

Determine whether each set equipped with the given operations is a vector space. If it is a vector space, show that all 10 axioms hold; if not, find ALL axioms that fail.

Problem 13

The set of all triples of real numbers with the standard vector addition but with scalar multiplication defined by:

$$k \odot (x, y, z) = (k^2 x, k^2 y, k^2 z)$$

Axiom 1. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3), \vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$. $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3) = (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3) \\ v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3 &\in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V : \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} \in V \quad \square$$

Axiom 2. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3), \vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$. $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3) = (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3) \\ \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \oplus (v_1, v_2, v_3) = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3) \\ v_1 + u_1 &= u_1 + v_1 \text{ by prop. of } \mathbb{R} \\ v_2 + u_2 &= u_2 + v_2 \text{ by prop. of } \mathbb{R} \\ v_3 + u_3 &= u_3 + v_3 \text{ by prop. of } \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V : \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} \quad \square$$

Axiom 3. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3), \vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3), \vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$. $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{w} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} \oplus (\vec{u} \oplus \vec{w}) &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus ((u_1, u_2, u_3) \oplus (w_1, w_2, w_3)) \\ &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1 + w_1, u_2 + w_2, u_3 + w_3) \\ &= (v_1 + (u_1 + w_1), v_2 + (u_2 + w_2), v_3 + (u_3 + w_3)) \\ (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) \oplus \vec{w} &= ((v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3)) \oplus (w_1, w_2, w_3) \\ &= (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3) \oplus (w_1, w_2, w_3) \\ &= ((v_1 + u_1) + w_1, (v_2 + u_2) + w_2, (v_3 + u_3) + w_3)\end{aligned}$$

Through the use of the properties of \mathbb{R} ,

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 + (u_1 + w_1) &= (v_1 + u_1) + w_1 \\ v_2 + (u_2 + w_2) &= (v_2 + u_2) + w_2 \\ v_3 + (u_3 + w_3) &= (v_3 + u_3) + w_3\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{w} \in V : \vec{v} \oplus (\vec{u} \oplus \vec{w}) = (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) \oplus \vec{w} \quad \square$$

Axiom 4. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (0, 0, 0)$. $\forall \vec{u} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= (0, 0, 0) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3) = (0 + u_1, 0 + u_2, 0 + u_3) = (u_1, u_2, u_3) = \vec{u} \\ \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \oplus (0, 0, 0) = (u_1 + 0, u_2 + 0, u_3 + 0) = (u_1, u_2, u_3) = \vec{u}\end{aligned}$$

Using properties of \mathbb{R} . $\therefore \vec{v} = (0, 0, 0)$ is the additive identity for V , **id.** \square

Axiom 5. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ and $\vec{u} = (-v_1, -v_2, -v_3)$. $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (-v_1, -v_2, -v_3) & \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} &= (-v_1, -v_2, -v_3) \oplus (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= (v_1 + -v_1, v_2 + -v_2, v_3 + -v_3) & &= (-v_1 + v_1, -v_2 + v_2, -v_3 + v_3) \\ &= (0, 0, 0) = \mathbf{id} & &= (0, 0, 0) = \mathbf{id}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{u}$ is the additive inverse of \vec{v} , $\forall \vec{u} \in V$ □

Axiom 6. *Proof.* Let $\vec{v} = (x, y, z)$. $\forall \vec{v} \in V, k \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned}k \odot \vec{v} &= k \odot (x, y, z) = (k^2x, k^2y, k^2z) \\ k^2x, k^2y, k^2z &\in \mathbb{R} \text{ by prop. of } \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} \in V, k \in \mathbb{R} : k \odot \vec{v} \in V$ □

Axiom 7. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V, k \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= k \odot (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) = k \odot ((v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3)) \\ &= k \odot (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3) \\ &= (k^2(v_1 + u_1), k^2(v_2 + u_2), k^2(v_3 + u_3)) \\ &= (k^2v_1 + k^2u_1, k^2v_2 + k^2u_2, k^2v_3 + k^2u_3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= k \odot \vec{v} \oplus k \odot \vec{u} = k \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus k \odot (u_1, u_2, u_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1, k^2v_2, k^2v_3) \oplus (k^2u_1, k^2u_2, k^2u_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1 + k^2u_1, k^2v_2 + k^2u_2, k^2v_3 + k^2u_3) = LHS\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V, k \in \mathbb{R} : k \odot (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) = k \odot \vec{v} \oplus k \odot \vec{u}$ □

Axiom 8. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} \in V, k, \ell \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= (k + \ell) \odot \vec{v} = (k + \ell) \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= ((k + \ell)^2v_1, (k + \ell)^2v_2, (k + \ell)^2v_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1 + 2k\ell v_1 + \ell^2v_1, k^2v_2 + 2k\ell v_2 + \ell^2v_2, k^2v_3 + 2k\ell v_3 + \ell^2v_3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= k \odot \vec{v} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{v} = k \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus \ell \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1, k^2v_2, k^2v_3) \oplus (\ell^2v_1, \ell^2v_2, \ell^2v_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1 + \ell^2v_1, k^2v_2 + \ell^2v_2, k^2v_3 + \ell^2v_3) \neq LHS\end{aligned}$$

\therefore Axiom 8 does not hold. □

Axiom 9. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} \in V, k, \ell \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= (k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{v} = (k \cdot \ell) \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= ((k \cdot \ell)^2v_1, (k \cdot \ell)^2v_2, (k \cdot \ell)^2v_3) \\ &= (k^2\ell^2v_1, k^2\ell^2v_2, k^2\ell^2v_3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{v}) = k \odot (\ell \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3)) \\ &= k \odot (\ell^2v_1, \ell^2v_2, \ell^2v_3) \\ &= (k^2(\ell^2v_1), k^2(\ell^2v_2), k^2(\ell^2v_3)) = LHS\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} \in V, k, \ell \in \mathbb{R} : (k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{v} = k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{v})$ □

Axiom 10. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \odot \vec{v} &= 1 \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= (1^2 v_1, 1^2 v_2, 1^2 v_3) \\ &= (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{v} \in V : 1 \odot \vec{v} = \vec{v}$$

□

All Axioms *except* Axiom 8 work, therefore this is not a real vector space.

Problem 14

The set of all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(1) = 0$, and the addition and scalar multiplication operations are the same as those introduced in Example 6:

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) &= \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) \\ (k \odot \vec{f})(x) &= k\vec{f}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Let F be the set of all functions $\vec{f} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\vec{f}(x) = 0$.

Axiom 1. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{by definition } (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) = \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) \\ &\text{when } x = 1 : \vec{f}(1) + \vec{g}(1) = 0 + 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F : \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) \in F$$

□

Axiom 2. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) = \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) \\ &\text{when } x = 1, \vec{f}(1) + \vec{g}(1) = 0 + 0 = 0 \checkmark \\ RHS &= (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{f})(x) = \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x) = LHS \\ &\text{when } x = 1, \vec{g}(1) + \vec{f}(1) = 0 + 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F : \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x)$$

□

Axiom 3. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f}, \vec{g}, \vec{h} \in F, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (\vec{f} \oplus (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{h}))(x) = \vec{f}(x) + (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{h})(x) \\ &= \vec{f}(x) + (\vec{g}(x) + \vec{h}(x)) \\ &\text{when } x = 1, \vec{f}(1) + (\vec{g}(1) + \vec{h}(1)) = 0 + (0 + 0) = 0 \checkmark \\ RHS &= ((\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g}) \oplus \vec{h})(x) = (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) + \vec{h}(x) \\ &= (\vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x)) + \vec{h}(x) = LHS \\ &\text{when } x = 1, (\vec{f}(1) + \vec{g}(1)) + \vec{h}(1) = (0 + 0) + 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g}, \vec{h} \in F : (\vec{f} \oplus (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{h}))(x) = ((\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g}) \oplus \vec{h})(x)$$

□

Axiom 4. *Proof.* Let $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : \vec{f}(x) = 0$. $\forall \vec{g} \in F$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) &= \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = 0 + \vec{g}(x) = \vec{g}(x) \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{when } x = 1, \vec{f}(1) + \vec{g}(1) &= 0 + 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{f})(x) &= \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x) = \vec{g}(x) + 0 = \vec{g}(x) \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{when } x = 1, \vec{g}(1) + \vec{f}(1) &= 0 + 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{f}(x) = 0$ is the additive identity for F , **id**. □

Axiom 5. *Proof.* Let $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : \vec{f}(x) = -g(x)$. $\forall \vec{g} \in F$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) &= \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = -\vec{g}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{f})(x) &= \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x) = \vec{g}(x) - \vec{g}(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{f}$ is the additive inverse of \vec{g} , $\forall \vec{g} \in F$ □

Axiom 6. *Proof.* $\forall k, x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\forall \vec{f} \in F$:

$$\begin{aligned} (k \odot \vec{f}) &= k\vec{f}(x) && \text{by definition} \\ \text{when } x = 1 : k\vec{f}(1) &= k \cdot 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\forall \vec{f} \in F$, $k \odot \vec{f} \in F$ □

Axiom 7. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F$ and $\forall k, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (k \odot (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g}))(x) = k(\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) \\ &= k(\vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x)) \\ &= k\vec{f}(x) + k\vec{g}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= (k \odot \vec{f} \oplus k \odot \vec{g})(x) = (k \odot \vec{f})(x) + (k \odot \vec{g})(x) \\ &= k\vec{f}(x) + k\vec{g}(x) = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{when } x = 1 : k\vec{f}(1) + k\vec{g}(1) = k0 + k0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F$ and $\forall k, x \in \mathbb{R}$, $(k \odot (\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g}))(x) = (k \odot \vec{f} \oplus k \odot \vec{g})(x)$ □

Axiom 8. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f} \in F$ and $\forall k, \ell, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= ((k + \ell) \odot \vec{f})(x) = (k + \ell)\vec{f}(x) \\ &= k\vec{f}(x) + \ell\vec{f}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= (k \odot \vec{f} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{f})(x) = (k \odot \vec{f})(x) + (\ell \odot \vec{f})(x) \\ &= k\vec{f}(x) + \ell\vec{f}(x) = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{when } x = 1 : k\vec{f}(1) + \ell\vec{f}(1) = k0 + \ell0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{f} \in F$ and $\forall k, \ell, x \in \mathbb{R}$, $((k + \ell) \odot \vec{f})(x) = (k \odot \vec{f} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{f})(x)$ □

Axiom 9. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f} \in F$ and $\forall k, \ell, x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= ((k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{f})(x) = (k \cdot \ell) \vec{f}(x) \\ &= k \ell \vec{f}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= (k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{f}))(x) = k(\ell \odot \vec{f})(x) \\ &= k(\ell \vec{f}(x)) \\ &= k \ell \vec{f}(x) = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{when } x = 1 : k \ell \vec{f}(1) = k \ell 0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f} \in F \text{ and } \forall k, \ell, x \in \mathbb{R}, ((k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{f})(x) = (k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{f}))(x) \quad \square$$

Axiom 10. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{f} \in F$:

$$(1 \odot \vec{f})(x) = 1 \cdot \vec{f}(x) = \vec{f}(x)$$

$$\text{when } x = 1 : \vec{f}(1) = 0 \checkmark$$

\square

Since all 10 Axioms hold for F , F is a real vector space.

Problem 16

Verify all 10 axioms for Example 8. Let $V = \mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$. For all $\vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v \in V$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$ define \oplus and \odot as:

$$\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = u \cdot v \quad k \odot \vec{u} = u^k$$

Axiom 1. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v \in V$:

$$\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = u \cdot v$$

Since u and $v > 0$, $u \cdot v > 0$ and $\in \mathbb{R}$. $\therefore \forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v \in V : \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} \in V$ \square

Axiom 2. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = u \cdot v \\ RHS &= \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = v \cdot u = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v \in V : \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} \quad \square$$

Axiom 3. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v, \vec{w} = w \in V$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \vec{u} \oplus (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{w}) = \vec{u} \oplus (v \cdot w) \\ &= u \cdot (v \cdot w) \\ &= u \cdot v \cdot w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= (\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v}) \oplus \vec{w} = (u \cdot v) \oplus \vec{w} \\ &= (u \cdot v) \cdot w \\ &= u \cdot v \cdot w = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{u} = u, \vec{v} = v, \vec{w} = w \in V : \vec{u} \oplus (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v}) \oplus \vec{w} \quad \square$$

Axiom 4. *Proof.* Let $\vec{u} = 1$. $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$:

$$\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = 1 \cdot v = v$$

$$\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = v \cdot 1 = v$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V : \vec{u} = 1$ is the additive identity, **id**. □

Axiom 5. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$, Let $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{v}$:

$$\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = \frac{1}{v} \cdot v = 1 = \mathbf{id}$$

$$\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = v \cdot \frac{1}{v} = 1 = \mathbf{id}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V : \vec{u} = \frac{1}{v} = -\vec{v}$ □

Axiom 6. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$k \odot \vec{v} = u^k < 0 \quad \text{since } u > 0$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k \in \mathbb{R} : k \odot \vec{v} \in V$ □

Axiom 7. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v, \vec{u} = u \in V$ and $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= k \odot (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) = k \odot (u \cdot v) \\ &= (u \cdot v)^k \\ &= u^k \cdot v^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= k \odot \vec{v} \oplus k \odot \vec{u} = (v^k) \oplus (u^k) \\ &= v^k \cdot u^k = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v, \vec{u} = u \in V$ and $\forall k \in \mathbb{R} : k \odot (\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u}) = k \odot \vec{v} \oplus k \odot \vec{u}$ □

Axiom 8. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k, \ell \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (k + \ell) \odot \vec{v} = v^{k+\ell} \\ &= v^k v^\ell \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= k \odot \vec{v} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{v} = v^k \oplus v^\ell \\ &= v^k v^\ell = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k, \ell \in \mathbb{R} : (k + \ell) \odot \vec{v} = k \odot \vec{v} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{v}$ □

Axiom 9. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k, \ell \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{v} = v^{k \cdot \ell} \\ &= v^{k\ell} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{v}) = k \odot (v^\ell) \\ &= v^{k\ell} \\ &= v^{k\ell} = LHS \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ and $\forall k, \ell \in \mathbb{R} : (k \cdot \ell) \odot \vec{v} = k \odot (\ell \odot \vec{v})$ □

Axiom 10. *Proof.* $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$:

$$1 \odot \vec{v} = v^1 = v = \vec{v}$$

$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V : 1 \odot \vec{v} = \vec{v}$ □

Since V holds under all 10 Axioms, V is a real vector space.

Problem 17

- a. A vector is a directed line segment (an arrow)

A vector can be anything you can imagine, from a function to fruit.

- b. A vector is an n -tuple of real numbers.

A vector can be anything you can imagine, including an n -tuple of real numbers, but it doesn't have to be.

- c. A vector is any element of a vector space

A vector **is** any element of a vector space

- e. The set of polynomials with degree exactly 1 is a vector space under the operation defined in Example 7.

Since all polynomials can be mapped to a pair of real numbers, there is a bijection between a pair of real numbers and a polynomial of degree exactly 1. This pair of real numbers has the standard definitions for addition and scalar multiplication, so therefore it is a vector space. This means that the set of polynomials with degree exactly 1 is a vector space under the operations defined in Example 7.