

Name: Solutions

/ 10

There are 10 points possible on this quiz. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. **Show all work for full credit.**

1. (5 points) Do the vectors  $\{1+x, x-2x^2, x^2\}$  span the vector space  $\mathcal{P}_2$ , the vector space of all polynomials of degree 2 or less? Justify your answer.

Let  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$  be an arbitrary element of  $\mathcal{P}_2$ .

We need to find  $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  so that

$$c_1(1+x) + c_2(x-2x^2) + c_3(x^2) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2.$$

Or, equivalently:

$$c_1 + (c_1+c_2)x + (-2c_2+c_3)x^2 = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2.$$

Or, equivalently,

$$c_1 = a_0$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = a_1$$

$$-2c_2 + c_3 = a_2$$

Strategy 1: Explicitly state a general solution

$$c_1 = a_0,$$

$$c_2 = a_1 - c_1$$

$$c_3 = a_2 + 2c_2$$

$$= a_1 - a_0,$$

$$= a_2 + 2(a_1 - a_0)$$

Answer  
Yes

Strategy 2: Demonstrate the existence of a general solution

$$\text{Observe } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1 \mapsto r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2 \mapsto r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & * \end{bmatrix}$  will always have a solution, so will

the original system.

Answer: Yes

2. (5 points) Parametrize the subspace  $W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a+b+c=0 \right\}$ . Then express the subspace as a span.

$a = -b - c$ . So:

$$W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : a+b+c=0 \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -b-c & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ b \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \text{span} \left( \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right)$$

**1 point Extra Credit** Explain why, given your work in problem 2 above, you did not need to be told that  $W$  is a subspace.

We described  $W$  as the set of all linear combinations of a set of vectors, which is always a subspace. (ie  $\text{span}(S)$  is always a vector space.)