



Linear Algebra



Second Semester

For the 1st Class Student

Mathematics Department

College of Science for Women

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Vector Space

Definition

Let V be nonempty set of vectors then V called *Vectors Space* over R if and only if its satisfy the following conditions

(1)

(a) $U, V \in V \implies U + V \in V$

V is closed under $+$

(b) $U + V = V + U$

(c) $U + (V + W) = (U + V) + W$

(d)

يوجد عنصر وحيد هو المتجه الصفري ينتمي الى V بحيث

$$U + O = O + U = U$$

(e) $U + (-U) = O$ لكل U ينتمي الى V فانه يوجد $-U$ ينتمي الى V بحيث انه

(2) if $v, u \in V$ and $a, b \in R$ then

(a) $a \cdot U \in V$

(b) $a \cdot (V + U) = a \cdot V + a \cdot U$

(c) $(a + b) \cdot U = a \cdot U + b \cdot U$

(d) $a \cdot (b \cdot U) = (a \cdot b) \cdot U$

(e) $1 \cdot U = U$

Example

show that \mathbb{R}^n is vectors space over \mathbb{R} , where

Solution

By theorem

If U, V, W are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and K, C are scalars numbers then

$$(1) U + V = V + U$$

$$(2) (U + V) + W = U + (V + W)$$

$$(3) U + 0 = 0 + U$$

$$(4) U + (-U) = 0$$

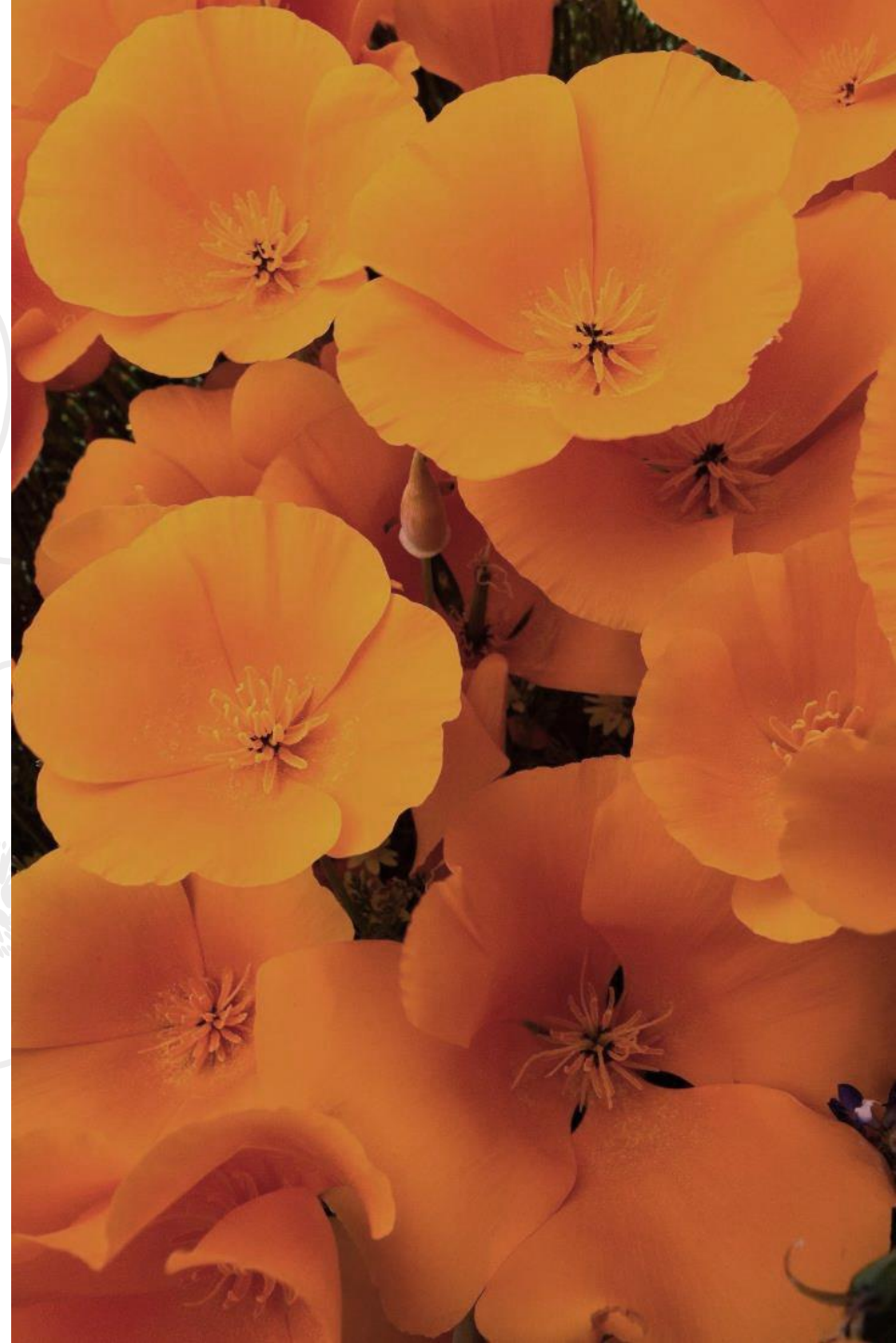
$$(5) (CK)U = C(KU)$$

$$(6) K(U + V) = KU + KV$$

$$(7) (C + K)V = CV + KV$$

$$(8) 1 \cdot U = U$$

Therefore, \mathbb{R}^n is vectors space over \mathbb{R} .



Ex:- Let V is the set of all vectors of the form $(U_1, 0, U_3)$ and defined the operations of addition and multiplication by scalar number as following

$$U+V = (U_1, 0, U_3) + (V_1, 0, V_2) = (U_1 + V_1, 0 + 0, U_3 + V_3)$$

$c.U = C.(U_1, 0, U_2) = (C U_1, 0, C U_2)$. Is V vectors space over R .

Sol :-

لكي نثبت بان V فضاء متجهات يجب ان تحقق لشروط تعريف فضاء المتجهات وكما يلي :-

(1)

$$(a) U + V = (U_1, 0, U_3) + (V_1, 0, V_2) = (U_1 + V_1, 0, U_3 + V_3)$$

Then V is closed under $+$.

$$(b) U + V = (U_1, 0, U_3) + (V_1, 0, V_3)$$

$$= (U_1 + V_1, 0, U_3 + V_3)$$

$$= (V_1 + U_1, 0, V_3 + U_3)$$

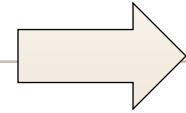
$$= (V_1, 0, V_3) + (U_1, 0, U_3)$$

$$= V + U$$

$$(c) U + (V + W) = (U + V) + W$$

$$\text{Let } U = (U_1, 0, U_3), V = (V_1, 0, V_3), W = (W_1, 0, W_3)$$

$$U + (V + W) = (U_1, 0, U_3) + ((V_1, 0, V_3) + (W_1, 0, W_3))$$



$$= (U_1, 0, U_2) + (V_1 + W_1, 0, V_3 + W_3)$$

$$= (U_1 + V_1 + W_1, 0, U_3 + V_3 + W_3)$$

$$= (U_1 + V_1) + W_1, 0, (U_3 + V_3) + W_3$$

$$= ((U_1 + V_1), 0, (U_3 + V_3)) + (W_1, 0, W_3)$$

$$= ((U_1, 0, U_3) + (V_1, 0, V_3)) + W$$

$$= (U + V) + W$$

$$(d) U + O = O + U = U$$

$$U + O = (U_1, 0, U_3) + (0, 0, 0)$$

$$= (U_1 + 0, 0 + 0, U_3 + 0)$$

$$= (U_1, 0, U_3)$$

$$= U$$

$$(e) a.(U + V) = a.(U_1 + V_1, 0, U_3 + V_3)$$

$$= (a(U_1 + V_1), a.0, a(U_3 + V_3))$$

$$= (a U_1 + a V_1, 0, a U_3 + a V_3)$$

$$= (a U_1, 0, a U_3) + (a V_1, 0, a V_3)$$

$$= a U + a V$$

وهكذا بالنسبة لبقية الشروط
اذن المجموعة V هي فضاء متجهات

Ex:- If $V = M_{2 \times 3}(R) = \{ \text{set of all matrices of order } 2 \times 3 \text{ which defined over } R \}$ with the addition and multiplication by scalar number of matrices, then show that V is vectors space



$$\text{Let } U = A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}, V = B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a) U + V = A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & a_{13} + b_{13} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & a_{23} + b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

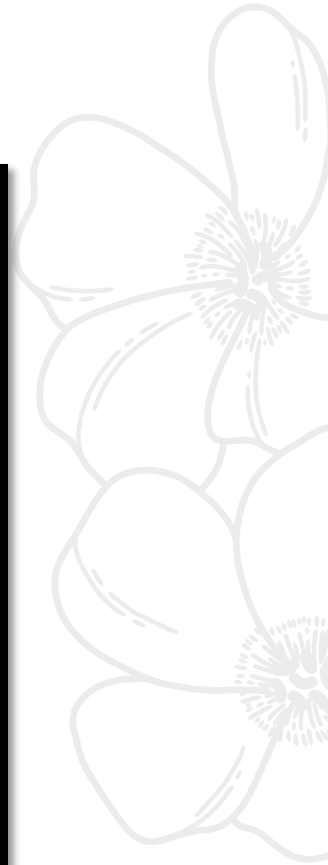
$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} + a_{11} & b_{12} + a_{12} & b_{13} + a_{13} \\ b_{21} + a_{21} & b_{22} + a_{22} & b_{23} + a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B + A$$

$$= V + U$$

وهكذا بالنسبة لبقية الشروط (برهان بقية الشروط واجب H . W)
اذن المجموعة V هي فضاء متجهات على حقل الاعداد الحقيقية R



Homework

Exc:- Determine whether the sets are vectors space

(1) $V = \mathbb{R}^2$, with two operations $(U_1, U_2) + (V_1, V_2) = (U_1 + V_1, U_2 + V_2)$

$k(U, V) = (U, kV)$

(2) $M = \mathbb{R}^3$, with two operations $(x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2)$

$k(U, V, W) = (0, 0, 0)$

(3) $S = M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

with the addition and multiplication by scalar number of matrices.