

Subspaces: A subset W of a *vector space* V is a *subspace* of V if the above conditions (closure under vector addition and scalar multiplication and existence of a zero vector) hold for the elements in the subspace W .

The vector spaces we will work with most commonly are \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{C}^n as well as their subspaces.

2. Identifying a Basis

Does each of these sets of vectors describe a basis for \mathbb{R}^3 ? What about for some subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ?

$$V_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad V_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad V_3 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

3. Identifying a Subspace: Proof

Is the set

$$V = \left\{ \vec{v} \mid \vec{v} = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + d \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 ? Why/why not?