

MATH 121HOMEWORK #2 - SOLUTIONS

**1.2.12**  $V = \{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f(t) = f(-t)\}$  is a vector space.

• check addition & multiplication well-defined:

$$- \exists \text{ unique } f+g \in V: (f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t) = f(-t) + g(-t) = (f+g)(-t).$$

$$- \exists \text{ unique } af \in V: [af](t) = a[f(t)] = a[f(-t)] = a f(-t).$$

• check the 8 axioms:

$$(VS1) (f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t) = g(t) + f(t) = (g+f)(t)$$

$$(VS2) [(f+g)+h](t) = (f+g)(t) + h(t) = f(t) + g(t) + h(t) = f(t) + (g+h)(t) = [f+(g+h)](t)$$

$$(VS3) f \equiv 0 (f(t) = 0, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}). \text{ clearly an even function.}$$

$$\text{Then } g(t) + 0 = g(t)$$

$$(VS4) \text{ Given } f(t), \text{ consider } g(t) = (-1) \cdot f(t) = -f(-t) = g(-t),$$

$$\text{well-defined \& unique, and } f(t) + g(t) = f(t) + (-1)f(t) = (1+(-1))f(t) = 0 \cdot f(t) = 0$$

(even)

$$(VS5) (1 \cdot g)(t) = 1 \cdot g(t) = 1 \cdot g(-t) = g(t)$$

$$(VS6) (ab)g(t) = a(bg)(t) = a(bg(t))$$

$$(VS7) a[(f+g)(t)] = a[f(t) + g(t)] = a f(t) + a g(t)$$

$$(VS8) (a+b)(f(t)) = a f(t) + b f(t)$$

Hence  $V$  is a vector space.

**1.2.13**

$$V: \begin{cases} (a_1, a_2) + (b_1, b_2) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2) \\ c(a_1, a_2) = (ca_1, ca_2) \end{cases}$$