

Books, watches, notes or cell phones are **not** allowed. The **only** calculators allowed are the Sharp EL-531***. You **must** show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work.

Question 1.¹ Let $V = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}, b > 0\}$. And the addition in V is defined by $(a, b) \oplus (c, d) = (ad + bc, bd)$ and scalar multiplication in V is defined by $t \odot (a, b) = (tab^{t-1}, b^t)$

a. (1 mark) $(4, 2) \oplus (-5, 1)$

b. (1 mark) $-2 \odot (1, 2)$

c. (3 marks) Demonstrate whether the 4th axiom of vector spaces holds. That is, does the zero vector exists in V .

d. (3 marks) Demonstrate whether the 5th axiom of vector spaces holds. That is, additive inverses in V exists for all vectors in V .

Question 2. (5 marks) Prove: If $a \neq 1$ and \mathbf{v} is any vector in a vector space V such that $a\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ then $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$. Show every step, justify every step, and cite the axiom(s) used!!!

Bonus Question. (3 mark) Show that the commutativity axiom can be shown using the other axioms by first calculating $(1 + 1)(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})$ in two different ways.

¹From <http://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/jmckinnon/Math225/Week1/Lecture1e.pdf>