## Math 312, Midterm 2

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You have 50 minutes to complete this midterm. If n is a positive integer, let

$$\mathcal{P}_n := \{ f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x] \mid \deg f \le 50 \}$$

be the vector space of polynomials of dimension n. In particular, any particular element of  $\mathcal{P}_n$  is a polynomial in the variable x. Let

$$\mathcal{P}_n^* := \{ \varphi : \mathcal{P}_n \to \mathbb{R} \mid \varphi \text{ linear} \}.$$

denote the dual space of  $\mathcal{P}_n$ . We have an inner product on  $\mathcal{P}_n$  given by

$$\langle f,g \rangle := \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) \, dx.$$

Consider the linear function

 $D: \mathcal{P}_{50} \to \mathcal{P}_{50}$ 

given by

$$D(f) = f'(x),$$

the derivative of the polynomial f.

- 1. (5 points) What is the dimension of  $\mathcal{P}_{50}$ ?
- 2. (5 points) What is the dimension of  $\mathcal{P}_{50}^*$ ?

3. (10 points) What is dim ker D?

4. (10 points) What is dim im D?

- 5. Consider the following subsets of  $\mathcal{P}_{50}$ . Which are vector spaces, under the induced operations of addition and scalar multiplication? Which are not? Give a brief answer for each.
  - (a) **(10 points)**  $A = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle = 1\}.$

(b) **(10 points)**  $B = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle \ge 1\}.$ 

(c) **(10 points)**  $C = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle \ge 0\}.$ 

(d) (10 points) 
$$D = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid \langle f(x), x^3 + x^2 + 1 \rangle = 0\}.$$

(e) **(10 points)** 
$$E = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid \langle f(x), x^3 + x^2 + 1 \rangle = 1\}.$$

(f) **(10 points)**  $F = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid f(0) = f(1) = 1\}.$ 

(g) (10 points)  $G = \{f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1\}.$ 

6. Let

$$H = \{ f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{50} \mid f(0) = f(1) = 0 \}.$$

H is a vector space.

(a) (10 points) What is  $\dim H$ ?

(b) (15 points) Let  $g \in \mathcal{P}_{50}$ . Find the unique  $D^*g \in \mathcal{P}_{50}$  such that for all  $f \in H$ ,

 $\langle Df, g \rangle = \langle f, D^*g \rangle.$ 

(hint: integration by parts. Don't forget to use all hypotheses!)