

Homework 5 - due Monday, August 7 at 10:00 AM

A real **vector space** is a nonempty set V of objects, called *vectors*, on which are defined two operations, called *addition* and *multiplication by scalars* (real numbers), subject to the ten axioms (or rules) listed below. The axioms must hold for all vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , and \mathbf{w} in V and for all scalars c and d .

1. The sum of \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} , denoted by $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}$, is in V .
2. $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}=\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{u}$.
3. $(\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v})+\mathbf{w}=\mathbf{u}+(\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{w})$.
4. There is a **zero** vector $\mathbf{0}$ in V such that $\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{0}=\mathbf{u}$.
5. For each \mathbf{u} in V , there is a vector $-\mathbf{u}$ in V such that $\mathbf{u}+(-\mathbf{u})=\mathbf{0}$.
6. The scalar multiple of \mathbf{u} by c , denoted $c\mathbf{u}$, is in V .
7. $c(\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v})=c\mathbf{u}+c\mathbf{v}$.
8. $(c+d)\mathbf{u}=c\mathbf{u}+d\mathbf{u}$.
9. $c(d\mathbf{u})=(cd)\mathbf{u}$.
10. $1\mathbf{u}=\mathbf{u}$.

Vector Spaces and Linear Transformations Practice

Make sure to justify your solution for each problem.

1. Let W be the set of points on the line $y = 2x + 1$. That is, let

$$W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} : y = 2x + 1 \right\}.$$

Is W a vector space? Prove or disprove.

2. Prove that the set of all rational numbers is NOT a vector space over \mathbb{R} .
3. Prove that the map $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ that maps a vector \mathbf{v} to the vector $\mathbf{0}$ is a linear transformation.
4. Suppose that T is the linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$ that maps a vector

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ to } \begin{bmatrix} -v_1 - 7v_3 \\ v_2 \\ v_1 \\ 0 \\ v_2 - v_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a matrix A such that $T(\mathbf{v}) = A\mathbf{v}$.

5. Is the vector $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ in $\text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$?

6. Let $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -5 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & -8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) Determine if \mathbf{u} is in *NulA*.

(b) Could \mathbf{u} be in *ColA*?