

Vector Spaces

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1 \mathbf{R}^n and \mathbf{C}^n

1.1 Complex Numbers

1.1.1 Definition of Complex Numbers

- A **complex number** is an ordered pair (a, b) , where $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, and can be written as $a + bi$.
- The set of all complex numbers is denoted by \mathbf{C} :

$$\mathbf{C} = \{a + bi : a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$$

- Addition and Multiplication of Complex Numbers on \mathbf{C} are defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}(a + bi) + (c + di) &= (a + c) + (b + d)i \\ (a + bi)(c + di) &= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i\end{aligned}$$

where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}$.

- $a + 0i$ is denoted as a .
 $0 + bi$ is denoted as bi .

- $\mathbf{R} \subset \mathbf{C}$
- $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

1.1.2 Properties of Complex Arithmetic

- **commutativity**

$$\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha \text{ and } \alpha\beta = \beta\alpha \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C};$$

- **associativity**

$$(\alpha + \beta) + \lambda = \alpha + (\beta + \lambda) \text{ and } (\alpha\beta)\lambda = \alpha(\beta\lambda) \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C};$$

- **identities**

$$\lambda + 0 = \lambda \text{ and } \lambda 1 = \lambda \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbf{C};$$

- **additive inverse**

for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$ with $\alpha \neq 0$, there exists a unique $\beta \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $\alpha + \beta = 0$;

- **multiplicative inverse**

for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$ with $\alpha \neq 0$, there exists a unique $\beta \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $\alpha\beta = 1$;

- **distributive property**

$$\lambda(\alpha + \beta) = \lambda\alpha + \lambda\beta \text{ for all } \lambda, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}.$$

1.1.3 Subtraction and Division of Complex Numbers

Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}$.

- Let $-\alpha$ denote the additive inverse of α . Thus $-\alpha$ is the unique complex number such that

$$\alpha + (-\alpha) = 0.$$

- **Subtraction** on \mathbf{C} is defined by

$$\beta - \alpha = \beta + (-\alpha).$$

- For $\alpha \neq 0$, let $1/\alpha$ denote the multiplicative inverse of α . Thus $1/\alpha$ is the unique complex number such that

$$\alpha(1/\alpha) = 1.$$

- **Division** on \mathbf{C} is defined by

$$\beta/\alpha = \beta(1/\alpha).$$

1.1.4 Notation \mathbf{F}

Throughout this book, \mathbf{F} stands for either \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{C} . The letter \mathbf{F} is used because \mathbf{R} and \mathbf{C} are examples of **fields**. Elements of \mathbf{F} are also called **scalars**.

1.2 Lists

1.2.1 Definition of Lists

Suppose n is a nonnegative integer. A **list** of **length** n is an **ordered** collection of n elements (not necessarily numbers) separated by commas and surrounded by parentheses. A list must also have a finite length. A list of length n , or an **n -tuple**, looks like:

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Two lists are equal if and only if they have the same length and the same elements in the same order. Lists differ from sets in that order matters and repetitions are not meaningless.

1.2.2 Definition of \mathbf{F}^n

\mathbf{F}^n is the set of all lists of length n made up with elements of \mathbf{F} :

$$\mathbf{F}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) : x_j \in \mathbf{F} \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

If $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{R}$ and n equals 2 or 3, then this definition of \mathbf{F}^n is the same as \mathbf{R}^2 or \mathbf{R}^3 . Lists in \mathbf{F}^n are also called vectors.

1.2.3 Addition in \mathbf{F}^n

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, \dots, y_n) = (x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

1.2.4 Commutativity of Addition in \mathbf{F}^n

If $x, y \in \mathbf{F}^n$, then $x + y = y + x$.

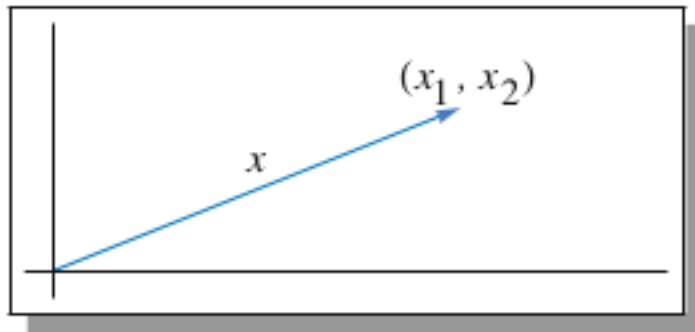
1.2.5 Definition of the 0 List

Let 0 denote the list of length n whose coordinates are all 0:

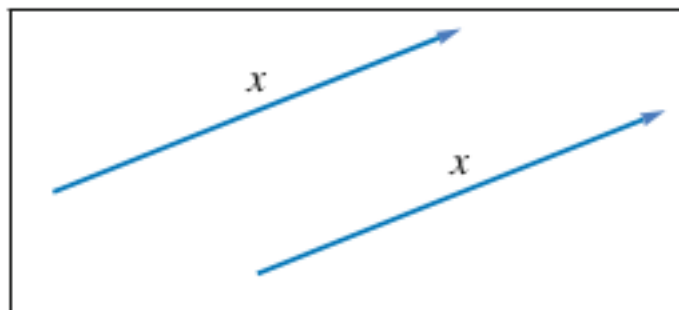
$$0 = (0, \dots, 0).$$

1.2.6 Geometric Interpretation of Vectors

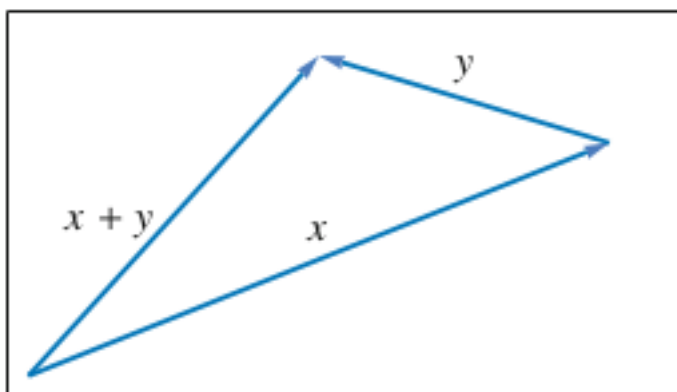
- We can think of lists or vectors not just as points but also as arrows in Euclidean spaces.
- We can translate a vector without changing its length or direction and still think of it as the same vector.
- Addition of vectors can be thought of as taking two vectors and translating one so that its start touches the end of the other and drawing a new vector from the beginning of the chain to the end of the chain.



*Elements of \mathbf{R}^2 can be
thought of as points
or as vectors.*



A vector.



The sum of two vectors.

1.2.7 Additive Inverse in \mathbf{F}^n

For $x \in \mathbf{F}^n$, the **additive inverse** of x , denoted $-x$, is the vector $-x \in \mathbf{F}^n$ such that

$$x + (-x) = 0.$$

In other words, if $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, then $-x = (-x_1, \dots, -x_n)$.

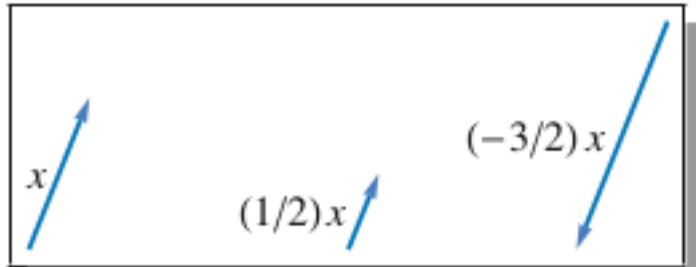
The vector $-x$ is parallel to x and has the same length but facing the opposite direction.

1.2.8 Scalar Multiplication in \mathbf{F}^n

The **product** of a number λ and a vector \mathbf{F}^n is computed by multiplying each element or coordinate of the vector by λ :

$$\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_n);$$

here $\lambda \in \mathbf{F}$ and $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{F}^n$.



Scalar multiplication.

2 Definition of Vector Space

2.1 Addition and Scalar Multiplication on a Set

- An **addition** on a set V is a function that assigns an element $u + v \in V$ to each pair of elements $u, v \in V$.
- A **scalar multiplication** on a set V is a function that assigns an element $\lambda v \in V$ to each $\lambda \in \mathbf{F}$ and each $v \in V$.

2.2 Vector Space

A **vector space** is a set V along with an addition on V and a scalar multiplication on V such that the following properties hold:

- **commutativity**

$$u + v = v + u \text{ for all } u, v \in V;$$

- **associativity**

$$(u+v)+w = u+(v+w) \text{ and } (ab)v = a(bv) \text{ for all } u, v, w \in V \text{ and all } a, b \in \mathbf{F};$$

- **additive identity**

there exists an element $0 \in V$ such that $v + 0 = v$ for all $v \in V$;

- **additive inverse**

for every $v \in V$ there exists $w \in V$ such that $v + w = 0$;

- **multiplicative identity**

$1v = v$ for all $v \in V$;

- **distributive properties**

$a(u + v) = au + av$ and $(a + b)v = av + bv$ for all $a, b \in \mathbf{F}$ and all $u, v \in V$;

Elements of a vector space are called **vectors** or **points**.

2.3 Real Vector Space vs. Complex Vector Space

Scalar multiplication in a vector space depends on \mathbf{F} . Thus when we need to specify we say that V is a vector space over \mathbf{F} .

- A vector space over \mathbf{R} is called a real vector space.
- A vector space over \mathbf{C} is called a complex vector space.

2.4 \mathbf{F}^S

- If S is a set, then \mathbf{F}^S denotes the set of functions $f : S \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$.
- For $f, g \in \mathbf{F}^S$, the sum $f + g \in \mathbf{F}^S$ is the function defined by

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

for all $x \in S$.

- For $\lambda \in \mathbf{F}$ and $f \in \mathbf{F}^S$, the product $\lambda f \in \mathbf{F}^S$ is the function defined by

$$(\lambda f)(x) = \lambda f(x)$$

for all $x \in S$.

3 Subspaces

3.1 Definition Subspace

A subset U of a vector space V is called a **subspace**, or **linear subspace**, of V if U is also a vector space (using the same addition and scalar multiplication as on V).

3.2 Conditions for a Subspace

A subset U of vector space V is a subspace of V if and only if U satisfies the following three conditions:

- **additive identity**

if 0 is the additive identity of V , then $0 \in U$;

- **closed under addition**

$u, w \in U$ implies $u + w \in U$;

- **closed under scalar multiplication**

$a \in \mathbf{F}$ and $u \in U$ implies $au \in U$.

3.3 Subspaces of \mathbf{R}^2

All the subspaces of \mathbf{R}^2 are $\{0\}$, \mathbf{R}^2 , and all the lines in \mathbf{R}^2 through the origin.

3.4 Sums of Subspaces

3.4.1 Sum of Subsets

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are all subsets of V . The **sum** of U_1, \dots, U_m , denoted $U_1 + \dots + U_m$, is the set of all possible sums of elements of U_1, \dots, U_m . More precisely,

$$U_1 + \dots + U_m = \{u_1 + \dots + u_m : u_1 \in U_1, \dots, u_m \in U_m\}.$$

3.4.2 Sum of Subspaces is the Smallest Containing Subspace

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are subspaces of V . Then $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is the smallest subspace of V containing U_1, \dots, U_m .

Sums of subspaces in Vector spaces is analogous to unions of sets in set theory. The sum of subspaces is the smallest containing subspace much like the union of sets is the smallest containing set.

3.5 Direct Sums

3.5.1 Definition Direct Sum

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are subspaces of V .

- The sum $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is called a **direct sum** if each element of $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ can be written in only one way as a sum $u_1 + \dots + u_m$, where each u_j is in U_j .
- If $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is a direct sum, then $U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_m$ denotes $U_1 + \dots + U_m$, with \oplus notation serving as an indication that this is a direct sum.

3.5.2 Condition for a Direct Sum

Suppose U_1, \dots, U_m are subspaces of V . Then $U_1 + \dots + U_m$ is a direct sum if and only if the only way to write 0 as a sum $u_1 + \dots + u_m$, where each u_j in U_j , is by taking each u_j equal to 0.

3.5.3 Direct Sum of Two Subspaces

Suppose U and W are subspaces of V . Then $U + W$ is a direct sum if and only if $U \cap W = \{0\}$.

This condition only deals with two subspaces.

While sums of subspaces is analogous to unions of subsets, direct sums of subspaces is analogous to unions of disjoint subsets.