

**Math 67**  
**Homework 4 Due February 13th**

IMPORTANT: Please hand-in calculational exercises separated from proof-writing exercises (there will be two piles). BONUS exercises (if any) don't have to be handed-in. I separated the list of exercises in the three categories for your convenience.

1. Solve calculational exercises 2, 3(b,d), 4, 5 in chapter 5.
2. Let  $B = \{(1, 0, i), (1 + i, 1, -1)\}$  and call  $W$  the subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^3$  spanned by  $B$ . Show that  $B$  is a basis for  $W$ . Is  $B' = \{(1, 1, 0), (1, i, i + 1)\}$  a basis for  $W$ ?
3. Consider  $W$ , the row space of the  $3 \times 4$  matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall this is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .

- a) Show that its rows form a basis for  $W$
- b) If  $(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$  is a vector of  $W$ , what are the coordinates of it in terms of the basis of part (a)?
- c) Show that  $(1, 0, 2, 0), (0, 2, 0, 1)$ , and  $(0, 0, 0, 3)$  is another basis for  $W$ .
- d) What is the dimension of the column space of the same matrix?

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4. Solve proof-writing exercises 1,2,4,5,6,7 in chapter 5.
5. Let  $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  be the vector space of matrices with coefficients over the reals. Is this space finite-dimensional? If yes, what is its dimension?
6. Let  $V$  be the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  as above. Let  $W_1$  be the set of matrices of the form
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -x \\ y & z \end{bmatrix}$$
and let  $W_2$  be the set of all matrices of the form
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -a & c \end{bmatrix}$$
  - a) Show that  $W_1, W_2$  are subspaces of  $V$ .
  - b) Find the dimension of the subspaces  $W_1, W_2, W_1 + W_2$ , and  $W_1 \cap W_2$ .
7. Is every subspace of a finite-dimensional vector space finite-dimensional?

8. If  $V, W$  are vector spaces of dimensions  $n, m$  respectively what is the dimension of  $V \oplus W$ ?

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9. (BONUS) Can a proper subspace of a finite-dimensional vector space have the same dimension as the whole space?

10. (BONUS) Unlike the reals or the complex, there are fields with finitely many elements. If a field  $F$  has  $q$  many elements, you can still construct  $F^3$ . How many elements does it have? how many different bases are there?