# Linear Algebra Game

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## Chapter 1

# VectorSpaces

#### 1.1 ZeroScalarMultiplication

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**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: $(a:K): a \bullet (0:V) = (0:V)$ 

### 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.Nonempty

- Closure\_Under\_Addition:  $\forall (xy:V), x \in W \rightarrow y \in W \rightarrow x + y \in W$
- 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': $\forall (x:V), x \in W \to (-x) \in W$