

Linear Algebra Game

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Chapter 1

VectorSpaces

1.1 ZeroScalarMultiplication

Definition 1. A *vector space* is a space over a field K with an abelian group V . It has four main properties:

- **smul_add:** $\forall a \in K, x, y \in V, a \bullet (x + y) = a \bullet x + a \bullet y$
- **add_smul:** $\forall a, b \in K, x \in V, (a + b) \bullet x = a \bullet x + b \bullet x$
- **mul_smul:** $\forall a, b \in K, x \in V, (a * b) \bullet x = a \bullet (b \bullet x)$
- **one_smul:** $\forall x \in V, 1 \in K \bullet x = x$

Theorem 2. In any vector space V over K , the scalar 0 multiplied by any vector gives the zero vector: $(0 : K) \bullet w = (0 : V)$

1.2 MultiplyingByTheZeroVector

Theorem 3. In any vector space V over K , any scalar a multiplied by the zero vector gives the zero vector: $(a : K) \bullet (0 : V) = (0 : V)$

1.3 ScalingByNegativeOne

Theorem 4. In any vector space V over K , multiplying a vector by -1 gives its additive inverse: $(v : V) : (-1 : K) \bullet v = -v$

1.4 ZeroMustBelong

Definition 5. A *subspace* is a subset of a vector space that acts similarly to a vector space itself. It has three main properties:

- **Nonempty:** $W.\text{Nonempty}$
- **Closure_Under_Addition:** $\forall (x, y : V), x \in W \rightarrow y \in W \rightarrow x + y \in W$
- **Closure_Under_Scalar_Multiplication:** $\forall (a : K)(x : V), x \in W \rightarrow a \bullet x \in W$

Theorem 6. This is a proof that any subspace contains the zero vector: $(0 : V) \in W$

1.5 NegativesInSubspace

Theorem 7. *This is a proof that if a subspace contains a vector x , it also contains $-x$: $\forall(x : V), x \in W \rightarrow (-x) \in W$*

Chapter 2

LinearIndependenceSpan

2.1 LinearCombinations

Definition 8. $\exists (s : \text{Finset } V)(f : V \rightarrow K), (\uparrow s \subseteq S) \wedge (x = \text{Finset.sums}(f) \Rightarrow f v \bullet v)$

Theorem 9. *If $v \in S$, then v is a linear combination of S : $S : \text{Set } V \rightarrow V(hv : v \in S) : \text{is_linear_combination } KVS v$*

2.2 IntroducingSpan

Definition 10. $x \in V | \text{linear_combination } KVS x$

Theorem 11. *If $v \in S$, then $v \in \text{span } KVS$: $S : \text{Set } V \rightarrow V(hv : v \in S) : v \in \text{span } KVS$*

2.3 MonotonicityOfSpan

2.4 LinearIndependence

2.5 LinearIndependenceOfSubsets

2.6 SupersetsSpanTheWholeSpace

2.7 UniquenessOfLinearCombinations

2.8 LinearIndependenceOfSetWithInsertion

2.9 SpanAfterRemovingElements