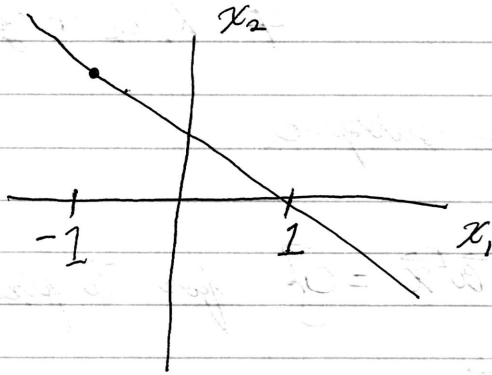


3.1.12)

$$W = \left\{ \vec{x} : \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}, a+b=1 \right\}$$

$$a = 1-b$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-b \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



3.2.6)

$$W = \left\{ \vec{x} : |\vec{x}_1| + |\vec{x}_2| = 0 \right\}$$

(S1) let $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, then $|\vec{x}_1| + |\vec{x}_2| = |0| + |0| = 0$

(S2) $\vec{x} + \vec{y} \Rightarrow |\vec{x}_1 + \vec{y}_1| + |\vec{x}_2 + \vec{y}_2| \leq |\vec{x}_1| + |\vec{y}_1| + |\vec{x}_2| + |\vec{y}_2|$

So is not a subspace

$$3.2.8 \quad W = \{ \vec{x} : x_1 x_2 = 0 \}$$

$$(S1) \quad \text{let } \vec{x} = \vec{0} \\ x_1, x_2 = (0)(0) = 0$$

$$(S2) \quad \vec{x} + \vec{y} \Rightarrow (x_1 + y_1)(x_2 + y_2) = x_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 \\ \neq x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$$

so is not a subspace

$$3.2.18 \quad W = \{ \vec{x} : \vec{a}^T \vec{x} = 0 \} \text{ for } \vec{a} \text{ fixed in } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(S1) \quad \text{let } \vec{x} = \vec{0} \\ \vec{a}^T \vec{x} = \vec{a}^T \vec{0} = 0$$

$$(S2) \quad \vec{a}^T (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \vec{a}^T \vec{x} + \vec{a}^T \vec{y} \\ = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(S3) \quad \vec{a}^T (\alpha \vec{x}) \text{ for some constant } \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha (\vec{a}^T \vec{x}) = \alpha (0) = 0$$

\therefore this is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3

3.2.30

U and V subsets of \mathbb{R}^n

$$U+V = \{ \vec{x} : \vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}; \vec{u} \in U \text{ and } \vec{v} \in V \}$$

Let U and V be subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n

(S1) then there is $\vec{u} = \vec{0} \in U$ and
 $\vec{v} = \vec{0} \in V$
so $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \in U+V$

(S2) Consider $\vec{x} + \vec{y} = (\vec{u}_x + \vec{v}_x) + (\vec{u}_y + \vec{v}_y)$
 $= (\vec{u}_x + \vec{u}_y) + (\vec{v}_x + \vec{v}_y)$

Since U and V are subspaces

$$\vec{u}_x + \vec{u}_y \in U \text{ and } \vec{v}_x + \vec{v}_y \in V$$

$$\therefore \vec{x} + \vec{y} \in U+V$$

(S3) Consider $\alpha \vec{x}$ for some constant α

$$\text{then } \alpha \vec{x} = \alpha(u + v) = \alpha u + \alpha v$$

Since U and V are subspaces

$$\alpha u \in U \text{ and } \alpha v \in V$$

$$\therefore \alpha \vec{x} \in U+V$$

$\therefore U+V$ is a subspace