

不可使用手機、計算器，禁止作弊!

1. Consider the set \mathbb{R}^2 , with the addition defined by $[x, y] \oplus [a, b] = [x + a, yb]$, and with scalar multiplication defined by $r \otimes [x, y] = [rx, y]$.

a. Is this set a vector space? No!

Hint: Show by verifying the closed under two operations, A1-A4 and S1-S4.

b. What is the zero vector in this vector space? *Hint:* The zero vector will NOT be the vector $[0, 0]$.

Answer: the zero vector is _____, for any vectors $[x, y]$, the $-[x, y]$ is _____

Solution :

If the above set is a vector space, then for any vector $[x, y]$, we know that $0 \otimes [x, y]$ must be the zero vector $\vec{0}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{0} &= 0 \otimes [1, 1] = [0, 1] \\ &= 0 \otimes [1, 2] = [0, 2]\end{aligned}$$

Since $[0, 1] \neq [0, 2]$, it is NOT a vector space.

2. Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and $\hat{T} : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be linear transformations. Prove directly from its definition that $(T \circ \hat{T}) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is also a linear transformation.

Solution :

2-3 #31.

我上課有證過。