

# Notes on “Finite-Dimensional Vector Spaces”

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Each `\section` corresponds to the scope of one member’s assignment, and each `\subsection` corresponds to one theorem or exercise in the textbook, specified in the format  $m.n$  where  $m$  is the section number and  $n$  is the theorem/exercise number. If  $n$  is not given, we use  $n = 1$  instead.

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## 1 Toga (2022/09/19)

### 1.1 Exercise 1.1

- (a) Since addition is commutative,  $0 + \alpha = \alpha + 0$  holds. We also have  $\alpha + 0 = \alpha$  by definition, hence  $0 + \alpha = \alpha$ .

## 2 Mohehe (2022/09/27)

### 2.1 Exercise 1.1

- (b) If  $\alpha + \beta = \alpha + \gamma$ , we have  $\beta = \beta + 0 = 0 + \beta = (\alpha + (-\alpha)) + \beta = ((-\alpha) + \alpha) + \beta = (-\alpha) + (\alpha + \beta) = (-\alpha) + (\alpha + \gamma) = ((-\alpha) + \alpha) + \gamma = (\alpha + (-\alpha)) + \gamma = 0 + \gamma = \gamma + 0 = \gamma$  by definition. Therefore,  $\beta = \gamma$  holds.
- (c) We have  $\alpha + (\beta - \alpha) = \alpha + (\beta + (-\alpha)) = \alpha + ((-\alpha) + \beta) = (\alpha + (-\alpha)) + \beta = 0 + \beta = \beta + 0 = \beta$  by definition. Therefore,  $\alpha + (\beta - \alpha) = \beta$  holds.
- (d) We have  $\alpha 0 + \alpha 0 = \alpha(0 + 0) = \alpha 0 = \alpha 0 + 0$  by definition, hence  $\alpha 0 = 0$  by Exercise 1(b). We also have  $\alpha \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot \alpha$  by definition. Therefore,  $\alpha \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot \alpha = 0$ .
- (e) We have  $\alpha + (-1)\alpha = 1\alpha + (-1)\alpha = (1 + (-1))\alpha = 0\alpha = 0$  by definition and Exercise 1(d). Since the additive inverse is unique, we obtain  $(-1)\alpha = -\alpha$ .
- (f) We have  $(-\alpha)(-\beta) = ((-1)\alpha)((-1)\beta) = (\alpha(-1))((-1)\beta) = \alpha((-1)((-1)\beta)) = \alpha((-1)(-1)\beta)$  by Exercise 1(e) and definition. We also have  $(-1)(-1) = 0 + (-1)(-1) = (1 + (-1)) + (-1)(-1) = 1 + (-1) + (-1)(-1) = 1 + (-1)((-1) + 1) = 1 + (-1)(1 + (-1)) = 1 + (-1)0 = 1 + 0 = 1$  by definition. By it and definition,  $\alpha((-1)(-1)\beta) = \alpha(1\beta) = \alpha(\beta 1) = \alpha\beta$  holds. Therefore,  $(-\alpha)(-\beta) = \alpha\beta$  holds.
- (g) If  $\alpha\beta = 0$ , suppose  $\alpha \neq 0$  and  $\beta \neq 0$  hold. By supposition and definition, we have  $0 = \alpha^{-1}0 = \alpha^{-1}(\alpha\beta) = (\alpha^{-1}\alpha)\beta = (\alpha\alpha^{-1})\beta = 1\beta = \beta 1 = \beta$ , hence  $\beta = 0$ . However, this result contradicts supposition, “ $\alpha \neq 0$  and  $\beta \neq 0$ ”. Therefore, if  $\alpha\beta = 0$ , then either  $\alpha = 0$  or  $\beta = 0$  (or both).

## 3 Mohehe (2022/09/19)

### 3.1 Exercise 1.2

- (a) The set of positive integers is not a field since there is no additive inverse for 1.
- (b) The set of integers is not a field since there is no multiplicative inverse for 2.

- (c) There exists a bijective map  $\varphi$  from  $\mathcal{N}$  (or  $\mathcal{Z}$ ) to  $\mathcal{Q}$  [1], where  $\mathcal{Q}$  is a field [2]. We can make  $\mathcal{N}$  a field by re-defining (i) addition by  $a \oplus b = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(a) + \varphi(b))$  and (ii) multiplication by  $a \otimes b = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(a)\varphi(b))$  for each  $a, b \in \mathcal{N}$ . Note that the additive and multiplicative identities become  $\varphi^{-1}(0)$  and  $\varphi^{-1}(1)$ , respectively. For each  $\alpha \in \mathcal{N}$ , the additive inverse becomes  $\varphi^{-1}(-\varphi(\alpha))$ , and the multiplicative inverse becomes  $\varphi^{-1}(1/\varphi(\alpha))$  if  $\alpha \neq \varphi^{-1}(0)$ .

Let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \alpha', \beta' \in \mathcal{N}$ . Note that

- 1)  $\alpha \oplus \beta = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\alpha)) = \beta \oplus \alpha$  holds. (addition is commutative)
- 2)  $\alpha \oplus (\beta \oplus \gamma) = \alpha \oplus (\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\gamma))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\gamma)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + (\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\gamma))) = \varphi^{-1}((\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)) + \varphi(\gamma)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta))) + \varphi(\gamma)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)) \oplus \gamma = (\alpha \oplus \beta) \oplus \gamma$  holds. (addition is associative)
- 3)  $\alpha \oplus \varphi^{-1}(0) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(0))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + 0) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)) = \alpha$  holds. (there exists additive identity,  $\varphi^{-1}(0)$ ) If  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta'$  are additive identity, we have  $\alpha' = \alpha' \oplus \beta' = \beta' \oplus \alpha' = \beta'$  by 1) and the definition of additive identity. (additive identity is unique)
- 4)  $-\varphi(\alpha) \in \mathcal{Q}$  holds by definition, so  $\varphi^{-1}(-\varphi(\alpha)) \in \mathcal{N}$  holds. Therefore,  $\alpha \oplus \varphi^{-1}(-\varphi(\alpha)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(-\varphi(\alpha)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) + (-\varphi(\alpha))) = \varphi^{-1}(0)$  holds. (for each  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha \in \mathcal{N}$ ), there exists additive inverse) For each  $\alpha$ , if  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta'$  are additive inverse, we have  $\alpha' = \alpha' \oplus \varphi^{-1}(0) = \alpha' \oplus (\alpha \oplus \beta') = (\alpha' \oplus \alpha) \oplus \beta' = (\alpha \oplus \alpha') \oplus \beta' = \varphi^{-1}(0) \oplus \beta' = \beta \oplus \varphi^{-1}(0) = \beta'$  by 1), 2), 3) and the definition of additive inverse. (additive inverse is unique)
- 5)  $\alpha \otimes \beta = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta)\varphi(\alpha)) = \beta \otimes \alpha$  holds. (multiplication is commutative)
- 6)  $\alpha \otimes (\beta \otimes \gamma) = \alpha \otimes (\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta)\varphi(\gamma))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta)\varphi(\gamma)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta)\varphi(\gamma)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta)))\varphi(\gamma)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta)) \otimes \gamma = (\alpha \otimes \beta) \otimes \gamma$  holds. (multiplication is associative)
- 7)  $\alpha \otimes \varphi^{-1}(1) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(1))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha) \cdot 1) = \alpha$  holds. (there exists additive identity,  $\varphi^{-1}(1)$ ) If  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta'$  are additive identity, we have  $\alpha' = \alpha' \otimes \beta' = \beta' \otimes \alpha' = \beta'$  by 5) and definition of multiplicative identity. (multiplicative identity is unique)
- 8) For each  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha \neq \varphi^{-1}(0)$ ),  $(1/\varphi(\alpha)) \in \mathcal{Q}$  holds by definition, so  $\varphi^{-1}(1/\varphi(\alpha)) \in \mathcal{N}$  holds. Therefore,  $\alpha \otimes \varphi^{-1}(1/\varphi(\alpha)) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(1/\varphi(\alpha)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)(1/\varphi(\alpha))) = \varphi^{-1}(1)$  holds. (for each  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha \in \mathcal{N}$ ), there exists multiplicative inverse) For each  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha \neq \varphi^{-1}(0)$ ), if  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta'$  are multiplicative inverse, we have  $\alpha' = \alpha' \otimes \varphi^{-1}(1) = \alpha' \otimes (\alpha \otimes \beta') = (\alpha' \otimes \alpha) \otimes \beta' = (\alpha \otimes \alpha') \otimes \beta' = \varphi^{-1}(1) \otimes \beta' = \beta' \otimes \varphi^{-1}(1) = \beta'$  by 5), 6), 7) and the definition of multiplicative inverse. (multiplicative inverse is unique)

$$\begin{aligned}
9) \quad \alpha \otimes (\beta \oplus \gamma) &= \alpha \otimes (\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\gamma))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\beta) + \\
&\varphi(\gamma)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)(\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\gamma))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta) + \varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\gamma)) = \\
&\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\beta))) + \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha)\varphi(\gamma)))) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha \otimes \beta) + \varphi(\alpha \otimes \\
&\gamma)) = \alpha \otimes \beta \oplus \alpha \otimes \gamma \text{ holds. (distributive law stands)}
\end{aligned}$$

## 4 Mohehe (2022/10/8)

### 4.1 Exercise 1.3

For two integers  $a$  and  $b$ , we denote by  $a \% b$  the remainder after dividing  $a$  by  $b$ , and write  $b \mid a$  if and only if  $a \% b = 0$ . For clarity, we denote the ordinary sum and product of two integers  $a$  and  $b$  by  $a +_{\mathbb{Z}} b$  and  $a \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} b$ , respectively. Note that  $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m$  and  $\alpha\beta = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m$  for  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ .

(a) Let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_m, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

1' Proof : if  $m$  is a prime,  $\mathbb{Z}_m$  is a field.

Suppose  $m$  is a prime,

- 1)  $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m = (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} \alpha) \% m = \beta + \alpha$  (addition is commutative)
- 2) Since  $\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta + \gamma) = \alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) \% m \equiv \alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma \equiv (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma = (\alpha + \beta) +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma \pmod{m}$  holds,  $\alpha + (\beta + \gamma) = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta + \gamma)) \% m = ((\alpha + \beta) +_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) \% m = (\alpha + \beta) + \gamma$  holds. (addition is associative)
- 3)  $\alpha + 0 = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} 0) \% m = \alpha \% m = \alpha$  (there exists additive identity)  
By it and 1), if  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are additive identity,  $\beta = \beta + \gamma = \gamma + \beta = \gamma$  (additive identity is unique)
- 4) If  $\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta = m$ ,  $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha +_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m = m \% m = 0$  (there exists additive inverse)
- 5)  $\alpha\beta = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m = (\beta \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \alpha) \% m = \beta\alpha$  (multiplication is commutative)
- 6) Since  $\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta\gamma) = \alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} ((\beta \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) \% m) \equiv \alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma \equiv ((\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta) \% m) \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma = (\alpha\beta) \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma \pmod{m}$  holds,  $\alpha(\beta\gamma) = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta\gamma)) \% m = ((\alpha\beta) \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma) \% m = (\alpha\beta)\gamma$  holds. (multiplication is associative)
- 7)  $\alpha 1 = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} 1) \% m = \alpha \% m = \alpha$  (there exists multiplicative identity)  
By it and 5), if  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are multiplicative identity,  $\beta = \beta\gamma = \gamma\beta = \gamma$  (multiplicative identity is unique)
- 8) For all  $\alpha (\alpha \neq 0)$ , suppose there doesn't exist  $\beta$  that makes  $\alpha\beta = 1$ . There exist  $\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_m$  with  $\beta \neq \gamma$  and  $\alpha\beta = \alpha\gamma$ , because  $\beta$  is any one from 0 to  $m-1$  and  $\alpha\beta$  is any one from 0 to  $m-1$  except 1. Therefore,  $(\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-\alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma)) = \alpha \cdot_{\mathbb{Z}} (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-\gamma)) = km$  holds. The right side has divisor  $m$ , but it contradicts that the left side doesn't have divisor of  $m$  except 1, because  $0 < \alpha < (m-1)$  and  $((-m) < (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-\gamma)) < 0$  or  $0 < (\beta +_{\mathbb{Z}} (-\gamma)) < m$ ) holds. Thus,

there exists  $\beta$  that makes  $\alpha\beta = 1$ . (there exists multiplicative inverse)

A brief proof: Since each  $\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_m \setminus \{0\}$  is coprime to  $m$ , there exist integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} x +_{\mathcal{Z}} m \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} y = 1$  by [3]. Putting  $x' = x \% m \in \mathcal{Z}_m$ , we obtain  $\alpha x' = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} x) \% m = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} x +_{\mathcal{Z}} m \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} y) \% m = 1 \% m = 1$ . Hence  $x' = \alpha^{-1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 9) \quad & \alpha(\beta + \gamma) = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} (\beta + \gamma)) \% m = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} ((\beta +_{\mathcal{Z}} \gamma) \% m)) \% m \equiv \\ & (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} (\beta +_{\mathcal{Z}} \gamma)) \% m = (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \beta + \alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \gamma) \% m \equiv ((\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \beta) \% m +_{\mathcal{Z}} \\ & (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \gamma) \% m) \% m \equiv (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \beta) \% m + (\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \gamma) \% m \equiv \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma \\ & \text{holds. (distributive law stands)} \end{aligned}$$

In conclusion, if  $m$  is a prime,  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is a field.

2' Proof : If  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is a field,  $m$  is a prime.

By contraposition, it is equivalent to prove "If  $m$  is not a prime,  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is not a field." We can show 1) to 7) and 9) in the same way as 1'. For each  $m$ , suppose there exist  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  that make  $\alpha\beta = 1$ .  $m$  is not a prime, so let  $p$  be one of prime factors of  $m$  and then we have  $m = p \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p' \cdot (p' \in \mathcal{Z} \text{ and } 1 < p' < m)$ . If  $\alpha = p$ , by  $\alpha\beta = 1$  and  $m = p \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p'$ , we have  $\alpha \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \beta = k \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} m + 1 (k \in \mathcal{Z}) \Leftrightarrow p \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} \beta = k \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p' +_{\mathcal{Z}} 1 \Leftrightarrow (\beta +_{\mathcal{Z}} (-k \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p')) \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p = 1$ . The right side is 1 but the left one is not 1 because of  $1 < p$  and  $\beta +_{\mathcal{Z}} (-k \cdot_{\mathcal{Z}} p') \in \mathcal{Z}$ . Therefore It is contradicted. For each  $m$ , there doesn't exist  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  that make  $\alpha\beta = 1$ . In conclusion, "If  $m$  is not a prime,  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is not a field." and "If  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is a field,  $m$  is a prime."

Because of 1' and 2',  $\mathcal{Z}_m$  is a field if and only if  $m$  is a prime.

(b) 4

(c) 5

## 4.2 Exercise 1.4

Define  $\alpha_n = \overbrace{1 + \dots + 1}^{n \text{ terms}}$  for  $n \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_m \alpha_n &= \alpha_m (\overbrace{1 + \dots + 1}^{n \text{ terms}}) \\ &= \alpha_m ((\overbrace{1 + \dots + 1}^{(n-1) \text{ terms}}) + 1) \\ &= \alpha_m (\overbrace{1 + \dots + 1}^{(n-1) \text{ terms}}) + \alpha_m \cdot 1 && \text{(by distributive law)} \\ &= \alpha_m (\overbrace{1 + \dots + 1}^{(n-1) \text{ terms}}) + \alpha_m && \text{(by definition of multiplicative identity)} \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \alpha_m(1+1) + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} \\
&= \alpha_m \cdot 1 + \alpha_m \cdot 1 + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} && \text{(by distributive law)} \\
&= \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{n \text{ terms}} && \text{(by definition of multiplicative identity)} \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{m \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{(1 + \cdots + 1)}^{m \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{m \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{((1 + \cdots + 1) + 1)}^{(m-1) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{m \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{(1 + (1 + \cdots + 1))}^{(m-1) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} && \text{(by commutative property)} \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{(m+1) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{(1 + \cdots + 1)}^{(m-1) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} && \text{(by associative property)} \\
&= \cdots \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{(2m-2) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{(1+1)}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{2m \text{ terms}} + \overbrace{\alpha_m + \cdots + \alpha_m}^{(n-2) \text{ terms}} && \text{(by associative property)} \\
&= \cdots \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{m(n-1) \text{ terms}} + \alpha_m \\
&= \cdots \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{(mn-2) \text{ terms}} + (1+1) \\
&= \overbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}^{mn \text{ terms}} && \text{(by associative property)} \\
&= \alpha_{mn}
\end{aligned}$$

for all  $m, n$ .

Assume there exists an  $n$  with  $\alpha_n = 0$  but  $\alpha_k \neq 0$  for any  $k < n$ . It suffices to prove that  $n$  is a prime.

Suppose  $n$  is not any prime. Let  $p$  be one of prime factors of  $n$  and then we have  $n = pp'(p' \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $p' > 1)$ . By  $\alpha_m \alpha_n = \alpha_{mn}$  for all  $m$  and  $n$ ,  $\alpha_n = \alpha_p \alpha_{p'}$  holds. We have either  $\alpha_p = 0$  or  $\alpha_{p'} = 0$  (or both) because of  $\alpha_n = 0$  and Exercise 1.1 (g). However, it is contradictory to  $\alpha_p = 0$  and  $\alpha_{p'} = 0$ . Therefore,  $n$  is a prime.

### 4.3 Exercise 1.5

- (a) For the followings, it is used that  $\mathcal{Q}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  are fields. Note that  $\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{R}$  and  $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathcal{Q}$

Let  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \subset \mathcal{R}$ .

For all  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ ,  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  and  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  by the followings.

There exist  $a, b, c, d \in \mathcal{Q}$ ,  $\alpha_1 = a + b\sqrt{2}$  and  $\alpha_2 = c + d\sqrt{2}$  hold.

We have  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (a + b\sqrt{2}) + (c + d\sqrt{2}) = (a + c) + (b + d)\sqrt{2}$  and  $(a + c), (b + d) \in \mathcal{Q}$ , so  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ .

In addition, we have  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = (a + b\sqrt{2})(c + d\sqrt{2}) = (ac + 2bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2}$  and  $(ac + 2bd), (ad + bc) \in \mathcal{Q}$ , so  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

- 1)  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_1$  (addition is commutative)
- 2)  $\alpha_1 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \alpha_3$  (addition is associative)
- 3) We have  $0 = 0 + 0\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  and  $\alpha_1 + 0 = \alpha_1$   
( $\mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  has additive identity)
- 4) For all  $\alpha_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ , put  $\alpha_1 = a + b\sqrt{2}$  with  $a, b \in \mathcal{Q}$ . There exists  $\alpha'_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\alpha'_1 = (-a) + (-b)\sqrt{2}$ . We have  $\alpha_1 + \alpha'_1 = a + b\sqrt{2} + (-a) + (-b)\sqrt{2} = a - a + b\sqrt{2} - b\sqrt{2} = 0$ . Therefore, to every  $\alpha_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ , there corresponds  $\alpha'_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\alpha_1 + (-\alpha_1) = 0$
- 5)  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \alpha_1$  (multiplication is commutative)
- 6)  $\alpha_1 (\alpha_2 \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2) \alpha_3$  (multiplication is associative)
- 7) We have  $1 = 1 + 0\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  and  $\alpha_1 \cdot 1 = \alpha_1$   
( $\mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  has multiplicative identity)
- 8) For all  $\alpha_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ , put  $\alpha_1 = a + b\sqrt{2}$  with  $a, b \in \mathcal{Q}$ . In this case,  $a \neq 0$  or  $b \neq 0$  holds by the followings.  
"If  $\alpha_1 = 0$ , we have  $\alpha_1 = a + b\sqrt{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -b\sqrt{2}$ . Therefore,  $a = b = 0$  by  $a, b \in \mathcal{Q}$ ."  
Let  $\alpha''_1 = \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} + \left(-\frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2}\right)\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ . Note that we have  $a^2 - 2b^2 = (a + b\sqrt{2})(a - b\sqrt{2})$  and  $a, b \in \mathcal{Q}$  with  $(a \neq 0 \text{ or } b \neq 0)$ , so we have  $a + b\sqrt{2} \neq 0$  and  $a - b\sqrt{2} \neq 0$ , and then  $a^2 - 2b^2 \in \mathcal{Q}$  with  $a^2 - 2b^2 \neq 0$ . We have  $\alpha_1 \alpha''_1 = (a + b\sqrt{2}) \left( \frac{a}{a^2 - 2b^2} + \left(-\frac{b}{a^2 - 2b^2}\right)\sqrt{2} \right) = \frac{a^2 - ab\sqrt{2} + ab\sqrt{2} - 2b^2}{a^2 - 2b^2} = 1$ . Therefore, to every  $\alpha_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ , there exists  $\alpha''_1 \in \mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\alpha_1 \alpha''_1 = 1$
- 9)  $\alpha_1 (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3$  (distributive law stands)

from 1) to )9,  $\mathcal{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  is a field.

- (b) Let  $\mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  be the set of all numbers of the form  $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are integers. If  $\mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  is a field,  $2 = 2 + 0\sqrt{2} (\in \mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2}))$  has multiplicative inverse. There exists  $\exists \beta_1 = \{\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2} | \beta_1 \in \mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})\}$  with  $2\beta_1 = 1 \iff$

$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . However,  $\frac{1}{2} \notin \mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  holds, so  $\mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  is not a field.

Another way : Let  $\mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  be the set of all numbers of the form  $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are integers.  $\mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  is not a field since there is no multiplicative inverse for  $2 + \sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  by the followings.

Suppose there exists multiplicative inverse for  $2 + \sqrt{2}$ . There exists  $\exists \beta_1 \in \mathcal{Z}(\sqrt{2})$  with  $\beta_1 = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}$  and  $(2 + \sqrt{2})\beta_1 = 1$  by supposition. Therefore, we have  $(2 + \sqrt{2})\beta_1 = (2 + \sqrt{2})(\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2}) = 2(\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha + 2\beta)\sqrt{2} = 1 \iff 2(\alpha + \beta) - 1 = -(\alpha + 2\beta)\sqrt{2} \implies 2(2(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2(\alpha + \beta)) - 1 = 2(\alpha + 2\beta)^2$ . It is contradicted because the left is odd number and the right is even number. Therefore,  $(2 + \sqrt{2})\beta_1 = 1$  is contradicted and then there is no multiplicative inverse for  $2 + \sqrt{2}$ .

#### 4.4 Exercise 1.6

- (a) Let  $P$  be such set of all polynomials with integer coefficients,  $\text{id} \in P$  be  $\text{id}(x) = x$  ( $x \in \mathcal{R}$ ), and  $I \in P$  be  $I(x) = 1$  ( $x \in \mathcal{R}$ ).

Suppose there exists  $q \in P$  with  $\text{id} \cdot q = I$ . Then, we have  $\text{id}(0) \cdot q(0) = 0$ , and it is contradicted to supposition. Therefore, there does not exist  $q \in P$  with  $\text{id} \cdot q = I$ . In other words,  $\text{id}$  does not have the multiplicative inverse. In conclusion, the set of all polynomials with integer coefficients does not form a field.

- (b) the set of all polynomials with real number coefficients does not form a field for the same reason.

#### 4.5 Exercise 1.7

- (a) Suppose  $\mathfrak{F}$  is a field. Let  $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathfrak{F}$  with  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{R}$ . Then, additive identity would be  $(0, 0)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha + 0 = \alpha, \beta + 0 = \beta$ . In addition, multiplicative identity would be  $(1, 1)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha 1 = \alpha, \beta 1 = \beta$ .

Here, think about  $(0, 1) (\neq (0, 0))$ . For all  $(\alpha, \beta)$ , we have  $(0, 1)(\alpha, \beta) = (0, \beta) (\neq (1, 1))$ . Therefore,  $(0, 1)$  does not have multiplicative inverse. In conclusion,  $\mathfrak{F}$  is not a field.

- (b) Let  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1), (\alpha_2, \beta_2), (\alpha_3, \beta_3) \in \mathfrak{F}$  with  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \in \mathcal{R}$ .

- (A) (1)  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) + (\alpha_2, \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2) = (\alpha_2, \beta_2) + (\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ . (addition is commutative)  
(2)  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + ((\alpha_2, \beta_2) + (\alpha_3, \beta_3)) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3) = ((\alpha_1, \beta_1) + (\alpha_2, \beta_2)) + (\alpha_3, \beta_3)$ . (addition is associative)  
(3) There exists  $(0, 0) \in \mathfrak{F}$  such that  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) + (0, 0) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)$  for every  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ . ( $\mathfrak{F}$  has additive identity)  
(4) For every  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ , there exists  $(-\alpha_1, -\beta_1) \in \mathfrak{F}$  such that  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) + (-\alpha_1, -\beta_1) = (0, 0)$ .



- (B) (1)  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = (\alpha_1\alpha_2 - \beta_1\beta_2, \alpha_1\beta_2 + \alpha_2\beta_1) = (\alpha_2, \beta_2)(\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ .  
(multiplication is commutative)
- (2)  $((\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_2, \beta_2))(\alpha_3, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3 - \beta_1\beta_2\alpha_3 - \alpha_1\beta_2\beta_3 - \beta_1\alpha_2\beta_3, \alpha_1\beta_2\alpha_3 + \beta_1\alpha_2\alpha_3 + \alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_3 - \beta_1\beta_2\beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)((\alpha_2, \beta_2)(\alpha_3, \beta_3))$ . (multiplication is associative)
- (3) There exists  $(1, 0) \in \mathfrak{F}$  such that  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)(1, 0) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)$  for every  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ . ( $\mathfrak{F}$  has multiplicative identity)
- (4) For every  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) \neq (0, 0)$ , there exists  $\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2}, -\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2}\right) \in \mathfrak{F}$  such that  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2}, -\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2}\right) = (1, 0)$ .
- (C)  $(\alpha_1, \beta_1)((\alpha_2, \beta_2) + (\alpha_3, \beta_3)) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_2 + \beta_3) = (\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 - \beta_1\beta_2 - \beta_1\beta_3, \alpha_1\beta_2 + \alpha_1\beta_3 + \beta_1\alpha_2 + \beta_1\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1\alpha_2 - \beta_1\beta_2, \alpha_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\alpha_2) + (\alpha_1\alpha_3 - \beta_1\beta_3, \alpha_1\beta_3 + \beta_1\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_2, \beta_2) + (\alpha_1, \beta_1)(\alpha_3, \beta_3)$ . (distributive law stands)
- (c) Let  $\mathfrak{F}'$  be the set of all pairs of  $(\alpha, \beta)$  of complex numbers.
- (a) Suppose  $\mathfrak{F}'$  is a field. Let  $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathfrak{F}'$  with  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ . Then, additive identity would be  $(0, 0)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha + 0 = \alpha, \beta + 0 = \beta$ . In addition, multiplicative identity would be  $(1, 1)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha 1 = \alpha, \beta 1 = \beta$ .  
Here, think about  $(0, 1) \neq (0, 0)$ . For all  $(\alpha, \beta)$ , we have  $(0, 1)(\alpha, \beta) = (0, \beta) \neq (1, 1)$ . Therefore,  $(0, 1)$  does not have multiplicative inverse. In conclusion,  $\mathfrak{F}'$  is not a field.
- (b) Suppose  $\mathfrak{F}'$  is a field. Let  $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathfrak{F}'$  with  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ . Then, additive identity would be  $(0, 0)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha + 0 = \alpha, \beta + 0 = \beta$ . In addition, multiplicative identity would be  $(1, 0)$ , because for all  $\alpha, \beta$ , we have  $\alpha 1 - \beta 0 = \alpha, \alpha 0 + \beta 1 = \beta$ .  
Here, think about  $(i, 1) \neq (0, 0)$ . There exists  $(\alpha, \beta)$  such that  $(i, 1)(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha i - \beta, \beta i + \alpha) = (1, 0)$ . Then, we have  $\alpha i - \beta = 1$ , and  $\beta i + \alpha = 0 \iff \alpha i - \beta = 0$ . It is contradicted. Therefore,  $(i, 1)$  does not have multiplicative inverse. In conclusion,  $\mathfrak{F}'$  is not a field.

## 5 Johno (2022/11/27)

### 5.1 Exercise 2.1

- (a) We have  $0 + x = x + 0 = x$  by definition.
- (b) It follows from definition that  $0 + 0 = 0$ , hence  $0 = -0$  by the uniqueness of additive inverse.
- (c) We can prove this as in Exercise 1.1 (d).
- (d) The same as above.

- (e) Let  $\alpha x = 0$  hold. If  $\alpha \neq 0$ , then  $x = 1x = (\frac{1}{\alpha}\alpha)x = \frac{1}{\alpha}(\alpha x) = \frac{1}{\alpha}0 = 0$  by definition and Exercise 2.1 (c).
- (f) By definition and Exercise 2.1 (d), we have  $1x + (-1)x = (1-1)x = 0x = 0$ . Hence  $-x = -(1x) = (-1)x$ .
- (g) It follows from definition that  $y + (x - y) = y + (-y + x) = (y - y) + x = 0 + x = x + 0 = x$ .

## 6 Mohehe (2022/11/31)

### 6.1 Exercise 2.2

We have  $Z_p^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in Z_p\}$ . Moreover,  $Z_p$  has  $p$  members. Therefore, the number of the vectors in this vector space is  $p^n$ .

### 6.2 Exercise 2.3

Suppose  $\mathcal{V}$  is a vector space. If  $x = (0, 1) \in \mathcal{V}$ , we have  $1(0, 1) = (0, 1)$  by definition of vector spaces, but we also have  $1(0, 1) = (0, 0)$  by definition of  $\mathcal{V}$ . It is contradicted, so  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.

### 6.3 Exercise 2.4

- (a) For  $(1, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $i \in \mathcal{C}$ , we have  $i(1, 0, 0) = (i, 0, 0) \notin \mathcal{V}$ , because  $i \notin \mathcal{R}$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.
- (b) Let  $(0, a_2, a_3), (0, b_2, b_3), (0, c_2, c_3) \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ .  
We have  $(0, a_2, a_3) + (0, b_2, b_3) = (0, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $\alpha(0, a_2, a_3) = (0, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) \in \mathcal{V}$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is closed under addition and scalar multiplication.
  - (A) (1)  $(0, a_2, a_3) + (0, b_2, b_3) = (0, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) = (0, b_2, b_3) + (0, a_2, a_3)$ . (addition is commutative)
  - (2)  $(0, a_2, a_3) + ((0, b_2, b_3) + (0, c_2, c_3)) = (0, a_2, a_3) + (0, b_2 + c_2, b_3 + c_3) = (0, a_2 + b_2 + c_2, a_3 + b_3 + c_3) = (0, a_2, a_3) + (0, b_2, b_3) + (0, c_2, c_3)$ . (addition is associative)
  - (3) There exists  $(0, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{V}$  such that  $(0, a_2, a_3) + (0, 0, 0) = (0, a_2, a_3)$  for every  $(0, a_2, a_3)$ . ( $\mathcal{V}$  has additive identity)
  - (4) For every  $(0, a_2, a_3)$ , there exists  $(0, -a_2, -a_3)$  such that  $(0, a_2, a_3) + (0, -a_2, -a_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ .
  - (B) (1)  $\alpha(\beta(0, a_2, a_3)) = (0, \alpha\beta a_2, \alpha\beta a_3) = (\alpha\beta)(0, a_2, a_3)$ . (multiplication by scalars is associative)
  - (2) We have  $1(0, a_2, a_3) = (0, a_2, a_3)$  for  $1 \in \mathcal{C}$  and for every  $(0, a_2, a_3)$ .

- (C) (1)  $\alpha((0, a_2, a_3) + (0, b_2, b_3)) = \alpha(0, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) = (0, \alpha a_2 + \alpha b_2, \alpha a_3 + \alpha b_3) = (0, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) + (0, \alpha b_2, \alpha b_3) = \alpha(0, a_2, a_3) + \alpha(0, b_2, b_3)$ .
- (2)  $(\alpha + \beta)(0, a_2, a_3) = (0, (\alpha + \beta)a_2, (\alpha + \beta)a_3) = (0, \alpha a_2 + \beta a_2, \alpha a_3 + \beta a_3) = (0, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) + (0, \beta a_2, \beta a_3) = \alpha(0, a_2, a_3) + \beta(0, a_2, a_3)$ .

In conclusion,  $\mathcal{V}$  is a vector space.

- (c) For  $(0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1) \in \mathcal{V}$ , we have  $(0, 1, 1) + (1, 0, 1) = (1, 1, 2) \notin \mathcal{V}$ , because  $1 \neq 0$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.
- (d) Let  $(a_1, a_2, a_3), (b_1, b_2, b_3), (c_1, c_2, c_3) \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $a_1 + a_2 = b_1 + b_2 = c_1 + c_2 = 0$  and  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{C}$ .

We have  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) \in \mathcal{V}$  because  $a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2 = 0$ . Moreover, we have  $\alpha(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (\alpha a_1, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) \in \mathcal{V}$  because  $\alpha a_1 + \alpha a_2 = \alpha(a_1 + a_2) = 0$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is closed under addition and scalar multiplication.

- (A) (1)  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3) + (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ . (addition is commutative)
- (2)  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) + ((b_1, b_2, b_3) + (c_1, c_2, c_3)) = (a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1 + c_1, b_2 + c_2, b_3 + c_3) = (a_1 + b_1 + c_1, a_2 + b_2 + c_2, a_3 + b_3 + c_3) = (a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3) + (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ . (addition is associative)
- (3) There exists  $(0, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{V}$  such that  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) + (0, 0, 0) = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$  for every  $(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ . ( $\mathcal{V}$  has additive identity)
- (4) For every  $(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ , there exists  $(-a_1, -a_2, -a_3)$  such that  $(a_1, a_2, a_3) + (-a_1, -a_2, -a_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ .
- (B) (1)  $\alpha(\beta(a_1, a_2, a_3)) = (\alpha\beta a_1, \alpha\beta a_2, \alpha\beta a_3) = (\alpha\beta)(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ . (multiplication by scalars is associative)
- (2) We have  $1(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$  for  $1 \in \mathcal{C}$  and for every  $(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ .
- (C) (1)  $\alpha((a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3)) = \alpha(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) = (\alpha a_1 + \alpha b_1, \alpha a_2 + \alpha b_2, \alpha a_3 + \alpha b_3) = (\alpha a_1, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) + (\alpha b_1, \alpha b_2, \alpha b_3) = \alpha(a_1, a_2, a_3) + \alpha(b_1, b_2, b_3)$ .
- (2)  $(\alpha + \beta)(a_1, a_2, a_3) = ((\alpha + \beta)a_1, (\alpha + \beta)a_2, (\alpha + \beta)a_3) = (\alpha a_1 + \beta a_1, \alpha a_2 + \beta a_2, \alpha a_3 + \beta a_3) = (\alpha a_1, \alpha a_2, \alpha a_3) + (\beta a_1, \beta a_2, \beta a_3) = \alpha(a_1, a_2, a_3) + \beta(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ .
- (e) For  $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \in \mathcal{V}$ , we have  $(1, 0, 0) + (0, 1, 0) = (1, 1, 0) \notin \mathcal{V}$ , because  $1 + 1 \neq 0$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.

## 6.4 Exercise 2.5

- (a) For  $t^3 + t^2, -t^3 \in \mathcal{V}$ , we have  $t^3 + t^2 + (-t^3) = t^2 \notin \mathcal{V}$ , because  $t^2$  doesn't have degree 3. Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.

(b) Let  $x, y \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$ .

For  $\mathcal{V}$  multiplication by scalars is distributive with respect to vector addition, because  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{P}$ . By it and  $2x(0) = x(1)$ ,  $2(x+y)(0) = 2(x(0) + y(0)) = 2x(0) + 2y(0) = x(1) + y(1) = (x+y)(1)$ . For  $\mathcal{V}$  multiplication by scalars is associative, because  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{P}$ . By it and  $2x(0) = x(1)$ ,  $2(\alpha x)(0) = 2\alpha x(0) = \alpha 2x(0) = \alpha(x(1)) = \alpha x(1)$ . Therefore,  $\mathcal{V}$  is closed. For  $\mathcal{V}$  addition is associative and commutative, multiplication by scalar is associative,  $1x = x$  ( $1 \in \mathcal{C}$ ) for every vector  $x$ , multiplication by scalars is distributive with respect to vector addition, and multiplication by vectors is distributive with respect to scalar addition, because  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{P}$ . In addition, there exists  $0 \in \mathcal{V}$  such that  $x + 0 = x$ , and to every vector  $x$  there corresponds a vector  $-x$  such that  $x + (-x) = 0$  because  $-2x(0) = x(1)$ . In conclusion,  $\mathcal{V}$  is vector space.

(c) Let  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $x \neq 0$ . For  $-1 \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $-1x = -x(\neq 0)$  by Exercise 2.1(f). However  $-x \notin \mathcal{V}$  because  $-x < 0$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{V}$  is not a vector space.

(d)

## References

- [1] [https://proofwiki.org/wiki/Rational\\_Numbers\\_are\\_Countably\\_Infinite](https://proofwiki.org/wiki/Rational_Numbers_are_Countably_Infinite)
- [2] [https://proofwiki.org/wiki/Rational\\_Numbers\\_form\\_Field](https://proofwiki.org/wiki/Rational_Numbers_form_Field)
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