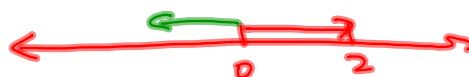


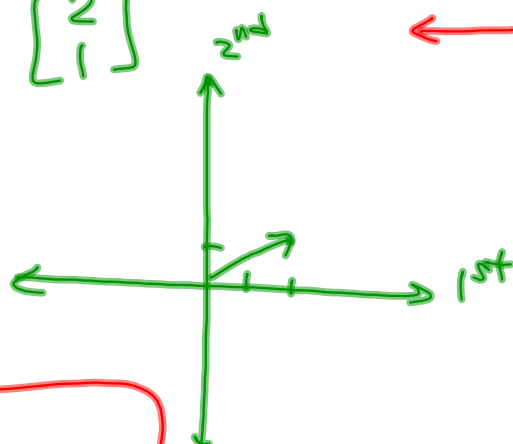
Vector space

$\mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow$ a line, $[2]$ $[-2]$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

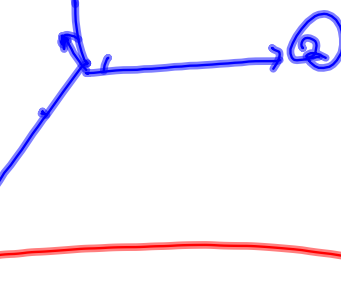


\mathbb{R}^4



\mathbb{R}^3

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$



ex) \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \quad \\ \quad \end{bmatrix}$$

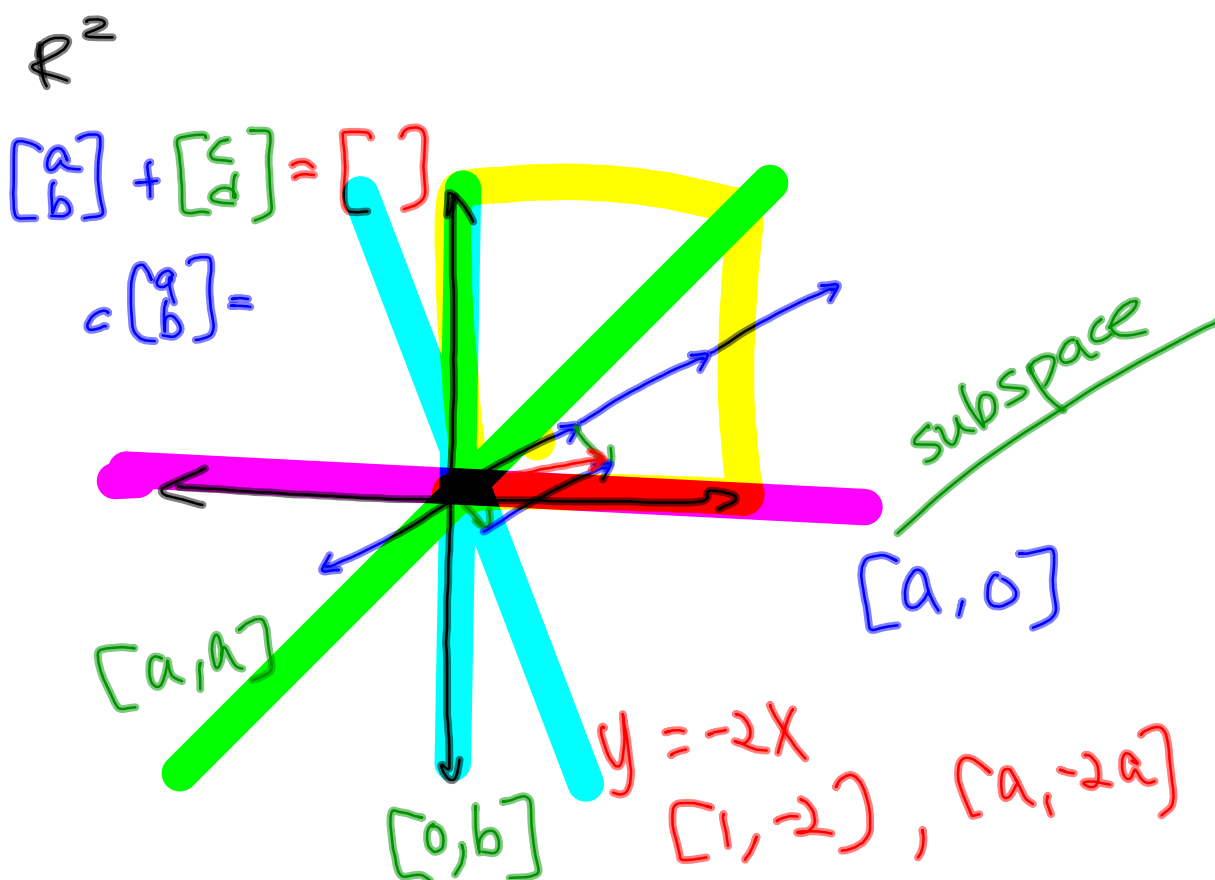
$$c \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ca \\ cb \end{bmatrix}$$

\mathbb{R}^1

$$[a] + [b] = [a+b]$$

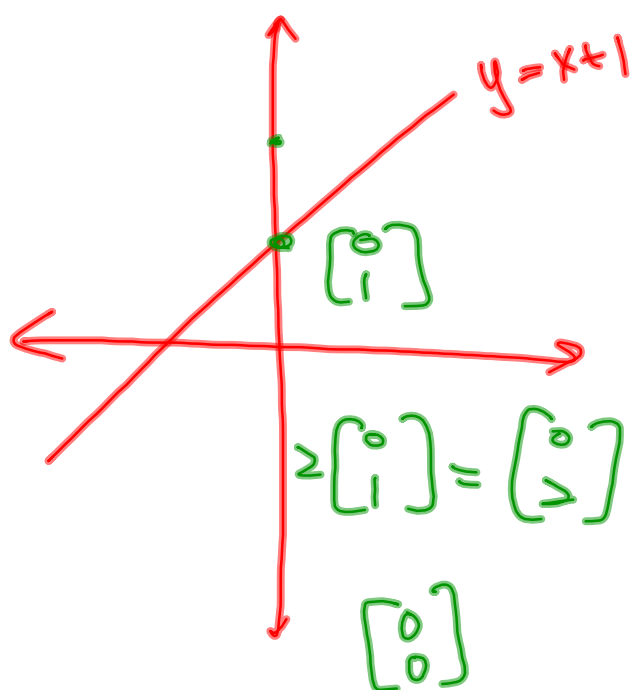


$$c [a] = \underline{\underline{[ca]}}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ -2a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b \\ -2b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+b \\ -2a-2b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c \begin{bmatrix} a \\ -2a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ca \\ -2ca \end{bmatrix}$$



- \mathbb{R}^2
- lines that pass through $(0, 0)$
 - $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 - \mathbb{R}^2

Construct a subset of x-y plane
that is

closed under vector addition/subtraction
but not scalar multiplication.

$$c \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad a$$