**Ex:**  $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ , S is the first quadrant, i.e. the subset of all vectors whose entries are non-negative.

Closure under addition is OK: with  $a \ge 0, b \ge 0, c \ge 0, d \ge 0$ 

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} a\\b\end{array}\right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} c\\d\end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} a+c\\b+d\end{array}\right]$$

which is again in S since  $a + c \ge 0$  and  $b + d \ge 0$ . Closure under scalar multiplication fails: with  $a \ge 0$  and  $b \ge 0$ 

$$-1\left[\begin{array}{c}a\\b\end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c}-a\\-b\end{array}\right]$$

which is NOT in S since  $-a \le 0$  and  $-b \le 0$ . This is not a subspace!