

Linear Algebra 1

Exercise Number 6

In the following exercises, V will denote a vector field over a given field F .

- 1)** a) Prove that in V there is a unique zero element 0 .
b) Prove that for all $\alpha \in F$ we have $\alpha \cdot 0 = 0$.
c) Prove that for all $v \in V$ we have $0 \cdot v = 0$.
d) Prove that $\alpha \cdot v = 0$ if and only if $\alpha = 0$ or $v = 0$.
e) Prove that for all $v \in V$, we have $(-1)v = -v$.
- 2)** Determine which of the following subsets are subspaces. Prove your claim!
a) $W = \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) : \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 0\} \subset F^n$.
b) The collection of all solutions over \mathbf{R} of the system of equation

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 1$$

$$x - y + 2z = 2$$

- c) $W = \{(b_1, b_2) : b_1 b_2 = 0\} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$.
d) Denote by \mathbf{R}^∞ the vector space of all sequences of real numbers. Let W denote the subset of \mathbf{R}^∞ which consists of all sequences (x_1, x_2, \dots) such that there exists a number m such that $x_j = 0$ for all $j > m$. Is W a subspace of \mathbf{R}^∞ ?
e) With the notations of part d) let W denote all sequences which are monotonic increasing. Is W a subspace of \mathbf{R}^∞ ?
f) Same as part d) where now

$$W = \{(x_1, kx_1, k^2x_1, \dots); x_1, k \in \mathbf{R}\}$$

- g) Let $P_n(x)$ denote the vector space of all polynomials of degree up to n with coefficients in a given field F . Is $W = \{p(x) \in P_n(x) : p(1) = 0\}$ a subspace of $P_n(x)$?

- 3)** For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let U_i be a subspace of V . Prove that $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \dots \cap U_n$ is a subspace of V .

- 4)** Let $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbf{R}^3$. Prove that the set of all linear combinations of these two vectors, is a subspace of \mathbf{R}^3 . In other words, let $W = \{\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 : \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbf{R}\}$. Prove that W is a subspace of \mathbf{R}^3 .

- 5) Let $V = F = \mathbf{R}$. Find all the subspace of V .
- 6) Let $W = \{A \in Mat_{n \times n}(F) : tr(A) = 0\} \subset Mat_{n \times n}(F)$. Is W a subspace?