

Quiz 9

This quiz is graded out of 10 marks. No books, calculators, notes or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. §4.1 #11 Determine whether each set equipped with the given operations is a vector space. For those that are not vector spaces identify the vector space axioms that fail.

The set of all pairs of real numbers of the form $(1, x)$ with the operations

$$(1, y) + (1, y') = (1, y + y') \text{ and } k(1, y) = (1, ky) \quad \text{let } \vec{u} = (1, u), \vec{v} = (1, v), \vec{w} = (1, w) \quad r, s \in \mathbb{R}$$

① closure under $+$: $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (1, u) + (1, v) = (1, u + v)$, closed since $u + v \in \mathbb{R}$

② $+$ is commutative: $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (1, u) + (1, v) = (1, u + v) = (1, v + u) = (1, v) + (1, u) = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$

③ $+$ is associative: $(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = ((1, u) + (1, v)) + (1, w) = (1, u + v) + (1, w)$

④ $\vec{0} = (1, 0)$ is an element of the set since $0 \in \mathbb{R}$
and $\vec{u} + \vec{0} = (1, u) + (1, 0) = (1, u) = \vec{u}$

⑤ the additive inverse of $\vec{u} = (1, u)$ exists
since $(1, -u)$ is an element of the set
because $-u \in \mathbb{R}$. And $\vec{u} + (1, -u) = (1, u) + (1, -u)$
 $= (1, 0)$
 $= \vec{0}$

$= (1, (u + v) + w)$ since $\mathbb{R} +$ is
 $= (1, u + (v + w))$ associative.

$= (1, u) + (1, v + w)$
 $= (1, u) + ((1, v) + (1, w))$
 $= \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$

⑥ $r \cdot \vec{u} = r(1, u) = (1, ru)$, closed under $\cdot$ since $ru \in \mathbb{R}$.

⑦ distributivity over $\cdot$: $(r + s)\vec{u} = (r + s)(1, u) = (1, (r + s)u) = (1, ru + su)$

⑧ distributivity over $+$: $r(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = r((1, u) + (1, v))$
 $= r(1, u + v)$

$= (1, ru) + (1, su)$
 $= r(1, u) + s(1, u)$
 $= r\vec{u} + s\vec{u}$

⑨ $\cdot$ is associative

$(rs) \cdot \vec{u}$

$= (rs)(1, u)$

$= (1, (rs)u)$

$= r(1, su)$

$= r(s(1, u))$

$= r(s\vec{u})$

$= (1, r(u + v)) = (1, ru + rv)$

$= (1, ru) + (1, rv)$

$= r(1, u) + r(1, v) = r\vec{u} + r\vec{v}$

⑩ $1 \cdot \vec{u} = 1 \cdot (1, u) = (1, 1 \cdot u) = (1, u) = \vec{u}$

∴ The above is a vector space.