Exercises for Unit I
(Topics from linear algebra)

I.0 : Background

This does not correspond to a section in the course notes, but as noted at the beginning of Unit **I** it contains some exercises which involve the prerequisites from linear algebra; most if not all of this material will be used later in the course.

Supplementary background readings.

Ryan : pp. 193 – 202

> ***General convention.*** In most cases, the background readings for a section of the course will begin with a subheading on the initial page and will end just before a subheading on the final page.

Exercises to work.

1. Suppose that **V** is a vector space and that **x** and **y** are nonzero vectors in **V**. Prove that the set $\{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if **x** and **y** are nonzero multiples of each other.

2. Let **V** be a vector space, let $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a set of linearly independent vectors in **V**, and let **W** be the subspace spanned by S. Suppose that $\mathbf{z}$ is a vector in **V** which does not lie in **W**. Prove that the set $S \cup \{\mathbf{z}\}$ is linearly independent.

3. Let **V** be a vector space, let $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a set of linearly independent vectors in **V**, and let $\{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_k\}$ be a sequence of nonzero scalars. Prove that S is linearly independent if and only if the set $\{c_1\mathbf{v}_1, c_2\mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, c_k\mathbf{v}_k\}$ is linearly independent.

4. Let **V** and **W** be vector spaces, let $\mathbf{T} : \mathbf{V} \to \mathbf{W}$ be a linear transformation which is invertible, and let $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a finite subset of vectors in **V**. Prove that S is linearly independent if and only if the set $\mathbf{T}(S) = \{\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_1), \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_2), \ldots, \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}_k)\}$ is.

I.1 : Dot products

Supplementary background readings.

Ryan : pp. 8 – 11, 14, 86 – 88

Exercises to work.

1. Compute the dot product $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (3, 4)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (2, -3)$.

2. Compute the dot product $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (2, -3, 4)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (0, 6, 5)$.

3. Compute the dot product $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (2, -1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (1, 0, -1)$.

4. Determine whether the vectors $\mathbf{a} = (4, 0)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (1, 1)$ are perpendicular, linearly dependent, or neither.

5. Determine whether the vectors $\mathbf{a} = (2, 18)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (9, -1)$ are perpendicular, linearly dependent, or neither.

6. Determine whether the vectors $\mathbf{a} = (2, -3, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (-1, -1, -1)$ are perpendicular, linearly dependent, or neither.

7. Consider a regular tetrahedron **T** (a pyramid with triangular base, where all faces are equilateral triangles) whose vertices are $(0, 0, 0)$, $(k, k, 0)$, $(k, 0, k)$, and $(0, k, k)$ for some positive constant k. Find the degree measure of the angle $\angle x\, z\, y$, where z is the centroid of **T** – whose coordinates are $(\tfrac{1}{2}k, \tfrac{1}{2}k, \tfrac{1}{2}k)$ – and x and y are any two vertices.

8. Given the vectors $\mathbf{u} = (2, 3)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (5, 1)$, write $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_0 + \mathbf{u}_1$, where $\mathbf{u}_0$ is a scalar multiple of $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u}_1$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{v}$.

9. Given the vectors $\mathbf{u} = (2, 1, 2)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (0, 3, 4)$, write $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_0 + \mathbf{u}_1$, where $\mathbf{u}_0$ is a scalar multiple of $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u}_1$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{v}$.

10. Given the vectors $\mathbf{u} = (5, 6, 2)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (-1, 3, 4)$, write $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_0 + \mathbf{u}_1$, where $\mathbf{u}_0$ is a scalar multiple of $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u}_1$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{v}$.

11. Given the vectors $\mathbf{u} = (-1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (2, 1, -3)$, write $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_0 + \mathbf{u}_1$, where $\mathbf{u}_0$ is a scalar multiple of $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u}_1$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{v}$.

12. Let $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{w}$ be vectors in the real inner product space $\mathbf{R}^n$ such that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2$, $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = -3$, $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 5$, $||\mathbf{u}|| = 1$, $||\mathbf{v}|| = 2$, and $||\mathbf{w}|| = 7$. Evaluate the following expressions:

(a) $(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})$

(b) $(2\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}) \cdot (3\mathbf{u} + 2\mathbf{w})$

(c) $(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} - 2\mathbf{w}) \cdot (4\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v})$

(d) $||\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}||$

(e) $||2\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v}||$

(f) $||\mathbf{u} - 2\mathbf{v} + 4\mathbf{w}||$

13. Apply the Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization process to the following vectors in $\mathbf{R}^n$ with the standard scalar product:

(a) $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0), \mathbf{v}_2 = (0, 1, 1), \mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1)$

(b) $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0), \mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 1, 0, 1), \mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1, 0), \mathbf{v}_4 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$

(c) $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 2, 1), \mathbf{v}_2 = (2, 1, 0), \mathbf{v}_3 = (-1,-1, 1)$

14. Let $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis of the real inner product space **V.** Show that for every vector **w** in **V** one has the identity

$$||\mathbf{w}||^2 = \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_1\rangle^2 + \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_2\rangle^2 + \ldots + \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}_n\rangle^2.$$

15. Let **W** be the subspace of $\mathbf{R}^3$ spanned by **(1, 2, –1).**

(a) Find an explicit formula for the orthogonal projection onto **W** (with respect to the standard scalar product).

(b) Find the matrix representation of this projection with respect to the standard basis of unit vectors.

16. Suppose that two nonzero vectors **x** and **y** in the inner product space **V** are orthogonal and satisfy $||\mathbf{x}|| = ||\mathbf{y}||$. Show that **x + y** and **x – y** are also orthogonal and their lengths are equal.

I.2 : Cross products

Supplementary background readings.

Ryan : pp. 84 – 88, 136 – 138

Exercises to work.

1. Compute the cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (2, -3, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (1, -2, 1)$.

2. Compute the cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (12, -3, 0)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (-2, 5, 0)$.

3. Compute the cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (2, 1, -1)$.

4. Compute the box product $[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}]$, where $\mathbf{a} = (2, 0, 1)$, $\mathbf{b} = (0, 3, 0)$ and $\mathbf{c} = (0, 0, 1)$.

5. Compute the triple cross products **(a × b) × c** and **a × (b × c)** for the vectors in the preceding exercise.

6. Compute the box product **[a, b, c],** where **a = (1, 1, 0) , b = (0, 1, 1)** and **c = (1, 0, 1).**

7. Compute the triple cross products **(a × b) × c** and **a × (b × c)** for the vectors in the preceding exercise.

8. Compute the box product **[a, b, c],** where **a = (1, 3, 1) , b = (0, 5, 5)** and **c = (4, 0, 4).**

9. Compute the triple cross products **(a × b) × c** and **a × (b × c)** for the vectors in the preceding exercise.

10. Suppose that **a** and **b** are linearly independent vectors in $\mathbf{R}^3$, and that **c** is a nonzero vector which is perpendicular to both **a** and **b.** Show that **c** is a scalar multiple of the cross product **a × b.**

11. Suppose that **c** is a vector in $\mathbf{R}^3$, and define a mapping **D** from $\mathbf{R}^3$ to itself by the formula **Dv = c × v.** Verify that **D** is a linear transformation and that it satisfies the *Leibniz identity* **D(a × b) = Da × b + a × Db. [*Hint:*** Use the Jacobi identity.**]**

I. 3 : Linear varieties

Supplementary background readings.

Ryan : pp. 11 – 18

Exercises to work.

1. Let **L** and **M** be the lines in $\mathbf{R}^3$ consisting of all points expressible in the form **p = a +** t**b,** where

a = (2, 3, 1) and **b = (4, 0, – 1)** for the line **L,** and

a = (2, 3, 1) and **b = (2, 2, 1)** for the line **M.**

Determine whether the lines **L** and **M** have a common point, and if so then find that point.

2. Let **L** and **M** be the lines in $\mathbf{R}^3$ consisting of all points expressible in the form **p = a +** t**b,** where

a = (0, 2, – 1) and **b = (3, – 1, 1)** for the line **L,** and

a = (1, – 2, – 3) and **b = (4, 1, – 3)** for the line **M.**

Determine whether the lines **L** and **M** have a common point, and if so then find that point.

3. Let **L** and **M** be the lines in $\mathbf{R}^3$ consisting of all points expressible in the form $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b}$, where

$$\mathbf{a} = (3, -2, 1) \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = (2, 5, -1) \text{ for the line } \mathbf{L}, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = (7, 8, -1) \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = (-2, 1, 2) \text{ for the line } \mathbf{M}.$$

Determine whether the lines **L** and **M** have a common point, and if so then find that point.

4. Find the equation of the plane passing through the three points **(0, 0, 0), (1, 2, 3)** and **(– 2, 3, 3).**

5. Find the equation of the plane passing through the three points **(1, 2, 3), (3, 2, 1)** and **(– 1, – 2, 2).**

6. Find the equation of the plane which passes through the point **(1, 2, 3)** and is parallel to the xy – plane.

7. Find the equation of the plane which contains the lines **L** and **M** given by all points expressible in the form

$$(1, 4, 0) + t(-2, 1, 1) \text{ for the line } \mathbf{L}, \text{ and}$$

$$(2, 1, 2) + t(-3, 4, -1) \text{ for the line } \mathbf{M}.$$

8. Find the line determined by the intersections of the two planes whose equations are $5x - 3y + z = 4$ and $x + 4y + 7z = 1$.

9. Let **L** and **M** be lines in $\mathbf{R}^2$ defined respectively by the linear equations $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x} = b$ and $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} = q$. Show that if **L** and **M** are parallel (no points in common), then the two vectors **a** and **p** are linearly dependent.

10. Prove that the intersection of two linear varieties is a linear variety.

11. Let **H** and **K** be hyperplanes in $\mathbf{R}^n$, and assume that their intersection is nonempty. Prove that the intersection contains a line if n is at least 3. Furthermore, if n is at least 4 and **L** is a line in the intersection, prove that the latter also contains a point not on **L.** **[*Hint:*** The intersection is defined as the set of solutions of a system of two linear equations in n unknowns. Look at the set of solutions to the corresponding reduced system of equations.**]**

12. Let **S** and **T** be linear varieties in $\mathbf{R}^n$ which are defined by the systems of linear equations $\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} = b_i$ and $\mathbf{c}_j \cdot \mathbf{x} = d_j$ respectively. Prove that their union **S** ∪ **T** is the set of all $\mathbf{x}$ such that $(\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{x} - b_i)(\mathbf{c}_j \cdot \mathbf{x} - d_j) = 0$ for all i and j. **[*Hint:*** If $u \cdot v = 0$ then either $u = 0$ or else $v = 0$. As usual, there are two inclusions to verify.**]**

I.4 : Barycentric coordinates

Supplementary background readings.

Ryan : pp. 58, 68

Exercises to work.

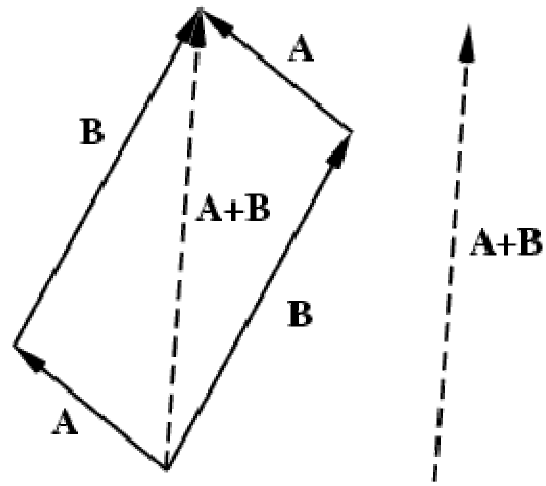
1. (Ryan, Exercise 26, p. 68) Let **a, b,** and **c** be the noncollinear points in $\mathbf{R}^2$ with coordinates given by $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(0, 1)$ respectively. Find the barycentric coordinates for each of the following points with respect to **a, b,** and **c.**

- **(a)** $(0, 0)$
- **(b)** $(1, 1)$
- **(c)** $(\mathrm{sqrt}(2), \mathrm{sqrt}(2))$
- **(d)** $(0, 5)$
- **(e)** $(2, -1)$
- **(f)** $(-\tfrac{1}{2}, -\tfrac{1}{3})$

2. Let $\mathbf{V}$ be a vector space over the real numbers. A subset $\{\mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ of $\mathbf{V}$ is said to be ***affinely independent*** if an arbitrary vector in $\mathbf{V}$ has ***at most one*** expansion as a linear combination $a_0\mathbf{v}_0 + a_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \ldots + a_n\mathbf{v}_n$ such that $a_0 + a_1 + \ldots + a_n = 1$(such expressions are often called ***affine combinations***). Prove that $\{\mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is affinely independent if and only if the set $\{\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_0, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n - \mathbf{v}_0\}$ is linearly independent. Using the symmetry of the indices in the definition of affine independence, explain why the set $\{\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_0, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_n - \mathbf{v}_0\}$ is linearly independent if and only if for each j the set of all nonzero vectors of the form $\mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{v}_j$ (running over all i such that $i \neq j$) is linearly independent.

3. Suppose **a, b** and **d** are noncollinear points in $\mathbf{R}^2$**.** Prove that there is a unique point **c** distinct from **a, b** and **d** such that the lines **ab** and **cd** are parallel and the lines **ad** and **bc** are also parallel, and show that this unique point is given by **b + d – a.** **[*Hint:*** If **c** is given as above, note that **c – d = b – a** and **c – b = d – a,** and let **V** and **W** be the 1 – dimensional vector subspaces spanned by **b – a** and **d – a** respectively. Express all four lines in the form **x + U** where **x** is one of the four points and **U** is one of **V** or **W.** What does the coset property imply if **ab** and **cd** have a point in common or if **ad** and **bc** have a point in common**?]**

Remark, The preceding exercise is closely related to the so – called "parallelogram law" for vector addition and reduces to the latter when **a = 0.** In the figure below **A** and **B** correspond to **b – a** and **d – a,** so that **A + B** corresponds to **c – a** and **d = b + c – a.**



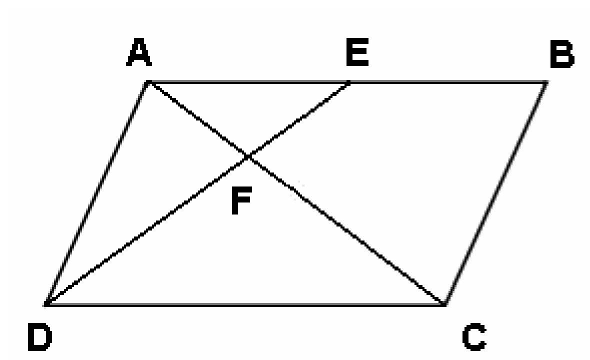
(Source**:** http://mathworld.wolfram.com/ParallelogramLaw.html)

4. Suppose that **A, B, C, D** form the vertices of a parallelogram in $\mathbf{R}^2$**,** and let **E** be the midpoint of **A** and **B.** Prove that the lines **DE** and **AC** meet in a point **F** such that

(1) the distance from **A** to **F** is a third of the distance from **A** to **C,**

(2) the distance from **E** to **F** is a third of the distance from **E** to **D.**

Here is a picture that may be helpful in setting up a purely algebraic proof:



5. Suppose that we are given three noncollinear points **a, b, c** in $\mathbf{R}^2$**,** and suppose we are also given three arbitrary points in $\mathbf{R}^2$ with the following expansions in terms of barycentric coordinates**:**

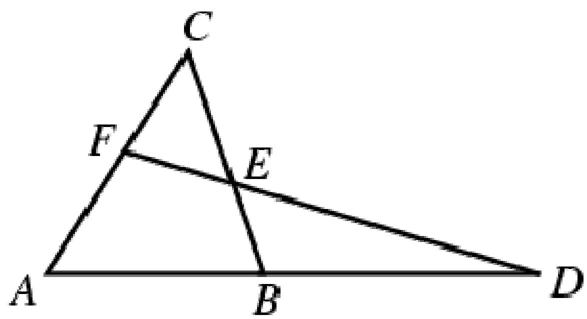
$$\mathbf{p}_1 = t_1\mathbf{a} + u_1\mathbf{b} + v_1\mathbf{c}$$
$$\mathbf{p}_2 = t_2\mathbf{a} + u_2\mathbf{b} + v_2\mathbf{c}$$
$$\mathbf{p}_3 = t_3\mathbf{a} + u_3\mathbf{b} + v_3\mathbf{c}$$

Show that the points $\mathbf{p}_1$, $\mathbf{p}_2$, $\mathbf{p}_3$ are collinear if and only if we have

$$\begin{vmatrix} t_1 & u_1 & v_1 \\ t_2 & u_2 & v_2 \\ t_3 & u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

6. Using the preceding exercise, prove the following result, which is essentially due to Menelaus of Alexandria ($c.$ **70 A. D. – $c.$ 130 A. D.**) **:**

Let **A, B, C** *be noncollinear points, and let* **D, E, F** *be points on the lines* **AB, BC** *and* **AC** *respectively. Express these points using barycentric coordinates as* **D** $=$ t**A** $+$ $(1-t)$**B, E** $=$ u**B** $+$ $(1-u)$**C,** *and* **F** $=$ v**C** $+$ $(1-v)$**A,** *Then* **D, E** *and* **F** *are collinear if and only if we have* $tuv = -(1-t)(1-u)(1-v)$.



(Source: http://mathworld.wolfram.com/MenelausTheorem.html)

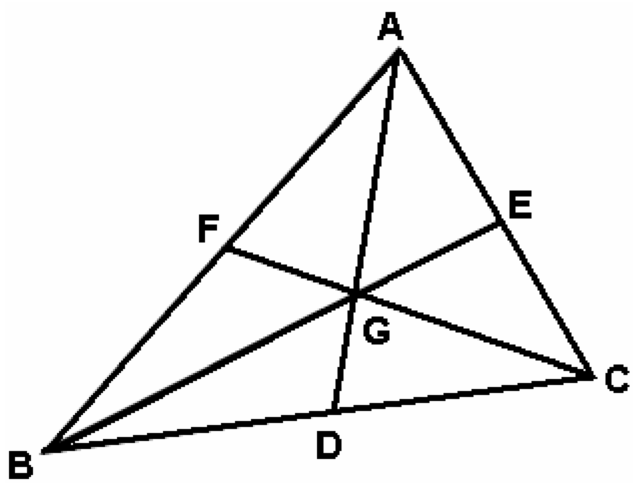
7. In the preceding exercise, suppose that **D**, **E** and **F** are collinear such that **B** is halfway between **A** and **D,** while **E** is halfway between **B** and **C**. Express the vector **F** as a linear combination of **A** and **C**.

8. Using Exercise **5,** prove the following result due to G. Ceva **(1647 – 1734) :**

Let **A, B, C** *be noncollinear points, let* **D, E, F** *be points on the lines* **BC, AC** *and* **AB** *respectively such that* **{ D, E, F }** *and* **{ A, B, C }** *are disjoint, and suppose that the lines* **BE** *and* **CF** *intersect at some point* **G** *which is not equal to* **B** *or* **C.** *Express the points* **D, E, F** *in terms of barycentric coordinates as* **D** $=$ t**B** $+$ $(1-t)$**C, E** $=$ u**C** $+$ $(1-u)$**A,** *and* **F** $=$ v**A** $+$ $(1-v)$**B.** *Then the lines* **AD, BE** *and* **CF** *are concurrent (in other words, the three lines have a point in common) if and only if we have*

$$tuv = (1-t)(1-u)(1-v).$$

A figure illustrating this result appears below.



(Source: http://mathworld.wolfram.com/CevasTheorem.html)

[***Hint:*** The lines **AD, BE** and **CF** are concurrent if and only if the points **A, D** and **G** are collinear.**]**

9. In the setting of the preceding exercise, suppose that the three lines **AD, BE** and **CF** are concurrent with $t = \frac{1}{2}$ and $v = 1 - u$. Express the common point **G** of these lines as a linear combination of **A** and **D** with the coefficients expressed in terms of u.

10. Let $\mathbf{V}$ be a vector space over the real numbers, let $\mathbf{S} = \{\mathbf{v}_0, \mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ be a subset of $\mathbf{V}$, and let $\mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{w}_0, \mathbf{w}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_m\}$ be a set of vectors in $\mathbf{V}$ which are affine combinations of the vectors in $\mathbf{S}$. Suppose that $\mathbf{y}$ is a vector in $\mathbf{V}$ which is an affine combination of the vectors in $\mathbf{T}$. Prove that $\mathbf{y}$ is also an affine combination of the vectors in $\mathbf{S}$.