

## Homework 2

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.*  $V = \mathbb{R}^3$ . Let  $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ ,  $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ .  $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in V$ :

$$\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3) = (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3)$$

$$v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, \text{ and } v_3 + u_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

$$\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus (u_1, u_2, u_3) = (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3)$$

$$\vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \oplus (v_1, v_2, v_3) = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3)$$

$$v_1 + u_1 = u_1 + v_1, \quad v_2 + u_2 = u_2 + v_2, \quad v_3 + u_3 = u_3 + v_3$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$v_1 + (u_1 + w_1) = (v_1 + u_1) + w_1$$

$$v_2 + (u_2 + w_2) = (v_2 + u_2) + w_2$$

$$v_3 + (u_3 + w_3) = (v_3 + u_3) + w_3$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \vec{v} = (0, 0, 0) \text{ is the additive identity for } V, \text{ id.} \quad \square$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

□

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= k \odot \vec{v} \oplus \ell \odot \vec{v} = k \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \oplus \ell \odot (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1, k^2v_2, k^2v_3) \oplus (\ell^2v_1, \ell^2v_2, \ell^2v_3) \\ &= (k^2v_1 + \ell^2v_1, k^2v_2 + \ell^2v_2, k^2v_3 + \ell^2v_3) \neq LHS \\ &\text{if } k \neq 0 \text{ and } \ell \neq 0 \text{ and } \vec{v} \neq (0, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  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.*  $\forall \vec{v} \in V$ :

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

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

□

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  $F = \{f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } f(1) = 0\}$ .

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

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

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F : \vec{f} \oplus \vec{g} \in F \quad \square$$

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

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

$$\therefore \forall \vec{f}, \vec{g} \in F : \vec{f} \oplus \vec{g} = \vec{g} \oplus \vec{f} \quad \square$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{since } \vec{f} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \vec{f}(1) = 0, \therefore \vec{f} \in F$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) &= \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = 0 + \vec{g}(x) = \vec{g}(x), \therefore \vec{f} \oplus \vec{g} = \vec{g} \\ (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{f})(x) &= \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x) = \vec{g}(x) + 0 = \vec{g}(x), \therefore \vec{g} \oplus \vec{f} = \vec{g}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{f} \text{ is the additive identity for } F, \mathbf{id}. \quad \square$$

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

$$\vec{f}(1) = -\vec{g}(1) = -0 = 0, \therefore \vec{f} \in F$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{f} \oplus \vec{g})(x) &= \vec{f}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = -\vec{g}(x) + \vec{g}(x) = 0. \\ \therefore \vec{f} \oplus \vec{g} &= \text{constant } 0 \text{ function} = \mathbf{id} \\ (\vec{g} \oplus \vec{f})(x) &= \vec{g}(x) + \vec{f}(x) = \vec{g}(x) - \vec{g}(x) = 0. \\ \therefore \vec{g} \oplus \vec{f} &= \text{constant } 0 \text{ function} = \mathbf{id}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$(k \odot \vec{f})(x) = k\vec{f}(x) \quad (\text{by definition})$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore 1$  fixes all elements in  $F$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} &= 1 \cdot v = v \\ \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= v \cdot 1 = v \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \forall \vec{v} = v \in V : \vec{u} = 1 \text{ is the additive identity, } \mathbf{id}. \quad \square$$

**Axiom 5.** *Proof.*  $\forall \vec{v} = v \in V$ , Let  $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{v}$  (Note  $\frac{1}{v} \in \mathbb{R}^+$  since  $v > 0$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} \oplus \vec{v} &= \frac{1}{v} \cdot v = 1 = \mathbf{id} \\ \vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} &= v \cdot \frac{1}{v} = 1 = \mathbf{id} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)**

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

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

False, 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**

True, 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.**

False. Consider  $\vec{v} = 2x + 1$ ,  $\vec{u} = -2x + 3$ . Both  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{u} \in V$  since they are both exactly degree 1. Now consider  $\vec{v} \oplus \vec{u} = 2x + 1 - 2x + 3 = 4$ . 4 is not exactly degree 1; it is degree 0, and therefore not in  $V$ . Thus  $V$  is not closed under addition.