

The Quest To Read Lee

For the basic properties of vector spaces and linear maps, you can consult almost any linear algebra book that treats vector spaces abstractly, such as [FIS03]. Here we just summarize the main points, with emphasis on those aspects that are most important for the study of smooth manifolds.

Vector Spaces

Let \mathbb{R} denote the field of real numbers. A **vector space over \mathbb{R}** (or **real vector space**) is a set V endowed with two operations: **vector addition** $V \times V \rightarrow V$, denoted by $(v, w) \mapsto v + w$, and **scalar multiplication** $\mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$, denoted by $(a, v) \mapsto av$, satisfying the following properties:

- (i) V is an abelian group under vector addition.
- (ii) Scalar multiplication satisfies the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} a(bv) &= (ab)v && \text{for all } v \in V \text{ and } a, b \in \mathbb{R}; \\ 1v &= v && \text{for all } v \in V. \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) Scalar multiplication and vector addition are related by the following distributive laws:

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)v &= av + bv && \text{for all } v \in V \text{ and } a, b \in \mathbb{R}; \\ a(v + w) &= av + aw && \text{for all } v, w \in V \text{ and } a \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

This definition can be generalized in two directions. First, replacing \mathbb{R} by an arbitrary field \mathbb{F} everywhere, we obtain the definition of a **vector space over \mathbb{F}** . In particular, we sometimes have occasion to consider vector spaces over \mathbb{C} , called **complex vector spaces**. Unless we specify otherwise, all vector spaces are assumed to be real.

Second, if \mathbb{R} is replaced by a commutative ring \mathcal{R} , this becomes the definition of a **module over \mathcal{R}** (or **\mathcal{R} -module**). For example, if \mathbb{Z} denotes the ring of integers,