Practice Problems MATH2055: Advanced Linear Algebra Tutorial 1 Proof and Vector Space Basics

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(Axler 1.B.6) Let  $\overline{\mathbb{R}} := \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$  be the **extended real numbers**, the set of all real numbers along with  $\pm \infty$ . Here, addition works as you would expect. Note that  $-\infty + \infty = 0$ . Does  $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$  form a real vector space?

- We know that  $\mathbb{R}$  with the usual addition and scalar multiplication form a real vector space. But what if we redefine the operations?
- Consider  $\mathbb{R}$  such that for any  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $u + v := \max(u, v)$ and scalar multiplication is defined in the typical way. Does  $\mathbb{R}$  under this new operator form a vector space?

## (Axler 1.C.10) Suppose $U_1$ and $U_2$ are subspaces of V. Prove that the intersection $U_1 \cap U_2$ is also a subspace of V.

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