

## HW 2(to be tested on March 25)

1. Prove that an onto function  $T : V \rightarrow W$  has a left inverse if and only if it is  $1 - 1$ .
2. Let  $W$  be a vector space over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional vector space over  $\mathbb{F}$  with  $\dim(V) = n$ , and  $T : V \rightarrow W$  be an onto linear map. Then prove that the following statements are equivalent to one another.
  - (a)  $T$  is  $1 - 1$ .
  - (b) If  $e_1, \dots, e_p$  are linearly independent in  $V$ , then  $T(e_1), \dots, T(e_p)$  are so in  $W$ .
  - (c)  $\dim(W) = n$ .
  - (d) If  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  is a basis for  $V$ , then  $T(e_1), \dots, T(e_n)$  is so for  $W$ .
3. Let  $V$  be a vector space and  $S \subseteq V$  be a *subset*. Prove that  $S^\perp$  is a subspace.
4. Consider  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with the usual inner product. Find an orthonormal basis for the subspace spanned by  $u = (1, 1, 1), v = (1, 0, -1), w = (3, 2, 1)$ .
5. Consider the real vector space of real-valued continuous functions on  $[-1, 1]$ . Define the inner product  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 f(x)g(x)dx$ .
  - (a) Consider the subspace  $S$  spanned by the set  $\{1, x, x^2, x^2 + x\}$ . Find an orthonormal basis for  $S$ .
  - (b) Find the best approximation of  $e^x$  from  $S$ .