

# Linear Algebra

Inverted Pastry

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# Preface

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# Chapter 1

## Vector Spaces

**Definition 1.** A *vector space* over a field  $F$ , whose elements are referred to as *scalars*, is a non-empty set  $V$ , whose elements are referred to as *vectors*, together with two binary operations. The first operation, called *vector addition* or simply *addition*, assigns to each pair  $(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$  of vectors in  $V$  a vector  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$  in  $V$ . The second operation, called *scalar multiplication*, assigns to each pair  $(a, \mathbf{v})$  in  $F \times V$  a vector  $a\mathbf{v}$  in  $V$ . Furthermore, if we let  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$  be any vectors in  $V$ , and  $a, b$  be any scalars in  $F$ , the following properties must be satisfied.

1. Addition is *associative*,  $\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}$ .
2. Addition is *commutative*,  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}$ .
3. There exists a vector  $\mathbf{0}$  in  $V$ , called the *zero vector*, such that  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}$ .
4. There exists a vector  $-\mathbf{u}$  in  $V$ , called the *additive inverse* of  $\mathbf{u}$ , such that  $\mathbf{u} + (-\mathbf{u}) = (-\mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ .
5. Scalar multiplication is *distributive with respect to vector addition*,  $a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}$ .
6. Scalar multiplication is *distributive with respect to field addition*,  $(a + b)\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{u} + b\mathbf{u}$ .
7. Scalar multiplication is *compatible with field multiplication*,  $a(b\mathbf{u}) = (ab)\mathbf{u}$ .
8.  $1\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}$ , where  $1$  denotes the multiplicative identity in  $F$ .

Such a vector space is also called an  $F$ -vector space.

*Remark.* Items 1 to 4 can be summarized by saying that  $(V, +)$  is an *abelian group*.



# Bibliography

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