

**Topic 4. Example 7.** Is  $W = \{|x, y, z\rangle \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z = 0\}$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ?

A *subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$*  is a subset  $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  such that

- (a) If  $w_1, w_2 \in W$  then  $w_1 + w_2 \in W$ ,
- (b)  $0 \in W$ ,
- (c) If  $w \in W$  then  $-w \in W$ ,
- (d) If  $w \in W$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  then  $cw \in W$ .

*Proof.*

- (a) Assume  $w_1 = |a, b, c\rangle \in W$  and  $w_2 = |x, y, z\rangle \in W$ .

Then  $a + b + c = 0$  and  $x + y + z = 0$ .

Then  $w_1 + w_2 = |a+x, b+y, c+z\rangle$  and  $(a+x) + (b+y) + (c+z) = (a+b+c) + (x+y+z) = 0 + 0 = 0$ .

So  $w_1 + w_2 \in W$ .

- (b)  $0 = |0, 0, 0\rangle$  satisfies  $0 + 0 + 0 = 0$ . So  $0 \in W$ .

- (c) Assume  $w = |x, y, z\rangle \in W$ .

Then  $x + y + z = 0$ .

Then  $-w = |-x, -y, -z\rangle$  and  $(-x) + (-y) + (-z) = -(x + y + z) = -0 = 0$ .

So  $-w \in W$ .

- (d) Assume  $w = |x, y, z\rangle \in W$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Then  $x + y + z = 0$ .

Then  $cw = |cx, cy, cz\rangle$  and  $cx + cy + cz = c(x + y + z) = c \cdot 0 = 0$ .

So  $cw \in W$ .

So  $W$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . □

**Topic 4. Example 8.** Is the line  $L = \{|x, y\rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = 2x + 1\}$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

A *subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$*  is a subset  $L \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  such that

- (a) If  $w_1, w_2 \in L$  then  $w_1 + w_2 \in L$ ,
- (b)  $0 \in L$ ,
- (c) If  $w \in L$  then  $-w \in L$ ,
- (d) If  $w \in L$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  then  $cw \in L$ .

Since  $0 = |0, 0\rangle$  and  $0 \neq 2 \cdot 0 + 1$  then  $0 \notin L$ .

So  $L$  is not a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

**Topic 4. Example ??.** Is  $W = \{|x, y\rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0\}$  a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

A *subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$*  is a subset  $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  such that

- (a) If  $w_1, w_2 \in W$  then  $w_1 + w_2 \in W$ ,
- (b)  $0 \in W$ ,
- (c) If  $w \in W$  then  $-w \in W$ ,
- (d) If  $w \in W$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  then  $cw \in W$ .

Let  $w = |1, 1\rangle$ . Since  $1 \geq 0$  and  $1 \geq 0$  then  $w \in W$ .

Let  $c = -1 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Then  $cw = (-1) \cdot |1, 1\rangle = |-1, -1\rangle$  and  $-1 \not\geq 0$ . So  $cw \notin W$ .

So  $W$  is not a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .