

MATH 323
Linear Algebra

Lecture 8b:
Vector spaces.

Linear operations on vectors

Let $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ be n -dimensional vectors, and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ be a scalar.

Vector sum: $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$

Scalar multiple: $r\mathbf{x} = (rx_1, rx_2, \dots, rx_n)$

Zero vector: $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$

Negative of a vector: $-\mathbf{y} = (-y_1, -y_2, \dots, -y_n)$

Vector difference:

$\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + (-\mathbf{y}) = (x_1 - y_1, x_2 - y_2, \dots, x_n - y_n)$

Properties of linear operations

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}$$

$$(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z})$$

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} + (-\mathbf{x}) = (-\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$r(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = r\mathbf{x} + r\mathbf{y}$$

$$(r + s)\mathbf{x} = r\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{x}$$

$$(rs)\mathbf{x} = r(s\mathbf{x})$$

$$1\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$$

$$0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(-1)\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{x}$$

Linear operations on matrices

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ be $m \times n$ matrices, and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ be a scalar.

Matrix sum: $A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$

Scalar multiple: $rA = (ra_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$

Zero matrix O : all entries are zeros

Negative of a matrix: $-A = (-a_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$

Matrix difference: $A - B = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$

As far as the linear operations are concerned, the $m \times n$ matrices have the same properties as mn -dimensional vectors.

Vector space: informal description

Vector space = linear space = a set V of objects (called *vectors*) that can be added and scaled.

That is, for any $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V$ and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ expressions

$$\boxed{\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}} \text{ and } \boxed{r\mathbf{u}}$$

should make sense.

Certain restrictions apply. For instance,

$$\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u},$$

$$2\mathbf{u} + 3\mathbf{u} = 5\mathbf{u}.$$

That is, addition and scalar multiplication in V should be like those of n -dimensional vectors.

Vector space: definition

Vector space is a set V equipped with two operations $\alpha : V \times V \rightarrow V$ and $\mu : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$ that have certain properties (listed below).

The operation α is called *addition*. For any $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V$, the element $\alpha(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is denoted $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$.

The operation μ is called *scalar multiplication*. For any $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{u} \in V$, the element $\mu(r, \mathbf{u})$ is denoted $r\mathbf{u}$.

Properties of addition and scalar multiplication (brief)

$$\text{A1. } \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{A2. } (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z})$$

$$\text{A3. } \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{A4. } \mathbf{x} + (-\mathbf{x}) = (-\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{A5. } r(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = r\mathbf{x} + r\mathbf{y}$$

$$\text{A6. } (r + s)\mathbf{x} = r\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{A7. } (rs)\mathbf{x} = r(s\mathbf{x})$$

$$\text{A8. } 1\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$$

Properties of addition and scalar multiplication (detailed)

- A1. $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}$ for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in V$.
- A2. $(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z})$ for all $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \in V$.
- A3. There exists an element of V , called the *zero vector* and denoted $\mathbf{0}$, such that $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in V$.
- A4. For any $\mathbf{x} \in V$ there exists an element of V , denoted $-\mathbf{x}$, such that $\mathbf{x} + (-\mathbf{x}) = (-\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.
- A5. $r(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = r\mathbf{x} + r\mathbf{y}$ for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in V$.
- A6. $(r + s)\mathbf{x} = r\mathbf{x} + s\mathbf{x}$ for all $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{x} \in V$.
- A7. $(rs)\mathbf{x} = r(s\mathbf{x})$ for all $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{x} \in V$.
- A8. $1\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in V$.

- Associativity of addition implies that a multiple sum $\mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{u}_k$ is well defined for any $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k \in V$.

- **Subtraction** in V is defined as follows:
 $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + (-\mathbf{y})$.

- Addition and scalar multiplication are called **linear operations**.

Given $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k \in V$ and $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\boxed{r_1\mathbf{u}_1 + r_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + r_k\mathbf{u}_k}$$

is called a **linear combination** of $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k$.

Examples of vector spaces

In most examples, addition and scalar multiplication are natural operations so that properties A1–A8 are easy to verify.

- \mathbb{R}^n : n -dimensional coordinate vectors
- $\mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$: $m \times n$ matrices with real entries

- \mathbb{R}^∞ : infinite sequences (x_1, x_2, \dots) , $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$

For any $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots) \in \mathbb{R}^\infty$ and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ let $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots)$, $r\mathbf{x} = (rx_1, rx_2, \dots)$. Then $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, \dots)$ and $-\mathbf{x} = (-x_1, -x_2, \dots)$.

- $\{\mathbf{0}\}$: the trivial vector space

$$\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}, \quad -\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Functional vector spaces

- $F(\mathbb{R})$: the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Given functions $f, g \in F(\mathbb{R})$ and a scalar $r \in \mathbb{R}$, let $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ and $(rf)(x) = rf(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
Zero vector: $o(x) = 0$. Negative: $(-f)(x) = -f(x)$.

- $C(\mathbb{R})$: all continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Linear operations are inherited from $F(\mathbb{R})$. We only need to check that $f, g \in C(\mathbb{R}) \implies f+g, rf \in C(\mathbb{R})$, the zero function is continuous, and $f \in C(\mathbb{R}) \implies -f \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

- $C^1(\mathbb{R})$: all continuously differentiable functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$: all smooth functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- \mathcal{P} : all polynomials $p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n$

Some general observations

- The zero vector is unique.

Suppose \mathbf{z}_1 and \mathbf{z}_2 are zero vectors. Then $\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 = \mathbf{z}_2$ since \mathbf{z}_1 is a zero vector and $\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 = \mathbf{z}_1$ since \mathbf{z}_2 is a zero vector. Hence $\mathbf{z}_1 = \mathbf{z}_2$.

- For any $\mathbf{x} \in V$, the negative $-\mathbf{x}$ is unique.

Suppose \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{y}' are both negatives of \mathbf{x} . Let us compute the sum $\mathbf{y}' + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$ in two ways:

$$(\mathbf{y}' + \mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y},$$

$$\mathbf{y}' + (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}' + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{y}'.$$

By associativity of the vector addition, $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}'$.

Some general observations

- (cancellation law) $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{y}$ implies $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$ for any $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y} \in V$.

If $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{y}$ then $(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) + (-\mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{y}) + (-\mathbf{y})$. By associativity, $(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) + (-\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{y} + (-\mathbf{y})) = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{x}$ and $(\mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{y}) + (-\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}' + (\mathbf{y} + (-\mathbf{y})) = \mathbf{x}' + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{x}'$. Hence $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}'$.

- $0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ for any $\mathbf{x} \in V$.

Indeed, $0\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x} = 0\mathbf{x} + 1\mathbf{x} = (0 + 1)\mathbf{x} = 1\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{x}$.
By the cancellation law, $0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

- $(-1)\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{x}$ for any $\mathbf{x} \in V$.

Indeed, $\mathbf{x} + (-1)\mathbf{x} = (-1)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x} = (-1)\mathbf{x} + 1\mathbf{x} = (-1 + 1)\mathbf{x} = 0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.