

# The vector space axioms

Math 3135–001, Spring 2017

January 27, 2017

**Definition 1.** A *vector space* over a field  $F$  is a set  $V$ , equipped with

- an element  $\mathbf{0} \in V$  called *zero*,
- an *addition* law  $\alpha : V \times V \rightarrow V$  (usually written  $\alpha(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$ ), and
- a *scalar multiplication* law  $\mu : F \times V \rightarrow V$  (usually written  $\mu(\lambda, \mathbf{v}) = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{v}$ )

satisfying the following axioms:

**VS1** (commutativity of vector addition) For all  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{w}$  in  $V$ , we have  $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{v}$ .

**VS2** (associativity of vector addition) For all  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$ , and  $\mathbf{w}$  in  $V$ , we have  $\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}$ .

**VS3** ( $\mathbf{0}$  is a left identity for vector addition) For all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  we have  $\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ .

**VS4** (existence of additive inverses) For each  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  there is some  $\mathbf{w} \in V$  such that  $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$ .

**VS5** ( $1$  is an identity for scalar multiplication) For all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  we have  $1 \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ .

**VS6** (associativity of scalar multiplication) For all  $\lambda, \mu \in F$  and all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ , we have  $(\lambda\mu) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \lambda \cdot (\mu \cdot \mathbf{v})$ .

**VS7** (distributivity of scalar multiplication over vector addition) For all  $\lambda \in F$  and all  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{w}$  in  $V$ , we have  $\lambda \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{v} + \lambda \cdot \mathbf{w}$ .

**VS8** (distributivity of scalar multiplication over scalar addition) For all  $\lambda, \mu \in F$  and all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  we have  $(\lambda + \mu) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$ .

**Lemma 2.** If  $V$  satisfies \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\mathbf{e} \in V$  is a vector such that  $\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{0}$  then  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{0}$ .

*Proof.* Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{0} &= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{e} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \mathbf{e} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

□

**Lemma 3.** If  $V$  satisfies \_\_\_\_\_ then  $0\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$ .

*Proof.* We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{0} + 0\mathbf{0} &= 1\mathbf{0} + 0\mathbf{0} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= (1 + 0)\mathbf{0} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= 1\mathbf{0} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \mathbf{0} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $0\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$ , by \_\_\_\_\_.

□

**Lemma 4.** If  $V$  satisfies \_\_\_\_\_ and if  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  is any element then  $0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ .

*Proof.* We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{0} + 0\mathbf{v} &= 0\mathbf{0} + 0\mathbf{v} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= 0(\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{v}) && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= 0\mathbf{v} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $0\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$  by \_\_\_\_\_.

□

**Theorem 5.** If  $V$  satisfies \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\mathbf{v} \in V$  then  $\mathbf{v} + (-1)\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ .

*Proof.* We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} + (-1)\mathbf{v} &= 1\mathbf{v} + (-1)\mathbf{v} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= (1 + (-1))\mathbf{v} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= 0\mathbf{v} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \mathbf{0} && \text{by } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Corollary 6.** If  $V$  satisfies Axioms \_\_\_\_\_ then  $V$  is a vector space.

**Lemma 7.** *If  $V$  satisfies VS2, VS3, VS5, and VS8 then, for all  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ , we have  $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}$ .*

[Hint:  $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = (1 + 0)\mathbf{v}$  and  $1 + 0 = 0 + 1$ ; thanks to Elliot for this suggestion!]

**Theorem 8.** *If  $V$  satisfies VS2, VS3, VS5, VS7, and VS8 then  $V$  satisfies VS1.*

[Hint: expand  $(-1).v + (1+1).(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) + (-1).\mathbf{w}$  in two ways, either using VS7 before VS8 or VS8 before VS7.]