This weeks problem set focuses on the concept of a change of basis matrix. A question marked with a † is difficult and probably too hard for an exam (though still illustrates a useful point). A question marked with a * is especially important.

Homework 3: due Friday May 8: questions 2 and 5 below.

- 1. From section 2.5, problems 1, 2a, c, 3a, c, 5, 7, 10^* , 13^* .
- 2* Let V be a finite dimensional vector space and W a subspace. Show that V and $W \times V/W$ are isomorphic by finding an explicit isomorphism (rather than simply computing the dimensions).
- 3* Let V be a finite dimensional vector space and W a subspace. Show that $\dim(V/W) = \dim V \dim W$. Hint: consider a basis of W and extend it to V. Now find a basis for V/W. You can also prove it using the dimension theorem.
- 4^* Let $T:V\longrightarrow W$ be a linear map.
 - (a) Show that im T and $V/\ker T$ are isomorphic.
 - (b) Use this (and the previous exercise) to give an alternative proof of the dimension theorem.
- 5. A differential operator on $\mathbb{R}_n[x]$ is a linear combination of expressions of the form $x^a \frac{d^b}{dx^b}$ where $a b \leq 0$ (otherwise the degree would potentially increase!) and $b \leq n$. We can consider a differential operator as a linear map $\mathbb{R}_n[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_n[x]$.
 - (a) Let $D: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ be the differential operator given by $2 4\frac{d}{dx} + 2x\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$. Find the matrix of D relative to the basis $\{x^2, (x-1)^2, (x+1)^2\}$. Note: the 2 in D means multiply by 2, so D(1) = 2 and D(x) = 2x 4.
 - (b) Does the differential equation $2f 4\frac{df}{dx} + 2x\frac{df^2}{dx^2} = 0$ have any solutions $f \in \mathbb{R}_2[x]$? Hint: what is a solution in terms of the linear map D?
 - (c) Suppose $E: \mathbb{R}_2[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_2[x]$ is a differential operator and that the matrix of E, relative to the basis $\{1, x, x^2\}$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find E.