Student Solutions For Honors Algebra (MATH10069) Past Papers

April 19, 2022

Contents

Exam 2014-20)1 5	ó																	2
Question 1							 												2
Q1a .							 												2
Q1b .							 												2
Q1c .							 												2
Question 2							 												2
Q2a .							 												2
Q2b .							 												2
Question 3							 										 		2
Question 4							 												2
Question 5							 												2
Exam 2015-20	016	3																	3
Question 1							 										 		3
Question 2							 												3
Question 3							 												3
Question 4							 												3
Question 5							 										 		3
Exam 2016-20	017	7																	4
Question 1							 										 		4
Question 2							 										 		4
Question 3							 										 		4
Question 4							 										 		4
Question 5																			4
Exam 2017-20	018	3																	5
Question 1							 												5
Question 2							 												5
Question 3							 										 		5
Question 4							 										 		5
Question 5																	 		5
Exam 2018-20	019)																	6
Question 1							 												6
Question 2																			6
Question 3																			6
Question 4																			6

Student Solutions CONTENTS

2019-2020
tion 1
tion $2 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$
tion $3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$
Q3a
tion 4
2020-2021
tion 1
tion $2 \dots $
tion $3 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$

Student Solutions EXAM 2014-2015

Exam 2014-2015

Question 1

Q1a

An example of infinite dimensional vector space over a field is $\mathbb{R}[x]$, the set of polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{R} .

Q1b

An vector space with exactly 16 elements is $\mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 15\}$

Q1c

Question 2

$\mathbf{Q2a}$

To show that $\mathcal B$ forms a bsis, consider the matrix that represents $\mathcal B$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

using gaussian elimination we find that

$$rref(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

or that dim B = 3 so \mathcal{B} spans $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

Q2b

i)

Denote the equivalence class [v] for $v \in V$ by

$$[v] = \{v + u : u \in U\}$$

and addition and multiplication is defined as follows

$$k[n] = [kn]$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{R}$, and

$$[v_1] + [v_2] = [v_1 + v_2]$$

thus the canonical mapping is simply

$$can(v):V\to V/U=[v]$$

and therefore $\ker(can) = 0$ as

$$[0] = \{0 + u : u \in U\}$$

Question 3

Question 4

Student Solutions EXAM 2015-2016

Exam 2015-2016

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 3}$

Question 4

Student Solutions EXAM 2016-2017

Exam 2016-2017

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 3}$

Question 4

Student Solutions EXAM 2017-2018

Exam 2017-2018

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 3}$

Question 4

Student Solutions EXAM 2018-2019

Exam 2018-2019

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2

Question 3

Student Solutions EXAM 2019-2020

Exam 2019-2020

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 3}$

Q3a

i) Recall that the complex inner product has the following properties:

$$\begin{split} (\lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{y}, \vec{z}) &= \lambda(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \mu(\vec{y}, \vec{z}) \\ (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= (\vec{y}, \vec{x}) \\ (\vec{x}, \vec{x}) &\geq 0 \end{split}$$

Student Solutions EXAM 2020-2021

Exam 2020-2021

 ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 1}$

Question 2