

$$\vec{v} + \vec{w} = (v_1, v_2) + (w_1, w_2) \quad \{ \text{Addition} \}$$
$$= (v_1 + w_1, v_2 + w_2)$$

$$\vec{v} - \vec{w} = (v_1, v_2) - (w_1, w_2) \quad \{ \text{Subtraction} \}$$
$$= (v_1 - w_1, v_2 - w_2)$$

$$k\vec{v} = k(v_1, v_2) \quad \{ \text{Scalar Multiplication} \}$$
$$= (kv_1, kv_2)$$

for any $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ and $\vec{w} = (w_1, w_2)$ in \mathbb{R}^2
and $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

Example: If $\vec{v} = (-2, 0, 1)$ and $\vec{w} = (3, 5, -4)$
then find: $\vec{v} + \vec{w}$, $3\vec{v}$, $-\vec{w}$, $\vec{w} - 2\vec{v}$.

$$\vec{v} + \vec{w} = (-2, 0, 1) + (3, 5, -4) = (1, 5, -3)$$

$$3\vec{v} = 3(-2, 0, 1) = (-6, 0, 3)$$

$$-\vec{w} = -(3, 5, -4) = (-1)(3, 5, -4) = (-3, -5, 4)$$

$$\vec{w} - 2\vec{v} = (3, 5, -4) - 2(-2, 0, 1)$$

$$= (3, 5, -4) - (-4, 0, 2) = (7, 5, -6)$$