

**COEP Technological University, Pune**  
**Department of Mathematics**  
**MA : Linear Algebra (LA)**  
**F.Y. B.Tech. Semester I (Computer Branch)**  
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**Tutorial 4 : Vector spaces and subspaces**  
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1. Define a vector space  $V$  over a field  $F$ .

**Consider vector spaces over  $\mathbb{R}$ . If nothing is mentioned about the operations on the vector spaces, assume them to be standard addition and scalar multiplication.**

$M_{m,n}$  denotes the vector space of all  $m \times n$  matrices with entries from  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$P_n$  denotes the vector space of polynomials of degree at most  $n$  with real coefficients.

$\mathbb{C}[a, b]$  denotes set of all continuous functions on  $[a, b]$ .

2. Determine whether the set, together with the corresponding standard operations, is a vector space. If it is not, identify at least one of the ten vector space axioms that fails:
  - (a)  $M_{2 \times 6}$ .
  - (b) The set of third-degree polynomials.
  - (c) The set of first-degree polynomial functions  $ax + b$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , whose graphs pass through the origin.
  - (d) The set  $\{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \text{ is a real number}\}$ .
  - (e) The set of  $2 \times 2$  matrices of the form  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .
3. Determine whether  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with operations  $(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$ ,  $c(x, y) = (cx, y)$  is a vector space. If it is not, identify at least one of the ten vector space axioms that fails.
4. Determine whether each statement is true or false. If a statement is true, give a reason or cite an appropriate statement from the text. If a statement is false, provide an example that shows the statement is not true in all cases or cite an appropriate statement from the text:
  - (a) The set of integers is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- (b) To show that a set is not a vector space, it is sufficient to show that just one axiom is not satisfied.
- (c) In a vector space, the zero vector must exist and it should be unique.
- (d) In a vector space, additive inverse of an element need not be unique.
- (e) Set of integer valued functions form a vector space.
5. Define linear combination of vectors in a vector space. What is meant by span of a subset?
6. Define subspace of a vector space and state the necessary and sufficient conditions for a subset of a vector space to be a subspace.
7. Consider the vector space  $M_{2,2}$ . Which of the following subsets are subspaces of  $M_{2,2}$ ?
- (a) Set of symmetric matrices.
  - (b) Set of singular matrices.
  - (c) Set of scalar matrices.
  - (d) Set of triangular matrices.
8. Determine if the given set is subspace of the mentioned vector space. Justify.
- (a) Set  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x + y = 0\}$  in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - (b) Set  $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$  in the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (c) Set  $\mathbb{C}[0, 1]$  in the vector space of all integrable functions on  $[0, 1]$ .
9. Let  $V$  be the set of all solutions of a system of  $m$  homogeneous linear equations in  $n$  variables with real coefficients. Is it a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ? Justify.
10. Let  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  be subspaces of a vector space  $V$ . Which of the following are subspaces of  $V$ ?
- (a)  $W_1 \cup W_2$ , (b)  $W_1 \cap W_2$ , (c)  $W_1 + W_2$ .
11. Determine whether the set  $S$  spans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . If the set does not span  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , give a geometric description of the subspace spanned by  $S$ .
- (i)  $S = \{(2, 1), (-1, 2)\}$ , (ii)  $S = \{(-3, 5)\}$ , (iii)  $S = \{(-1, 2), (4, -8)\}$ .
12. Determine whether  $S = \{1, x^2, x^2 + 2\}$  spans  $P_2$ .

13. Check if  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -19 \\ 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$  is linear combination of  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$
14. Check if  $(1, -1, 0, 2)$  is a linear combination of  $(0, 1, -1, 3)$  and  $(1, 4, 2, 3)$ .
15. write  $0.25 + x^2 - 3x$  as a linear combination of  $\{3, 2x, -x^2\}$
16. Write the solution set of any system of equations in 3 unknowns from tutorial 3 as a linear combination of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
17. Prove that the solution set of a homogeneous system of equations is a vector space.

Note: If you find any mistake please upload corrected question and your solution on moodle for others to follow/check.