

Lecture # 4

21/09/06

Force Vectors

Force has a direction and a magnitude

Special force vector called 0.

1 They can be added $x+y$

2 They can be multiplied by any scalar (number)

Prop: $\forall x, y \in V$ ① $x+y = y+x$

x is used for vectors.

$\forall x, y, z \in V$ ② $x+(y+z) = (x+y)+z$

a, b are used for scalars

$\exists 0 \in V$ s.t. $\forall x$ ③ $x+0 = x$

④ $\forall x \exists y$ s.t. $x+y = 0$

Commutative

⑤ $1 \cdot x = x$

x, y, z — vector

⑥ $a(bx) = (a \cdot b)x$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ — scalar

⑦ $a(x+y) = ax+ay$

$\forall x \in V \forall a, b \in F$ ⑧ $(a+b)x = ax+bx$

↑
"of scalars"

Def: Let F be a field. A vector space over F is a set V (of "vectors") along with two operations $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$

(binary operation)

\cdot : $F \times V \rightarrow V$

{horse, cow} = {cow, horse} order doesn't matter {}

(pig, monkey) \neq (monkey, pig) order does matter ()

For Force vectors

$$x \rightarrow |x|$$

4. $|x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$ (Don't need this to define vector spaces)

$$\text{In } \mathbb{Q}^3 \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, -2, 7\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, 240\right) = \left(0, -\frac{5}{3}, 247\right)$$

$$2 \quad V = M_{m \times n}(F) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} : a_{ij} \in F \right\} \quad M_{3 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \ni \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -7 \\ \pi & e \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{2 \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Multiply by a is mult. of all by a .

3 \mathbb{C} form a $\vec{v}.s.$ over \mathbb{R} .

4. F is a v.s. over itself

5. \mathbb{R} is a v.s. over \mathbb{Q} .

6. Let S' be a set. Let $\mathcal{F}(S', \mathbb{R}) = \{f: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$

* each number assigned to each student is a function.

* collection all the functions is a vector space

$$f, g \in \mathcal{F}(S, \mathbb{R})$$

$$(f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t)$$

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