

Linear Algebra Notes

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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: $\exists 1 \in \mathbb{F} : 1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v}, \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$.

For brevity, we will denote vectors as bold face letters instead of overhead arrows after this definition. For example, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w}

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 :

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

This is easy to verify. Let us go through each condition one by one. Suppose that we have two vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \in L$ defined as follows:

1.2 Linear Independence

1.3 Basis and Dimension

A List of Definitions

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B Important Theorems

C Important Corollaries

D Important Propositions

E References

References

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