# HOMEWORK \#3, MATH 223, SPRING 2019 

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## Homework Problems

(1) Exercises 2,4,8,9 from Section 2.4 (Test) of the textbook.
(2) Let $V, W$ be real vector spaces; we say that a map $\mathcal{L}: V \rightarrow W$ is a linear transformation if for all $v_{1}, v_{2} \in V$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ we have that

$$
\mathcal{L}\left(\alpha v_{1}+\beta v_{2}\right)=\alpha \mathcal{L}\left(v_{1}\right)+\beta \mathcal{L}\left(v_{2}\right) .
$$

Prove that in this case

$$
\operatorname{ker}(\mathcal{L}) \stackrel{\text { def }}{=}\{v \in V \mid \mathcal{L}(v)=0\}
$$

is a subspace of $V$. Prove that

$$
\operatorname{Image}(\mathcal{L}) \stackrel{\text { def }}{=}\{\mathcal{L}(v) \mid v \in V\}
$$

is a subspace of $W$.
(3) Let $\mathcal{L}: V \rightarrow V$ be the linear transformation on Functions $(\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ given by

$$
(\mathcal{L} f)(n)=f(n+2)-2 f(n+1)+f(n)
$$

Show that the functions (1) $f(n)=1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and (2) $f(n)=n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ are in the kernel of $\mathcal{L}$. Show that given $f(0), f(1)$ one can give an exact formula for the function $f \in \operatorname{Ker}(\mathcal{L})$ whose those values at 0,1 .
(4) Generalize the problem above to

$$
(\mathcal{L} f)(n)=f(n+3)-3 f(n+2)+3 f(n+1)-f(n):
$$

Show that (1) any polynomial of degree at most 2 is in the kernel of $\mathcal{L}$, and (2) given $f(0), f(1), f(2)$, one ca give an exact formula for the function $f \in \operatorname{ker}(\mathcal{L})$ with those values at $0,1,2$.
(5) Let $V=\mathcal{P}_{3}=\operatorname{Poly}_{\leq 3}(\mathbb{R})$. Which of the following subsets of $V$ are subspaces? Explain.
(a) $\{p \in V \mid p(3)-4 p(5)=0\}$
(b) $\{p \in V \mid p(3)-4 p(5)=3\}$
(c) $\{p \in V \mid p(3) p(4)-4 p(5)=0\}$
(d) $\{p \in V \mid p(3) p(4)-4 p(5) p(6)=0\}$
(e) $\left\{p \in V \mid p^{\prime}(3)=0\right\}$
(f) $\left\{p \in V \mid p^{\prime}(3)+p(4)=0\right\}$

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