

MATH 420 – Chapter 4, Supplementary Homework Including notes from class

For **three** of the sets given below, respond to the following questions.

- a Give two example elements of the set.
- b Define the set mathematically using set notation.
- c Provide natural definitions for the operations of addition (+) and scalar multiplication (\cdot).
- d Is the given set, along with + and \cdot a vector space? Justify.
- e Find a proper (nontrivial) subset of the set which is also a vector space. Justify.
- f Find a proper subset of the set which is not a vector space. Justify

Here are the sets:

1. $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all polynomials of degree 2 or less with real-valued coefficients.
2. $\mathcal{M}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of 2×2 matrices with real-valued entries.
3. $\mathcal{J}_5(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all bar graphs with 5 bins and real-valued quantities.
4. $\mathcal{L}(3)$ is the set of all points on the line in \mathbb{R}^2 that passes through the origin and has slope 3.
5. $\mathcal{C}_0([a, b])$ is the set of all continuous functions defined on the real interval $[a, b]$.
6. $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all infinite sequences of real numbers that have a finite number of nonzero entries.

$\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of polynomials of degree 2 or less, with real-valued coefficients.

$$x^2 + 1$$

$$0x^2 + 2x + 3$$

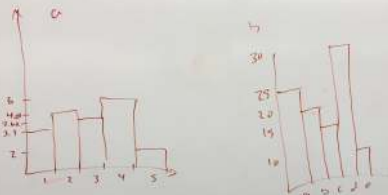
$$\mathbb{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) = \{ax^2 + bx + c \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of 2×2 matrices with real-valued entries.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z, w \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$J_5(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all bar graphs with 5 bins and real-valued quantities.

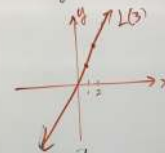


$$J_5(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Bar graph with 5 bins} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R}, a, b, c, d, e \in (-\infty, \infty) \\ y_k \in \mathbb{R}, k=1,2,3,4,5 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$L(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all points on the line in \mathbb{R}^2 that passes through the origin and has slope 3.

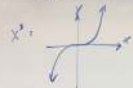
$$(1, 3) \in L(\mathbb{R})$$

$$(2, 6) \in L(\mathbb{R})$$



$$L(\mathbb{R}) = \{(x, 3x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$C_0([a, b])$ is the set of all continuous functions defined on the interval $[a, b]$.



$$C_0 = \{f(x) : a \leq x \leq b \mid x, a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$C_0 = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is continuous}\}$$



$$h = f + g$$

$$h(x) = (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

$S(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all infinite sequences with a finite number of nonzero entries (taken from \mathbb{R}).

$$A = \{1, 0, 0, 0, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{2, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots\}$$

$$C = \{0, 0, 0, \dots\}$$

$$A = \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \begin{cases} 2 & n=1 \\ 1 & n=2 \\ 0 & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$C = \{c_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \sin(n\pi)$$