

1. Consider the following list of length 2 in \mathbf{C} .

$$(1 - i, 1 + i)$$

This list is...

- (A) linearly dependent when \mathbf{C} is regarded as a vector space both over \mathbf{C} and over \mathbf{R} .
- (B) linearly dependent when \mathbf{C} is regarded as a vector space over \mathbf{C} , but linearly independent when \mathbf{C} is regarded as a vector space over \mathbf{R} .
- (C) linearly independent when \mathbf{C} is regarded as a vector space over \mathbf{C} , but linearly dependent when \mathbf{C} is a vector space over \mathbf{R} .
- (D) linearly independent when \mathbf{C} is regarded as a vector space both over \mathbf{C} and over \mathbf{R} .

2. True or False?

Suppose u, v, w is a basis of V . Then

$$u + v, v + w, w$$

is also a basis of V .

3. True or False?

Suppose p_1, \dots, p_m is a list of polynomials in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{F})$ no two of which have the same degree. Then the list is linearly independent.

4. True or False?

There exists a basis of $\mathcal{P}_3(\mathbf{F})$ consisting of polynomials none of which have degree 2.

5. True or False?

If v_1, v_2, v_3 is a basis of V and U is a subspace of V such that $v_1 \in U$ but $v_2, v_3 \notin U$, then v_1 is a basis of U .