

# Linear Algebra Notes

Nong Minh Hieu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University (NTU - Singapore)

## Contents

|          |                                      |          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Vector Spaces</b>                 | <b>2</b> |
| 1.1      | Definition of Vector Space . . . . . | 2        |
| 1.2      | Linear Independence . . . . .        | 2        |
| 1.3      | Basis and Dimension . . . . .        | 2        |
| <b>A</b> | <b>List of Definitions</b>           | <b>3</b> |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Important Theorems</b>            | <b>3</b> |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Important Corollaries</b>         | <b>3</b> |
| <b>D</b> | <b>Important Propositions</b>        | <b>3</b> |
| <b>E</b> | <b>References</b>                    | <b>4</b> |

# 1 Vector Spaces

## 1.1 Definition of Vector Space

**Definition 1.1** (Vector Space).

A **vector space** (over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ ) consists of a set  $V$  with two operations “+” and “ $\cdot$ ” subject to the conditions that for all  $\vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{u} \in V$  and scalars  $r, s \in \mathbb{F}$ :

1. **Closure under:**

- Vector addition:  $\vec{v} + \vec{w} \in V$ .
- Scalar multiplication:  $r \cdot \vec{v} \in V$ .

2. **Properties of vector addition:**

- Commutativity:  $\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \vec{w} + \vec{v}$ .
- Associativity:  $(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) + \vec{u} = \vec{v} + (\vec{w} + \vec{u})$ .

3. **Properties of scalar multiplication:**

- Distributivity over scalar addition:  $(r + s) \cdot \vec{v} = r \cdot \vec{v} + s \cdot \vec{v}$ .
- Distributivity over vector addition:  $r \cdot (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = r \cdot \vec{v} + r \cdot \vec{w}$ .

4. **Inverse elements:**

- Additive inverse:  $\forall \vec{v} \in V, \exists -\vec{v} \in V : \vec{v} + (-\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$ .

5. **Identity elements:**

- Additive identity:  $\exists \vec{0} \in V : \vec{0} + \vec{v} = \vec{v}, \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$ .
- Multiplicative identity:  $\exists 1 \in \mathbb{F} : 1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v}, \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$ .

**Remark 1.1** (Trivial Space). A vector space with one element is called a **trivial space**.

**Example 1.1.** The following is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix}^\top : y = 3x \right\}$$

## 1.2 Linear Independence

## 1.3 Basis and Dimension

## A List of Definitions

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.1 Definition (Vector Space) . . . . . | 2 |
|---|---|

## B Important Theorems

## C Important Corollaries

## D Important Propositions

## E References

### References

- [1] Rick Durrett. *Probability: Theory and Examples*. 4th. USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010. ISBN: 0521765390.
- [2] Erhan undefinedinar. *Probability and Stochastics*. Springer New York, 2011. ISBN: 9780387878591. DOI: [10.1007/978-0-387-87859-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-87859-1). URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-87859-1>.
- [3] Wikipedia. *Vitali set* — *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vitali%20set&oldid=1187241923>. [Online; accessed 24-December-2023]. 2023.