

**Math 369 HW #7**  
Due 8:00 AM Friday, Mar. 24

1. (a) Show that the vectors  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  form a linearly dependent set in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .  
 (b) Express each vector in (a) as a linear combination of the other two.
2. Determine which of the following sets of elements of  $F(-\infty, \infty)$  are linearly dependent. The following trig identities may come in handy:
 
$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1, \quad \sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x, \quad \cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x.$$
  - (a)  $\{6, 3 \sin^2 x, 2 \cos^2 x\}$
  - (b)  $\{x, \cos x\}$
  - (c)  $\{1, \sin x, \sin(2x)\}$
  - (d)  $\{\cos(2x), \sin^2 x, \cos^2 x\}$
  - (e)  $\{(3-x)^2, x^2 - 6x, 5\}$
  - (f)  $\{0, \cos^3(\pi x), \sin^5(3\pi x)\}$
3. Let  $\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . In each of the following, find the coordinates of  $\vec{w}$  with respect to the basis  $\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2\}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - (a)  $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (b)  $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
4. Recall that  $P_2$  is the vector space of polynomials of degree  $\leq 2$ ; i.e., all polynomials of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  for any numbers  $a, b, c$ . Let  $p_1 = x^2 + 2x + 1$ ,  $p_2 = 9x + 2$ ,  $p_3 = 4x^2 + 3x + 3$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$  is a basis for  $P_2$ .
  - (b) Find the coordinates for  $p = -3x^2 + 17x + 2$  with respect to the basis  $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ .
5. In each part, find a basis for the given subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , and state its dimension.
  - (a) All vectors of the form  $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (b) All vectors of the form  $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $a = b = c = d$ .

(c) All solutions of the equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$