

Your name:

Instructor (please circle):

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**Math 22 Summer 2017, Homework 5, due Fri July 28** *Please show your work, and check your answers. No credit is given for solutions without work or justification.*

(1) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & -3 & 11 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a) Find a basis for  $\text{Col } A$ .

(b) What is the dimension of the subspace spanned by the columns of  $A$ ?

(c) Find a basis for  $\text{Nul } A$ .

(d) Write, and explain, an inequality satisfied by the dimension of the nullspace of *any* matrix  $B$  formed by deleting rows from  $A$ . [Hint: what is a subspace of what?]

(2) Consider a linear transformation  $T : V \rightarrow W$  where  $V$  is a vector space with basis  $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$  and  $W$  is a vector space with basis  $\mathcal{C} = \{\mathbf{c}_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_m\}$ .

(a) Let  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$  be in  $V$ . Prove that  $[\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{B}} + [\mathbf{y}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ . (Here you may use results up to and including the Unique Representation Theorem. Keep in mind  $V$  can be any vector space, not necessarily  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .)

(b) Suppose the map  $T$  is onto. What relation between  $n$  and  $m$  must hold? Prove your answer. [Hint: construct a map from  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to  $\mathbb{R}^m$  using coordinate maps, then prove that map is onto]

- (3) (a) Recall the standard basis  $\{1, t, t^2\}$  for  $\mathbb{P}_2$ . When we express these monomials about a new origin  $t = a$ , we get the set  $\{1, (t - a), (t - a)^2\}$ . Prove, for any  $a$ , that this set is also a basis for  $\mathbb{P}_2$ . [Hint: you may use that the coordinate map for the standard basis is an isomorphism.]

- (b) The subspace  $H = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$  is in the span of the vectors  $\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Explain whether  $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2\}$  is a basis for  $H$ .