

- Welcome Session ☺
- How the course will work

Vectors & Vector Spaces

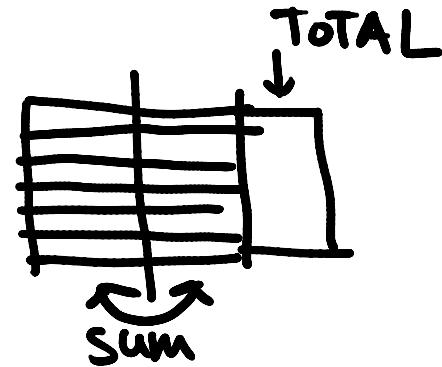
$$\underline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

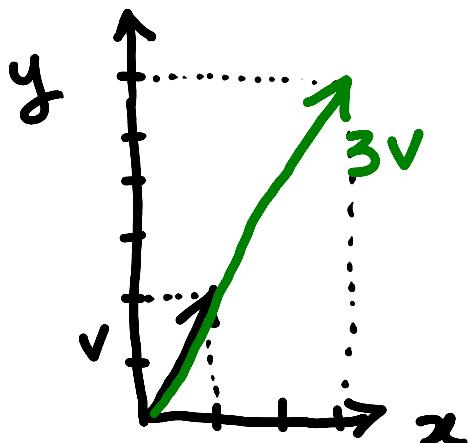
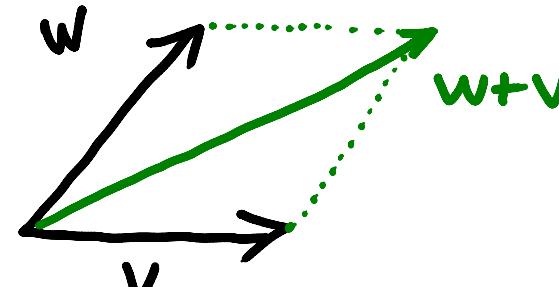
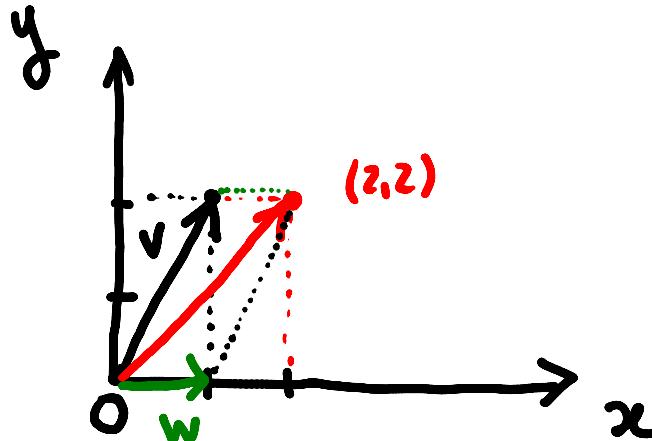
??.

$$\underline{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{v+w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+1 \\ 2+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow 3v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



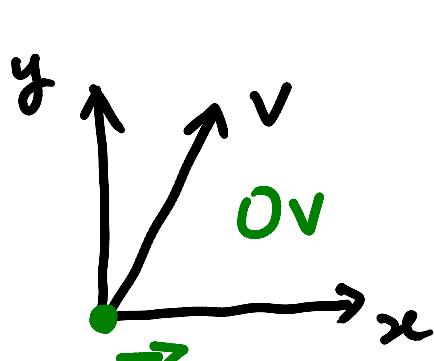


scalar

$$3v = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{length}(v) = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

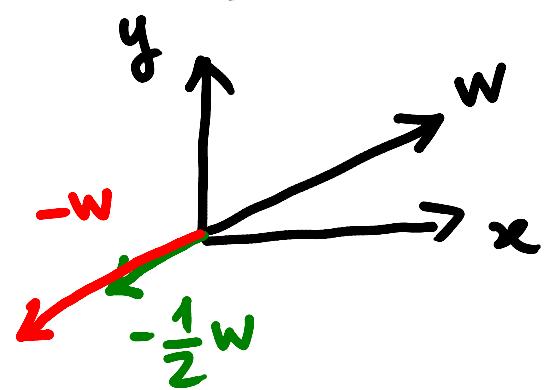
$$\begin{aligned}\text{length}(3v) &= \sqrt{3^2 + (3 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 (1^2 + 2^2)} \\ &= \sqrt{3^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{5}\end{aligned}$$



$$0v = 0 \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \cdot v_1 \\ 0 \cdot v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$w + \vec{0} = w$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)w = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}w_1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$(-1)w = -w$$

$$w + (-w) = \vec{0}$$

opposite of w

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -w_1 \\ -w_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 + (-w_1) \\ w_2 + (-w_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

For any $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$



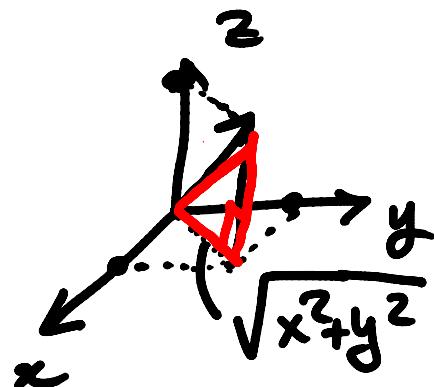
\downarrow real numbers

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} = w$$

$w_i \in \mathbb{R}$

picking w
from the collection
of all vectors with
 n components

$$\text{length}(w) = \sqrt{w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \dots + w_n^2}$$

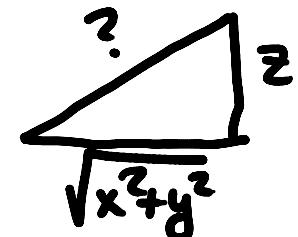
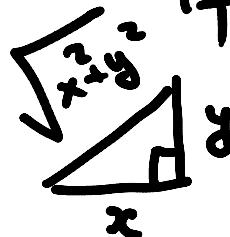


Exercise

Proof that

$$\text{length}(w) = \sqrt{w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2}$$

if $w \in \mathbb{R}^3$



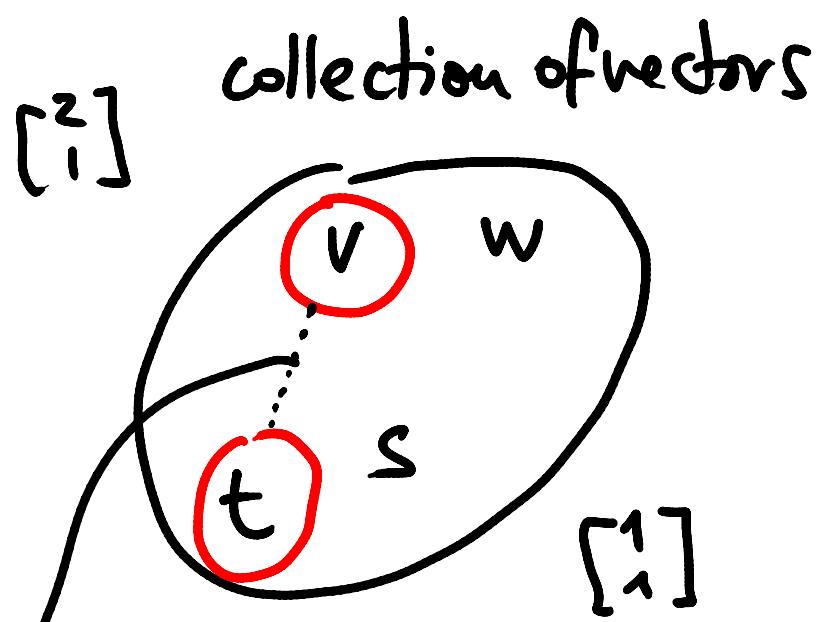
$$\text{length}(\alpha w) = |\alpha| \text{length}(w)$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
 $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$

absolute value
of α

Vector Space

- 1) sum of vectors
- 2) mult. by scalars



Does the result already belong to the collection?

{ Can any pair of vectors be summed together? ✓
Can any vector be multiplied by scalar? ✓



Corrected
typo

VECTOR SPACE

Definition :

A vector space is a collection of vectors that satisfies :

- 1) vector operations are defined
- 2) closed w.r.t. these operation with respect to

Example

$\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^4, \dots$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$

VECTOR SUBSPACE \rightarrow
(of another space)

vector space that
sits within another
vector space

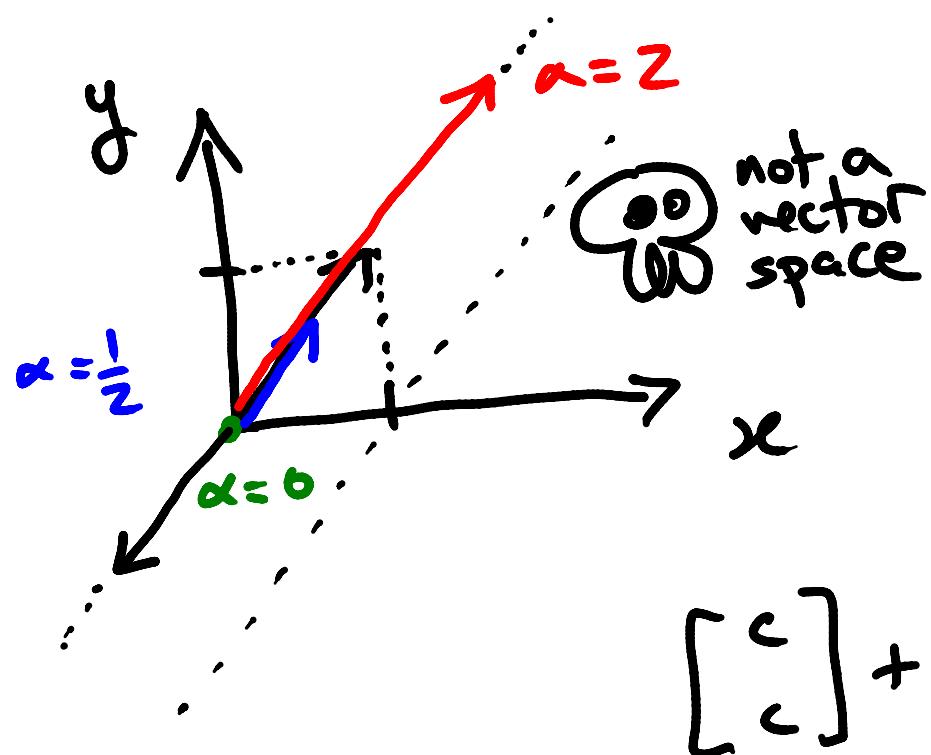
Example :

$$S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

"S is a collection within \mathbb{R}^2 "

$$S = \left\{ \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

collection of all vector that arise
after multiplying $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ by all scalars



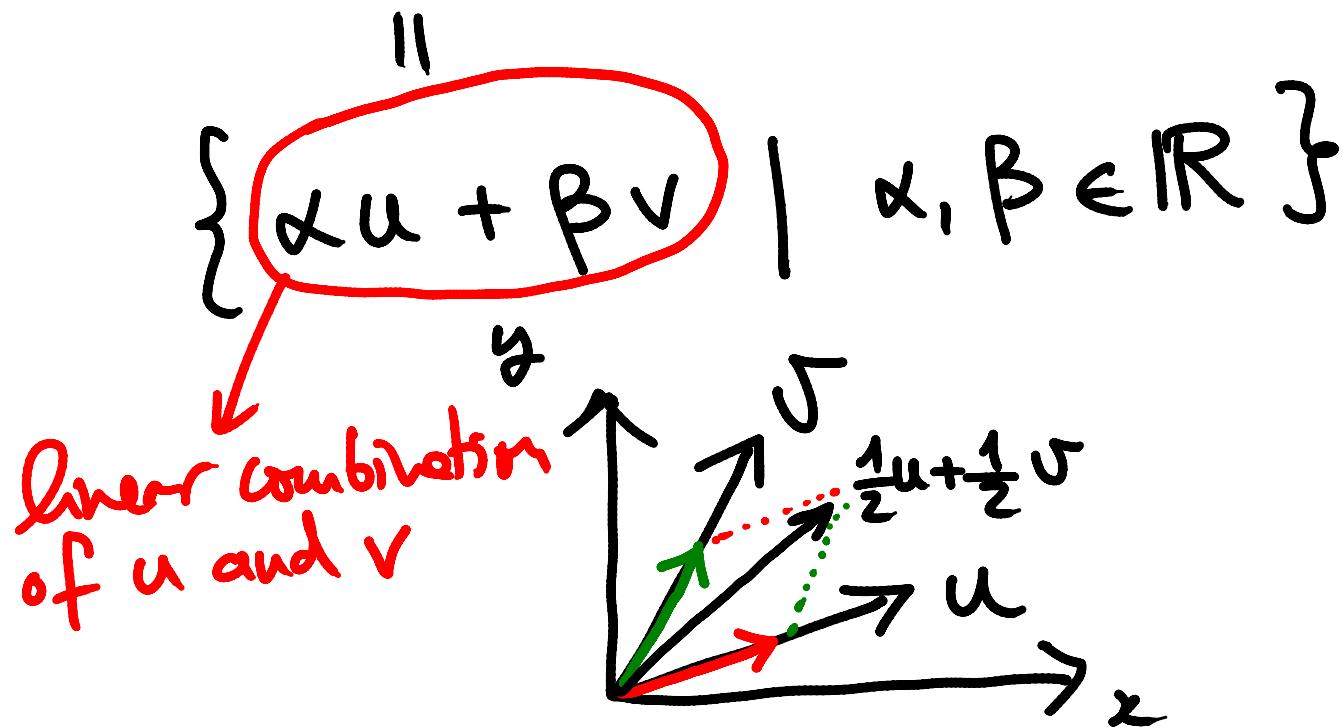
1) S is not filling out
all of \mathbb{R}^2

2) S is a vector
subspace of \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c+d \\ c+d \end{bmatrix} = (c+d) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector subspace spanned by a set of vectors

$$\text{Span}\{u, v\} \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



Definition

$\text{Span}\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k\} \quad u_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$

"

$\{\lambda_1 u_1 + \dots + \lambda_k u_k \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$



"Collection of all the vectors
that can arise as a linear
combination of u_1, \dots, u_k "

Remark :

$u \in V$

$\vec{0}$ is always a member of
any vector space.

✓
"pick u
from a
vector space V "

$u \xrightarrow{\text{vector operations defined}} -u \xrightarrow{\text{vector operations defined}} u + (-u) = \vec{0} \in V$

V closed w.r.t.
vector operations