

1. Let  $X_1, X_2$  be vector spaces over a field  $K$ . Show that  $\dim(X_1 \times X_2) = \dim X_1 + \dim X_2$ .
2. Let  $Y$  be a subspace of a finite-dimensional vector space  $X$ . Show that  $Y \times X/Y$  is isomorphic to  $X$ .
3. Let  $K$  be a finite field. The *characteristic* of  $K$ , denoted  $\text{char } K$ , is the smallest positive integer  $n$  for which  $n1 := \underbrace{1 + 1 + \cdots + 1}_{n \text{ times}} = 0$ .
  - (a) Prove that the characteristic of  $K$  is prime.
  - (b) Show that  $K$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ , where  $p = \text{char } K$ .
  - (c) Show that the order  $|K|$  of  $K$  (the number of elements it contains) is a prime power.
  - (d) Show that if  $K$  and  $L$  are finite fields with  $K \subset L$  and  $|K| = p^m$  and  $|L| = p^n$ , then  $m$  divides  $n$ .
4. Let  $X$  be a vector space over a field  $K$  and let  $X'$  be the set of linear functions from  $X$  to  $K$ , also known as the *dual space* of  $X$ .
  - (a) Let  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  be a basis for  $X$ . For each  $i$ , show there exists a unique linear map  $f_i: X \rightarrow K$  such that  $f_i(v_i) = 1$  and  $f_i(v_j) = 0$  for  $j \neq i$ .
  - (b) Show that  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  is a basis for  $X'$  (called the *dual basis* of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$ ).
  - (c) Consider the basis  $v_1 = (1, -1, 3)$ ,  $v_2 = (0, 1, -1)$ , and  $v_3 = (0, 3, -2)$  of  $X = \mathbb{R}^3$ . Find a formula for each element of the dual basis.
  - (d) Express the linear map  $f \in X'$ , where  $f(x, y, z) = 2x - y + 3z$  as a linear combination of the dual basis,  $f_1, f_2, f_3$ .
5. Let  $S$  be a subset of  $X$ . The *annihilator* of  $S$  is the set

$$S^\perp = \{\ell \in X' \mid \ell(s) = 0 \text{ for all } s \in S\}.$$

- (a) Show that

$$\text{span}(S) = \bigcap_{S \subseteq T_\alpha \leq X} T_\alpha,$$

making it well-founded to speak of the “*smallest subspace of  $X$  that contains  $S$* .”

- (b) Show that if  $S$  is a subspace of  $X$ , then  $S^\perp$  is a subspace of  $X'$ .
- (c) Let  $Y = \text{Span}(S)$ . Show that  $S^\perp = Y^\perp$ .