Math 54: Worksheet #9

 Name:
 Date:
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Problem 1 (True/False). A linearly independent set in a subspace H is a basis for H.

Problem 2 (True/False). A basis is a linearly independent set that is as large as possible.

Problem 3 (True/False). Suppose \mathcal{B} is a basis of vector space V. The correspondence from \mathbb{R}^n to V given by $[\underline{x}]_{\mathcal{B}} \mapsto \underline{x}$ is called the coordinate mapping.

Problem 4 (True/False). A plane in \mathbb{R}^3 can be isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 5 (4.3 #4). Determine if the following set is a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 . If it is not, determine if it linearly independent and/or if it spans \mathbb{R}^3 :

2		1		-7
-2	,	-3	,	5
1		2		4

Problem 6 (4.3 #14). Consider the following matrix and one of its row-echelon forms:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 11 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 & 15 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & -5 & 19 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad REF(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find bases for $\operatorname{Nul} A$ and $\operatorname{Col} A$.

Problem 7 (4.4 #8). Find the coordinate vector $[\underline{x}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ of \underline{x} relative to the given bases $\mathcal{B} = \{\underline{b}_1, \underline{b}_2, \underline{b}_3\}$:

$$\underline{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0\\3 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\8 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{b}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1\\2 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\\-5\\4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 8 (4.4 #29). Use coordinate vectors to test the linear independence of the sets of polynomials:

$$(1-t)^2, t-2t^2+t^3, (1-t)^3$$