Read: Lax, Chapter 1, pages 1–11.

- 1. Let X be a vector space over a field K. Let 0 be the zero element of K and **0** the zeroelement of X. Using only the definitions of a group, a vector space, and a field, carefully prove each of the following:
 - (a) The identity element e of a group is unique.
 - (b) In any group G, the inverse of $g \in G$ is unique.
 - (c) 0x = 0 for every $x \in X$;
 - (d) $k\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$ for every $k \in K$;
 - (e) For every $k \in K$ and $x \in X$, if kx = 0, then k = 0 or x = 0.
- 2. Let X denote the vector space of polynomials in $\mathbb{R}[x]$ of degree less than n. Are the vectors $x^3 + 2x + 5$, $3x^2 + 2$, 6x, 6 linearly independent in X? (Assume that $n \ge 4$.)
- 3. The following is called the *Replacement Lemma*: Let X be a vector space over K, and let S be a linearly independent subset of X. Let $x_0 \in \text{Span}(S)$ with $x_0 \neq 0$. Prove that there exists $x_1 \in S$ such that the set $S' = (S \setminus \{x_1\}) \cup \{x_0\}$ is a basis for Span(S).
 - (a) Prove the Replacement Lemma.
 - (b) Suppose that B is a basis for X containing n elements, and let B' be another basis for X. Use the Replacement Lemma to show that |B'| = n.
- 4. If Y is a subspace of X, then two vectors $x_1, x_2 \in X$ are congruent modulo Y, denoted $x_1 \equiv x_2 \mod Y$, if $x_1 x_2 \in Y$. This is an equivalence relation; denote the equivalence class containing $x \in X$ by $\{x\}$, and let X/Y denote the set of equivalence classes. We can make X/Y into a vector space by defining addition and scalar multiplication as follows:

$$\{x\} + \{z\} = \{x + z\}, \qquad \{ax\} = a\{x\}.$$

Show that these operations are well-defined, that is, they do not depend on the choice of congruence class representatives.

5. Let S be a set of vectors in a finite-dimensional vector space X. Show that S is a basis of X if every vector of X can be written in one and only one way as a linear combination of the vectors in S.