

MA1114 6/10/21

Vector space \mathbb{R}^n

Definition 1.16

A vector in \mathbb{R}^n is a column vector, with n entries $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

e.g. $n=3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \lambda x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ (some } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{)}$$

Definition 1.18

A linear combination of vectors $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is an expression of the form $\lambda u + \mu v$, $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

Examples

$$\begin{array}{l} u+v \quad (\lambda, \mu = 1) \\ \underline{0} \quad (\lambda, \mu = 0) \end{array}$$

In fact, we can take linear combination of 3, 4, 5 ... vectors

e.g. $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\lambda u + \mu v + \nu w$ is a linear combination of u, v, w

$(\lambda, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R})$

Example

$$P = \left\{ \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \mid \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\text{is } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in P? \quad \lambda = 2, \mu = 1$$

Proposition 1.21 (Properties of vectors addition and scalar mult)

Any vectors $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{VA0 } u + v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{VA1 } v + \underline{0} = v = \underline{0} + v$$

$$\text{VA2 } \exists "-v" \in \mathbb{R} \text{ with } v + (-v) = \underline{0} = (-v) + v$$

$$\text{VA3 } (u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$$

$$\text{VA4 } u + v = v + u$$

$$\text{SM0 } \lambda \cdot v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{SM1 } 1 \cdot v = v$$

$$\text{SM2 } \lambda \cdot (\mu v) = (\lambda \mu) \cdot v$$

$$\text{SM3 } (\lambda + \mu) \cdot v = \lambda v + \mu v$$

$$\text{SM4 } \lambda (u + v) = \lambda u + \lambda v$$