

Math 290

Monday, March 22

Section PD

Defn V vector space,

$B = \{ \underline{u}_1, \underline{u}_2, \dots, \underline{u}_m \}$ then $\dim(B) = m$

The dimension is "well-defined".

Theorem BIS V vector space
 B & C bases of V , then B and C
have the same size.

Proof Suppose $|C| > |B|$ then

C is a linearly dependent set, bigger than a spanning set. Contradiction.

Suppose $|B| > |C|$ then B is a linearly dependent set, bigger than a spanning set. Contradiction.

Tue - Problem Session
Writing VS

Thu - EE

Fri - PEE

Chapter E onwards
Runtime Only

Calendar

CP \rightarrow ME

BYOB Music Performers

\Rightarrow so $|B| = |C|$

Facts

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = n$$

$$\dim(P_n) = n+1$$

$$\dim(M_{m \times n}) = m \cdot n$$

$$\dim(C) = 2$$

Rank, Nullity - important properties of a matrix.

Section 9D

Ex $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 & 2 & -2 & -14 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 11 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Three non-zero rows

$$r=3$$

↑ RANK

$$A^t \xrightarrow{\text{RREF}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Three non-zero rows

$$r=3$$

Theorem 6 $\dim(V) = t$, $S = \{ \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots, \underline{v}_m \}$

1) $m > t$ the set is linearly dependent (SSLD)

2) $m < t$ the set does not span V .

3) $m = t$ & S linearly independent $\Rightarrow S$ spans V .

4) $m = t$ & S spans $V \Rightarrow S$ linearly independent.

Proof All four parts contradict SSLD

Ex $X = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \mid a + 2b - c + 3d = 0 \right\} \subseteq M_{22}$

① X is a subspace of M_{22} (so X is a vector space)

proof of closure, TSS

② A basis is $T = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ (spanning set via $a = -2b + c - 3d$)
automatically linearly independent

③ Thus $\dim(X) = 3$ ($= |T|$)

④ $R = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -18 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -19 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \subseteq X$

check that R spans X . Hard. Solve $\alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} -18 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{bmatrix} -19 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix}$.
↑
in X

Yes. Since $|R| = 3 = \dim(X)$ + spanning

$\Rightarrow R$ linearly independent.

⑤ Start over, R is linearly independent (EZ) ^{homogeneous system}

$|R| = 3 = \dim X$ + lin. ind. $\Rightarrow R$ spanning set for X

⑥ $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \subseteq X$

too big \Rightarrow linearly dependent set.