

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

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**LARSON—MATH 601—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 08**  
**Vector Spaces.**

**Concepts & Notation**

- (Sec. 2.1) *vector, vector space, linear combination.*
- (Sec. 2.2) *subspace*

**Vector Spaces**

A *vector space*  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  consists of:

1. a field  $\mathbb{F}$  of *scalars*,
  2. a set  $V$  of *vectors*,
  3. a *vector addition* “+” that is closed (so if  $\alpha, \beta \in V$  then  $\alpha + \beta \in V$ ), where:
    - (a) addition is commutative,
    - (b) addition is associative,
    - (c) there is an additive identity “0”,
    - (d) and there are additive inverses “ $-\alpha$ ” for each  $\alpha \in V$ .,
  4. a *scalar multiplication* (so  $c\alpha \in V$  for each  $c \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $\alpha \in V$ ), where:
    - (a)  $1\alpha = \alpha$ ,
    - (b)  $(c_1c_2)\alpha = c_1(c_2\alpha)$ ,
    - (c)  $c(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = c\alpha_1 + c\alpha_2$ , and
    - (d)  $(c_1 + c_2)\alpha = c_1\alpha + c_2\alpha$ .
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1. What is the prototypical example of a *vector space*?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  2. What is a *vector*?

**Examples of vector spaces**

3. Check all the vector space axioms for the following example.

The space of functions from a set  $S$  to a field  $\mathbb{F}$  is a vector space. Let  $V = \{f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \mid f \text{ is a function}\}$ , with an “addition”  $f + g$  (for  $f, g \in V$ ) defined by the rule  $(f + g)(s) = f(s) + g(s)$  and a “scalar multiplication”  $cf$  (for  $c \in \mathbb{F}$ ,  $f \in V$ ) defined by  $(cf)(s) = cf(s)$ .

What needs to be checked in the following examples?

4. Any field  $\mathbb{F}$  can be viewed as a vector space over itself.
5. Let  $\mathbb{R}^n$  be the set of tuples  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  ( $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ). Then  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .
6. The complex numbers  $\mathbb{C}$  over  $\mathbb{R}$  (with scalar multiplication by real numbers specifically—and **not** by complex numbers generally).
7. What is a **linear combination** of vectors  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  in a vector space  $V$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ ?
8. If  $V$  is a vector space over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  and  $W \subseteq V$ . When is  $W$  a *subspace* of  $V$ ?