

A set V is a vector space if the following conditions are satisfied

1) There is an operation called "addition" such that

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} \text{ is in } V$$

1a) $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$ (commutative)

2) $(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$
(associative)

2) V must contain a zero vector

$$\vec{v} + \vec{0} = \vec{v}, \text{ for all } \vec{v} \text{ in } V$$

3) For $\vec{v}$ in V there has to be a vector we call $-\vec{v}$ such that

$$\vec{v} + (-\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

4) There is an operation called scalar multiplication such that if $\vec{v}$ is in V & there is a scalar s , then

$$s\vec{v} \text{ is in } V$$

Furthermore, we require that for two

scalars r & s

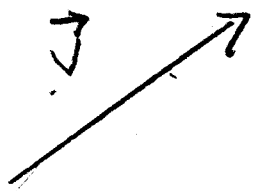
$$4a) \quad r(s\vec{v}) = (rs)\vec{v}$$

$$4b) \quad \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{normal} \\ \text{addition}}}{(r+s)}\vec{v} = r\vec{v} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{vector addition}}}{s}\vec{v}$$

$$4c) \quad s(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = s\vec{u} + s\vec{v}$$

$$4d) \quad 1\vec{v} = \vec{v} \quad \& \quad 0\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

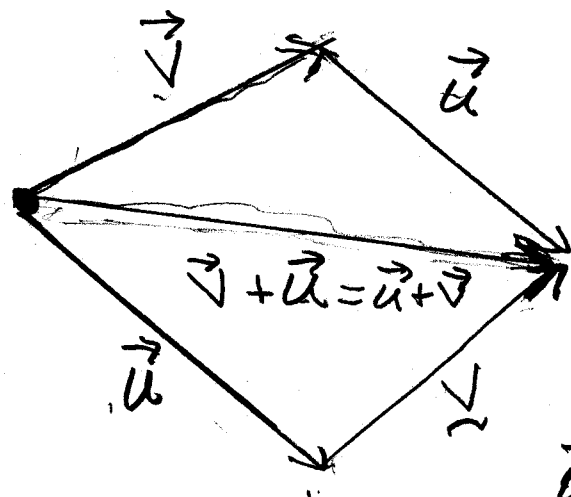
↓
Stuff not discussed in lecture



zero?

$$\begin{matrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{u} + \vec{v} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 6.28 \\ 1.25 \\ -4.0 \end{bmatrix} & + \begin{bmatrix} 2.1 \\ 3.2 \\ 6.0 \end{bmatrix} & = \begin{bmatrix} 8.38 \\ 4.43 \\ 2.0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Colors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \text{red} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \right\} 0 \rightarrow 255 \times 3$



$$\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 + v_1 \\ u_2 + v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{u} + \vec{v} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} & = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

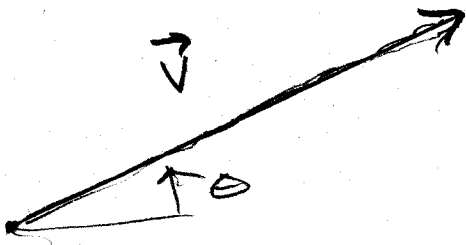
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\vec{v} + \vec{u}$

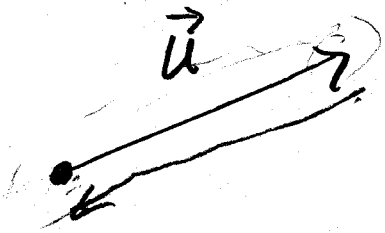
~~$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 + v_2 \\ u_2 + v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} \neq \vec{v} + \vec{u}$$

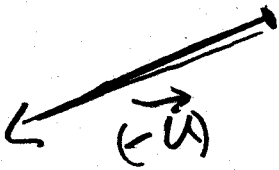
Zero? something w/
zero length
& undefined
direction



what is $(-\vec{u})$?



$$\vec{u} + (-\vec{u})$$



Take
 $s=2$

$$2\vec{u}$$

