#### Matt's Linear Algebra Notes

December 12, 2015

# Chapter 1

### Material

#### 1.1 Vector Spaces

**Definition 1.1.1** (Vector Space). A vector space V over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  is a set with two binary operations,  $+: V \times V \to V$  and  $\cdot: V \times \mathbb{F} \to V$  such that all of the following hold.

- 1. For all  $x, y \in V$ , x + y = y + x. (Additive Commutativity)
- 2. For all  $x, y, z \in V$ , x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z. (Additive Associativity)
- 3. There exists an element, denoted 0, in V such that for all  $x \in V$ , x + 0 = x.
- 4. For each  $x \in V$  there exists a  $y \in V$ , denoted -x, such that x + y = 0.
- 5. For all  $x \in V$ , 1x = x.
- 6. For all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x \in V$ , a(bx) = (ab)x.
- 7. For all  $a \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x, y \in V$ , a(x + y) = ax + ay.
- 8. For all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x \in V$ , (a + b)x = ax + bx.

Furthermore, x + y is called the *sum of* x *and* y while ax is called the *product of* x *and* a. Moreover, each  $x \in V$  is called a *vector* and each  $a \in \mathbb{F}$  is called a *scalar*.

# Chapter 2

### **Definitions**

#### 2.1 Vector Spaces

**Definition 2.1.1** (Vector Space). A vector space V over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  is a set with two binary operations,  $+: V \times V \to V$  and  $\cdot: V \times \mathbb{F} \to V$  such that all of the following hold.

- 1. For all  $x, y \in V$ , x + y = y + x. (Additive Commutativity)
- 2. For all  $x, y, z \in V$ , x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z. (Additive Associativity)
- 3. There exists an element, denoted 0, in V such that for all  $x \in V$ , x + 0 = x.
- 4. For each  $x \in V$  there exists a  $y \in V$ , denoted -x, such that x + y = 0.
- 5. For all  $x \in V$ , 1x = x.
- 6. For all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x \in V$ , a(bx) = (ab)x.
- 7. For all  $a \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x, y \in V$ , a(x+y) = ax + ay.
- 8. For all  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $x \in V$ , (a + b)x = ax + bx.

Furthermore, x + y is called the *sum of* x *and* y while ax is called the *product of* x *and* a. Moreover, each  $x \in V$  is called a *vector* and each  $a \in \mathbb{F}$  is called a *scalar*.

# Chapter 3

# Theorems