

$x^2 + 1 = 0$, an equation of degree two. Thus, \mathbb{C} is a two-dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space (and, as any field, one-dimensional as a vector space over itself, \mathbb{C}). If α is not algebraic, the dimension of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ over \mathbb{Q} is infinite. For instance, for $\alpha = e$ there is no such equation, in other words e is transcendental.

== Linear maps and matrices ==

The relation of two vector spaces can be expressed by linear map or linear transformation. They are functions that reflect the vector space structure, i.e., they preserve sums and scalar multiplication: