

02 – VECTOR SPACES

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1. DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES

1.1. Fields. A **field** is a set F together with two binary operations: **addition** $+$: $F \times F \rightarrow F$ and **multiplication** \cdot : $F \times F \rightarrow F$. Addition and multiplication are bound by the axioms listed below, for all $a, b, c \in F$.

- (1) Addition and multiplication are associative: $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$, and $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$.
- (2) Addition and multiplication are commutative: $a + b = b + a$, and $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$.
- (3) Additive and multiplicative identities: there are two elements $0, 1 \in F$ such that $a + 0 = a$ and $a \cdot 1 = a$.
- (4) Additive inverses: For every $a \in F$ there exists an element $(-a)$ such that $a + (-a) = 0$.
- (5) Multiplicative inverses: For every $a \neq 0 \in F$ there exists an element a^{-1} such that $a \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot a = 1$.
- (6) Distributivity of multiplication over addition: $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$.

Hopefully, you have observed that these axioms are satisfied by the usual addition and multiplication on the rationals (\mathbb{Q}), the reals (\mathbb{R}) and the complex numbers (\mathbb{C}).

1.2. Vector spaces. A **vector space** over a field F is a set V together with two binary operations:

addition: $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$, $(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \mapsto \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$, and

scalar multiplication: $\cdot : F \times V \rightarrow V, (a, \mathbf{v}) \mapsto a \cdot \mathbf{v}$.

The elements of V are called **vectors**, and the elements of F are called **scalars**.

The operations of addition and scalar multiplication satisfy the axioms listed below for all vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V$, and scalars $a, b \in F$.

- (1) Associativity of addition: $(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})$.
- (2) Commutativity of addition: $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}$.
- (3) Additive identity: There exists an element $\mathbf{0} \in V$ such that $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}$.
- (4) Additive inverses: For every \mathbf{v} there exists an element $(-\mathbf{v}) \in V$ such that $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}$.
- (5) Compatibility of scalar multiplication with field multiplication: $a \cdot (b \cdot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \cdot \mathbf{v}$.
- (6) Identity element of scalar multiplication: $1 \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$, where $1 \in F$ is the multiplicative identity of F .
- (7) Distributivity of scalar multiplication with respect to vector addition: $a \cdot (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a \cdot \mathbf{u} + a \cdot \mathbf{v}$.
- (8) Distributivity of scalar multiplication with respect to field addition: $(a + b) \cdot \mathbf{v} = a \cdot \mathbf{v} + b \cdot \mathbf{v}$.

The two and three-dimensional vectors with real components described in Lesson 01 each form a vector space. They are examples of **coordinate spaces**. A coordinate space is a vector space, denoted by F^n , over a field F , whose elements are n -tuples

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

where $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in F$. Addition and scalar multiplication are defined component-wise:

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n),$$

and

$$k(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (ka_1, ka_2, \dots, ka_n).$$

Our two and three-dimensional examples from Lesson 01 are hence denoted by \mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{R}^3 , respectively. Although we've just defined coordinate spaces as horizontal n -tuples, there is no functional difference between that and the column vectors we've been using so far. We find the column notation more convenient when acting on vectors with matrices, like we did with transformations in the plane in Unit 2, but find writing rows more convenient in text.

2. LINEAR DEPENDENCE

2.1. Linear combinations. A **linear combination** of vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$, and \mathbf{v}_3 in a vector space V over a field F is a sum

$$k_1\mathbf{v}_1 + k_2\mathbf{v}_2 + k_3\mathbf{v}_3,$$

where $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in F$.

For example, let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, and $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. The vector $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$ is the linear combination

$$2\mathbf{u} + 3\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.2. Linear dependence. A set of vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ is **linearly dependent** if one of the vectors can be written as a linear combination of the others, or equivalently, if there exist scalars a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k , not all zero, such that

$$a_1\mathbf{v}_1 + a_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + a_k\mathbf{v}_k = \mathbf{0}.$$

If no vector can be written as a linear combination of the others, or all the scalars in the expression above must be zero, then the vectors are said to be **linear independent**.

2.2.1. Exercise. Show the equivalence of the two statements describing linear dependence above.

2.2.2. Exercise. Let $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ be a set of vectors in \mathbf{R}^n . Let V be the $n \times n$ matrix whose columns are the vectors \mathbf{v}_1 through \mathbf{v}_n . Explain how the matrix V being invertible is equivalent to the collection of vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ being linearly independent. (Hint: consider a matrix equation of the form $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.)

2.2.3. Exercise. How would you use matrices to test for linear dependence if the number of vectors was different to the number of components in the vector? (Hint: consider the following scenarios to inform your approach: three two-dimensional vectors and two three-dimensional vectors.)

3. BASIS AND DIMENSION

3.1. Span and subspaces. Let S be a collection of vectors in a vector space V over the field F . The **span** of S is the set of all finite linear combinations of the elements of S :

$$\text{span}(S) := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \mathbf{v}_i : k \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in F, \mathbf{v}_i \in S \right\}.$$

It is worth noting that not every vector needs to be used. For example, consider the collection

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

The vectors span of S contains the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The span of a collection of vectors S forms a vector space of its own (see the exercise below). Every element of $\text{span}(S)$ is an element of V . We call $\text{span}(S)$ a **subspace** of V , since it is a subset of V and also satisfies the vector space axioms.

3.1.1. *Exercise.* Show that $\text{span}(S)$ is a vector space, for any collection of vectors S .

3.2. **Basis.** A **basis** B of a vector space is collection of vectors B such that

- (1) The vectors in B are linearly independent.
- (2) $\text{span}(B) = V$.

For example, any two non-parallel vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 form a basis of \mathbb{R}^2 . Through an appropriate scaling, reversal of direction and then combination of the two vectors, any point in the plane is reachable by such a pair of vectors.

3.2.1. *exercise.* Draw a diagram which illustrates how two non-parallel vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 form a basis.

3.3. **Dimension.** The **dimension** of a vector space V over field F is the cardinality of a basis B . If B is a finite set, the dimension is simply the number of vectors in B . It is possible for a basis B and hence the dimension of V over F to be infinite.

We denote the dimension of V over F by $\dim_F(V)$, $[V : F]$, or simply $\dim(V)$ if the field is obvious from the context. For example $\dim(\mathbb{R}^2) = 2$.

3.4. **The standard basis.** The **standard basis** of a coordinate space F^n is the collection of coordinate vectors

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, \mathbf{e}_n = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1).$$

They clearly form a basis for F^n since any vector (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) can simply be written as the linear combination

$$a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \dots + a_n \mathbf{e}_n.$$

In two dimensions it is common to find the vectors \mathbf{e}_1 and \mathbf{e}_2 called \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} , respectively. In three dimensions we add the vector $\mathbf{k} := \mathbf{e}_3$.

3.4.1. *Exercise.* Consider two bases

$$B = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$$

and

$$C = \{\mathbf{c}_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_n\}$$

of \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that (x_1, \dots, x_n) give the coordinates of a vector \mathbf{v} in terms of the basis vectors of B , i.e.

$$\mathbf{x} = x_1\mathbf{b}_1 + \dots + x_n\mathbf{b}_n,$$

and (y_1, \dots, y_n) are the coordinates of \mathbf{x} in terms of the basis vectors of C . Describe a process by which we can convert a vector in terms of the basis B to the basis C . (Hint: begin by writing each of the vectors in B as a linear combination of the vectors in C , and consider the coordinates of \mathbf{x} in terms of B .)