

LINEAR ALGEBRA HOMEWORK 1 - DUE 7/21/2017

LECTURER: BONG H. LIAN

Exercise 0.1. *WRITE UP* Prove that for $a, a' \in \mathbb{Z}^\times$ and $b, b' \in \mathbb{Z}$, the two sets b/a and b'/a' are either disjoint or equal.

Exercise 0.2. Verify that the multiplication rule given by

$$\times : \mathbb{Q}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, (b/a, b'/a') \mapsto (bb')/(aa')$$

is well-defined.

Exercise 0.3. Consider the map $\iota : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, $n \mapsto n/1$. Is \mathbb{Z} injective, surjective? Prove your assertions. Verify the identities

$$\iota(1) = 1/1, \quad \iota(nn') = \iota(n)\iota(n'), \quad n, n' \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Also express $\iota(n + n')$ in terms of $\iota(n)$, $\iota(n')$.

Exercise 0.4. *WRITE UP* Assume we have a field \mathbb{C} with properties (C1)-(C3). Use N1-N9 to verify that for $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, $z + w = 0$ iff $w = -z$. Now show that for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$-(x + iy) = -x + i(-y).$$

In fact, in any field F , N1-N9 imply that $-(a+b) = (-a) + (-b)$ and $-(ab) = (-a)b$.

Exercise 0.5. *WRITE UP* If $u = (u_1, u_2), u' = (u'_1, u'_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ are two solutions to $x_1 + x_2 = 1$, what can we say about $u - u'$? Find a nice (as nice as you can think of) bijection between solution set of this equation and the solution set of its homogeneous “partner” $x_1 + x_2 = 0$. Can you interpret your bijection geometrically? How would you generalize your results?

Exercise 0.6. Let F be a field. For $X, Y, Z \in F^2$ and $\lambda, \mu \in F$, verify that

V1. $(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z)$

V2. $X + Y = Y + X$

V3. $X + 0 = X$

V4. $X + (-X) = 0$

V5. $\lambda(X + Y) = \lambda X + \lambda Y$

V6. $(\lambda + \mu)X = \lambda X + \mu X$

V7. $(\lambda\mu)X = \lambda(\mu X)$

V8. $1X = X$.

The same holds true for F^n .

Suggestion: Think about exactly what facts about F you need to use to prove each of these statements.