

## Scalar Multiplication Axioms 8-

6.  $Ku \in V$  closure under Multiplication.  
7.  $k(u+v) = ku + kv$  Distributive  
8.  $(k+c)u = ku + cu$  Distributive  
9.  $(kc)u = k(cu)$  Associative.  
10.  $1 \cdot u = u$  (Scalar Identity)

Question Is the set of all vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  of the form  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \end{bmatrix}$  with the usual definition of vector Addition and Multiplication in a vector space?

Solution:

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} z \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1. \quad u+v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ x+y \end{bmatrix} \in V$$

$$2. \quad u+v = v+u$$

$$u+v = \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ x+y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y+x \\ y+x \end{bmatrix} = v+u \in V$$