McGill University Math 247: Honours Applied Linear Algebra Assignment 1: due Friday, January 20, 2006

1. (a) Show that the set  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , together with the operations  $\oplus, \odot$  defined by

 $(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2 - 1, y_1 + y_2 + 2), \quad a \odot (x, y) = (ax + 1 - a, ay - 2 + 2a),$ 

is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- (b) Show that this vector space is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}^2$  under the usual operations. Hint: Consider the mapping T defined by T(x, y) = (x - 1, y + 2).
- 2. In each of the following decide whether or not W is a subspace of the vector space V over the field  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ .
  - (a)  $V = \mathbb{F}^{\infty}, W = \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots) \in V \mid x_{n+3} = x_{n+2} + nx_n \text{ for } n \ge 1 \};$
  - (b)  $V = \mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{R}}, W = \{ f \in V \mid f(x) = f(x^2 + 1) \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R} \};$
  - (c)  $V = \mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  $W = \{f \in V \mid f''(x) + xf'(x) + f(x) = 0\}$  where f'(x) is the derivative of f at x;
  - (d)  $V = \mathbb{F}^3$ ,  $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1^2 x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 = 0\};$
  - (e)  $V = \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $W = \{X \in V \mid X^t = \overline{X}\}$  where  $X^t$  is the transpose of X and  $\overline{X}$  is the conjugate of X, the matrix obtained from X by replacing each entry by its complex conjugate)
- 3. (a) Let V be the real vector space  $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}$  and let  $V_{\text{even}}$ ,  $V_{\text{odd}}$  be the subsets of V consisting the even and the odd functions respectively. Show that  $V_{\text{even}}$ ,  $V_{\text{odd}}$  are subspaces of V and that  $V = V_{\text{even}} \oplus V_{\text{odd}}$ .
  - (b) Using (a), give the decomposition of the function  $f(x) = e^x$  into its even and odd component functions.
- 4. If V is a vector space, prove or disprove the following statements:
  - (a) The intersection of any family of subspaces  $(W_i)_{i \in I}$  of V is a subspace of V.
  - (b) If  $U_1, U_2, W$  are subspaces of V with  $U_1 \oplus W = U_2 \oplus W$  then  $U_1 = U_2$ .