so in case of the union we don't worry about it. Scalar multiplication is also trivial, as we are working only with one vector.

Now for the interesting part: addition. Let $u_1, u_2 \in U_1 \cup U_2$. In case when u_1, u_2 are contained only in one subspace we've got a trivial case. Interesting part comes when $u_1 \in U_1$ and $u_2 \in U_2$.

What we want to prove is that it is impossible to have $u_1 \in U_1 \setminus U_2$ and $u_2 \in U_2 \setminus U_1$ and we're going to use contradiction. Suppose that $u_1 \in U_1 \setminus U_2$, $u_2 \in U_2 \setminus U_1$ and $u_1 + u_2 \in U_1 \cup U_2$. Thus it must be the case that $u_1 + u_2 \in U_1$ or $u_1 + u_2 \in U_2$. Suppose that the former is true; then it follows that $u_1 + u_2 - u_1 = u_2 \in U_1$, which is a contradiction (same thing happens if we assume the latter). Thus given case is impossible. Therefore there cannot exist $u_1 \in U_1 \setminus U_2$ and $u_2 \in U_2 \setminus U_1$. Thus $U_1 = U_1 \cup U_2$ or $U_2 = U_1 \cup U_2$.

The reverse case is trivial: if we have two subspaces and one of it is a subset of another, then larger subspace is subspace.

1.3.13

Prove that the union of three subspaces of V is a subspace of V if and only if one of the subspaces contains the other two.

Same thing applies as in previous exercise: zero and multiplication are trivial.

We are going to proceed with a proof by contradiction, but firstly we want to state precisely what we want to prove in a first place. We want to state, that if a union of three subspaces is a subspace, then this union is equal to one of the subspaces. So let us start: suppose that the union of three subspaces is not equal to one of the subspaces.

Firstly, we can eliminate the case, when one of the subspaces is a subset of another subspace, but third isn't, because it will mean that union of first two subspaces constitutes a subspace, and thus we'll default to result in the previous exercise.

Thus let us assume that none of the subspaces is a subset of another subspace. Now we've got two cases to sort out: suppose that if we take $u_2 \in U_2$ and $u_3 \in U_3$ we get that

$$u_2 + u_3 \in U_1$$

for every $u_2 \in U_2$ and $u_3 \in U_3$. Then we can follow, by setting $u_2 = 0$ to the case that

$$\forall u_3 \in U_3 \rightarrow u_3 + u_2 \in U_1 \rightarrow u_3 + 0 \in U_1 \rightarrow u_3 \in U_1$$

thus U_3 is a subset of U_1 , which raises a contradiction (in our assumptions that U_3 is not a subset of U_1 and by extension for the default 2-subspace case).

The case when $u_2 \in U_2$, $u_3 \in U_3$ and $u_2 + u_3 \notin U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$ implies that $U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$ is not a vector space, thus it cannot happen.

The case when $u_2 \in U_2$, $u_3 \in U_3$ and $u_2 + u_3 \notin U_1$ implies that $u_2 + u_3$ is in $U_2 \cup U_3$. This raises the case that U_2 is a subspace of U_3 , which is a contradiction.

Thus we can follow that there exists $u_1 \in U_1$ such that it cannot be represented in terms of vectors from U_2 and U_3 . Thus we can follow that analogous vectors $u_2 \in U_2$ and $u_3 \in U_3$ also exist.

Because we are still assuming that $U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$ we can follow that

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 \in U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$$

Thus this sum is bound to be located in one of the U_1 , U_2 or U_3 . Let us assume for simplicity of notation that it is located in U_1 . Then we can follow that

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 - u_1 = u_2 + u_3 \in U_1$$

Suppose that we take $u_2 \in U_2 \setminus (U_3 \cup U_1)$ and $u_3 \in U_3 \setminus (U_1 \cup U_2)$. It follows that $u_2 + u_3$ cannot be in either U_2 nor in U_3 because in this case we have that

$$u_2 + u_3 - u_2 = u_3 \in U_2$$

which is a contradiction. Thus

$$u_2 + u_3 \in U_1 \setminus (U_2 \cup U_3)$$

let us call it u'_1 . In the same fashion we can define u'_2 and u'_3 .

Thus $u'_1 + u'_2 + u'_3 \in U_1 \cup U_2 \cup U_3$. Thus it needs to be in one of U_1 , U_2 or U_3 . Suppose that it is included in U_1 . Then we can follow that

$$u'_1 + u'_2 + u'_3 \in U_1$$

$$u'_2 + u'_3 \in U_1$$

$$u_1 + u_3 + u_1 + u_2 \in U_1$$

$$2u_1 + u_3 + u_2 \in U_1$$

$$u_3 + u_2 \in U_1$$

TODO

1.3.14

Verify the assertion in Example 1.38

1.38 states that

Suppose that $U = \{(x, x, y, y) \in F^4 : x, y \in F\}$ and $W = \{(x, x, x, y) \in F^4 : x, y \in F\}$. Then

$$U + W = \{(x, x, y, z) \in F^4 : x, y, z \in F\}$$

as you should verify

Let $u \in U$ and $w \in W$. It follows that

$$u = (x_1, x_1, x_1, y_1)$$

$$w = (x_2, x_2, y_2, y_2)$$

Suppose that $q \in U + W$. It follows that

$$q = (x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + y_2, y_1 + y_2)$$

thus we can set $x = x_1 + x_2$, $y = x_1 + y_2$ and $z = y_1 + y_2$ and call it a day.

1.3.15

Suppose U is a subspace of V . What is $U + U$.

By properties of vector space, if we take $u_1, u_2 \in U$ then

$$u_1 + u_2 \in U$$

for every $u_1, u_2 \in U$. Thus we can follow that

$$U + U = U$$

1.3.16

Is the operation of addition on the subspaces of V commutative? In other words, if U and W are subspaces of V , is $U + W = W + U$?

If $q \in U + W$ it follows that there exists $u \in U$ and $w \in W$ such that

$$q = u + w = w + u = q'$$

where $q' \in W + U$. Thus we can follow that $W + U = U + W$.

1.3.17

Is the operation of addition on the subspaces of V associative? In other words, if U_1, U_2, U_3 are subspaces of V , is

$$(U_1 + U_2) + U_3 = U_1 + (U_2 + U_3)?$$

Yes it is. We can apply the same logic as in the previous exercise and it'll do the job.

1.3.18

*Does the operation of addition on the subspaces of V have an additive identity?
Which subspace have additive inverses?*

Every subspace contains zero, therefore

$$U + 0 = U$$

thus we've got additive identity.

By adding two subspaces together we get a larger subspace, thus we can follow that the only way to get 0 vector space as the result of addition of two subspaces is to add

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

thus the only subspace that contains additive inverse is 0.

Prove or give counterexample: if U_1, U_2, W are subspaces of V , such that

$$U_1 + W = U_2 + W$$

then $U_1 = U_2$

This is wrong: suppose that U_2 is a nonzero subspace of W and $U_1 = 0$. Then it follows that

$$U_1 + W = 0 + W = W = W + U_2$$

and

$$U_1 \neq U_2$$

as desired.

1.3.19

Suppose

$$U = \{(x, x, y, y) \in F^4 : x, y \in F\}$$

Find a subspace W of F^4 such that $F^4 = U \oplus W$

$$W = \{(0, x, y, 0) \in F^4 : x, y \in F\}$$

1.3.20

Suppose

$$U = \{(x, y, x + y, x - y, 2x) \in F^5 : x, y \in F\}$$

Find a subspace W of F^5 such that $F^5 = U \oplus W$

$$W = \{(0, 0, x, y, z) \in F^5 : x, y, z \in F\}$$

1.3.21

Suppose

$$U = \{(x, y, x + y, x - y, 2x) \in F^5 : x, y \in F\}$$

Find a three subspaces W_1, W_2, W_3 of F^5 such that $F^5 = U \oplus W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3$

$$W_1 = \{(0, 0, x, 0, 0) \in F^5 : x \in F\}$$

$$W_2 = \{(0, 0, 0, y, 0) \in F^5 : y \in F\}$$

$$W_3 = \{(0, 0, 0, 0, z) \in F^5 : z \in F\}$$

1.3.22

Prove or give a counterexample: if U_1, U_2, W are subspaces of V such that

$$V = U_1 \oplus W \text{ and } V = U_2 \oplus W$$

then $U_1 = U_2$

This one is false;

$$U_1 = \{(x, x) \in F^2 : x \in F\}$$

$$U_2 = \{(x, 0) \in F^2 : x \in F\}$$

$$W = \{(0, y) \in F^2 : y \in F\}$$

1.3.23

A function $f : R \rightarrow R$ is called even if

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

for all $x \in R$. A function $f : R \rightarrow R$ is called odd if

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

for all $x \in R$. Let U_e denote the set of real-valued even functions on R and let U_o denote the set of real-valued odd functions on R . Show that

$$R^R = U_e \oplus U_o$$

Let $f : R \rightarrow R$ be arbitrary. It follows that

$$f_e(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x) - f(-x) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ f(x) & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 2f(-x) - f(x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Every odd function satisfies $f(0) = 0$. Therefore for even function we've got to have $f_e(0) = f(0)$

$$f_e(x) = \begin{cases} a_1 f(x) + b_1 f(-x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ a_1 f(-x) + b_1 f(x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_o(x) = \begin{cases} a_2 f(x) + b_2 f(-x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ -a_2 f(-x) - b_2 f(x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = 1 \\ b_1 + b_2 = 0 \\ a_1 - a_2 = 0 \\ b_1 - b_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0.5 \\ b_1 = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$f_e(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2 f(x) + 1/2 f(-x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ f(x) & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1/2 f(x) + 1/2 f(-x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_o(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2 f(x) - 1/2 f(-x) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -1/2 f(-x) + 1/2 f(x) & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus

$$f_e(x) = f_e(-x)$$

$$f_o(-x) = -f_o(x)$$

and

$$f_e(x) + f_o(x) = f(x)$$

as desired.

Also, the only function that is odd and even at the same time is 0, therefore we've got a direct sum, as desired.

Chapter 2

Finite-Dimensional Vector Spaces

2.1 Span and Linear Independence

2.1.1

Suppose v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 spans V . Prove that the list

$$v_1 - v_2, v_2 - v_3, v_3 - v_4, v_4$$

also spans V .

Let $v \in V$ be represented as

$$v = a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + a_3v_3 + a_4v_4$$

then we can follow that

$$v = a_1(v_1 - v_2) + (a_2 + a_1)(v_2 - v_3) + (a_3 + a_2 + a_1)(v_3 - v_4) + (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4)v_4$$

therefore any $v \in V$ can be represented using given list, therefore given list spans V , as desired.

2.1.2

Verify the assertion in Example 2.18

Suppose that $v \in V$. Then it follows from some exercise in previous chapter that $a_1v = 0$ iff $a_1 = 0$ or $v = 0$. Thus if $v \neq 0$ we can follow that the only way to represent zero is to set a_1 to 0. Thus list is linearly independent.

Suppose that we've got linearly independent list of two vectors. We therefore can follow that the only way to represent 0 is to set $a_1 = 0$ and $a_2 = 0$. Thus vectors are not a scalar multiples of each other. In other direction we've got a trivial case.

For the list

$$v_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), v_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0), v_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$$

we've got that

$$v = a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + a_3v_3 = (a_1, a_2, a_3, 0)$$

therefore the only way to represent zero is to set all of a's into 0.

Same case applies for the last one.

2.1.3

Find a number t such that

$$(3, 1, 4), (2, -3, 5), (5, 9, t)$$

is not linearly independent in \mathbb{R}^3

The only way that this list is not linearly independent is if we can represent last vector as a linear combination of the other two. Thus

$$\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 2a_2 = 5 \\ a_1 - 3a_2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 2a_2 = 5 \\ a_1 = 9 + 3a_2 \end{cases}$$

$$3(9 + 3a_2) + 2a_2 = 5$$

$$27 + 9a_2 + 2a_2 = 5$$

$$11a_2 = -22$$

$$a_2 = -2$$

thus

$$a_1 = 3$$

therefore

$$3 * 4 - 5 * 2 = t$$

$$t = 2$$

2.1.4

Verify the assertion in the second bullet point in Example 2.20

$c = 8$ is the only solution such that third vector is a scalar multiple of first vector plus scalar multiple of second. Thus we can follow that the last vector is not in the span of first two, therefore the list is linearly independent.

2.1.5

(a) Show that if we think of C as a vector space over R , then the list $(1+i, 1-i)$ is linearly independent.

$$(1+i+1-i)/2 = 1$$

$$(1+i-1+i)/2 = i$$

thus the only way to represent 0 is to set all of a's to zero

(b) Show that if we think of C as a vector space over C , then the list $(1+i, 1-i)$ is linearly dependent

List (1) spans C , and its length is less than the length of given set. Thus given set is linearly dependent.

2.1.6

Suppose v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 is linearly independent. Prove that the list

$$v_1 - v_2, v_2 - v_3, v_3 - v_4, v_4$$

is also linearly independent.

As we've shown before, spans of two sets are equal, therefore the only way to represent 0 is to put all a's to 0.

2.1.7

Prove or give counterexample: If v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m is a linearly independent list of vectors in V , then

$$5v_1 - 4v_2, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_m$$

is linearly independent

Both sets span the same space and have the same length, therefore they are both linearly independent.

2.1.8

Trivial, equivalent to previous

2.1.9

Prove or give counterexample: If v_1, \dots, v_m and w_1, \dots, w_m are linearly independent lists of vectors in V , then $v_1 + w_1, \dots, v_m + w_m$ is linearly independent.

False: set $w_1 = -v_1$ and get the desired result.

2.1.10

Suppose v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly independent in V and $w \in V$. Prove that if $v_1 + w, v_2 + w, \dots, v_m + w$ is linearly dependent, then $w \in \text{span}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$.

Suppose that resulting list is linearly dependent. It follows that there exists a way to represent

$$\sum_{n=1}^m a_n(v_n + w) = 0$$

such that not all a 's are zeroes. Thus

$$\sum_{n=1}^m a_n(v_1 + w) = \sum_{n=1}^m (a_n w + a_n v_n) = \sum_{n=1}^m a_n w + \sum_{n=1}^m a_n v_n = w \sum_{n=1}^m a_n + \sum_{n=1}^m a_n v_n = 0$$

$$-w \sum_{n=1}^m a_n = \sum_{n=1}^m a_n v_n$$

$\sum_{n=1}^m a_n \neq 0$, because otherwise left side is zero and therefore right side is zero, which is not assumed.

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^m -\frac{a_n}{\sum_{j=1}^m a_j} v_n$$

thus $w \in \text{span}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m)$, as desired.

2.1.11

Suppose v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly independent in V and $w \in V$. Show that v_1, \dots, v_m, w is linearly independent if and only if

$$w \notin \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_m)$$

Because otherwise we've got a bigger linearly independent list, that spans V .

2.1.12

Explain why there does not exist a list of six polynomials that is linearly independent of $\mathcal{P}_\Delta(F)$.

Because the list of length 5 spans this space.

2.1.13

Explain why no list of four polynomials spans $\mathcal{P}_\Delta(F)$.

Because the list of length 5 spans this space.

2.1.14

Prove that V is infinite-dimensional if and only if there is a sequence v_1, v_2, \dots of vectors in V such that v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly independent for every possible integer m .

Forward is coming from the fact that we can always add new vectors to a given linearly independent list of vectors, that are outside of span of given list.

Because there always exists list that is bigger than given list and is linearly independent in V we can follow that no final list of vectors spans V , therefore it is infinite-dimensional.

2.1.15

Prove that F^∞ is infinite-dimensional.

Infinite list

$$(1, 0, \dots), (0, 1, 0, \dots), \dots$$

is all linearly independent, therefore no finite set spans the space.

2.1.16

Prove that the real vector space of all continuous real-valued functions on the interval $[0, 1]$ is infinite-dimensional.

We can create a countable sequence (r_1, r_2, \dots) of rationals in this space, and correspond each one of them with some number, thus creating a infinite linearly independent list.

2.1.17

Suppose p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n are polynomials in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{F}}(F)$ such that $p_j(2) = 0$ for each j . Prove that p_0, p_1, \dots, p_m is not linearly independent in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{F}}(F)$.

Because it has the same length as $1, x, x^2, \dots$, but doesn't span the same space.

2.2 Bases

There are no challenging exercises in this section, just a recap of the material. Looked them over, brushed up the material, not gonna waste my time writing them down.

2.3 Dimention**2.3.1**

Suppose V is finite-dimensional and U is a subspace of V such that $\dim U = \dim V$. Prove that $U = V$.

They have the same length of basis, thus basis of U is a basis of V .

2.3.2

Show that the subspaces of R^2 are precisely $\{0\}$, R^2 and all lines through the origin

For 0 dimension we've got null

For dimension 1 we've got scalar multiple of any vector, which are lines through the origin

For dimension 2 we've got the space itself

2.3.3

Show that the subspaces of R^3 are precisely $\{0\}$, R^3 , all lines through the origin, and all planes through the origin

Same idea as in previous exercise, but list of length 2 defines a plane through the origin and 3 defines space itself

2.3.4

(a) Let $U = \{p \in P_4(F) : p(6) = 0\}$. Find a basis of U .

$$(x - 6), (x - 6)^2, (x - 6)^3, (x - 6)^4$$

(b) Extend the basis in part (a) to a basis of $P_4(F)$

$$1, (x - 6), (x - 6)^2, (x - 6)^3, (x - 6)^4$$

Find a subspace W of $P_4(F)$ such that $P_4(F) = U \oplus W$

$$\{c : c \in F\}$$

2.3.5

(a) Let $U = \{p \in P_4(F) : p''(6) = 0\}$. Find a basis of U .

$$1, (x - 6), (x - 6)^3, (x - 6)^4$$

(b) Extend the basis in part (a) to a basis of $P_4(F)$

$$1, (x - 6), (x - 6)^2, (x - 6)^3, (x - 6)^4$$

Find a subspace W of $P_4(F)$ such that $P_4(F) = U \oplus W$

$$(x - 6)^2$$

2.3.6

(a) Let $U = \{p \in P_4(F) : p(2) = p(5)\}$. Find a basis of U .

$$1, (x-2)(x-5), (x-2)^2(x-5), (x-2)^2(x-5)^2$$

(b) Extend the basis in part (a) to a basis of $P_4(F)$

$$1, x, (x-2)(x-5), (x-2)^2(x-5), (x-2)^2(x-5)^2$$

Find a subspace W of $P_4(F)$ such that $P_4(F) = U \oplus W$

$$x$$

2.3.7

(a) Let $U = \{p \in P_4(F) : p(2) = p(5) = p(6)\}$. Find a basis of U .

$$1, (x-2)(x-5)(x-6), (x-2)^2(x-5)(x-6)$$

(b) Extend the basis in part (a) to a basis of $P_4(F)$

$$1, x, x^2, (x-2)(x-5)(x-6), (x-2)^2(x-5)(x-6)$$

Find a subspace W of $P_4(F)$ such that $P_4(F) = U \oplus W$

$$x, x^2$$

2.3.8

(a) Let $U = \{p \in P_4(F) : \int_{-1}^1 p = 0\}$. Find a basis of U .

$$x, x^3$$

(b) Extend the basis in part (a) to a basis of $P_4(F)$

$$1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4$$

Find a subspace W of $P_4(F)$ such that $P_4(F) = U \oplus W$

$$1, x^2, x^4$$

2.3.9

Suppose v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly independent in V and $w \in V$. Prove that

$$\dim \text{span}(v_1 + w, \dots, v_m + w) \geq m - 1$$

Because v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly independent we can follow that w is either in $\text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_m)$ or not. In the latter case we've got that the case that we increase the span. In the former we've got by linear independence of v_1, \dots, v_m that the maximum decline of degree is 1. Thus

$$\dim \text{span}(v_1 + w, \dots, v_m + w) \geq m - 1$$

as desired.

2.3.10

Suppose $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_m \in P(F)$ are such that each p_j has degree j . Prove that p_0, \dots, p_m is a basis of $P_m(F)$.

Suppose that $p \in P_m(F)$. Because each p_n has a degree of n we can follow that there exists only 1 $a_m \in F$ such that of p_m such that

$$p - a_m p_m \in P_{m-1}(F)$$

By applying the same procedure again repeatedly we get unique a_m, \dots, a_0 such that

$$\sum a_n p_n = p$$

for every $p \in P_m(F)$. Thus we can follow that given list spans $P_m(F)$ and by unique representation we get that this list is linearly independent. Thus we can follow that given list is a basis of $P_m(F)$, as desired.

2.3.11

Suppose that U and W are subspaces of R^8 such that $\dim U = 3$, $\dim W = 5$, and $U + W = R^8$. Prove that $R^8 = U \oplus W$.

We know that

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$

Thus we can follow that in this particular case

$$\dim(R^8) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$$

$$8 = 3 + 5 - \dim(U \cap W)$$

$$\dim(U \cap W) = 0$$

thus we can follow that $U \cap W = \{0\}$. Therefore

$$U + W = U \oplus W = R^8$$

as desired.

2.3.12

Suppose that U and W are both five-dimensional subspaces of R^9 . Prove that $U \cap W \neq \{0\}$

Once again we get that

$$\dim R^9 = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$$

$$9 = 5 + 5 - \dim(U \cap W)$$

$$\dim(U \cap W) = 1$$

thus

$$U \cap W \neq 0$$

as desired.

2.3.13

Suppose U and W are both 4-dimensional subspaces of C^6 . Prove that there exists two vectors in $U \cap W$ such that neither of these vectors is a scalar multiple of the other

Goto previous exercise for concrete explanation if needed, but we can conclude that

$$\dim U \cap W = 2$$

thus there exists a linearly independent list of length 2 in $U \cap W$ (basis) so that neither of them is a scalar multiple of another by some exercise in 2.A

2.3.14

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are finite-dimensional subspaces of V . Prove that $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is finite-dimensional and

$$\dim(\sum U_n) \leq \sum \dim U_n$$

We know that

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$

given that $\dim W \geq 0$ for any vector space W we follow that

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) \leq \dim U_1 + \dim U_2$$

Thus by induction

$$\dim(\sum U_n) \leq \sum \dim U_n$$

which in presented case get us desired result.

2.3.15

Suppose V is finite-dimensional, with $\dim V = n \geq 1$. Prove that there exist 1-dimensional subspaces U_1, \dots, U_n of V such that

$$V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_n$$

For V there exists a basis of length n . Thus by setting

$$U_j = \{cv_j : c \in F\}$$

we get desired result.

2.3.16

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are finite-dimensional subspaces of V such that $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is a direct sum. Prove that $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is finite dimensional and that

$$\dim \sum U_n = \sum \dim U_n$$

We can just go by induction on the case that

$$\dim(U \oplus W) = \dim U + \dim W + \dim(U \cap W) = \dim U + \dim W + 0$$

Or we can use the fact, that we can combine all bases of subspaces together in one mega-basis for their sum. Both will suffice.

2.3.17

You might guess, by analogy with the formula for the number of elements in the union of three subsets of a finite set, that if U_1, U_2, U_3 are subspaces of finite-dimensional vector space, then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(U_1 + U_2 + U_3) = & \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 + \dim U_3 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2) - \dim(U_1 \cap U_3) - \\ & - \dim(U_2 \cap U_3) + \dim(U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3) \end{aligned}$$

We know that

$$\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2)$$

and

$$U_1 + U_2 + U_3 = (U_1 + U_2) + U_3$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(U_1 + U_2 + U_3) = & \dim((U_1 + U_2) + U_3) = \dim(U_1 + U_2) + \dim U_3 - \dim((U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3) = \\ = & \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim U_1 \cap U_2 + \dim U_3 - \dim((U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3) = \end{aligned}$$

here we get a little problem because we don't know how to reduce $(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$ to some manageable pieces. After this discovery one might even glance over the equation once again in order to try to disprove the theorem. And indeed we've found a counterexample: suppose that U_1, U_2, U_3 are lines through the origin in R^3 such that they are located on the same plane. Then it follows that left-hand side becomes 2, and the right side is equal to 3. Thus we've got a contradiction (which is a shame, because the formula looks nice :(
().

Chapter 3

Linear maps

3.1 The Vector Space of Linear Maps

3.1.1

Suppose $b, c \in R$. Define $T : R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ by

$$T(x, y, z) = (2x - 4y + 3z + b, 6x + cxyz)$$

Show that T is linear if and only if $b = c = 0$.

Suppose that T is linear. Then it follows that

$$T(0) = 0 = (0 + b, 0)$$

thus we can follow that $b = 0$.

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} T((1, 1, 1) + (2, 2, 2)) &= (6 - 12 + 9, 18 + 27c) = (3, 18 + 27c) = \\ &= T((1, 1, 1)) + T(2, 2, 2) = (2 - 4 + 3, 6 + c) + (4 - 8 + 6, 12 + 8c) = (1, 6 + c) + (2, 12 + 8c) = (3, 18 + 9c) \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$27c = 9c$$

$$3c = c$$

$$c = 0$$

as desired.

Reverse implication is trivial, thus we get the desired result.

3.1.2

Suppose $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Define $T : (P)(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ by

$$Tp = \left(3p(4) + 5p'(6) + bp(1)p(2), \int_{-1}^2 x^3 p(x) dx + c \sin p(0) \right)$$

Show that T is linear if and only if $b = c = 0$.

Suppose that T is linear. Then it follows that if $p(0) = \pi/2$, then latter part of resulting vector has additive property only when $c = 0$. For the former we've got result that

$$\lambda^2 b = b$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, which happens only if $b = 0$. Thus $b = c = 0$.

Reverse implication is trivial, thus we have the desired result.

3.1.3

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(F^n, F^m)$. Show that there exists scalars $A_{j,k} \in F$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $K = 1, \dots, n$ such that

$$T(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (A_{1,1}x_1 + \dots + A_{1,n}x_n, \dots, A_{m,1}x_1 + \dots + A_{m,n}x_n)$$

for every $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in F^n$.

Because $(1, 0, \dots), (0, 1, \dots), \dots$ is a basis of F^n we can follow that there vector in F^m , such that $T(v) \in F^m$. Thus let us denote

$$T(1, 0, \dots) = (A_{1,1}, A_{2,1}, \dots, A_{m,1})$$

$$T(0, 1, \dots) = (A_{1,2}, A_{2,2}, \dots, A_{m,2})$$

...

Thus given given arbitrary vector $v = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in F^n$ we get that

$$\begin{aligned} T(v) &= T(x_1, x_2, \dots) = T(x_1, 0, 0, \dots) + T(0, x_2, 0, \dots) + \dots = x_1 T(1, 0, 0, \dots) + x_2 T(0, 1, 0, \dots) + \dots = \\ &= (x_1 A_{1,1}, x_1 A_{2,1}, \dots) + (x_2 A_{1,2}, x_2 A_{2,2}, \dots) = (x_1 A_{1,1} + x_2 A_{1,2} + \dots, x_1 A_{2,1} + x_2 A_{2,2} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

3.1.4

Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ and v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m is a list of vectors in V such that Tv_1, \dots, Tv_m is a linearly independent list in W . Prove that v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m is linearly independent.

Suppose that it isn't. Then we can follow that there exist $w_1 \in W$ such that

$$w_1 = \sum a_j v_j = 0$$

and not all of a_j 's are zeroes. Thus we can follow that

$$T(w) = T(\sum a_j v_j) = \sum T(a_j v_j) = \sum a_j T(v_j) = 0$$

But $T(v_j)$ is a list of linearly independent vectors, and therefore their sum is equal to zero iff all a_j 's are zeroes, which is false. Thus we've got a contradiction.

3.1.5

Prove the assertion in 3.7

Let $T_1 = T, T_2 = S, T_3 \in L(V, W)$. Then it follows that

(1)

$$(T_1 + T_2)(v) = T_1(v) + T_2(v) = T_2(v) + T_1(v) = (T_2 + T_1)(v)$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} (T_1 + (T_2 + T_3))(v) &= T_1(v) + (T_2 + T_3)(v) = T_1(v) + T_2(v) + T_3(v) = \\ &= (T_1 + T_2)(v) + T_3(v) = ((T_1 + T_2) + T_3)(v) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\lambda((S + T)(v)) = \lambda(S(v) + T(v)) = \lambda S(v) + \lambda T(v) = (\lambda S + \lambda T)(v)$$

(4)

$$T + 0 = T$$

(5)

$$1T = T$$

(6)

$$T + -1T = (1 - 1)T = 0T = 0$$

Thus $L(V, W)$ satisfies all requirements of a vector space, as desired.

3.1.6

Prove the assertion in 3.9

Let $v \in V$.

(1) Then it follows that

$$((T_1 T_2) T_3)(v) = (T_1 T_2)(T_3(v)) = T_1(T_2(T_3(v))) = T_1((T_2 T_3)(v)) = (T_1(T_2 T_3))(v)$$

directly from definition. (I wonder if it's true in general for all functions; it probably is).

(2)

$$T I v = T(I(v)) = T(v) = I(T(v))$$

(3)

$$(S_1 + S_2)T(v) = (S_1 + S_2)(T(v)) = S_1(T(v)) + S_2(T(v)) = S_1 T v + S_2 T v$$

$$S(T_1 + T_2)(v) = S((T_1 + T_2)(v)) = S(T_1(v) + T_2(v)) = S(T_1(v)) + S(T_2(v)) = S T_1 v + S T_2 v$$

as desired.

3.1.7

Show that every linear map from a 1-dimensional vector space to itself is multiplication by some scalar. More precisely, prove that if $\dim V = 1$ and $T \in L(V, V)$, then there exists $\lambda \in F$ such that $Tv = \lambda v$ for all $v \in V$.

Because we've got a 1-dimensional space, it follows that there exists a basis of V - v_1 . For this vector we've got that

$$Tv_1 = v_2 = \lambda v_1$$

Thus we can follow that if $u \in V$ then

$$Tu = T\sigma v_1 = \sigma Tv_1 = \sigma \lambda v_1 = \lambda \sigma v_1 = \lambda u$$

as desired.

3.1.8

Give an example of a function $\phi : R^2 \rightarrow R$ such that

$$\phi(av) = a\phi(v)$$

for all $a \in R$ and all $v \in R^2$ but ϕ is not linear.

$$\phi(x, y) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \neq y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3.1.9

Give an example of a function $\phi : C \rightarrow C$ such that

$$\phi(w + z) = \phi(w) + \phi(z)$$

for all $w, z \in C$ but ϕ is not linear.

Let us define

$$\phi(a + bi) = b + ai$$

Thus

$$\phi(a + bi + c + di) = ai + ci + b + d = \phi(a + bi) + \phi(c + di)$$

but

$$i\phi(a + bi) = -a + bi$$

$$\phi(i(a + bi)) = \phi(ai - b) = -bi + a \neq i\phi(a + bi)$$

3.1.10

Suppose U is a subspace of V with $U \neq V$. Suppose $S \in L(V, W)$ and $S \neq 0$. Define $T : V \rightarrow W$ by

$$Tv = \begin{cases} Sv & \text{if } v \in U \\ 0 & \text{if } v \in V \text{ and } v \notin U \end{cases}$$

Prove that T is not a linear map on V .

Let $u \neq 0 \in U$ such that $Su \neq 0$ and $v \in V \setminus U$. Then it follows that

$$v + u \notin U$$

(because otherwise $-(v + u)$ is in U , therefore $u - (v + u) = -v \in U$ and thus $v \in U$, which is a contradiction) Thus we can follow that

$$T(v + u) = 0$$

but

$$T(v) + T(u) = 0 + Su = Su \neq 0 = T(v + u)$$

therefore the function is not linear, as desired.

3.1.11

Suppose V is finite-dimensional. Prove that every linear map on a subspace of V can be extended to a linear map on V . In other words, show that if U is a subspace of V and S is a linear map on U and $S \in L(U, W)$, then there exists $T \in L(V, W)$ such that $Tu = Su$ for all $u \in U$.

Because V is finite-dimensional and U is a subspace of V , we can follow that U is finite-dimensional as well. Thus we can follow that there exists u_1, \dots, u_m - basis of U . As we know, we can extend this basis to a basis of V - $u_1, \dots, u_m, v_1, \dots, v_n$. Therefore we can define a map $P \in L(V, U)$ by

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0, 0, \dots)$$

(basically trim every element of basis that is not in U). Thus we can follow that $P(u) = u$ if $u \in U$. Proof that P is linear is trivial. Thus if $S \in L(U, W)$, then $T = SP \in L(V, W)$ with the desired properties.

3.1.12

Suppose V is finite-dimensional with $\dim V > 0$, and suppose W is infinite-dimensional. Prove that $L(V, W)$ is infinite-dimensional.

Let v_1, \dots, v_m be a basis of V and let w_1, w_2, \dots be a list of linearly independent vectors in W . Now let us look at $T_n : V \rightarrow W$

$$T_n((x_1, x_2, \dots)) = x_1 w_n$$

Then it follows that by linear independence of w_n there does not exist a linear combination of T_m such that

$$\sum_{m \neq n} a_m T_m \neq T_n$$

Thus we can follow that list T_n is linearly independent. Because list is not finite we can follow that the space $L(V, W)$ is infinite-dimensional, as desired.

3.1.13

Suppose v_1, \dots, v_m is a linearly dependent list of vectors in V . Suppose also that $W \neq \{0\}$. Prove that there exist $w_1, \dots, w_m \in W$ such that no $T \in L(V, W)$ satisfies $Tv_k = w_k$ for each $k = 1, \dots, m$.

Because v_1, \dots, v_m is linearly dependent we can reduce it to a linearly independent list v'_1, \dots, v'_n . Thus resulting list will span some subspace of V and will be its basis.

Thus we can take vector v_j from the original list, that does not appear in basis. Then take some vectors w_1, \dots, w_n in W . We know that there exists a unique map

$$Tv'_n = w_n$$

thus by adding to list w_1, \dots, w_n any vectors from W , apart from $T(v_j)$ we create desired list.

3.1.14

Suppose V is finite-dimensional with $\dim V \geq 2$. Prove that there exists $S, T \in L(V, V)$ such that $ST \neq TS$

Let v_1, v_2 be a basis of V and let

$$S(x, y) = (y, x)$$

$$T(x, y) = (x, 0)$$

Then

$$ST = (0, x)$$

and

$$TS = (y, 0)$$

as desired.