

opHW7

2019年3月24日 21:48

Sec 3.3.

10. Determine whether the vectors $\cos x$, 1 , and $\sin^2(x/2)$ are linearly independent in $C[-\pi, \pi]$.

By the double angle formula:

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2},$$

we have

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos x$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos x - \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0$$

They are linearly dependent.

Sec 3.4. 7, 13.

7. Find a basis for the subspace S of \mathbb{R}^4 consisting of all vectors of the form $(a + b, a - b + 2c, b, c)^T$, where a , b , and c are all real numbers. What is the dimension of S ?

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ a-b+2c \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a-b+2c \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

the reduced
row echelon
form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore, $A\bar{x} = \bar{0}$ only has zero solution.

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are linearly independent

and form a basis for the subspace

~~13.~~ 13. In $C[-\pi, \pi]$, find the dimension of the subspace spanned by $1, \cos 2x, \cos^2 x$.

1 and $\cos 2x$ are linearly independent

By double angle formula,

$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$ is a linear combination of 1 and $\cos 2x$.

Therefore, $1, \cos 2x$ form a basis of $\text{span}(1, \cos 2x, \cos^2 x)$

The dimension is 2 .