

1. Let  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ . Note that  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  is field and more specifically it is known as an algebraic number field. The binary operations on  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  are the standard addition and multiplication of numbers. Verify for all  $\alpha \neq 0$  in  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  that there exists a  $\beta \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  such that  $\alpha \cdot \beta = 1$ .

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For the next two problems let  $\mathbb{F}$  be an arbitrary field. We define the following vector space over  $\mathbb{F}$ . Let

$$\mathbb{F}^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) : x_j \in \mathbb{F}, j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

where scalar multiplication and vector addition is defined thusly,

$$\lambda \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_n)$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, \dots, y_n) = (x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n).$$

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2. (#13 §1.A) Show that  $(ab)x = a(bx)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{F}^n$  and all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ .
  3. (# 15 §1.A) Show that  $\lambda \cdot (x + y) = \lambda x + \lambda y$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$  and all  $x, y \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .

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For the next two problems let  $\mathbb{F}$  be an arbitrary field and  $V$  a vector space over  $\mathbb{F}$ .

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4. (#1 §1.B) Prove that  $-(-v) = v$  for every  $v \in V$ .
5. (#2 §1.B) Suppose  $a \in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $v \in V$ , and  $av = 0$ . Prove  $a = 0$  or  $v = 0$ .