

Math H110 Theorems.

1. **Lemma.** Let F be a field, $\lambda \in F$, V a vector space over F (denoted by V/F), $v \in V$. Then, if $\lambda v = 0$, then $\lambda = 0$ or $v = 0$.
2. **Lemma.** A vector space over a field is a module over a field.
3. **Theorem.** The intersection of a family of subspaces of a vector space V is a subspace of V .
4. **Lemma.** Let $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_t\}$. Then the subspace of all linear combinations of the elements of S is the $\text{span} S$.
5. **Theorem.** Let $L = v_1, \dots, v_n$ be a list of vectors in a vector space V over a field F and let $T : F^n \rightarrow V$ be linear transformation with $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \mapsto \lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n$. Then, we have the following:
 - (a) L spans V iff T is onto.
 - (b) L is linearly independent iff T is 1-1 iff $\text{nul } T = \{0\}$.
 - (c) L is a basis iff T is 1-1 and onto.
6. **Prop.** Consider $T : F^n \rightarrow V$ with $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \mapsto \lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n$, so $T(e_i) = v_i$ for all i . Then, T is the unique linear map $F^n \rightarrow V$ that sends $e_i \mapsto v_i$ for all i .
7. **Theorem.** Every subspace X of V has complement.
8. **Lemma.** If v_1, \dots, v_t is linearly dependent list, then there is an index k such that $v_k \in \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}, v_{k+1}, \dots, v_t)$. Furthermore, the span of the list of length $t - 1$ gotten by removing v_k from the list is the same as the span of the original list.
9. **Prop.** In a finite-dimensional vector space, the length of every linearly independent list of vectors is less than or equal to the length of every spanning list of vectors.
10. **Cor.** Two bases of V have the same number of elements.