Consider the following subsets of \mathbb{R}^3

$$S = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ x - y \\ 3y \end{array} \right] \middle| x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, \ T = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ 7y \\ y + 3 \end{array} \right] \middle| x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}, \ U = \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{array} \right] \middle| x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Which is a subspace? Recall: subspaces are subsets that can be written as spans, and subspaces are planes or lines containing the origin 0 (or just the origin, or the whole space.)

$$S = Span \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

(T does not contain $\vec{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, \vec{U} is not closed under addition