

E0 219 Linear Algebra and Applications / August-December 2016

(ME, MSc. Ph. D. Programmes)

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Lectures : Monday and Wednesday ; 11:00–12:30

Venue: CSA, Lecture Hall (Room No. 117)

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Midterms : 1-st Midterm : Saturday, September 17, 2016; 15:00–17:00

2-nd Midterm : Saturday, October 22, 2016; 15:00–17:00

Final Examination : December ??, 2016, 09:00–12:00

Evaluation Weightage : Assignments : 20%

Midterms (Two) : 30%

Final Examination : 50%

Range of Marks for Grades (Total 100 Marks)						
	Grade S	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	Grade F
Marks-Range	> 90	76—90	61—75	46—60	35—45	< 35
	Grade A ⁺	Grade A	Grade B ⁺	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D
Marks-Range	> 90	81—90	71—80	61—70	51—60	40—50
						< 40

4. Dimension of vector spaces

Submit a solution of the *-Exercise ONLY. Due Date : Wednesday, 31-08-2016 (Before the Class)

Let K be arbitrary field and let \mathbb{K} denote either the field \mathbb{R} or the field \mathbb{C} .

4.1 Let $\omega \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ be a fixed positive real number. For $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$, let $f_{a,\varphi} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $t \mapsto a \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ and let $W := \{f_{a,\varphi} \mid a, \varphi \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Then W is a \mathbb{R} -subspace of the \mathbb{R} -vector space $\mathbb{R}^\mathbb{R}$ of all \mathbb{R} -valued functions on \mathbb{R} .

(a) Find a \mathbb{R} -basis of the \mathbb{R} -subspace W . What is the dimension $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} W$? (Hint : The functions $t \mapsto \sin \omega t$ and $t \mapsto \cos \omega t = \sin(\omega t + \pi/2)$ form a basis of W . — Remark: Elements of W are called harmonic oscillations with the circular frequency ω .)

(b) Show that every $f \neq 0$ function in W has a unique representation

$$f(t) = a \sin(\omega t + \varphi), \quad a > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi.$$

(Remark : This unique a is called the amplitude and φ is called the phase angle of f . The zero function has the amplitude 0 and an arbitrary phase angle.)

(c) From the amplitudes and the phase angles of two harmonic oscillations f and g , compute the amplitudes and the phase angles of the functions $f \pm g$.

4.2 Let V be a K -vector space of dimension $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(a) If H_1, \dots, H_r are hyper-planes in V , then show that $\dim_K(H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_r) \geq n - r$.

(b) If $U \subseteq V$ is a subspace of codimension r , then show that there exist r hyper-planes H_1, \dots, H_r in V such that $U = H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_r$.

4.3 Let $x_1 = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}), \dots, x_n = (a_{n1}, \dots, a_{nn})$ be elements of \mathbb{K}^n with

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ji}| \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Show that x_1, \dots, x_n is a basis of \mathbb{K}^n . (Hint : It is enough to show the linear independence of x_1, \dots, x_n . For this, suppose that $b_1x_1 + \dots + b_nx_n = 0$ with $|b_i| \leq 1$ for all i and $b_{i_0} = 1$ for some i_0 . This already contradicts the give condition for i_0 .)

4.4 Let $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ be arbitrary vectors with integer components. For every $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, the vectors $x_1 + \lambda e_1, \dots, x_n + \lambda e_n$ form a basis of \mathbb{Q}^n . (Hint : Suppose $a_1(x_1 + \lambda e_1) + \dots + a_n(x_n + \lambda e_n) = 0$ with $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$ and use $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ to contradict $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$.)

***4.5** Let K be a field with at least n elements, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and V be a finite dimensional K -vector space. Let U_1, \dots, U_n be subspaces of V of equal dimension r and u_{1i}, \dots, u_{ir} be a basis of U_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Show that there exists $t := \dim_K V - r$ vectors $w_1, \dots, w_t \in V$ such that which simultaneously extend the given bases u_{1i}, \dots, u_{ir} of U_i to a basis $u_{1i}, \dots, u_{ir}, w_1, \dots, w_t$ of V for every $i = 1, \dots, n$. (Hint : Use Exercise 2.2.)