

## Tutorial Series N°01: Vector Spaces

### Exercise 0.1:

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Let  $E = \mathbb{R}^3$ . Determine which of the following subsets are vector subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

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| a) $F_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y - z = 0\}$ | d) $F_4 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x = 2y, z = 0\}$ |
| b) $F_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y = 1\}$     | e) $F_5 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \geq 0\}$      |
| c) $F_3 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid xy = 0\}$        | f) $F_6 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 0\}$ |

### Exercise 0.2:

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Consider the following vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

$$v_1 = (1, 2, 1), \quad v_2 = (2, 9, 0), \quad v_3 = (3, 3, 4)$$

1. Show that the family  $\mathcal{B} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  forms a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
2. Find the coordinates of the following vectors relative to the basis  $\mathcal{B}$ :

$$u = (5, 14, 5) \quad \text{and} \quad w = (0, -4, 5)$$

### Exercise 0.3:

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Let  $v_1 = (1, -1, 2)$ ,  $v_2 = (2, m, 1)$ , and  $v_3 = (4, 1, 5)$  be vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

1. Determine the values of the parameter  $m \in \mathbb{R}$  for which the family  $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$  is **\*\*linearly dependent\*\*** (linked).
2. For the value  $m = 1$ , express the vector  $v_3$  as a linear combination of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ .

### Exercise 0.4:

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Consider the subspaces  $F$  and  $G$  of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  defined by:

$$F = \text{span}((1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)) \quad \text{and} \quad G = \text{span}((1, 0, 1))$$

1. Determine the dimension of  $F$  and the dimension of  $G$ .
2. Show that  $F + G = \mathbb{R}^3$ .
3. Is the sum direct ( $F \oplus G = \mathbb{R}^3$ )? Justify your answer by calculating  $F \cap G$ .

### Exercise 0.5:

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Let  $E = \mathbb{R}_2[X]$  be the space of polynomials of degree  $\leq 2$ . Consider the family  $\mathcal{B}' = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  where:

$$P_1(X) = 1 + X, \quad P_2(X) = 1 + X^2, \quad P_3(X) = X + X^2$$

1. Show that  $\mathcal{B}'$  forms a basis of  $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$ .
2. Express the following polynomials as linear combinations of  $\mathcal{B}'$ :

$$Q(X) = 1 + X + X^2 \quad \text{and} \quad R(X) = 2 - X + 3X^2$$