

## Homework 1: Vector spaces

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Deadline: 2nd May (23:55 JST), 2021

**Exercise 1.** (4+2+2 = 8 Points) Let  $V = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\}$  be the set of all positive real numbers. Define on  $V$  the addition  $\oplus$  and the scalar multiplication  $\odot$  for  $u, v \in V$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  by

$$\begin{aligned}u \oplus v &= uv && \text{(the usual multiplication of real numbers)} \\ \lambda \odot v &= v^\lambda.\end{aligned}$$

- i) Show that  $(V, \oplus, \odot)$  is a vector space.  
(i.e. check that the operations  $\oplus$  and  $\odot$  satisfy the properties (A.1) – (A.4) and (C.1) – (C.4).)
- ii) Determine all subspaces of  $(V, \oplus, \odot)$ .
- iii) Find an isomorphism

$$F : (\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot) \longrightarrow (V, \oplus, \odot).$$

Here  $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$  denotes the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^1$  with the usual addition and multiplication of real numbers.

**Exercise 2.** (4+2+2 = 8 Points) Define for  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  the following set

$$C(M) = \{A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \mid AM = MA\}.$$

- i) Show that  $C(M)$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  for any  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ .
- ii) For  $S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  determine a basis of  $C(S)$ .
- iii) Show that for all  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  we have

$$2 \leq \dim(C(M)) \leq 4.$$

(i.e. show that there exists no matrix  $M$ , such that  $C(M)$  has dimension 0 or 1.)

**Exercise 3.** (2+2+2+2 = 8 Points) Let  $\mathcal{P}$  denote the set of all polynomial functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Define the following subsets

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}_3 &= \{f \in \mathcal{P} \mid \deg(f) \leq 3\}, \\ U &= \{f \in \mathcal{P}_3 \mid f(-1) = 0\} \subset \mathcal{P}_3.\end{aligned}$$

- i) Show that  $U$  is a subspace of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .
- ii) Determine a basis  $B = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$  of  $U$ .
- iii) Determine the coordinate vector  $[f]_B$  for the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = 2(x+1)^3$ .
- iv) Extend the basis  $B$  to a basis  $\tilde{B}$  of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ .  
(i.e. find a basis of  $\mathcal{P}_3$ , which contains all the basis elements of your basis  $B$  of  $U$ )