



Math 201

Section F03

September 8, 2021

Definition. A *vector space over F* is a set V with two operations

Definition. A *vector space over F* is a set V with two operations

vector addition:
$$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$$
$$(v, w) \mapsto v + w$$

scalar multiplication:
$$+ : F \times V \rightarrow V$$
$$(a, v) \mapsto av$$

Definition. A *vector space over F* is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

Definition. A *vector space over F* is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.
4. There exists $-x \in V$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.
4. There exists $-x \in V$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.
5. For $1 \in F$, we have $1 \cdot x = x$.

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.
4. There exists $-x \in V$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.
5. For $1 \in F$, we have $1 \cdot x = x$.
6. $(ab)x = a(bx)$ (associativity of scalar multiplication).

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.
4. There exists $-x \in V$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.
5. For $1 \in F$, we have $1 \cdot x = x$.
6. $(ab)x = a(bx)$ (associativity of scalar multiplication).
7. $a(x + y) = ax + ay$ (distributivity).

Definition. A vector space over F is a set V with two operations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector addition:} \quad & +: V \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (v, w) \mapsto v + w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{scalar multiplication:} \quad & +: F \times V \rightarrow V \\ & (a, v) \mapsto av \end{aligned}$$

such that the following hold for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $a, b \in F$:

1. $x + y = y + x$ (commutativity of addition).
2. $(x + y) + z = (x + y) + z$ (associativity of addition).
3. There exists $0 \in V$ such that $0 + w = w$ for all $w \in V$.
4. There exists $-x \in V$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.
5. For $1 \in F$, we have $1 \cdot x = x$.
6. $(ab)x = a(bx)$ (associativity of scalar multiplication).
7. $a(x + y) = ax + ay$ (distributivity).
8. $(a + b)x = ax + bx$ (distributivity).

Most important example of a vector space

$$F^n = \underbrace{F \times \cdots \times F}_{n \text{ times}} = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) : a_i \in F \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Most important example of a vector space

$$F^n = \underbrace{F \times \cdots \times F}_{n \text{ times}} = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) : a_i \in F \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Linear structure:

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, \dots, b_n) := (a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n)$$

$$c(a_1, \dots, a_n) := (ca_1, \dots, ca_n)$$

for all $(a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n) \in F^n$ and $c \in F$.

Matrices

The set of $m \times n$ matrices with entries in the field F :

$$M_{m \times n} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) : a_{ij} \in F \text{ for all } i, j \right\}.$$

has a standard vector space structure.

Matrices

The set of $m \times n$ matrices with entries in the field F :

$$M_{m \times n} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) : a_{ij} \in F \text{ for all } i, j \right\}.$$

has a standard vector space structure.

Given $A \in M_{m \times n}$, denote the entry in its i -th row and j -th column by A_{ij} .

Matrices

The set of $m \times n$ matrices with entries in the field F :

$$M_{m \times n} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) : a_{ij} \in F \text{ for all } i, j \right\}.$$

has a standard vector space structure.

Given $A \in M_{m \times n}$, denote the entry in its i -th row and j -th column by A_{ij} .

Define the vector space operations on $M_{m \times n}$ as follows:

Matrices

The set of $m \times n$ matrices with entries in the field F :

$$M_{m \times n} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} : a_{ij} \in F \text{ for all } i, j \right\}.$$

has a standard vector space structure.

Given $A \in M_{m \times n}$, denote the entry in its i -th row and j -th column by A_{ij} .

Define the vector space operations on $M_{m \times n}$ as follows:

addition: $(A + B)_{ij} := A_{ij} + B_{ij}$ for all $A, B \in M_{m \times n}$;

Matrices

The set of $m \times n$ matrices with entries in the field F :

$$M_{m \times n} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) : a_{ij} \in F \text{ for all } i, j \right\}.$$

has a standard vector space structure.

Given $A \in M_{m \times n}$, denote the entry in its i -th row and j -th column by A_{ij} .

Define the vector space operations on $M_{m \times n}$ as follows:

addition: $(A + B)_{ij} := A_{ij} + B_{ij}$ for all $A, B \in M_{m \times n}$;

scalar multiplication: $(cA)_{ij} := cA_{ij}$ for all $A \in M_{m \times n}$ and $c \in F$.

Function spaces

Let S be any set, and let F be any field. Define

$$F^S := \{\text{functions } f: S \rightarrow F\}.$$

Function spaces

Let S be any set, and let F be any field. Define

$$F^S := \{\text{functions } f: S \rightarrow F\}.$$

Vector space structure on F^S : for $f, g \in F$ and $t \in F$, define $f + g$ and tf by

Function spaces

Let S be any set, and let F be any field. Define

$$F^S := \{\text{functions } f: S \rightarrow F\}.$$

Vector space structure on F^S : for $f, g \in F$ and $t \in F$, define $f + g$ and tf by

$$\text{addition:} \quad (f + g)(s) := f(s) + g(s)$$

$$\text{scalar multiplication:} \quad (tf)(s) := t(f(s))$$

Subspaces

Definition. A subset $W \subseteq V$ of a vector space V is a *subspace* of V if it is a vector space with the operations of addition and scalar multiplication inherited from V .