_____/ 10

Name: _____

There are 10 points possible on this quiz. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. Show all work for full credit.

1. (5 points) Find the reduced row echelon form of the matrix below. Show your steps.

0	0	1	-4]
0	2	-3	7
2	8	4	2

1.1 Definition A vector space (over \mathbb{R}) consists of a set V along with two operations '+' and '.' subject to the conditions that for all vectors $\vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{u} \in V$ and all scalars $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$:

- (1) the set V is closed under vector addition, that is, $\vec{v} + \vec{w} \in V$
- (2) vector addition is commutative, $\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \vec{w} + \vec{v}$
- (3) vector addition is associative, $(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) + \vec{u} = \vec{v} + (\vec{w} + \vec{u})$
- (4) there is a zero vector $\vec{0} \in V$ such that $\vec{v} + \vec{0} = \vec{v}$ for all $\vec{v} \in V$
- (5) each $\vec{v} \in V$ has an additive inverse $\vec{w} \in V$ such that $\vec{w} + \vec{v} = \vec{0}$
- (6) the set V is closed under scalar multiplication, that is, $r \cdot \vec{v} \in V$
- (7) scalar multiplication distributes over scalar addition, $(r+s) \cdot \vec{v} = r \cdot \vec{v} + s \cdot \vec{v}$
- (8) scalar multiplication distributes over vector addition, $\mathbf{r} \cdot (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \mathbf{r} \cdot \vec{v} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \vec{w}$
- (9) ordinary multiplication of scalars associates with scalar multiplication, (rs) · v = r · (s · v)
- (10) multiplication by the scalar 1 is the identity operation, 1 · v = v.
 - 2. (5 points) Let *k* be a fixed real number and $V = \{f(x) : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} : f(x) = Ce^{kx}, C \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \cup \{0\}\}$ under the usual function addition and scalar multiplication. (So, *V* is the set of all real-valued functions of the form $f(x) = Ce^{kx}$ where $C \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...\}$.)
 - (a) Show that V satisfies (1) and (4) in the definition of a vector space.

(b) Show that V is not a vector space.