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7. Let \mathcal{B} be the basis $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ of \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ be a vector in \mathbb{R}^2 . Find the coordinate vector $[x]_{\mathcal{B}}$ of x with respect to the basis \mathcal{B} .

If $[x]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$, then $c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. I solve $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{R2} \leftrightarrow \text{R2} + 3\text{R1}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right]$

$$\text{R1} \mapsto \text{R1} - 2\text{R2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \quad [x]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{check } 8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} - 5 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8-10 \\ -24+25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

8. True or False. If the statement is true, then PROVE the statement. If the statement is false, then give a COUNTEREXAMPLE. If U and V are subspaces of \mathbb{R}^2 , then the union $U \cup V$ is also a subspace of \mathbb{R}^2 .

False $U = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ and $V = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ are subspaces of \mathbb{R}^2
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in U \cup V \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \in U \cup V \quad \text{but} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \notin U \cup V$.