## Math 24

Spring 2012

## Problems from Monday April 9

First some definitions. If $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$ are two subspaces of $V$, we define

$$
W_{1}+W_{2}=\left\{w_{1}+w_{2} \mid w_{1} \in W_{1} \& w_{2} \in W_{2}\right\}
$$

In other words, $W_{1}+W_{2}$ is the collection of all vectors you can get by adding an element of $W_{1}$ to an element of $W_{2}$. If $W_{1}+W_{2}=V$ and $W_{1} \cap W_{2}=\{0\}$, then we say $V$ is the direct sum of $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$, and we write $V=W_{1} \oplus W_{2}$.

1. Prove that $W_{1}+W_{2}$ is the smallest subspace containing both $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$. (In other words, $W_{1}+W_{2}$ is the span of $W_{1} \cup W_{2}$.)
2. Give examples of pairs of subspaces $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$ of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, neither of which is contained in the other, such that:
(a) $W_{1}+W_{2} \neq \mathbb{R}^{3}$. In your example, what is $W_{1}+W_{2}$ ?
(b) $W_{1}+W_{2}=\mathbb{R}^{3}$, but $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ is not the direct sum of $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$. In your example, what is $W_{1} \cap W_{2}$ ?
(c) $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ is the direct sum of $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$.
3. Suppose $W_{1}$ and $W_{2}$ are both subspaces of a finite-dimensional vector space $V$. Make a conjecture about the relationship among the dimensions of $W_{1}, W_{2}, W_{1} \cap W_{2}$, and $W_{1}+W_{2}$.
4. Express $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C})$ as the direct sum of two nonzero subspaces.
5. Express $P(\mathbb{R})$ as the direct sum of two nonzero subspaces in two ways.
(a) One of the subspaces has finite dimension.
(b) Both of the subspaces are infinite-dimensional.
6. Prove the conjecture you made in problem (3). Hint: A basis $\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}\right\}$ for $W_{1} \cap W_{2}$ can be extended to a basis $\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}, y_{1}, \ldots y_{n}\right\}$ for $W_{1}$. It can also be extended to a basis $\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}, z_{1}, \ldots z_{m}\right\}$ for $W_{2}$. For homework, you might want to verify your conjecture by looking at problem 29(a) of section 1.6 of the textbook. Please make a conjecture yourself first, though.
7. Every vector in $W_{1}+W_{2}$ can be expressed as a sum, $w_{1}+w_{2}$, of vectors $w_{1} \in W_{1}$ and $w_{2} \in W_{2}$. In what cases is this expression unique? Prove your answer is correct.
