

Quiz 12

This quiz is graded out of 10 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. §4.4 #13 (5 marks) Show that $\{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$ is a basis for $M_{2 \times 2}$, and express A as a linear combination of the basis vectors.

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\dim(M_{2 \times 2}) = 4 = \# \text{ vectors in } S$
If S is linearly independent then S spans $M_{2 \times 2}$

$$0 = c_1 A_1 + c_2 A_2 + c_3 A_3 + c_4 A_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 = c_1$$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \Rightarrow c_3 = 0$$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 \Rightarrow c_4 = 0$$

∴ only trivial solution
∴ S is linearly independent
∴ S is a basis.

$$c_1 = 1$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$$

$$c_1 + c_2 + c_3 = 1 \Rightarrow c_3 = 1$$

$$c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 = 0 \Rightarrow c_4 = -1$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)_S = (1, -1, 1, -1)$$

Question 2. §4.5 #14 (5 marks) Let $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ be a basis for a vector space V . Show that $\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$ is also a basis, where $\vec{u}_1 = \vec{v}_1$, $\vec{u}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$, and $\vec{u}_3 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$.

$\dim(V) = 3 = \# \text{ vectors in } S$. If S is linearly independent then S spans $M_{2 \times 2}$

$$0 = c_1 \vec{u}_1 + c_2 \vec{u}_2 + c_3 \vec{u}_3$$

$$0 = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + c_3 (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3)$$

$$0 = (c_1 + c_2 + c_3) \vec{v}_1 + (c_2 + c_3) \vec{v}_2 + c_3 \vec{v}_3$$

Since $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$ is linearly independent, the only solution to the above is the trivial solution.

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$0 = c_2 + c_3 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$0 = c_3$$

∴ S is linearly independent

∴ S is a basis.