

Mathematics 244 – Linear Algebra  
Discussion 1 – More Examples of Subspaces  
January 28, 2004

*Background*

Recall that we have said a subset  $W$  of a vector space  $V$  is a (*vector*) *subspace* if  $W$  is itself a vector space under the vector sum and scalar multiplication operations from  $V$ . We also saw the following theorem that gives a “shortcut test” for deciding whether a given  $W \subseteq V$  is a subspace:

**Theorem.** Let  $V$  be a vector space. A nonempty subset  $W \subset V$  is a subspace if and only if whenever  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in W$  and  $c \in \mathbf{R}$ , then  $c\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \in W$  (using the vector sum and scalar multiplication operations from  $V$ ).

Today, in our first discussion, we will get some additional practice using the Theorem to decide whether given subsets are subspaces.

*Discussion Questions*

A) For each of the given vector spaces  $V$  and subsets  $W \subset V$ , using the test given by the theorem above, decide whether or not  $W$  is a subspace of  $V$ .

- 1)  $V = \mathbf{R}^2$   $W = \{(x, y) : y = 12x^2\}$
- 2)  $V = \mathbf{R}^3$ ,  $W = \{(x, y, z) : 2x + 3y - z = 0 \text{ and } x - y + z = 0\}$ . Also, what is the set  $W$  in geometric terms?
- 3)  $V = \mathbf{R}^4$ ,  $W = \{(x, y, z, w) : x - y + 2z + w = 1\}$
- 4)  $V = F(\mathbf{R})$  (that is, the vector space of all functions  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  and

$$W = \{f \in F(\mathbf{R}) : f(x+1) = f(x) \text{ for all } x\}.$$

Also, give an example of a nonconstant function in  $W$ .

- 5)  $V = P_5(\mathbf{R})$  (the vector space of polynomials of degree  $\leq 5$  with real coefficients),  $W = \{p \in V : x^2 p''(x) = 3xp'(x) - 3p(x)\}$ . Also find an example of a nonzero polynomial in  $W$ . Hint: A good place to start is to determine for which exponents  $n$  we have  $x^n \in W$ .

B) We saw in class that the *intersection* of any collection of subspaces of a vector space is a subspace. Is the same true for *unions* of subspaces? (Recall  $W_1 \cup W_2 = \{\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in W_1 \text{ or } \mathbf{x} \in W_2\}$ .) *Suggestion:* Look at some examples in  $V = \mathbf{R}^3$  or  $\mathbf{R}^2$ .

*Assignment*

Group writeups due in class, Monday, February 2.